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Wednesday, January 23, 1985

Magha 3, 1906 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

First Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. I contains Nos. 1—11)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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2. With effect from the First Session of Eighth Lok Sabha, in pursuance of a decision of the General Purposes Committee of Lok Sabha, two versions of Lok Sabha Debates are being brought out, viz., (i) English Version containing Lok Sabha proceedings in English and English translation of the proceedings which take place in Hindi or any regional language, and (ii) Hindi Version in its present form except that Urdu speeches are being put in Devnagri script and their Persian script is also being given within brackets.

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5. It is hoped the two independent Hindi and English versions will be found useful by Members and other interested.

NEW DELHI ;
January, 1985

SUBHASH C. KASHYAP,
Secretary-General.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

— — —
*Wednesday, January 23, 1985/
Magha 3, 1906 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Re-Structuring of Administrative Set up

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to re-structure the existing administrative set up so as to speed up the implementation of the plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) : A review of administrative organisation, procedures and practices has been initiated with a view to improve efficiency, cut out delays, decentralise decision-making processes, enforce accountability and simplify the rules and procedures.

PROF P. J. KURIEN : The entire country is thankful to our Prime Minister for announcing that there will be administrative reforms for speeding up and getting better results and for giving a clean administration. There is a lot of talk of corruption amongst

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politicians. But corruption is equally there with the bureaucracy also.

Santhanam Committee has reported that delay in implementation and delay in taking decisions are one of the potent causes for corruption and delay in taking decisions is also one of the reasons for not getting better results in the implementation of the Plans. We have a bureaucratic administrative system which is a legacy of the British colonial administration. Procedural objections can be raised and any action can be stalled. We always give precedence to procedures instead of results and action. Therefore, our entire system requires a thorough overhauling. Laws, rules and regulations are to be thoroughly changed. That requires amendment of the law and even constitutional changes.

In the light of this vast responsibility, I would like to ask the Minister whether he is prepared to have a thorough look into the entire matter for an entire overhauling of the administrative system and if so desired, whether he would appoint an experts' committee including public men to look into and give recommendations for this.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : The Hon. Member may kindly look at the answer in which to cut delays is one of the main things which is being looked into. There are in-built systems where there is a continuous review being taken. This suggestion to have eminent men associated will definitely be gone into and if necessary, we shall act on it.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : People's

involvement in the implementation of Plans and Programmes is most important for the success and in fact, now our plans and programmes are implemented through the bureaucracy only. We should devise some method by which people's participation in the implementation and review of the plan is ensured. Therefore, I would like to ask the Minister whether he would consider constituting Grievances Cells and Evaluation Committees at all levels of administration—from State level going upto Block level in order to receive public grievances and also to assess and evaluate the success of the Plan. These Committees should include public men also and they should be responsible to assess and evaluate and report to the Government about the success of the plan.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : The Hon. Member is right. The point which he said about the evaluation and assessment and also grievances cell are the things on which the Government is laying stress and are looking into it. With regard to involvement of the people, this is what we would like to do.

SHRI SAIFFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : A good intention is expressed in the reply of the Minister. I would like to know whether he will consider this proposal to set up an inter-State Council and make the Planning Commission act as Secretary of that Council in order to ensure a healthy Centre-State relationship in decision-making processes.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : It is a suggestion for action.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the block level officers have neither the power nor the means to carry out development works at block level. I want to know the scheme formulated by the Government to speed up development works at

block level and to complete them within the period prescribed for them under a time-bound programme.

[*English*]

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : This is exactly the intention of the Government. We are looking into it.

SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : I would like to know this from the Hon. Minister regarding administrative reforms. After all, most of these officers, whether it is IAS or IPS, come from certain States' Cadres. Now, it is the usual practice of the State Governments that officers whom they do not find working well in the States—whether from the Police or from the IAS cadres—are being sent to Delhi. This is the normal practice of the States about which the public is also aware of. May I know from the hon. Minister whether they want to change this system of taking these discarded officers from the States, whether it is the Police or the IAS cadres? Will they have a selection system of choosing these officers directly from Delhi? to choose whomsoever they want? I ask this question because especially in Police we see and hear so many things and looking to what we read in the newspapers daily, it is the general belief in the public mind that all these discarded officers are being sent to Delhi and all the good officers are being retained in the States. What is the Government thinking about it?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : There is a system of selection. This is also done in consultation with the State Governments. What the Hon. Member has said is correct that in certain cases sometime is being spent in getting officers who are wanted here in Delhi, Due to certain situations they are unable to be made available. This is also something which we have got to do in consultation with the States.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Paper Mill in Nawada,
Bihar

*58. SHRI KUNWAR RAM :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased
to state :

(a) whether it is Government's
policy to set up one industry in each
district;

(b) whether Government propose
to set up a paper mill in Kauakil in
district Nawada where necessary raw
material is available; and

(c) if so, the time by which it
will be set up ?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF
MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) : To Pro-
mote balanced regional development,
various fiscal and financial incentives
are offered by the Government for
setting up of industrial units in
backward areas.

(b) and (c) : The Central Govern-
ment has no proposal to set up a paper
mill in District Nawada. However,
a unit in the private sector for manu-
facture of 3,000 tonnes per annum of
straw board has been registered with
Directorate General of Technical
Development in July, 1984.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Mr.
Speaker, Sir, late Shrimati Indira
Gandhi had announced during her
tenure as Prime Minister that an indus-
try would be set up in each backward
district. I want to know whether
Government still adhere to this policy
or not. The Hon. Minister has not
clearly stated in his reply as to whether
the late Prime Minister had made such
an announcement and whether that

policy is still being followed. I want
to know whether the Hon. Minister
tried to gather information that paper
mills can be run with the raw material
available there. A paper mill should be
set up in the district so that the district
'can benefit by using the raw material
available there.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD
KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Govern-
ment is interested in rapid and balanced
industrialisation. Various schemes are
being implemented with this objective in
view. We are particularly interested in
implementing such schemes in indus-
trially backward areas. Special
attention is being paid towards the
districts or areas where industrialisation
has not taken place under the scheme.
The Central Investment Subsidy
Scheme, Transport Subsidy Scheme
and Concessional Finance Scheme were
reviewed on 14.12.83 and these schemes
will continue upto 31st March, 1985.
All these schemes are meant to speed up
industrialisation so that backward areas
can be developed.

So far as Nawada district is concern-
ed, Hon. Member has said that raw
material is available there. Mr.
Speaker, Sir, decision is not taken
keeping in view only one district. The
target fixed for the 6th Five Year Plan
for the manufacture of paper has
already been exceeded so far as capacity
installation is concerned. I have already
stated in my main reply that a unit
has already been registered with
D.G.T.D. insofar as this district is
concerned. According to the infor-
mation made available by the Govern-
ment of Bihar, Ashok Paper Mills
and Thakur Paper Mills are facing
closure because raw material is not
available there. Licences for setting
up paper mills at other places are issued
keeping in view the availability of raw
material and it is on that basis only
that the capacity is sanctioned.

SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Mr.
Speaker, Sir, it is a pity that a factory
is set up at a place where raw

material is not available and it is not set up at a place where raw material is available. I had sought information in this regard during the last Session also. At that time, Government had stated that factories had been set up at other places. Factories are located in developed areas and Government is trying to meet their requirements insofar as raw material is concerned. Government should accede to my request so that I am in a position to discharge my duties as a representative of my constituency.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN : This is my reply in regard to the units already set up. The suggestion given by Hon. Member will be fully taken care of at the time of sanctioning any fresh capacity in future.

SHRIMATI USHA VARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a proposal to set up a paper mill in Lakhimpur-Kheri has already been accepted, but no follow-up action has so far been taken. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether it has been reviewed.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMOD KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no information available with me about it.

SHRI MANVENDER SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the policy of the Government is to set up industries in each district to promote industrialisation in rural areas and provide jobs to more and more people. An oil refinery has been set up in Mathura, but most of the jobs available in the refinery were of technical nature as a result of which the chances of employment of the local people in the refinery have been reduced. I request the Hon. Minister to set up job-oriented industries in the area so that more and more people can be provided employment.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Government is interested in rapid industrialisation particularly in backward areas. Government also want that

production should gradually increase so that more and more people can be provided employment. If any definite suggestion is made by the Hon. Member, that will also be considered.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Raw material required for manufacturing paper is available in abundance in Achhempet taluka of Mehboobnagar district in Andhra Pradesh and it is sent to other places from there. I would like to know whether Government propose to set up a paper factory there ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Government has no such proposal at present.

MR. SPEAKER : I have recollected something. Before Question No. 59 relating to Ratnagiri is taken up, I would like to know from the Professor as to when he is going to fulfil his promise ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have once fulfilled; now again I will fulfil it.

MR. SPEAKER : That has already been digested.

[English]

Central Assistance for Development of
Tourist Centres in Maharashtra

*59. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri Districts of the Konkan region of Maharashtra with their beautiful natural surroundings of the West Coast, provide an ideal site for tourist centres; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give assistance to develop tourist centres in this region that are expected to fetch foreign exchange through growing tourism ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Ganapatipule in the Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra is one of the centres identified by the Maharashtra Government for development in a phased manner.

The State Government has already constructed some residential accommodation for pilgrims and a restaurant at Ganapatipule. At present the Central Government has no proposal for the development of Sindhudurg.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This question is regarding the tourist centres to be set up on beautiful sites of Konkan area, particularly Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts. If you go through the reply that is given, you will find that the question relates to centres of natural beauty and all that. The answer is so dry and prosaic and I object to the manner in which the reply is given.

MR. SPEAKER : Make it more beautiful next time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let the reply be beautiful. And the implementation should be more beautiful.

Sir, as far as these two districts and for that matter, the entire Konkan Region is concerned, the reply says that Ganapatipule in the Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra is one of the centres identified by the Maharashtra Government for development in a phased manner. Again, there is no reference to central assistance at all. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that especially in the district to which I have made a reference in this question, there are a

number of sites near the sea coast which are known for their natural beauty. As a result of that, a number of films, Hindi as well as Marathi, have chosen these sites as the ideal places for screening the films.

MR. SPEAKER : Shooting or screening ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am sorry, shooting. Screening is done in the theatre and the theatre is equally beautiful. Fortunately we have in our House, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala and other artists also. You can ascertain from them whether what I have stated is a fact or not.

MR. SPEAKER : I should also propose some sort of film company there!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Since a number of films are shot on this Western Coast Sir, in addition to that, very fine resorts can be built in this area and as a result of that we are likely to get a good deal of foreign exchange. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, in view of the fact that the State funds and resources are not adequate for developing such tourist centres in such a beautiful area, will he re-examine the issue and try to give better financial resources to develop these tourist centres.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : Mr. Speaker Sir, the Hon. Member must be aware of the fact that Planning Commission had expressed the opinion that it was not possible for the Tourism Department to develop all the tourist centres at a time in a vast country like ours. It was, therefore, decided that the schemes relating to development of places which attracted domestic tourists will be taken up by the concerned State Governments and the schemes relating to the development of spots which attracted foreign tourists and which were of national importance

will be taken up by the Tourism Department of the Central Government. Taking all these things into consideration, our Department conducted a survey of the entire country in 1981-82 with the co-operation of the State Governments. On the basis of the survey, 61 travel circuits were created. I think the Hon. member will be aware of it. These travel circuits identified 441 spots for development.

One of the travel circuits is known as Bombay-Murad-Janjira-Ganapatipule Vengurla Travel Circuit. When the State Government sent us any proposal duly approved by the Travel Circuit, our effort was to give priority to only those proposals which were of national importance and in which we could be of some help to them. That is why we have stated in our reply to the question that no such proposal is pending with us for consideration at present.

In spite of this, I would like to inform the Hon. Member that Tourism Development Corporation of Maharashtra Government proposed to construct a holiday resort at Vengurla and Sumantwala and they intend to start work on the project very soon. Private Sector is also being encouraged and efforts are being made to construct a motel in Kudal. It is also situated in Sindhudurg. The State Government is taking up some such schemes. Moreover, if any proposal is sent to us, we will consider it sympathetically keeping in view the feelings expressed by the Hon. Member.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated in his reply that State Government is responsible for developing new centres which attracted domestic tourists but for development of those centres which attracted foreign tourists mainly the Central Government will be responsible. I would like to point out for the information of the Hon. Minister that insofar as Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg are concerned, fortunately the new Prime Minister has

recently visited this area. I want to apprise him of the fact that this area and the district is situated adjacent to Goa and like Goa this area also attract many tourists from abroad. I would like to know whether, keeping this fact in view, the Hon. Minister will provide more funds for developing the area on the basis of guidelines laid down in this regard and whether an expert committee will be set up with a view to developing the area at least from the point of view of tourist centre although this area has been backward industrially also. I want to know whether this work will be taken in hand by the Tourism Department of the Centre.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, once earlier also I had submitted that our area was best suited for mango plantation. Research should be carried out to promote mango plantation there. You had once expressed your wish to taste the mangoes grown there, and I had sent you the same. If you want to see the natural beauty of that place, I am prepared to take you to my constituency.

MR. SPEAKER : Mango is grown there and I want to go there to taste it.

Hon. Minister, you have listened to him and now please listen to me also. The natural beauty of Lakshmangarh and Fatehpur in Sikar is worth seeing and people come from outside to see these places. Steps should be taken to develop these places also.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, now I know where the flaw is ! The Hon. Member sent a basket of mangoes to you and I did not have a chance to taste the same. I am, therefore unable to give my opinion about it.

The suggestions made by the Hon. Member including the one about setting up a committee have been noted. We will write to the State Govern-

ments in this regard and seek full details from them.

I would also like to point out that our Prime Minister is in charge of this Ministry. He is also interested that our domestic tourism should grow. Our Ministry is, therefore, seriously considering over it. We will try to help the State Government in developing other beauty spots also in the State.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The state Government has the sense of beauty but no resources.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : We hope that our plan allocations in the future will be about three times more than the allocations in previous years and as such we will be able to pay more attention to the proposals of the State Governments.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you go to see Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg on the sea-coast from Bombay to Goa stretching over 400 miles, you will find Ganapatipule in Sindhudurg district at a distance of about 100-150 miles from Bombay. The Sindhudurg Port on Bombay-Goa sea coast was built by Chhatrapati Shivaji. This port has submerged in the sea. The stones used in the port are so heavy that they cannot be lifted by our cranes. It is surrounded by both salt and sweet water. This is the wonder of the world. It is dotted with coconut and other trees. It is a historical monument and also beautiful. I am telling this from my personal experience because I had been living there. I would like to know whether Government propose to develop Sindhudurg also and whether Government will spend some money on the development of these places also as suggested by Prof. Madhu Dandavate. Both these places are beautiful tourist spots. I want to know whether Government intend to allocate some funds with a view to developing these places as tourist spots keeping in view the high esteem in which Shivaji is held by

the people of Maharashtra and Goa ?

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : As far as the suggestions given by the Hon. Member are concerned, I have already stated that a scheme will be formulated to see that the entire area is developed in phases.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, decision has since been taken to develop and beautify places of natural beauty. Will similar arrangements be made to beautify places where big industrial complexes have come up like Mirzapur where power generation plant with a capacity of 10 000 megawatts is being set up and where power generation to the extent of 5,000 megawatts has already started, because people from the various countries of the world with which we have collaboration visit these project sites ? I want to know whether any special provision will be made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the beautification of these places and to make them tourist spots particularly in view of the fact that the project authorities did not set apart funds for beautification of these places ?

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : The suggestion given by the Hon. Member is perhaps not covered by the main question because he is asking about some industry which was being set up there... ..(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : I have mentioned Obra and Renukoot.

[English]

SHRI MANIK SANYAL : I would like to know from the Minister of Tourism regarding our North Bengal District where many beautiful spots are there, and if tourism is developed I think it would not only attract the tourists but it would also earn some foreign exchange. In this respect I would like to know whether Government will consider this to develop tourism.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.
Shri Satyendra Narain Sinha.

Decision to Constitute Ganga Authority

*60. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons behind his decision to constitute the Ganga Authority;

(b) the terms of its constitution, its personnel and the projects to be entrusted to it;

(c) whether these projects are to be implemented by state Governments; and

(d) if so, how does the Authority propose to achieve its objective in view of the record of State Governments so far in neglecting the anti-pollution measures for the Ganga ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Ganga is not only the longest river of India but is also interwoven with the lives of millions of Indians. With the increase of population and growing size of cities on the banks of the river, pollution of the river has assumed serious proportions endangering the life of millions of people using Ganga for bathing and drinking water purposes. It has become imperative to take appropriate steps to control pollution. A comprehensive survey of the Ganga basin was carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board. The findings of the survey indicate that the pollution problem of the river can

be tackled through suitable preventive measures. Hence it has been decided to set up the Ganga authority for speedy implementation of pollution control in the river.

(b) The authority will have a four-tier structure with an apex body which would be chaired by the Prime Minister and would include the Chief Ministers of the concerned States as members. The other members of the apex body would include : Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission; Ministers of State for Environment and Forests, for Science and technology, and for Planning; Member, in-charge of Environment and Science in the Planning Commission. There would be a Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Environment with representatives from all concerned Central and State Government agencies. In each State there would be a High Level Committee chaired by the concerned Chief Secretary to oversee the implementation of the programme. A monitoring Mechanism with Computer back-up would be set up under the chairmanship of Member, incharge of Science and Environment, Planning Commission.

(c) The programme will be implemented jointly by the Central and State Government agencies on a time bound project basis. The project components would include :

—renovation of the existing sewage pumping and treatment plants.

—renovation of the existing sewage system.

—Installation of new sewage treatment plants in selected towns to treat sewage and have resource recovery in terms of bio-gas and manure besides provision for irrigation and aquaculture.

- (d) Though sewage treatment facilities have been installed at many locations along the Ganga, the municipalities and local bodies who have the responsibility to run these have been unable to do so effectively, largely due to lack of resources, diversion of available resources to other activities, internal management problems etc. For ensuring proper implementation of the programme, it is proposed to allocate adequate resources and assign specific responsibilities to Central and State Government agencies. The State Governments would have to take direct responsibility to ensure successful operation and maintenance of these plants and work closely with the Central authorities in these matters. The proposed four-tier structure of the Authority would be overseeing the implementation of the programme.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : I pay my compliments to the Government for the decision to set up this Ganga Authority. I would like to know whether the mechanics of the project expenditure have been worked out, and if so what will be the total expenditure likely to be incurred on the various activities which the Ganga Authority is going to undertake.

SHRI BIR SEN : I could not follow the question.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : I wanted to know the estimates of expenditure likely to be incurred under this Ganga Authority.

SHRI BIR SEN : The estimate of expenditure is Rs. 250 crores.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : My second question is about Part (c) of the question, wherein it has been stated that project components would include renovation of the existing sewage pumping and treatment plants; renovation of the existing sewage system; and installation of new sewage treatment plants in selected towns to treat sewage and have resource recovery in terms of bio-gas and manure, besides provision for irrigation and aquaculture.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether any estimate has been made about the likely income which the Government is likely to get by selling bio-gas and providing irrigation facilities.

SHRI BIV SEN : A tentative estimate has been made and it is estimated that per capita Rs. 37 will be the income and the expenditure will be some thing like Rs. 24 per capita. Per capita means it will relate to the population of the State which we are going to take up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Mr. Speaker Sir, first of all I on behalf of the millions of our countrymen express my thanks and gratitude to the Prime Minister for undertaking this heavy responsibility in his initial programme.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Instead of asking a question he may give a ruling.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Ganga river not only influences the life of millions of people of this country but also influences the culture, religion and civilisation of the countrymen.

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask the question.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : I want to ask two or three questions about the facts stated in Part (c) of the answer. First, the period for which this amount of Rs. 25 crores has been allocated is not clear—whether it is for one year, two years or more.

Secondly, the programme will be implemented by the Central and State Government agencies. A major part of Ganga passes through Uttar Pradesh but it has been our experience that there is no co-ordination between Water Corporation and Sewage Board and there has been often confrontation between them. Keeping this fact in view, if only one agency is created for the purpose, it will be possible to successfully accomplish this task.

Thirdly, it has been stated in the reply that the project will consist of three components—renovation, installation of sewage treatment plants in selected towns, etc. But there is no mention of the fact that many other major rivers like Yamuna and Gomati joins the Ganga before it reaches Patna and thus creates pollution in the Ganga. I want to know the arrangements to be made to check it? Moreover, the drainage system has been totally blocked due to excessive silting. Flow of water in the Ganga beyond Patna is low not only in summer but in winter also.

Fourthly, Pollution Control Board has been unable to control the pollution caused by discharge of effluents from industrial units situated on the banks of Ganga. This Project should, therefore, include measures to control it and steps should also be taken to remove silting. Hence it is suggested that several agencies working at present should be abolished and in their place a Central agency should be created to implement this project.

SHRI BIR SEN : The Hon. Member has first of all asked about the estimated cost. As far as this amount is concerned, it is for five years and it will be spent on those cities which have a population of more than one lakh.

Other points raised by the Hon. Member are in the form of suggestions. As far as industrial pollution is concerned, treatment plants are proposed to be installed for the purpose, standards are being laid down and every industry is being instructed to check pollution according to the norms fixed in this regard.

As regards implementation, a steering agency is being constituted in every State which will oversee the working of the State pollution Boards and in case any flaw is detected, it will get the same rectified.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANEDREOSWARA RAO : Will the Hon. Prime Minister show the same kind of interest in the work of another Ganga namely Telugu Ganga Project which is awaiting his clearance and which is going to quench the thirst of millions of people in Rayalaseema and Madras city?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : As a matter of interest, we are looking at the rivers in the south. We have not yet decided which river to take up. We will consult you on that and we will be taking up the river in the south as soon as possible.

Reorganisation of N.T.C.

*61. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal

to reorganise the National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, whether such reorganisation will entail closure of the mills which cannot be saved; and

(c) details of mills which have been considered beyond salvage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to reorganise the National Textile Corporation.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : I want to know the number of mills which are sick and the total amount of losses incurred so far ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Sir, National Textile Corporation has about 125 mills and out of these 125 mills, only 18 mills have been making profit so far, and the loss has been to the tune of Rs. 131 crores.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Sir, I would also like to know from the Hon. Minister whether there is any plan which the Government has considered in the national interest, to keep these losing mills going and, if so, how long will the Government take to come to a final decision about these mills ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : We have been taking several steps to improve the functioning of these mills. A couple of years back, we had made an extensive review of the working of the NTC mills and out of that intensive review that had been undertaken at the level of the Commerce Minister himself, we have identified 22 mills which have been constituting the largest share of the total losses being incurred by the National Textile Corporation. After that we have categorised these 22 mills into three groups and we found that eight mills were really doing very bad.

We had appointed a Committee to go into the working of the sick mills which had been doing very bad in January last year, and the report of that Working Group has just been submitted and is under the examination of the Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PARKASH AGARWAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir the mills under the National Textile Corporation are incurring losses to the tune of crores of rupees. The reason therefore is that the officials running these mills have no expertise in regard to this industry unpopular varieties of cloth are produced in these mills and the cloth so produced is sold in the market at cheap rates. I want to know whether the trading community will be represented in the advisory Committee constituted for the purpose and whether any steps have been taken to check the recurring losses.

[*English*]

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Sir, I do not think the contention of the Hon. Member is correct. In fact, the National Textile Corporation is producing only those varieties of cloth which we found necessary after studying the market needs of the people. In fact, we have now tried to identify certain mills which will be producing cloth exclusively for export purposes. As the Hon. Member is aware we are also producing the cloth known as 'Janata cloth' which is for the requirement of the common people.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATI RAJU POOSAPATI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether these mills are being reorganised because they are undergoing terrible losses and their technology is outdated. Not only that, they are not producing cloth for the poor consumer. Poor consumer has been hit very badly. So, I want to know, firstly, whether they are going to reorganise these mills and, if so, how.

Secondly, how much cloth are they going to produce for the poor people of this country ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : The main question pertains to the reorganisation of the NTC mills and I have said that at the moment we do not have any proposal to do so. But last year, in 1984, when the Planning Commission had reviewed the working of the National Textile Corporation, they had suggested that we should look into the structure of the National Textile Corporation and see what should be the relationship between the holding company and the subsidiaries at the mill level. Therefore, the holding company has gone into the suggestion of the Planning Commission. NTC have accepted the suggestion of the Planning Commission and, therefore, they have entrusted this work of looking into the structure of NTC to an independent and outside consultant in October last year. We have given him five months time and we hope that by the end of March this year we will get the report.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : One of the functions of the National Textile Corporation was to reconstitute the mills that they had taken over. So, I would like to know whether the National Textile Mill Corporation have reconstituted any of these mills and, if so, what has been the result of the reconstitution. I am not talking about the restructuring of the NTC but of the reconstitution of the mills that you have taken over.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : I agree with the Hon. Member, Sir. In fact, we have asked the Committee I referred to earlier, to specifically go into this aspect also. It may be necessary that some of the mills are amalgamated and weaving section is shifted to another weaving section or to spinning section. This reorganisation will have to be done. We are aware of the problem and we are looking into that.

Anti-India Propaganda by Pak Media

***62. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any protest has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan over the malicious propaganda carried on by the Press/other media in Pakistan regarding the treatment of minorities in India during 1984-85;

(b) if so, the nature and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether any protest would be lodged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c). Government have on several occasions conveyed to the Pakistan Government our serious concern at the negative reports in the Pakistan media on the treatment of minorities in India, which are not only blatantly false, but also constitute an unwarranted interference in our internal affairs.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : May I know what has been the effect or response of the Pakistan Government to our protest, whether they have lessened the intensity of their propaganda, or our protest had no effect ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Well, there are signs of encouragement, but we still await a positive response from them.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : I would like to know whether our own media, specially the External Services Division and other media under the I & B Ministry have been utilised to counteract the propaganda because certain areas bordering Pakistan in our country are used to the reports given by the TV and radio from the Pakistan side. Has there any step been taken to look after that aspect also ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Sir, it is done, but it is done in a dignified manner.

Retrenchment of Surplus N.T.C. Workers

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***63. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND SUPPLY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 55000 workers of the National Textile Corporation are going to be made surplus and sacked soon;

(b) if so, how Government propose to safeguard interests of these workers; and

(c) whether any directives have been issued in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) :

(a) No, Sir. However, rationalisation of labour is an ongoing process depending upon several factors e. g. implementation of modernisation programmes, change in product-mix, change in capacities and revision of work norms.

(b) and (c). Due compensation would be paid to the affected workers.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, the textile industry in our country is in a doldrums. It has been admitted by the President and yesterday also by the Prime Minister. Hundreds of textile mills have been closed and have been declared sick. The National Textile Corporation was established for a specific purpose of nourishing sick units back to health, but it has by and large failed in this respect. Losses by the National Textile Corporation are mounting. The Minister has already admitted that out of 125 mills under the National Textile corporation in only 18 mills losses are to the tune of 40 per cent.

He has also admitted in his reply

that due compensation would be paid to the affected workers. That means the textile workers are going to be retrenched or victimised. Therefore, I would like to know the number of the affected workers as a result of the retrenchment or victimisation.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : When we had taken-over the sick mills—now we call them the National Textile Corporation—excess labour complement had been one of our problem. Therefore, we thought unless the labour is rationalised, the mills are not going to be viable. As such this process was started. This scheme of labour rationalisation was looked into by the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings and they also suggested that we should go in for labour rationalisation.

Therefore, first we have given an opportunity to the workers that if anybody is willing to go on voluntary retirement, they can go on voluntary retirement and others of course have to be retrenched. At the time of take-over we have found that there was 10 per cent excess labour in the taken-over mills. I will not go into the details of that, but I will just state what has been done now and what we are supposed to do in future. But the labour rationalisation is not done unilaterally. When we do it, we always take into confidence the various trade unions and the workers. So far till date the number of posts abolished either voluntarily retired or retrenched is 24,039, out of which the vacant posts which we abolished were 13,744. Therefore, the number of workers affected as a result of this rationalisation amounts to about 10,295. This particular aspect was, on the advice of the Committee on Public Undertakings, given to SITRA (South Indian Textile Research Association) to do this job for the next Seventh Five Year Plan and they have suggested that by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan there will be about 38,000 extra labour in the NTC and they have suggested that this should be rationalised in a phased manner and according

to their suggestion, by 1985-86 we should be retrenching 7,000 workers, in 1987-88 it will be another 7,500, in 1988-89 it will be 8,500 and in 1989-90 it will be 8,000 workers. That will make a total of 38,000.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, can you allow him to put the Second Supplementary on my behalf ?

MR. SPEAKER : He should have reserved your energy for this...

(Interruptions)

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, I want to put a Supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, do you want to give your Supplementary to him ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : All right, Mr. Acharia, let him ask.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : For the second Supplementary he has given his place to Mr. Datta Samant.

[Translation]

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Thirteen textile mills of Bombay had been nationalised by the Government in the year 1983 and brought under National Textile Corporation. Twenty-two thousand workers of these mills have not so far been taken back on work. I want to know the action proposed to be taken by the Government to take back the workers.

Secondly, the Hon. Minister has stated that the affected workers will either be given the benefit of voluntary retirement or they will be paid adequate compensation but compensation is not paid to those workers of these

nationalised mills who retire or want to get compensation. The number of such workers is between Seven to eight thousands. Because the Government had guaranteed payment of Rs. 70 crores to the mill-owners at the time of nationalisation, no thought was given to payment of compensation etc. to the workers. Therefore, I want to put two supplementaries—firstly whether Government will issue a directive to take back soon the 22 thousand workers affected by the nationalisation of the mills, and secondly, whether instructions will also be issued to pay compensation and gratuity to those retiring workers also who are not getting gratuity and compensation ?

[English]

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Sir, with regard to these 13 mills, when they were taken over, the total number of workers was 34,000. Till date we have taken 17,000 workers. *(Interruption.)* 17,000 is the number which we have taken back. So, I do agree that there is a vast number of workers who are still left behind.

As far as the compensation is concerned, I have made categorical statement that whoever is retrenched will certainly be given compensation. There is no dispute on that.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I got a letter that it will not be given because it is nationalised.

[Translation]

The retiring worker is also not getting retirement benefit. Government had given compensation to the mill-owners but gratuity is not being paid to the workers of those mills which have been nationalised. It is a very serious problem.

[English]

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Sir, the procedure is, whenever a mill is taken

over and nationalised we appoint a Commissioner of Payments.

It is the Commissioner of payments who goes into all these aspects. And the House may remember that the then Commerce Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh said, in reply to a debate in this very House, that the interest of the workers would certainly be given the highest priority and we stand by that.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Are you going to act ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is what he has said.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Sir, from the answer given by the Minister, I find that the main stress has been laid on modernisation.

By modernising the nationalised textile mills, if retrenchment of a large number of workers takes place there is no use to drain Crores of rupees are spent from the public exchequer for modernisation programme but at the same time, no importance has been given to the employment guarantee programme which has to be generated. A lot of manpower is lying idle. I am coming to the question. Our opinion is to strengthen the employment-oriented programme and make it more intensive. But we find so many workers are being retrenched.

I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government is prepared to consider to provide alternative employment to those retrenched workers because mere payment of compensation would not solve the problem of unemployment which is mounting like anything. That is my pointed question.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Sir, I have already answered in reply to the earlier question. However, I may add for the information of the Hon. Member that we are going to do it in

a phased manner. According to our study, the amount of money that will be involved for payment of compensation to the workers, if we have to do whatever which has been mentioned, is about Rs. 78 crores. So, all the aspects have been taken into consideration.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Will the Hon. Minister consider that this payment of compensation is not a substitute for job and if at all any rationalisation is necessary, it can be without tears. Will the Hon. Minister consider that when the whole textile policy is under consideration, why should there not be an embargo on any retrenchment of textile workers until the entire revision of textile policy is taken up ? Let there be a clear assurance that the Government would place an embargo on any retrenchment of NTC workers until the policy is revised. Will the Government consider the point that instead of straightway going in for retrenchment, some provision for alternative employment, for making provision for powerlooms and other facilities for alternative job should be done first before retrenchment decision is resorted to due to circumstances which may make it indispensable ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : I have noted down your suggestion.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : I have an important question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : It might be Sir. How can I know that yours is more important and his question is not important. His question is also as important as yours. I don't distinguish from one important Member and the other.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : Mr. Speaker, whether the Government is contemplating to take over the Birla Mills which is in a very bad shape and specially keeping in view the Delhi Metropolitan Council had passed a

resolution last year recommending to the Government for its nationalisation.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Sir, we have received a lot of representations. The hon. Member has met me a number of times on this issue. And no decision has been taken so far.

Solution to Ethnic Violence in Sri Lanka

***64. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI KAMAL NATH :**

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to recent incidents of outbreak of violence in some areas of Sri Lanka endangering the security of minorities of Indian origin there;

(b) if so, whether any new steps have been taken by Government to help the Government of Sri Lanka to solve the problem of ethnic violence in that country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government continue to firmly believe that the longstanding ethnic problem in Sri Lanka can be resolved only politically, and not militarily. Government are in touch with the Sri Lankan Government.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Export of Jute Products

***65. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND SUPPLY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to export more jute products this year than the previous years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantity to be exported ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). The export of jute goods during April-September 1984 was worth Rs. 141.01 crores as compared to Rs. 90.77 crores during the same period of 1983. It is expected that export of jute goods during financial year 1984-85 is likely to be around 275.00 tonnes valued at over Rs. 300 crores compared to the level of 233.500 tonnes valued at Rs. 163.71 crores achieved during 1983-84. However, as a result of high prices of raw jute, the cost of production of jute goods have also risen sharply making it difficult for exporters to compete in overseas markets by offering competitive prices. Besides, there is severe competition from the synthetics and other producing countries in the international market.

Reduction in Upper Age Limit for Recruitment to Civil Services

***66. SHRI BHOLA RAUT :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the upper age limit for Civil Services recruitment by U.P.S.C. has been reduced from 28 years to 26 years ;

(b) whether the age limit was enhanced from 26 years to 28 years by U.P.S.C. in 1979 ; and

(c) if so what action Government propose to take to safeguard the interests of candidates eligible within the age ceiling of years ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) to (c). In 1979 while introducing the new scheme for Civil Services Examination, Government raised the upper age limit from 26 years, to 28 years though the Kothari Committee as well as the Union Public Service

Commission had recommended retention of the then existing upper age limit of 26 year. Subsequently, the National Training Conference on Training of Civil Servants in India, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad and the Union Public Service Commission informed that the higher age limit is adversely affecting the proper training and moulding of the new recruits for the requirements of the services. The Union Public Service Commission advised that the upper age limit be reduced to 26 years. After careful consideration of the matter, it was decided in October 1983 to reduce the upper age limit to 26 years and to give effect to this from 1985 examination, so as to allow time for intending candidates to have at least one more chance to take the examination with higher age limit. This decision was also given wide publicity. Taking into account further representations received for applying the reduced upper age limit of 26 years from some other later date, Government have now decided that this reduced age limit would be effective from 1986 examination and not from 1985 examination.

Attack on Indian Fishermen by Sri Lanka Navy

*67. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many times Sri Lanka Navy has attacked unarmed Indian fishermen in the Indian territorial waters off Rameshwaram coast, the number of lives lost and the number of fishermen missing during last two years ; and

(b) the steps being taken to stop such killing of Indian fishermen by Sri Lanka Navy ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) There have been several incidents during the last two years in which Sri Lanka Naval vessels have attacked unarmed Indian fishermen

in the Indian territorial waters off the Rameshwaram coast.

- (i) In 1983, nine incident were reported.
- (ii) In 1984, twelve incidents were reported.
- (iii) Skippers of four fishing boats arrested in early 1984 are still in Sri Lanka. Seventeen skippers with their boats arrested on 11th October, 1984 are being held in Sri Lanka.
- (iv) Three fishermen have been killed in two separate incidents in the last two months.
- (v) On 11th January a Sri Lankan patrol boat was found well within Indian territorial waters harassing our fishermen and depriving them of their catches of fish and nets. The boat and seven crew members are held in India.

(b) Our Coast Guard has intensified patrolling. The Navy has also been asked to keep vigil.

We have lodged strong protests with Lankan Government and expressed concern over the recurrence of such incidents of intrusion in our territorial waters. We have also asked the Sri Lankan Government for the immediate release of skippers and boats and for the payment of compensation for the loss of life and property.

Reopening of Sick Industries in West Bengal

*68. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of letters urging for financial help and other support for the reopening of sick industries in West

Bengal received by Government from the Chief Minister of West Bengal ;

(b) in how many cases action has been taken by Government ; and

(c) in how many cases action has not been taken and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Various references have been received from time to time from the Chief Minister of West Bengal regarding rehabilitation of sick units in West Bengal by different Departments of the Government of India, and it would not be possible to specify the exact number of such letters.

(b) and (c). Government have taken action in these cases, having regard to various alternatives for final disposition of these units including nationalisation in accordance with the present policy.

[*Translation*]

Separate Authority for Preservation of Himalayan Art and Culture

*69. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for creating a separate authority for the protection of art and culture and preservation of antiques of Himalayan region ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the other steps being taken by Government to protect the heritage of this region ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Government have no proposal at present.

(c) The Department is however,

aware of the special needs of the Himalayan region. Special programmes have been undertaken by the Institutions under the Department, as a part of their activities for protection of heritage. These are :

- (i) Documentation of various forms of performing arts of the region;
- (ii) Organisation of training programme for performing arts ;
- (iii) Preservation of folk musical instruments and others artefacts of this region in the museums ;
- (iv) Grant of financial assistance to various voluntary organisations engaged in promotion of these activities ;
- (v) Preservation and conservation of monuments/paintings.
- (vi) Collection of Manuscripts.
- (vii) Documentation of murals, and
- (viii) Publication of literature.

[*English*]

Study by U.S. State Department Indicating India's Instability in the Event of Smt. Indira Gandhi's Death

*70. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report that the U.S. State Department had ordered a study to find out how unstable, India would become if Smt. Indira Gandhi were to die suddenly ;

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

(c) whether the copies/manuscript of this report were made available to

Indian Embassy in Washington for forwarding to Govt. of India ; and

(d) if so, when the report was received by the Indian Embassy and when it was received in India and the action taken thereon ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) The Government of India are aware that the U.S. State Department had commissioned Robert L. Hardgrave who is Professor of Government at the University of Texas at Austin to prepare a study on likely trends in social, political and foreign policies in India in the next five years. The political situation in India envisaged in the event of Smt. Gandhi's sudden death is one of the several scenarios in the study.

(b) Government find the chapter which predicated on Smt. Indira Gandhi's sudden death totally abhorrent. Indeed it raises many questions which are being examined.

(c) and (d). Our Consul General in San Francisco received from Prof. Hardgrave a part of the draft manuscript in September 1983. A part of the final manuscript was received by our Embassy in Washington from Prof. Hardgrave by post in the first week of March, 1984. The remaining portion followed after about a week. A copy of the manuscript was sent by the Embassy routinely to the Ministry on March 12, 1984.

Unfortunately, the manuscript was not studied thoroughly at the time. We are looking into the lapses that have occurred in this regard. Meanwhile we are also taking steps to prevent their occurrence in the future.

Also, in the light of subsequent events, the Government are examining the circumstances of the commissioning of this study and its implications.

Shortage of Gas Cylinders

*71 SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial units in public and private sectors manufactured by them annually ;

(b) whether there is still shortage of gas cylinders and there is a long queue for getting gas connection ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to increase the production of gas cylinders to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS, INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) In the organised sector there are 33 units manufacturing LPG cylinders and their production during 1983 has been 19.45 lakhs and during 1984 (January to November) 31.71 lakhs.

(b) The Department of Petroleum have reported that there is no shortage of gas cylinders in the country. Connections are released as per the enrolment programme chalked out on the basis of LPG production and availability of bottling capacity in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translations]

Increase in Freedom Fighter's Pension

*72. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Freedom Fighters Organisation and certain ex-Members of Parliament have long been demanding that the amount of monthly pension of the freedom fighters and the widows of freedom fighters be raised from rupees three hundred and two hundred respectively to rupees five hundred

to each of these categories in view of the present rise in prices ;

(b) whether the Non-official Advisory Committee set up for the freedom fighters has also made such demand unanimously ; and

(c) if so, the difficulty in the way of Government and the justification for not acceding to this demand ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) :

(a) to (c). The Government have received representations from time to time for increase in the monthly amount of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension. The Non-Official Advisory Committee of freedom fighters at the Central level in its meeting held on 21.7.1984 recommended for increase in the quantum of pension under the scheme from existing Rs. 300/- p.m. to Rs. 500/- p.m. The matter is under further consideration of the Government.

[*English*]

Interim Reports of Kudal Commission of Inquiry

*73. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
DR. KRUPASINDHU
BHOI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kudal Commission of Inquiry has submitted its interim reports to Government ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The interim report is being studied by the Government.

Visit of U.S. Representatives

*74. SHRI B V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of U.S. representatives visited India and met the Prime Minister of India ; and

(b) if so, the names of the dignitaries and the points discussed ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) and (b) The number of US representatives who visited India and met the Prime Minister is given in the attached statement. The main points of the discussion related to a general review of the international situation as well as bilateral matters.

Statement

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. George Shultz, US Secretary of State | November 2-4, 1984 |
| 2. Senator Claiborne Pell's visit to India | November 27, 1984 |
| 3. Senators Nunn, Glenn, Sasser and Johnston | November 29 to Dec. 1, 1984 |
| 4. Senator Charles Percy | January 2-4, 1985 |
| 5. Senator Pressler | January 8-11, 1985 |
| 6. Dr. Henry Kissinger, former Secretary of State | January 17-19, 1985 |

Decline in Foreign Tourist Traffic

*75. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the foreign tourist traffic has been showing a declining trend during the last two years and the current years ;

(b) if so, the number of foreign tourists who visited India during 1983 and 1984 and the number expected during the year 1985, year-wise ; and

(c) the reasons for the decline in tourist traffic and the measures being taken to increase it ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The tourist arrivals excluding the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh during the last few years starting with 1981 are as follows :—

Year	Tourist arrivals
1981	853,148
1982	860,178
1983	884,731
1984	852,503

2. Due to disturbed conditions in some parts of the country as also in some neighbouring countries and the adverse publicity abroad, there was a marginal decrease in tourist arrivals in 1984. However, measures to counteract the adverse publicity are being taken by the Department as well as our missions abroad and it is expected that the situation will improve during 1985.

3. To create greater awareness of India's tourism potential in the principal tourist generating markets the Department invites representatives from media abroad to visit India and produce films, write-up in magazines and newspapers. Besides this, the Department

also invites selected travel agents and tour operators on familiarisation tours to various places of tourist interest in India so that they may develop suitable itineraries for marketing to the prospective tourists.

4. The Government has also decided to allow tourist charters to come to India and land at the 4 international airports, namely Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta as also Goa and Trivandrum. This, it is expected, will attract more budget tourists to visit India.

Installation of Son-et-Lumiere at Konark

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

(a) whether Government of Orissa had requested his Ministry to accord permission for installation of Son-et-lumiere at Konark ;

(b) if so, whether permission has been granted ;

(c) if not, reasons thereof ; and

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider the request ?

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

(b) No, Sir

(c) Archaeological Survey of India and its expert bodies, consider granting of permission for Sound and Light show in Centrally protected monuments which are secular in nature. Such programmes should have thematically authentic succession of events connected with the monument. The such Temple at Konark it a monument of religious character and does not have succession of events that can be projected in the Sound and Light programme to justify the grant of permission. In addition, the condition of the monument is so fragile, that it needs conservation, before a

proposal of Son-et-Lumiere can be considered.

(d) Does not arise at present.

Overcharging by Television Manufacturers

165. SHRI AMARSINH
RATHAWA :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
YADAV :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain television manufacturers have been complained against for overcharging ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the action taken by Government against them ?

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

(b) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (MRTPC) have recently served a 'Notice of Enquiry' to 44 TV manufacturers/dealers. The matter is under examination.

Letters of Intent Issued to Orissa for Setting up Industries

166. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) letters of intent issued by his Ministry to Government of Orissa for setting up the public, private and joint sector industries during the Sixth Plan period and their particulars ;

(b) the industries which could not

start though the letters of intent were issued ;

(c) the reasons therefor ; and

(d) measures taken by Government of Orissa and his Ministry to set up industries for which letters of intent have been issued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) During the period 1980-81 to 1984-85 (upto December, 1984), 133 letters of intent were granted under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, for setting up of industries in the public, private and joint sector in the State of Orissa. Details, viz, name and address of the undertaking, items of manufacture, capacity and location, in respect of the letters of intent issued are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter'. Copies of this publication are regularly being sent to the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c). A letter of intent is granted with an initial validity period of one year and two further extensions of six months each can also be granted on adequate justification. After the entrepreneur fulfils the conditions of the letter of intent, the same is converted into an industrial licence. The initial validity period of an industrial licence is two years and two further extensions of one year each can also be given on sufficient justification. It generally takes about three to four years for an industrial project to fructify after the issue of a letter of intent. The actual gestation period, however, varies from industry to industry.

Out of the 133 letters of intent issued during 1980-81 to 1984-85 (upto December, 1984), 26 letters of intent have already been converted into industrial licences, while 21 letters of

intent have since been treated as lapsed. The remaining letters of intent would be at various stages of implementation.

(d) Government is anxious to ensure early implementation of all the industrial projects for which letters of intent/licences have been issued. With this end in view, Administrative Ministries and the State Governments have been asked to re-structure and strengthen their administrative mechanism for monitoring the progress of letters of intent and industrial licences and help the entrepreneurs in implementing the projects as expeditiously as possible.

Krill Fishing in Antarctica

167. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Ocean Development proposes to promote Krill fishing in Antarctica ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Some samples of Krill have already been brought to India during the last three expeditions to Antarctica. It is proposed to use the recently acquired Fisheries and Oceanographic Research Vessel 'Sagar Sampada' for bringing larger quantities of Krill to India in 1985-86. The possibility of using it as human/animal food will thereafter be considered.

Deep Sea Mining in Indian Ocean

168. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the Government policy in regard to the development of deep sea mining in the Indian Ocean ; and

(b) the progress made so far in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ; ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). In pursuance of the Ocean Policy as enunciated in the Ocean Policy Statement, detailed exploration of polymetallic nodules in the Central Indian Ocean is being carried out by the National Institute of Oceanography Goa. The project has been sponsored by the Department of Ocean Development. After detailed survey in the Central Indian Ocean covering more than 3 million square Kilometres, 2 mine sites, each of an area of 150,000 sq. kms. and almost of equal commercial value have been identified. India, which has been recognised as a Pioneer Investor, has already filed an application with the Preparatory Commission of the International Seabed Authority for the allotment of one of the two sites as a pioneer area in the Indian Ocean. Research & Development work of mining of nodules, including the related work of the collection of environmental data would be taken up after the mine site has been allocated to India by the Preparatory Commission. It has also been possible to extract the metals (copper, nickel & cobalt) from the polymetallic nodules on a laboratory scale and the process is being upgraded.

**Setting up of Industrial Estate at
Bhalukpong, Arunachal Pradesh**

169. SHRI P.K. THUNGON : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh to set up an industrial estate at Bhalukpong in Arunachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the central assistance therefor ; and

(c) the present position of the proposed scheme and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No Sir.

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

**Theft of Old Statues and Other
Historical Articles**

170. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether thefts of old statues and other articles depicting Indian culture and history have become rampant recently ; and

(b) if so, the details of articles etc., disappeared/lost by theft or otherwise during the last five years, giving reasons thereof and measures adopted to stop such loss in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Thefts of antiquities have been occurring from time to time.

(b) A Statewise list of number of thefts of antiquities which occurred in the past five years as per the information available is attached and the steps taken by the Government to check thefts of antiquities are listed below :

- (i) compulsory registration of certain categories of antiquities and intimation of their movement to Registering Officers ;
- (ii) dealing in antiquities restricted only to licensed dealers ;
- (iii) restriction on export of antiquities ;
- (iv) posting of officers at important international sea-ports and airports to assist the Customs authorities in preventing illegal export of antiquities ;
- (v) constituting Advisory Committees of Experts to examine objects meant for export and issue of non-antiquity certificates ;
- (vi) construction of sculpture sheds and new site museums for safe keeping of the antiquities ;
- (vii) documentation of loose sculptures by the Archaeological Survey of India ;
- (viii) posting of armed guards at important Centrally protected monuments and museums ;
- (ix) tightening of watch and ward arrangements and appointment of Security Officers in Circles/important museums; and
- (x) opening of antique cell in the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Statement

LIST OF NUMBER OF THEFTS OF ANTIQUITIES DURING THE YEARS 1980 TO 1984

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs.	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108	132	93	81	71	485
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	6	—	6
3.	Assam	2	—	—	—	—	2
4.	Bihar	7	—	—	—	5	12
5.	Gujarat	5	8	2	1	—	16
6.	Haryana	8	3	1	—	1	13
7.	Himachal Pradesh	14	9	23	38	32	116
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	1	5	11	2	19
9.	Kerala	26	20	10	3	1	60
10.	Karnataka	33	21	35	30	56	155
11.	Madhya Pradesh	139	77	104	61	88	469
12.	Maharashtra	7	11	9	23	39	89
13.	Manipur	—	—	—	8	—	8
14.	Orissa	29	24	6	2	20	81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Punjab	—	—	2	2	—	4
16.	Rajasthan	99	133	100	62	205	599
17.	Sikkim	8	5	—	3	1	17
18.	Tamil Nadu	204	217	211	181	140	953
19.	Utter Pradesh	112	175	98	129	185	699
20.	West Bengal	5	3	5	—	1	14
21.	Chandigarh	—	—	2	—	—	2
22.	Delhi	63	11	2	4	9	89
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	30	26	20	22	40	138
24.	Pondicherry	7	2	—	1	—	10
Total		906	878	728	668	896	4076

Talks with Assam Leaders

171. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to resume talks with the Assam agitation leaders with a view to finding solution to the Assam problems, if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) when such talks are to be held ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have decided to extend invitation to discuss matters relating to the foreigners, issue in Assam.

(b) It is hoped that the talks will be held soon.

Industrialisation of Kerala

172. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any new scheme for speeding up industrialisation of Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Industrialisation of various districts is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government supplements their efforts by way of financial incentives and concessions for setting up industries in the identified industrially backward districts/areas. In the State of Kerala, the following districts have been identified as industrially backward in various categories :—

<i>Category 'A'</i>	<i>Category 'B'</i>	<i>Category 'C'</i>
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Wynad	Alleppey	Trichur
Idukki	Cannanore Malapuram	Trivandrum

Details of incentives and concessions admissible to them are given in this Ministry's Press Note No. 4/1/81-BAD-I (Vol. III) dated 27.4.1983 read with Press Note of 7.9.1983 and the booklet on "Incentives for Industries in Backward Areas (Central Government and Central Financial Institutions)—April, 1984", copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

During the last 3 years, the following number of Letters of Intent (L.I.), Industrial Licences (I.L) and DGTD Registrations have been issued to the entrepreneurs for setting up industries in Kerala :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>L.I.</i>	<i>I.L.</i>	<i>D.G.T.D. Regns.</i>
1982	29 (15)	9 (6)	14 (9)
1983	35 (25)	22 (16)	24(10)
1984	5 (3)*	20 (11)	7(6)**

* Upto November, 1984.

** Upto September, 1984.

Figures within brackets indicates the number of LIs, ILs and DGTD Registrations issued to the backward districts/areas of Kerala.

Rules Regulating Setting up of Factories Emitting Poisonous Gases

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

(a) the rules regulating the setting up of factories emitting poisonous and highly toxic gases near the thickly populated towns ;

(b) whether there is any central machinery to regulate the establishment of such factories in and around the populated towns ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) : (a) Regulatory framework for the purpose exists *inter-alia* under the Factories Act (1948) and Industrial Licensing Procedures.

(b) and (c). The Department of Industrial Development is the central agency for those units which come under the purview of industrial licensing while siting of other industries are regulated by Directorates of Industries at State level. Guidelines are provided in accordance with Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and rules made thereunder. Section 61 of Factories Act also empowers the State Governments to approve siting of factories.

Electronics Industry in Hilly States

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

(a) whether the former Prime Minister had promised that electronics industries would be established in hilly States, being pollution free, including J and K State ;

(b) whether Government purpose to implement the said assurance policy ; and

(c) do Government propose to consider setting up such industries in Baramulla (Kashmir) which is a backward district ?

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

DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per available information no such proposal is under consideration. However, the entire State of J and K (including Baramulla district) has been notified as category 'A' backward district and is eligible for special preference for setting up of industries apart from other fiscal incentives which are available to such units.

Power Requirements from Nuclear Power Stations

175. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether speedy steps are being taken to meet the power requirements of the country from nuclear power stations ;

(b) the number and location of the present nuclear power stations in the country and the production of power in each of the station annually ;

(c) whether any scheme for installing more such power stations in the country has been prepared ;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure involved and by when these are likely to be installed ; and

(e) the safety measures being taken by Government to combat any breakdowns of the nuclear power stations and nuclear exposure to the areas around them ?

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

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

(b) Two reactor units at Tarapur (Maharashtra), two units at Kota (Rajasthan) and one unit at Kalpakkam (Tamilnadu) have been set up. Unit-I of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has been shutdown since March 4, 1982 due to a leak in one of the end shields. Unit-II of Madras Atomic Power Station is expected to be commissioned during this year. Gross generation of energy from these stations for the year 1984 is 1776.47 million units, 995.15 million units and 1264.25 million units respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is a proposal to instal 12 units of 235 MWe pressurised heavy water reactors and 10 units of 500 MWe pressurised heavy water reactors by the turn of the century. The cost of two units of 235 MWe is estimated at Rs. 530 crores based on 1983 price level. The corresponding figure for two units of 500 MWe is Rs. 1000 crores. These units are expected to be commissioned before the end of the century.

(e) Nuclear Power Stations adopt a multipronged approach to safety of the public and plant personnel. An exclusion area covered by 1.6 Km. radius around the plant is acquired by the Station and fenced off. Population settlement is controlled over an area covered by a radius of 5 kms around the plant. Redundancy is built in the design of plant cooling systems, ventilation systems, control and protection systems. Rigid quality control measures are required to be implemented during design, material selection, fabrication of equipment, installation and plant operation. Release of radioactivity to the environment are continuously monitored and controlled. Double containment is provided consisting of a prestressed concrete leak tight reactor building enclosed in a reinforced concrete building to prevent release of

radio-activity in the unlikely event of an accident. At each of the stations independent health physicists outside the control of station management monitor all safety related activities.

Construction of Yatri Serai at Naina Devi

176. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Yatri Serai under construction at Sri Naina Devi in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh (undertaken at the instance of Yatri Awas Vikas Samiti); has since been completed;

(b) if so, the date on which the construction has been completed alongwith the total cost incurred in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the likely date for the completion of the project and the estimated cost alongwith the reasons for delay and the dates on which the project was sanctioned and the construction work begun ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) On the recommendation of the Managing Committee of Bharatiya Yatri Awas Vikas Samiti, the Department approved the project of construction of a yatrika at Naina Devi, at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.25 lakhs. The Samiti had secured a plot measuring 1 bigha and 16 viswa for the construction of this Yatrika. The Samiti has further informed us that the tenders were invited several times for construction of Yatrika at Naina Devi but they did not received satisfactory response. Therefore the proposal will again be examined by the Management Committee of the Bharatiya Yatri Awas Vikas Samiti for further action.

**New Organisational set up for Nehru
Yuvak Kendras**

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

(a) whether a new organisational set up the streamline the functioning of Nehru Yuvak Kendras has since been introduced ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the new set up and the date from which it has been introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Solar Energy

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

(a) the details of the achievement made in regard to development of solar energy in the country ;

(b) how far it is helpful for the rural areas and particularly in adivasi areas ; and

(c) the steps being taken to popularise it in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ. V. PATIL) : (a) Solar Energy is a natural source particularly for decentralised uses in the form of heat and electricity in rural, hilly and tribal areas. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing a country-wide programme in the areas of solar thermal and solar

photovoltaics covering Research & Development, Prototype Development, Training, Demonstration and Extension. As a result of R&D efforts, several solar thermal devices and systems have been developed and are now commercially available in the country. Among these are solar water heaters, solar air heaters, solar stills, solar kilns, solar crop dryers and solar cookers. These are being increasingly used. R&D efforts are continuing in the fields of solar passive systems, solar refrigeration and air-conditioning systems, solar thermal power generation systems etc. Several Solar thermal systems have been installed in the country with special emphasis on rural and tribal areas.

Solar photovoltaic technology which enables the direct conversion of solar energy into electricity also has potential for various applications in the country. Among the applications which have been demonstrated in the country are water pumping for irrigation and drinking water supply, community and Street lighting, community TV and radio Sets, etc. R&D projects are being implemented at various institutions in the country on various aspects of photovoltaic technology. A major National Solar Photovoltaic Energy Demonstration Programme is currently being implemented by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in association with the Central Electronics Limited, B.H.E.L. and other organisations.

So far, about 50 villages have been electrified through the photovoltaic system under a programme being implemented in cooperation with Rural Electrification Corporation and State Electricity Boards.

(b) The Utilisation of solar energy can help in solving social, economic and environmental problems by preserving the forests, stopping or slowing down migration of rural population to urban areas, by making available communication and entertainment facilities, increasing agricultural productivity and creating additional employment in rural

and tribal areas. The installation of street lights, water pumps and community TV sets has resulted in a significant impact in hitherto unelectrified areas of the country. The wide-spread utilization of solar energy is expected to reduce or eliminate the dependence of rural masses on traditional fuel sources and to reduce drudgery of women and children in the remote rural and tribal areas.

(c) Various solar energy systems and devices are being installed all over the country for the purposes of demonstration, field trials, training and popularisation. Such systems are being supplied at subsidised prices. The concerned State and district level agencies are being associated fully in the implementation of the demonstration/extension programmes in the field of new and renewable sources of energy. Popularisation is also being done through exhibitions and public information posters, handbills, billboards, hoardings, documentary films and slides.

New Forest Policy

179. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the draft new Forest Policy has been approved by Government ;

(b) if so, the contents thereof ; and

(c) main features of Forest Policy concerning the tribal population living in and around forests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The draft National Forest Policy is still under the consideration of the Government.

I.T.D.A. Micro Project and MADA Areas

180. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) total number of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies, Micro Projects and Modified Area Development Approach areas proposed by the States in Tribal Sub-Plan areas and approved so far by the Government of India since beginning up to the year 1984, State-wise alongwith the names of the projects ;

(b) special central assistance provided to the States for these programmes, planwise ;

(c) the reasons for delay in preparation of schemes by the States thereof ; and

(d) the measures taken by his Ministry for time-bound preparation and execution of the schemes by the States thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) The number of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies, Micro Project and Modified Area Development Approach pockets approved and pending finalisation as on 31st December, 1984 are given in statement-I Laid on the Table of the House. *Placed in Library. See No. LT 172/85*).

(b) The details are furnished in statement-II Laid on the Table of the House. *(Placed in Library. See No. LT 172/85)*.

(c) The delay in preparation of comprehensive schemes occur mainly due to lack of adequate information and availability of suitable personnel. Core schemes are, however, implemented in all cases.

(d) The plan programmes of the States for Tribal sub-Plan areas are

discussed in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission with the State representatives from time to time and suitable remedial measures are recommended. The matter is also pursued with the State Governments through correspondence and visits. Concurrent monitoring and periodical evaluation of schemes have also been suggested to the State Governments.

Facilities for Night Landing at Patna Airport

181. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work to facilitate landing of aircrafts at night at Patna airport has been completed ;

(b) if so, the other steps being taken to ensure landing of aircraft at night at this airport ;

(c) whether the expansion of this airport has been completed ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). The Patna airport is presently equipped with medium intensity runway lights and abridged visual approach slope indicator system (AVASIS). These facilities are adequate for aircraft operations by night in clear weather conditions. In order to further improve and upgrade the existing system, the following additional facilities have been sanctioned :—

(i) Conversion of medium intensity runway light into high intensity runway light ;

(ii) Installation of 3-Bar AVASIS.

These facilities are likely to be installed by December, 1985.

(c) and (d). The construction of a terminal block for international operations and the extension of runway have been completed. Extension of apron area has got delayed on account of time taken in obtaining the requisite land for this purpose from the State Government.

[English]

Institute of Antarctica Studies

182. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an Institute of Antarctica Studies in the country ; and

(b) if so, where it is likely to be set up and when ?

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

(b) The Study Group which was constituted on setting up of the Antarctic Study Centre has recommended the setting up of the main centre at Delhi with a logistic support base at Goa. The proposal is being processed.

Foreign Contribution/Donations to Institutions and Political Parties

183. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Indian institutions and Political parties have been receiving foreign contribution/donations ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the institutions and political parties and the amount received by them so far during the last three years as per

information available with Government; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Some Indian Institutions are receiving foreign contributions/donations, whereas political parties are banned under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 to receive foreign contribution/donations.

(b) According to the returns of foreign contribution received so far from various Institutions/Associations, other than political parties, the foreign contribution received by them during three years 1980, 1981 and 1982 was as under :—

Year of Receipt	Amount (Rs.)
1980	209,11,63,935
1981	230,46,73,318
1982	233,78,61,105

As the number of recipient organisations during each year is very large, it is not feasible to furnish detailed information in this regard.

(c) So long recipient organisations do not contravene the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act 1976, no action by the Government is called for.

Report of Working Groups on Tribal Development during Seventh Plan

184. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the working Group on Tribal Development during Seventh five Year Plan has submitted the Report to the Government ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof ;

(c) whether his Ministry has examined the Sub-Plan approach of Tribal Development of Seventh Plan ; and

(d) if so, the new concept, criteria and norms suggested by the working Group and the comments offered by his Ministry thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations include :

- (i) Raising the level of productivity in the fields of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, cottage, village and small industries etc. for alleviation of poverty. Atleast 40 lakh tribal families are proposed to be economically assisted to cross the poverty line by 1989-90 besides extending assistance to a substantial number of tribal families to provide a base to them to cross the poverty line during succeeding plan.
- (ii) Education, both formal and non-formal to be given high priority with a bias for vocationalisation.
- (iii) Elimination of exploitation in the fields of land transfer, agricultural tenancy, money lending, bonded labour and debt bondage, forestry, liquor vending, trade and in the socio-culture spheres.
- (iv) Provision of adequate infrastructure for production, anti-poverty education, anti-exploitative and other welfare programmes.
- (v) Vulnerable tribal areas and groups facing special problems to be identified for remedial action;

(vi) The degrading environment of the tribal areas to be improved.

(c) and (d) : Yes, Sir The recommendations of the Working Group are acceptable to the Ministry.

Supply of Iron Ore to Japan at Reduced Prices

185. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to latest agreement with Japanese buyers, Japan will now get iron ore at 25 percent of reduced prices than 1982-83 ; and

(b) if so, what is the amount of loss that National Mineral Development Corporation will suffer due to this factor and how do Government propose to offset it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):

(a) and (b) : Due to the continued recession in the world steel industry, an over-supply situation in the iron-ore market and the resultant price reduction in the Japanese market in two successive years, the 1984-85 sale prices of iron ore to Japan were about 23% less in U.S. dollar terms as compared to these obtained in 1982-83.

However on account of the steep appreciation of the U.S. dollar the increase in the rupee realisation will substantially mitigate the loss. As the foreign exchanges are fluctuating widely even now, the affect of the lower dollar prices on the average unit value realisation in rupee terms and on the working result of NMDC will be known by the end of the financial year.

Exchange of Fire between Bangladesh Rifles and Indian Border Security Forces at Dohokhola

186. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bangladesh Rifles and the Indian Border Security had an exchange of fire at Dohokhola, a border village near Sikharpur in Karimpur Police Station area, about 100 Kilometres from Krishnanagar on 1 January, 1985 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any protest has been lodged with Bangladesh Government in this regard ; and

(d) if so, outcome thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to avoid such clashes in future in order to maintain friendly relations with Bangladesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Head Constable of BSF challenged some civilians cutting green pulse saplings inside the Indian territory on 1.1.85. He challenged their bonafides and, on their attack, was injured and become unconscious. When he was being dragged by the miscreants towards Bangladesh, the Indian cultivators intervened and rescued him. The BSF Commander from the river bank on the side in a loud voice requested the Bangladesh Rifles for a flag meeting but the Bangladesh Rifles fired upon the BSF. The BSF had to return the fire in self-defence. No casualty took place.

(c) A protest was lodged by the DIG-BSF, South Bengal on 2.1.1985.

(d) Whilt reply to our protest is awaited, a counterprotest was lodged by Bangladesh Rifles which has been replied to. A flag meeting was held by DIG South Bengal of BSF with Sector Commander of Bangladesh Rifles, Khulna along with Commandant and other concerned officers of both sides on 2.1.85 to defuse the tension and to restore normalcy. Senior officers have

visited the spot and have issued suitable instructions to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

Reported Statement by U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan

187. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the US Ambassador in Islamabad that US would come to its aid if India attacks Pakistan and Pakistan Daily 'Nawai Waqt' reporting regarding President Reagan's letter to Pakistan President ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government's serious concern at the Statement made by the US Ambassador in Pakistan, attempting to project India as a potential aggressor against Pakistan, as well as at the contents of the 'Nawai Waqt' report, have been conveyed to the US Government.

Setting up of Gobar Gas Plants

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

(a) the target fixed for setting up gobar gas plants in the country during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) the target fixed for setting up such plants in Gujarat during the said period ;

(c) whether the target has been achieved ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the extent of rural population likely to be covered under the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ. V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). A Central Sector Scheme 'National Project for Biogas Development' was launched during the Sixth Plan starting from 1981-82 with a target of 4 lakh biogas plants. However, targets fixed for the States on year to year basis, total up to 3,35,000 plants. Out of this the target for Gujrat works out to 26,600 plants and plants set up in that State up to the end of December, 1984 total up to 17,580.

(c) and (d) : The exact figure about completion of Plan target can be arrived at only after the end of the Plan period.

(e) Over 3 lakh rural families are likely to be benefited under the project during the period 1981-82 to 1984-85.

Anti-Defection Law

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

(a) whether in view of the recent

experience of short lived instability in Andhra Pradesh due to political defections, Government propose to enact anti-defection law as a part of electoral reforms ;

(b) if so, whether the proposals for such a law have been scrutinised by the Law Ministry ; and

(c) if so, the time by which the anti-defection law is likely to be enacted ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) :
(a) to (c). As mentioned in the address by the President to Parliament Government intend to bring forward an anti-defection Bill in the current session of the Parliament.

Production of Rubber

190. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of rubber imported during 1984 ;

(b) the total production of natural rubber in the country and the domestic demand ;

(c) whether user industries are placing an exaggerated demand necessitating higher import ;

(d) if so, the steps being taken to assess the genuine demand ; and

(e) the steps taken to augment production of natural rubber in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) :
(a) and (b). The total production of natural rubber during 1984 is estimated

as 2,84,090 tonnes and the consumption is estimated as 2,11,000 tonnes. A quantity of 35,600 tonnes of natural rubber was imported during 1984, to meet the gap and to raise the levels of buffer from 35,000 tonnes to 45,000 tonnes.

(c) and (d) : Preliminary estimates of demand and supply of rubber as projected by the industry and the Rubber Board are evaluated by Government which takes a realistic view of the demand-supply gap keeping in mind past production and consumption trends and in consultation with the Department of Industrial Development and Rubber Board. Estimates thus arrived at are periodically reviewed taking into accounts the actual trends during the course of the year.

(e) The following steps have been taken to augment production of natural rubber in the country.

- (i) Implementation of Rubber Plantation Development Scheme for accelerating new-planting and re-planting of rubber.
- (ii) Raising and distribution of high yielding planting materials.
- (iii) Popularisation of rain-guarded tapping and low-volume spraying against disease for improving productivity.
- (iv) Acceleration of raising of rubber plantation in non-traditional areas.

Retirement Age of Specialists

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

(a) whether special consideration in retirement age is proposed to be given to specialists like scientists, doctors, etc., and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to impose a blanket ban on extensions for retiring personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) A proposal whether the age of superannuation of some categories of scientists need to be raised from 58 to 60 years is under examination in the Department of Science and Technology.

(b) Instructions already exist prohibiting extension/re-employment in service except in very rare and exceptional cases in the public interest.

Afforestation of Wasteland

192 SARI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has proposed the afforestation of five million hectares of wasteland per annum;

(b) if so, what are the species being chosen for planting under this project; and

(c) details of organisational structure and financial implications of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No species have been chosen in particular. Species suitable for production of fuelwood and fodder would be planted. These would vary depending on edaphoclimatic conditions.

(c) The details are not yet finalised.

Impact of Bhopal Gas Tragedy on Environment

193. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any study of the impact of recent Bhopal gas tragedy on the environment;

(b) if so, its findings;

(c) whether the Union Carbide Factory in Bhopal had received clearance of the Water and Air Pollution Control Board; and

(d) if so, the Reasons for giving this clearance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) and (b) : Yes Madam. A summary report of the findings is placed on the table.

(c) and (d) : Clearance for waste water discharge was given by the State Board subject to installation of solar evaporation pond which was complied by the industry. No clearance for air emission was given by the Board.

Summary Report of Impact Studies on Environment due to Bhopal Gas Leakage

A team of scientists from Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution and the Department of Environment conducted on December 5, 1984 an initial air quality survey in the affected area and of water supply source of the city of Bhopal. The water was found safe and is continued to be monitored thereafter also by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. Air quality was found to be safe.

2. Subsequently another team comprising scientists of the Central Board conducted a survey of the affected area to assess the impact on vegetation and soil.

3. The extent of total vegetation damage in terms of area may be given as follows :

Severely affected zone—3.5 sq. km.
Badly affected zone —10 sq. km.
Moderately affected zone —6 sq. km.
Mildly affected zone —5 sq. km.

4. It was possible to demarcate roughly the affected area by the vegetation damage survey. It was also possible to score the damage or the imprint of the gas on the individual plants, and based on this indexing the relative sensitivity of the plants could be determined.

Project to Promote Various Languages of Bihar

194. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any project is under preparation or has been launched to preserve and promote various languages of Bihar like Maithili etc, including tribal languages and the folk arts and traditions and songs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to give these languages recognition in their own right rather than as sub-languages or dialects of Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) : Although there is no project exclusively for the preservation of languages of Bihar, the Sahitya Akademi has recognised Maithili as an independent modern literary language of India in which the Akademi's programme is implemented. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, engaged in the promotion and development of tribal languages has done work for the promotion of the dialects of Kurem, Malto and Mundari of Bihar. The Anthropological Survey of India has made studies of the Santhal, Oraon and Munda tribals. The Handicrafts Board has given impetus to the Madhubani paintings. The Sangeet Natak Akademi has promoted folk and tribal art and

music and dance of these areas. It has documented, through photographs, colour slides, various tribes like Mundas, Oraons, Jiltas, Labris, Lahasanas and Moghes. The music of Chhau dance has been recorded for preservation. Six hours of folk music of the Mithila region, marriage songs, Banjara, Jhoomer songs have been recorded. The 'padas' of Vidyapati, Chaumasa, Holi, 'Alha' have also been documented.

(c) As already stated, the Sahitya Akademi has recognised Maithili as literary language, in addition to Hindi. For the literary development of languages not recognised by the Akademi, it has also set up a Committee to make recommendations in respect of schemes for recognition of languages/dialects. This Committee will look into the claims, if any, of other languages or dialects of Bihar.

Violence During 1984 Parliamentary Poll

195. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports of violence resulting in death of any persons during the election campaign/conduct in 1984 Parliamentary Poll; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. Information received in this regard from the State Governments of Assam, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim and U.P. is given in attached Statement. Information in respect of the remaining States are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statewise Details of Reports Violence Resulting in Death of any Persons During Election Campaign/Conduct of 1984 Parliamentary Poll

State	Date	Brief particulars of the incidents	Deaths	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1. Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Elections were not held.
2. Haryana	24.12.84	In a clash between two supporters of Cong. (J) and Cong. I in Faridabad Parliamentary Constituency one Jiwan, Cong. (I) supporter was seriously injured and later succumbed to his injuries in hospital on 25.12.84.	1	A case has been registered and is under investigation.
3. Madhya Pradesh	25.12.84	In a stoning incident involving Cong. (I) and BJP seven persons were injured and one of the injured died in hospital on 26th December, 1984.	1	Case has been registered and is under investigation.
4. Maharashtra	(1) 19.12.84	In Raigad district in a clash between two groups of Bharatiya Shetakari Kamgar Paksha and Indira Wadi Maharashtra Congress of Shri A.R. Antuley, three workers of Indirawadi Maharashtra Congress were injured and one of the injured died in Hospital.	1	A case has been registered at Panvel Police Station and is under investigation.

1	2	3	4	5
	(2) 20.12.84	The followers of Vilas Tupe, an independent candidate attacked the party office of Shri A.R. Antuley and one worker of Antuley was killed.	1	A case has been registered in Roha Police Station and investigation is in progress Shri Vilas Tupe and 144 followers have been arrested.
5. Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6. Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7. Punjab	Nil	Nil	Nil	Elections were not held.
8. Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9. U.P.	(1) 11.12.84	One Swaminath Pathak was murdered by some unknown persons in Sultanpur District.	1	On investigation he was not found to be worker of any parties.
	(2) 17.12.84	One Raj Narain was dead due to firing by some persons in village Kalik.	1	Case is being investigated by police.
	(3) 18.12.84	One driver of the Congress-I canvassing party was murdered near Harduaganj (Dist. Aligarh) allegedly by DMKP workers.	1	The case has been registered and is being investigated.
	(4) 24.12.84	One Bechan Singh of village Riuna Khurd was	1	Case has been registered

- stabbed to death by 3 other persons of the same village.
- (5) 24.12.84 In an altercation one Turkman Singh fired at one subedar Pandey at village ilabansh (Distt. Mainpuri) due to which he died instantaneously. 1 Case has been registered. and is being investigated.
- (6) 24.12.84 One Ajai Vir Singh, resident of village Mubarakpur (Distt. Meerut) was assaulted with knife by 3 persons on his refusal to cast his vote according to the direction of the other persons. He died in Hospital later. 1 All the 3 accused have been arrested and the case has been registered against them.
- (7) 23/24.12.84 Some unknown persons assaulted Shri Har Swarup Bajpai, an independent candidate for Rai Bareli Lok Sabha seat, near village Pahurawan in which Shri Bajpai received serious injuries due to which he died in Rai Bareli hospital at 8.55 A.M. on December, 24. 1 The police is investigating the case.
- (8) 24.12.84 In an altercation between two groups at polling station, Rani Mandi, Allahabad Lok Sabha Constituency someone fired due to which one person received injuries and he later died in the hospital. 1 Case has been registered.
- (9) 25.12.84 In an altercation between Cong. I and DMKP 1 Case cases have been regis-

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workers at village Rajai of Mirzapur Lok Sabha Constituency one DMKP worker was grievously injured and died in District Hospital, Mirzapur.

tered and is being investigated.

(10) 27.12.84

In Distt. Mainpuri some DMKP workers fired at a Cong. (I) worker due to which Cong. (I) worker was died.

Case has been registered against the DMKP workers and is being investigated.

1

(11) 27.12.84

In an encounter between Police and some miscreants who snatched some ballot papers at Sareni Maimapur polling booth (Jaunpur Lok Sabha Constituency) and tried to runaway, one criminal died.

Case is being investigated.

1

**Second Unit of Osmanshahi Mills
Under NTC at Hingoli, Nanded**

196 SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND
SUPPLY be please to state :

(a) whether there has been a demand for having a second unit at Hingoli of Osmanshahi Mills, Nanded which is not under the National Textile Corporation;

(b) whether Government have called for a report from the local authorities about this project; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to call for such a report as Hingoli in Maharashtra owing to agricultural and industrial backwardness of the area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
AND SUPPLY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA):
(a) Yes, Sir. A suggestion has been received by the Government.

(b) The comments of the National Textile Corporation have been called for in the matter.

(c) Does not arise.

**Mandal Commission Report for
Public Opinion**

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

(a) whether Government have circulated the Mandal Commission Report for public opinion;

(b) if so, on what scientific criteria such a procedure has been adopted; and

(c) the outcome of the circulation of the Report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) to (c) : The Mandal Commission Report has not been circulated for public opinion. The modalities for eliciting public opinion on the list of Other Backward Classes recommended by the Commission are under consideration of the Government.

**Parity of Raw Cotton and Cotton
Fabric Prices**

198. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND
SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for having parity between the prices received by raw-cotton growers and the prices they have to pay for cotton fabrics; and

(b) the difficulties in bringing about such parity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
AND SUPPLY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA):
(a) and (b) : In a highly diversified product like cloth, a product which is changed frequently to suit the market demands, it is difficult to bring about a parity between the prices of cotton and fabrics.

**Declaration of Public Holiday on
Birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra
Bose**

199. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to declare public holiday on the 23rd January to celebrate the birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) to (c) : There is no proposal to declare 23rd January as a public holiday on the occasion of the birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. The Government policy in this regard is that the birthday or Jayanti of no other National leaders other than Mahatma Gandhi should be declared as a regular compulsory closed holiday for Central Government Offices.

Air Pollution Survey in Calcutta and other Cities

200. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Will the PRIME MINISTER

(b) The study in Calcutta has revealed the following results—

	Residential	Commercial	Industrial
(i) Particulate (Micro-gram per cubic metre).	300	400	350
(ii) Oxides of Sulphur (Micro-gram per Cubic metre)	20	40	54

Whereas the particulates are exceeding the limits prescribed, the oxides of sulphur conform to the limits.

(c) Does not arise.

Night Air Mail Service by Vayudoot

201. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Vayudoot would begin night air mail service;

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

(c) whether it could cover all the remote areas in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made air pollution survey in Calcutta and other major cities of the Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when it would be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(e) if not, the steps Government propose to take to cover all the remote areas in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (e) : The management of Vayudoot is currently examining the feasibility of introducing night airmail service. A decision in this regard has not been taken so far.

Setting up of Reactor at Koodankulam

202. **SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to build four more reactors; and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider setting up one reactor at Koodankulam in Tirunelveli district because of its proximity to Tuticorin Heavy Water Plant and also that this site had earlier been selected by a panel of technical experts for the purpose?

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

(b) Koodankulam is one of the sites in the Southern region examined by the Site Selection Committee constituted by the Department of Atomic Energy. The report of the Site Selection Committee for the Southern Electricity Region is under examination of the Government

No. of small scale and artisan units set up from 1978-79 to 1982-83	...	11,95,764
No. of units set up in rural areas	...	8,72,381
Total Additional Employment generated	...	38,86,093
Employment generated in rural areas	...	23,89,694

(b) Question does not arise.

Sick Industries

204. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many big and small industries are sick in the country, State-wise;

(b) the main reasons for their sickness; and

(c) the Government's thinking to reopen these industries?

Contribution of District Industries Centres in Setting up Industries in Rural Areas

203 SHRI K T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Industries Centres have not since their inception contributed anything substantial in setting up industries in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to revitalise the District Industries Centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. The contribution of the District Industries Centre in setting up industries in rural areas has been quite substantial since their inception in 1978-79 as indicated below :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Data on sick industrial units assisted by Banks are being collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. Latest available State-wise data on Large and Small Scale Sick industrial units as furnished by the Reserve Bank of India are shown in the enclosed statement.

(b) A number of causes, both internal and external, often operating in combination, have been responsible

for industrial sickness in India. Some of the principal causes of industrial sickness are faulty planning, management deficiencies, inefficient financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R&D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, shift in demand, shortage of raw materials and other inputs and infrastructural constraints.

(c) Government have announced certain policy measures for guidance of Central Ministries, State Governments and Financial Institutions to deal with industrial sickness. Salient features of the guidelines are as below :

- (i) The Administrative Ministries in the Central Government will have specific responsibility for prevention and remedial action in relation to sickness in industrial sector within their respective charge. They will have a Central role in monitoring sickness and coordinating action for revival and rehabilitation of sick units. In suitable cases they will also establish Standing Committees for major industrial sectors where sickness is wide spread.
- (ii) The financial institutions will strengthen the monitoring system so that it is possible to take timely corrective action to prevent incipient sickness. They will obtain periodical returns from the assisted units and from the Directors nominated by them on the Boards of such units. These will be analysed by Industrial Development Bank of India and results of the analysis conveyed to the financial institutions concerned and the Government.
- (iii) The Financial Institutions and Banks will initiate necessary corrective action for sick or incipient sick units based on a diagnostic study. In case of growing sickness, the financial

institutions will also consider assumption of management responsibility where they are confident of restoring a unit to health. The Ministry of Finance will issue suitable guidelines for take over of management.

- (iv) Where the Banks and Financial Institutions are unable to prevent sickness or ensure revival of a sick unit, they will deal with their outstanding dues to the unit in accordance with the normal banking procedures. However, before doing so, they will report the matter to the Central Government who will decide whether the unit should be nationalised or whether any other alternative including worker's participation in the management can revive the undertaking.
- (v) Where it is decided to nationalise the undertakings, its management may be taken over under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for a period of six months to enable the Government to take necessary steps for nationalisation.
- (vi) The industrial undertakings presently being managed under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, will also be dealt with in accordance with the above principles. It will be decided if the undertakings are to be nationalised or any other alternatives can provide a solution. If none of the alternatives are considered feasible, the Government may consider de-notification of the units, in which event the Banks and Financial Institutions will deal with their outstanding dues to the undertakings in accordance with the normal banking procedures.

Statement

State/Union Territory	Large Sick Units (as at the end of June, 1983 (Prov.))	SSI Sick Units (as at the end of December, 1982)
	No. of Units	No. of Units
West Bengal	108	11,201
Maharashtra	92	5,910
Uttar Pradesh	54	6,771
Gujarat	42	2,564
Tamil Nadu	40	8,111
Karnataka	27	4,094
Andhra Pradesh	17	4,595
Madhya Pradesh	20	1,197
Kerala	16	1,236
Bihar	13	2,504
Haryana	9	1,107
Rajasthan	7	689
Goa	5	133
Orissa	3	1,438
Punjab	4	1,085
Assam	2	2,565
Delhi	2	1,326
Pondicherry	—	489
Himachal Pradesh	—	193
Jammu & Kashmir	—	449
Chandigarh	—	77
Manipur	—	385
Meghalaya	—	176
Nagaland	—	51
Tripura	—	177
Dadar, Nagar Haveli	—	2
Andaman & Nicobar	—	22
Mizoram	—	2
	463	58,549

[*Translation*]

Decline in tea Export

205. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that export have declined this year as compared to last year;

(b) if so, whether this decline is due to the fall in tea export as a result of less consumption of tea abroad; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) :

(a) No, Sir.

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

Setting up of Hindustan Photo Film Company's Unit in U.P.

206. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Photo Film Company has any proposal to set up its unit in Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the place where this unit is likely to be located and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) : Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited a public sector undertaking, have submitted proposals for setting up units for integrated production of Cine colour positive films and colour paper and X-ray and Graphic Arts films at an estimated cost of

Rs. 190 crores and Rs. 164 crores respectively.

No final decision has been taken by Government in regard to the setting up of these projects.

[*English*]

Loss of Life and Property in Delhi and other Places

207. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the 31st October, 1st November and 2nd November, 1984 law and order situation deteriorated and thousands of innocent people were killed and rendered homeless and property looted and destroyed in Delhi and other parts of the country;

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

(c) the steps taken to give relief to those whose family members were killed, injured and property lost in Delhi;

(d) whether any enquiry is being made and the action taken against those responsible for failing in their duty to protect the citizens; and

(e) whether any guidelines have been issued to the States to prevent such situation in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) and (b) : The details of number of persons killed, value of property looted/destroyed in the riots in Delhi and other parts of the country are indicated in the statement attached.

(c) Rs. 10,000/- as adhoc relief has been granted per person dead in the family. Those injured have been given Rs. 2,000/- each. In the case of destruction of the house, the relief

granted is Rs. 10,000/- and in the case of substantial damage, the relief provided is Rs. 5,000/-. In the case of minor damage, grant of Rs. 1,000/- has been given. The traders, transport operators etc. who have suffered during the riots are entitled to bank loan of Rs. 1 lakh without furnishing security and the concessional rate of interest is $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ applicable to loans upto Rs. 5 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 4.30 crores has been disbursed as gratuitous relief.

(d) An Additional Commissioner of Police in the rank of I.G. is conducting an enquiry which *inter-alia* includes enquiry into the conduct of Police Officers during the disturbances in Delhi.

(e) It is the duty of the Government to ensure the safety of life and property of all its citizens and no effort will be spared to prevent such situation from occurring in future.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of persons killed	The value of property lost (both movable and immovable)
1.	Delhi	2,146	Not yet fully assessed
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Rs. 15,000 (One Saw Mill Burnt)
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Rs. 7.46 lakhs
4.	Bihar	120	Rs. 5.95 crores
5.	Haryana	106	Rs. 3 crores
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	Rs. 1.86 crores (out of this Rs. 1.07 crores worth properties are insured)
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	Rs. 27 lakhs
8.	Karnataka	Nil	Rs. 11.96 lakhs
9.	Madhya Pradesh	94	Rs. 11.50 crores
10.	Maharashtra	9	Rs. 1.5 crores
11.	Rajasthan	1	Rs. 1.07 crores
12.	Tamil Nadu	2	Rs. 81.77 lakhs
13.	Tripura	Nil	Rs. 8 lakhs (including Govt. Property)
14.	Uttar Pradesh	203	Rs. 24.13 crores
15.	West Bengal	14	Nil
16.	Orissa	3	Nil

Return of Sikh Families to their Homes

208. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Sikh families have fled from their homes in Delhi, U.P., Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, etc. following violent attacks against Sikhs in the wake of assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi, for safety in Punjab;

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

(c) whether Government have made any effort to persuade them to return to their places of residences; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) : According to the information collected by the Government of Punjab, around 5,000 Sikh families had moved to Punjab from outside the State.

(c) and (d) : Efforts have been made to remove their misgivings and persuade those families to return to their original places. Some State Government have already deputed teams of officials/non-officials to visit such families at various places in Punjab. As a result of action taken by the authorities a number of such families

have already returned to their original places.

"Tree Growing Targets"

209. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI** : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the targets fixed for growing trees in the country during the Sixth Plan period and the amount earmarked;

(b) the achievement made by each State in this respect; and

(c) the area in each State likely to be covered by growing trees during the Seventh Plan and the amount sanctioned to each State for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) A target of growing 891.58 crore trees was fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 452.19 crores earmarked in the forestry budget.

(b) The achievement upto December, 1984 is given in the attached statement.

(c) The Seventh Five Year Plan yet to be finalised.

Statement

The number of seedlings planted during the Sixth Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Seedlings planted (Nos. in crores)
1.	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54.61
2.	Assam	14.27
3.	Bihar	42.71

1	2	3
4.	Gujarat	106.77
5.	Haryana	34.63
6.	Himachal Pradesh	19.09
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.23
8.	Karnataka	82.25
9.	Kerala	23.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	123.71
11.	Maharashtra	76.35
12.	Manipur	3.85
13.	Meghalaya	3.15
14.	Nagaland	4.67
15.	Orissa	43.00
16.	Punjab	22.28
17.	Rajasthan	23.00
18.	Sikkim	2.88
19.	Tamil Nadu	44.33
20.	Tripura	6.49
21.	Uttar Pradesh	112.01
22.	West Bengal	30.95
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.16
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.87
25.	Mizoram	12.37
26.	Pondicherry	0.19
27.	Andaman & Nichobar Islands	3.29
28.	Chandigarh	0.13
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.00
30.	Delhi	1.08
31.	Lakshdweep	0.01
Total :		904.83

Committee on Production and Distribution of Tyres

210. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
YADAV :
PROF. P. J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tyre manufacture have raised the prices of popular brands of tyres by rupees six hundred per piece since January this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(c) whether there has been any cost push in the manufacture of tyres during the last six months; and

(d) whether Government propose to constitute a high level Committee with a fair representation from the tyre traders to constantly monitor production and distribution of tyres and tubes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :
(a) and (b) : No, Sir. However, tyre companies have withdrawn discounts given by them on prices during 1984.

(c) There has been increase in the cost of some of the inputs like nylon tyre cord, synthetic rubber, rubber chemicals etc. which go into the manufacture of tyres.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

Two-wheeler Scooter Prices

211. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of two-wheeler scooter was raised by the manufacturers after October, 1984;

(b) whether the manufacturers approached for raising the price of scooters;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and whether Government had permitted them; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some manufacturers have enhanced price of scooters after October, 1984.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is no control over prices of automotive vehicles including scooters.

Rural Industries

212. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of rural industries in the country; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to develop rural industries in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The District Industries Centres are providing all assistance and support to rural industries. 11,07,800 new small scale and artisan units have come up in the country as per reports received from DICs by the end of 1982-83 out of which 8,72,381 units were loca-

ted in rural areas. These units have generated employment of 36,12,108 persons of which 23,89,694 persons were employed in rural industries.

(b) The Approach Document for the Seventh Plan 1985—90 has laid adequate emphasis on promotion of rural industrialisation in the country.

Economic Deterioration in the Country due to Decline in Export

213. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decline in exports from States is one of the basic reasons of economic deterioration in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA)

(a) and (b) : Exports from India are showing continuous rise. The State-wise statistics of exports/imports are not available as these statistics are compiled and maintained on all India basis. There has been no economic deterioration in the country. On the other hand, Indian economy is showing steady improvement. The average growth rate in the Sixth Plan period is likely to hit the target level of 5.2 percent.

Regional Chauvinist and Secessionist Forces

214. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether regional, chauvinist and secessionist forces in the north-east region have been very active during the last two months;

(b) whether the activities of secessionists in the country are day-by-

day increasing in almost all parts of the country;

(c) if so, whether any directive has been issued to various States in regard to the checking of these activities;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to curb these activities; and

(e) whether any specific policy in this regard has since been formulated ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):(a) Such forces were very active only in Tripura during the last two months. In other parts of North-East region, there was no increase in the activities of such forces.

(b) While separatist and secessionist tendencies have been noticed in some parts of the country, there has been no day-to-day increase in such activities in almost all parts of the country.

(c) to (e) It is the prime duty and responsibility of the Government, whether at the Center or in the States, to preserve and maintain the unity and integrity of the country at all costs. For this purpose, various laws provide stringent punishment to those who preach or practise secession.

Long-Term Effects of Exposure of MIC

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

(a) whether observations regarding possible long-term effects of exposure of MIC were made by some experts at the Indian Science Congress Session at Lucknow recently;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the experts views on gas effects submitted by the Indian Science Congress Session;

(c) If so, the extent to which Government have accepted the experts' views; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to implement the suggestions made thereat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) In the recent Science Congress Session at Lucknow, there was an unscheduled general discussion on the subject, Dr. S. Varad-
rajan, DG, CSIR also gave a general talk.

(b) to (d). The Science Congress has not made any recommendations on the subject.

The Government have already taken expeditious steps to acquire knowledge of the long-term effects on those exposed to MIC at Bhopal. Extensive studies on the short, medium and long-term effects of MIC on people have also been initiated at the Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal. They relate to measurement of lung functions in the victims by sophisticated and modern methods, and follow up of these persons on a long-term basis. Also research and clinical studies have been initiated in the major medical areas related to the MIC poisoning for guiding the treatment of affected individuals. An extensive survey programme has begun to identify and follow up gas exposed persons through 5 community-based health clinics established by the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Infiltration of Extremists on Indo-Pak Border

216. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is conducting an exercise with a view to giving

more teeth to the Border Security Force so that it could check the infiltration of extremists on the Indo-Pak border effectively;

(b) if so, the measures being considered to strengthen the BSF and other wings in this regard ;

(c) whether any concrete measures have been examined; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d) . A proposal for strengthening Border Security Force on Indo-Pak Border is under examination.

Progress of Inquiry into Assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi

217. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether no progress has so far been made in regard to the assassination probe in respect of late Prime Minister of India Shrimati Indira Gandhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which Government are confident of finding out the real culprit of the assassination and the agencies behind it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) . It is not correct to say that no progress has been made. The actual assassin was arrested immediately and two more arrests have been made thereafter. A Special Investigation Team has been set up to find out any other links.

(c) It is not possible to set any time limit in this regard.

Pesticides Threat to Environment

218. SHRI MOOLCHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to news item entitled 'Pesticides Threat to Environment' appearing in *Hindustan Times* dated 23 November, 1984;

(b) if so, the action taken by his Ministry to regulate use of pesticides to safeguard their use by the public;

(c) whether his Ministry has taken up cases with other Ministries to take steps to avoid pollution; and

(d) if so, the Ministries with whom such cases have been taken up in the past and the issue under reference ?

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

(b) (i) Under the Insecticide Act (1968) an Interministerial Committee has been set up by the Ministry of Agriculture to regulate the use of hazardous insecticides in the country.

(ii) The Indian council of Medical Research has also set up a Committee on Health effects of Pesticides to safeguard the health of the people.

(iii) Research is being promoted by different scientific organisations to use bio-indicators for monitoring pollution of pesticides, develop integrated pest management system for major pests of crops, use of bio-degradable pesticides particularly from plant sources and monitor the pollution due to pesticides in the environment.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Issues relating to environmental implications of policies on import, manufacture and uses of pesticides were taken up with concerned Ministries, namely, Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Chemicals and Fertilizers and Industry.

Coal Based Thermal Generation

219. SHRI MOOLCHAND DAGA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the developed countries barring France were going back to coal based thermal generation;

(b) whether in the light of the above, as also the fact that Government have already suffered heavy losses by putting up Kota Atomic Plant, Government propose to stick to their proposed programme of 10,000 MW nuclear power to be arranged by 2000 A.D.; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Atomic Energy Commission has already asked the Industry Department to clear the entire programme in one go so that the manufacturing of components required for the above programme is not delayed ?

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

(b) In view of the satisfactory performance of four of the five operational nuclear power units and the achievement of self-reliance in all aspects of the nuclear fuel cycle, it is proposed to increase the installed

nuclear capacity to 10,000 MWE by the year 2000.

(c) No Sir, but the Atomic Energy Commission has emphasised the advantages of clearing the entire programme as a package in terms of containing capital investment costs and reduction of gestation periods. The 10,000 MWE nuclear programme is still under consideration of Government.

Punishment to Pre-Shipment Inspection Officials

220. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Pre-shipment Inspection officials were punished for various acts of omission and commission; and

(b) if so, the number of officials punished during the last three years giving figures station-wise and year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):

(a) and (b) : 26 officials were punished during the last three years as detailed below :

	1982	1983	1984
Bombay	1	3	3
Karunagapally (Kerala)	1	—	—
Kuzhithurai (Kerala)	1	—	—
Kattarakara (Kerala)	1	—	—
Kushithurai (Kerala)	1	—	—
Cochin	1	1	—
Kanpur	1	—	1
Madras	—	1	—
Cuddalore (T. N.)	—	1	—
Rajkot	—	—	1
Calcutta	—	—	1
Ludhiana	—	—	1
Agra	—	—	1
Faridabad	—	—	1
Delhi	—	—	1
Ghaziabad	—	1	1
Ahmedabad	—	1	—
Total	7	5	11

Self-Certification for Quality Control by Units.

221. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced a system according to which the units have their own quality control and certification arrangements;

(b) if so, how many units were allowed this facility during the last three years-year-wise;

(c) whether the above scheme is working satisfactorily; and

(d) how many cases have been brought to the notice of Government during the last three years, year-wise where the scheme of self-certification for quality control was misused ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Year Position

1982 All the 18 units which were recognised under the scheme in 1981 were renewed for one year.

1983 All the 18 units recognised in 1981, and renewed in 1982 were allowed to continue.

1984 Out of the 18 units, recognised in 1983, the recognition of 6 units was withdrawn. Three new units were added. In total there are 15 units currently allowed this facility.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Due to failure to observe the prescribed norm, one unit in 1982 during the period from 1st September, 1982, till 8th March, 1983, and Two units in 1983 during the period from 27th May to 21st November, 1983, were not allowed to operate the self-certification scheme.

During 1984, 6 units were also not granted renewal of self-certification due to failure to observe the prescribed norms.

Procurement of Iron-ore by MMTC.

222. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state the details of the total tonnes of iron-ore procured by MMTC for export purpose from Orissa mines in the last three years (month-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : A statement is attached.

Statement

Quantity in MTs.

	1982	1983	1984
1	2	3	4
January	60,300	60,866	70,235
February	70,134	61,113	62,147
March	75,937	68,508	66,661

1	2	3	4
April	79,349	52,571	53,532
May	65,368	50,628	63,822
June	40,370	54,514	70,077
July	59,959	54,585	85,860
August	52,363	51,146	79,333
September	53,791	55,412	69,656
October	51,359	48,040	40,709
November	60,392	53,567	50,005
December	62,286	64,894	67,093
Total :	7,31,608	6,75,844	7,79,130

Tourist Potentiality of Konark in Orissa

223. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken by the Centre to increase the tourist potentialities of the places of national interest;

(b) if so, the specific steps taken to increase the tourist potentialities of Konark in Orissa; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c) . The Development of tourist potentialities of important centres and places of national interest is a continuous process carried on with the combined resources of the

centre, the State Governments and the private sector. Steps to develop such centres include the construction of adequate number of hotels and other types of accommodation such as Youth Hostels and Yatri Niwas, providing various sorts of amenities for tourists visiting these centres improving the communication and transportation facilities and providing publicity of these centres as tourists destinations both at home and abroad.

In Konark the following steps have been taken/or are proposed to be taken by the Centre and the State Government for increasing the tourist potential :

- (1) A Travellers Lodge managed by ITDC.
- (2) Preparation of a master plan covering land-use and landscaping.
- (3) A toilet block at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.49 lakhs, which is under construction,

- (4) A marine drive between Puri and Konark, already constructed by the State Government.
- (5) Konark is given Publicity through the publication of brochures folders, films and documentary films brought out by the Department of Tourism.

Action Plan to Prevent Pollution of Ganga

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to implement an action plan to prevent the pollution of the Ganga and its tributaries; and

(b) if so, the details of the cost estimated, funds allocated and programmes proposed to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI VIR SEN) :

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The estimated cost for the first phase of the Plan is Rs. 250,00 crores and the programmes proposed to be implemented include the following :

- (i) Renovation of existing sewage pumping and treatment plants and creation of these facilities at the outfall location, where these are not yet commissioned;
- (ii) Harnessing of energy by installation of gas digesters; and
- (iii) Aquaculture and utilisation of treated waste water for irrigation.

Policy Adopted for Tribal Areas to Provide Socio-Economic and Legal Justice

225. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the personnel policy adopted by Government to strengthen the administration in Tribal Areas and to provide them socio-economic and legal justice under article 275 (1) of the Constitution;

(b) whether States and Union Territories having the tribal areas have implemented these policies;

(c) if so, the results thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The Maheshwar Prasad Group on Administration in the Tribal Areas recommended certain measure to be taken in the sphere of selection of officers, creation of special cadre, special allowance, etc. for personnel posted in the tribal areas. The Seventh Finance Commission awarded an amount of Rs. 30.71 crores for payment of compensatory allowance to staff working in tribal areas in 13 States. The Eight Finance Commission has awarded Rs. 30 crores for payment of compensatory allowance to State employees posted in tribal areas, Rs. 37.828 crores for construction of residential accommodation and Rs. 47.05 crores for certain infrastructural facilities in selected tribal villages.

(b) to (d). The recommendations of the Maheshwar Prasad Group and the need for single line administration in Tribal sub-Plan Areas have been appreciated and accepted in principle by the States. A suitable structure has been provided to the Integrated Tribal Development Projects and special projects through the Project Adminis-

trator/Project Officer generally of the Class I rank in the Integrated Tribal Development Projects and Special Officers have been posted as incharge of MADA pockets and Primitive Tribe Projects. They are assisted by suitable staff.

Mini Cement Plants

226. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of mini cement plants functioning in each state as on the 31st December, 1984;

(b) the number of applications for setting up new mini cement plants received from each State pending before Government for clearance and the number of such applications received from Gujarat; and

(c) the reasons for not clearing such applications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The number of mini cement plants in production in various States as on 31st December, 1984 are as follows :

1. Andhra Pradesh	5
2. Bihar	1
3. Gujarat	3
4. Jammu & Kashmir	1
5. Karnataka	3
6. Madhya Pradesh	2
7. Uttar Pradesh	1

(b) Number of applications for mini cement plants (State-wise) which are pending at present are as follows :

1. Gujarat	1
2. Tamil Nadu	1
3. Uttar Pradesh	1

(c) Decisions on these applications will be taken on receipt of the comments of the concerned State governments.

Infiltration of Pakistanis into Kutch Region of Gujarat

227. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there has been a growing and large-scale infiltration of Pakistanis into the sensitive and strategic Kutch region of Gujarat,

(b) if so, the estimated number of Pakistanis who have infiltrated during the years 1983 and 1984; and

(c) the steps taken to send back these infiltrators and to check further infiltration from across the border ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). There is no information to suggest that a large scale infiltration of Pakistan nationals has taken place in the Kutch region of Gujarat. There are standing instructions with the State Government to check, identify and take necessary action against the infiltrants under the law.

Team of Scientists to Antarctica

228. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of scientists has recently been sent to Antarctica;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the new experiments this mission proposes to undertake ; and

(d) whether the data collected by the earlier teams has been analysed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ; ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The fourth Indian Antarctic Expedition Team consisting of 83 members including 22 scientists led by Dr. B.B. Bhattacharya of the Indian School of Mines is presently there. The team left Goa on 4.12.84 and landed on Antarctica on 28.12.84. It is expected to return to India by the end of March 1985.

(c) Investigations started in the scientific disciplines during the previous three expeditions are being continued so that a fuller knowledge is gained on the icy continent from the information obtained year after year. However, the emphasis during the fourth expedition will be on geophysical surveys for determining the mineral potential of the area.

(d) The data collected during the first expedition have been analysed and published. Samples, data and material collected during the second expedition have also been processed and the second scientific report is under print. The information obtained during the third expedition is being analysed.

Firing Across Bangladesh Border

229. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether incidents of firing from across the Bangladesh border on our civilians and defence personnel are showing an increasing trend in the recent past ;

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

(c) whether any protests have been

lodged with Bangladesh Government ; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMAI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) There were two incidents of firing from across Bangladesh border in January 1985. But this cannot be termed as an increasing trend of firing as these firings were resorted to by Bangladesh Rifles to scare away the civilians and BSF.

(b) to (d). As has been done in these two incidents, in every such case BSF authorities lodge a protest with their counterparts in Bangladesh and flag meetings are held between BSF and BDR to sort out the matter and to defuse tension for maintenance of peace and order.

Change in Sports Policy

230. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any change in our sports policy is envisaged in the light of the country's poor performance in the recent past ;

(b) if so, what steps are envisaged to encourage deserving players and sportsmen to provide adequate training and practice facilities and to pick up and nurse the talented and promising players and sportsmen right from the school stage ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide pension to players and sportsmen of international repute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The new National Sports Policy in the shape of a Government Resolution, which was finalised recently, has been already laid on the Table of the Sabha

on the 21st August, 1984. As a follow-up of the National Sports Policy, steps are envisaged *inter-alia* to assist the autonomous sports authorities in encouraging deserving players to train and practice, free of cost, in coaching camps. Besides continuing the existing schemes of talent search scholarships and regional coaching centres, it is also envisaged, subject to availability of resources, to start sport schools and sport hostels with a view to spotting talent at a young age and nurturing it. To facilitate this, it also envisaged to encourage construction of sports stadium in such district headquarters where none exist.

(c) The Government have already under operation the National Welfare Fund for Sportsmen which provides for grant of pension to outstanding sportsmen under certain conditions of hardship.

Production of Cheaper Colour TV Sets

231. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of cheaper colour TV sets has picked up ;

(b) if so, the present market price of indigenous sets ;

(c) whether Government have allowed import of kits for colour TV sets ; and

(d) if so, the number of kits imported during the last year ?

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

(b) The cost of cheaper price

colour TV sets, as per recent survey done in New Delhi varies from around Rs. 7,000/- to Rs. 7,500/- inclusive of taxes in Delhi.

(c) and (d). Except for one time ad-hoc import of 90,000 colour TV (CTV) kits at the time of ASIAD, no other import of kits for colour TV sets has been permitted by the Government.

Research and Development Plans for Mountain Regions

232. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether there are any research and development plans for mountain regions, particularly Himalayan regions for protection of their ENVIRONMENT AND DIVERTING their dependence on mountain resources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI VIR SEN) : Yes please.

Recognising the need for mountain development, especially the Himalayan region, several R & D programmes are at various stages of implementation and include :

—Integrated Eco-Development Research Programme with active participation of 21 universities and other agencies in the Himalayan region. This Programme covers :

—Eco-system regeneration studies ;

—Evolving technology and management packages to solve local problems ;

—Creation of nurseries and seedling banks ;

—Creation of Biosphere Reserves ;

—Watershed Management ;

- Extensive afforestation and soil conservation ;
- Landslides hazard control.
- Eco-Development Camps involving students and the general public ;
- Eco-Task Forces for soil conservation, afforestation and stabilization of fragile slopes ;
- Creation of the Himalyan Institute of Environment and Development with a chain of centres devoted exclusively to evolving of Technology and Management solutions to location specific problems so that sustained development becomes possible through optimal natural resource utilization.

These programmes are aimed at optimal utilization of natural resources for sustained development of the hilly regions and do not seek to divert hill peoples' dependence on mountain resources.

Increase of Production of Edible Oils

233. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state the measures for increasing the production and availability of soyabean oil, cotton seed oil and rice bran oil and to bring the edible oils position at a steady and comfortable level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): The measures for increasing the production and availability of soyabean, cotton seed and rice bran oil include, *inter alia*,

- (i) Launching of special projects on production of soyabean in Madhya Pradesh.
- (ii) Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Soya-

bean in Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

- (iii) Increase in area under non-traditional oilseed crops.
- (iv) Setting up of necessary processing and infrastructural facilities commensurate with the production of these oil seeds.
- (v) Enhancement of excise concession for use of rice bran oil in Venaspati from Rs. 100 PMT to Rs. 300 PMT.
- (vi) Setting up of the National Oil Seeds Board to coordinate, the production and development oil seeds within the country.

Domestic production is also supplemented by imports to ensure adequate availability of edible oils within the country.

Bilateral Relations with Countries in South Asia

234. SHRI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of problems faced by India in the South Asian Region ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to solve them bilaterally and develop closer links with these countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) India is committed to a policy of peace and good neighbourliness with all our neighbours. However, certain problems arise in the South Asian region whose origin can be traced to the common historical past of the countries in this region. The par-

tion of the sub-continent left in its wake several problems and unresolved issues. Common borders, shared natural resources and a common ethnic origin have added to the complexity of the problems.

(b) it is our constant endeavour to further improve relations with our neighbours based on the principles of sovereign equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. To this end, we have encouraged bilateral cooperation at all levels with the other countries of the region. We have also initiated dialogues, wherever circumstances permit, with the neighbours. We intend to continue this policy.

Decisions taken by SARC Committee

235. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be placed to state :

(a) whether the South Asian Regional Cooperation Committee have made a recommendation for organising a cultural festival and a South Asian complex ;

(b) the other decisions taken by the Committee in this regard ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the action proposed for closer cultural relations in this Region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes sir. At its Second Meeting held in New Delhi on January 7-9, 1975, the SARC Technical Committee on sports, Arts and culture welcomed India's initiative to hold a South Asian Cultural festival during the next India International Trade Fair in November 1985. There is, however, no proposal for the creation of a South Asian Complex.

(b) The Committee also decided to convene the first South Asian Archaeolo-

gical Congress in India in October 1985 and the South Asian History Conference in Bangladesh at the end of 1986. The second South Asian Federation Games are scheduled to be held in Bangladesh in December 1985. Other important decisions taken by the Committee pertain to the conducting of seminars and workshops organisation of study tours, mobile craft exhibitions, photographic exhibition of monuments, exchange of catalogues, guides and publications on historical documents, exchange of microfilms and photocopies of papers of historical and research value, exchange of experts and organization of coaching camps in the field of sports etc.

(c) The Government of India has always taken a positive and constructive approach to South Asian Regional Cooperation. India is working wholeheartedly in support of all the programmes outlined by the Technical Committee for increasing cultural cooperation within the SARC framework. This complements our long standing efforts to promote cultural relations with our neighbouring countries.

Sino-Indian Relations

236. Dr. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a positive trend in sino-Indian relations ,

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to normalise the relations with China ; and

(d) the time by which the border issue is likely to be solved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c). There has been a gradual improvement in India-China relations since the initiation of official-

level talks with China in 1981. Five rounds of these talks have been held so far. They have focussed on the Sino-Indian boundary question, and on the promotion of bilateral exchanges in fields like culture, science and technology, education, sports etc. In August 1984, a Trade Agreement incorporating the Most Favoured Nation Clause was also signed with China.

(b) While it is not possible to indicate a time frame for the resolution of the boundary question, during the official level talks held so far both sides have attempted to evolve a set of common principles to guide future discussions. During the last round of talks it was also agreed that substantive discussions on the boundary question will commence at the next round of official level talks.

Problem of Disposal of Coffee due to Heavy Crop

237. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether large coffee crop has led to the disposal problem ;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for its disposal ;

(d) the export potential of Indian coffee and the steps taken to find new markets abroad ; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure remunerative prices to the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). India's annual quota

for exports to member countries has been increased from 41,722 tonnes for the coffee years 1983-84 to 43,424 tonnes for the coffee year 1984-85. USSR also buys a substantial quantity of coffee. To increase India's exports to non-quota countries, 4 sales-cum-study team were sent to the non-quota countries in Europe, Middle East and Gulf, Far East and North African countries, for export promotion. Based on reports of these study teams, rebates are being offered to the non-quota countries to increase the sales of coffee. Coffee Board has also participated in various international trade fairs/exhibitions as an export promotional measure.

(e) The quantities of coffee released by the Board for domestic market are carefully regulated to ensure stabilisation of the prices.

Arrest of Jasbir Singh

238. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jasbir Singh, nephew Bhindranwale has been arrested for his objectionable activities and inflammatory speeches in Nankana Sahib in Pakistan which he visited in November, 1984 during the Guru Nanak Birthday celebration ;

(b) if so, the action taken against him ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to keep a watch on the activities of such other persons inside and outside the country and to bring them to book ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) and (b). Shri Jasbir Singh has been detained under the National Security Act 1980. A case has also been registered against him under section 124-A, 153-A IPC and Section 13 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967, for his activities and speeches

during his stay in Pakistan, and taken up for investigation.

(e) Vigilance is kept for taking appropriate action under the law against such individuals.

US Arms Supply to Pakistan

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

(a) whether Government have lately taken up with the US Government the issue of danger to peace in the Indian sub-continent arising from the supply of sophisticated weapons to USA to Pakistan ;

(b) if so, at what level and in what terms ; and

(c) whether the Prime Minister, during his proposed visit to USA, would discuss this issue with that Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). India's views on the subject have been conveyed to the US Government in unmistakable terms and on several occasions including during the recent visits to India of the US Vice President, Secretary of State, Assistant Secretary of State and various Senators and Congressmen. The matter would also be taken up on future occasions whenever they arise.

Setback to Tourism in J & K State

240. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey had been conducted to know the extent of setback to tourism in J & K State due to Punjab crisis and allied problems ; and

(b) if so, the measures his Ministry proposes to take to salvage the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) A central team of officers constituted by the Planning Commission visited Jammu & Kashmir during October, 1984 to assess the distress caused to various segments of Tourism Industry in that State.

(b) The set-back to tourism in J & K State was mainly due to the adverse media publicity abroad of various incidents in India, including the Punjab crisis, and the disruption of road and train communication through Punjab. This is being counteracted by emphasising in our media publicity about the return of normalcy, security of tourists in India and the restoration of railway and road communication through Punjab, Special efforts taken to promote tourism exclusively in J & K State include the following :

- (1) Stress in the publicity campaign to promote Jammu & Kashmir not only as a holiday resort but also as a convention centre.
- (2) Increased liaison with Tour Operators, Travel Agents and media-men to project normalcy in J & K.
- (3) Offering winter group discount of 30 per cent by Indian Airlines on round trip fare in the Delhi-Srinagar sector for a group of 4 or more passengers for travel during 1st November to 31st March. The discount is also available for "Gulmarg Winter Package".
- (4) Introduction of a special package tour of seven days in Kashmir including 3 days skiing at Gulmarg for Rs. 1400/- by J & K Tourism Development Corporation and

- (5) Increasing the number of I A. flights between Delhi and Srinagar and introducing a flight between Srinagar and Bombay.

U.S.-USSR Summit Talks on Disarmament

241. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI ANAND SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the outcome of recent discussions held between the Soviet Foreign Minister Mr. Andrei Gromyko and the U.S. Secretary of State Mr. George Shultz in Geneva on Nuclear arms control ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : A meeting was held on January 7th and 8th, 1985 between Mr. George Shultz, the U.S. Secretary and Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs. At the end of the meeting the USA and USSR agreed to commence fresh arms negotiations.

The joint statement issued on the subject states that "the subject of the negotiations will be a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate range, with all the questions considered and resolved in their inter relationship.

The negotiations will be conducted by a delegation from, each side divided into three groups."

The full text of the statement is attached.

Statement

As previously agreed, a meeting was held on January 7 and 8, 1985, in Geneva between George P. Shultz, U.S. Secretarr of State and Andrei A. Gromyko, Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, First Deputy Chairman of the Council

of Ministers of the USSR, ann Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

During the meeting they discussed the subject and objectives of the forthcoming US-Soviet negotiations on nuclear and space arms.

The sides agree that the subject of the negotiations will be a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear both strategic and intermediate range with all the questions considered and resolved in their inter-relationship.

The objective of the negotiations will be to work out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth and limiting and reducing nuclear arms and at strengthening strategic stability. The negotiations will be conducted by a delegation from each side divided into three groups.

The sides believe that ultimately the forthcoming negotiations, just as efforts in general to limit and reduce arms, should lead to the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere.

The date of the beginning of the new negotiations and the site of these negotiations will be agreed through diplomatic channels within one month.

Disaster in Union Carbide Plant, Bhopal

242. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the time of granting licence to the Union Carbide Plant at Bhopal any hazards were foreseen and any conditions were prescribed prior to granting the licence ;

(b) if so, what were the conditions prescribed ;

(c) which was the machinery to monitor and check the implementation of these conditions ;

(d) other any adverse report was received on the working of the plant ; and

(e) if so, why no action was taken to prevent the disaster in the Union Carbide Plant at Bhopal in December 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). An Industrial Licence was issued on 31st October, 1975 to M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd., for Manufacture of Methyl Isocyanate based pesticides. One of the conditions stipulated in the industrial licence related to taking of adequate steps for control of water, air and soil pollution. In regard to pollution control, State Pollution Control Board is the appropriate authority,

The aspects relating to safety in the Factory, as covered under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1984 are required to be complied with by the factory.

(d) and (e). According to the information received from the State Government, six earlier accidents took place in this factory. The Factory Inspector, after inquiring into these incidents, gave suitable directions to the management of the factory for ensuring safety. In respect of two of these accidents, the State Government also registered cases under Indian Penal Code which are before the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bhopal.

12.00 hrs

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid ; Shri S. B. Chavan.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI
Rose.

MR. SPEAKER : On what point of order are you ?

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI
(Srinagar) : Zero hour.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no Zero hour. What is your point of order ?

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : This is regarding a particular issue.

MR. SPEAKER : You tell me what is your point of order.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : This is regarding a revolutionary. Today is the birthday of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.....

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I have already allowed one member to raise the matter under rule 377 on the subject.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : You kindly allow me. It is the birthday of a great leader.....**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, day after tomorrow the session is coming to an end and for the last three days we have been demanding a discussion on the espionage activities...
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already told you about it. There is a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, the Prime Minister had invited the leaders of opposition parties to discuss the broad outline of the Anti-Defection Bill. Fortunately, we are able to arrive at a consensus. We have communicated to him the consensus. Since Assembly elections are going to be held on 2nd and 5th March, I want to know from you whether as scheduled we are going to conclude our session on the 25th or there is likely to be an extension of the session for getting through the Anti-Defection Bill.

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : Anything can happen. We shall discuss it.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :
Sir, may I make a submission ?

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you trying to break the rules ? You are an old member now. You do not have to learn. You have already learnt the rules.

[*Translation*]

I would not allow it like this. You should raise it properly in some other manner. You may do it under Rule 377. Why you raise it like this.

[*English*]

Nothing goes on record.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID
KABULI : **

MR. SPEAKER : You had the right to write to me earlier if you were so conscious of that I had not forbidden you. One gentleman has already done it and I have allowed him.

SHRI ERASU AYYAPU REDDY :
Rose.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI ERASU AYYAPU REDDY
(Kurnool) : May we know whether the session is definitely coming to an end on the 25th ?

MR. SPEAKER : where were you ? Were you not listening ? I have already told you that we will discuss it. You will know it.

**Not recorded.

12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Notifications Under Foreign Contribution
(Regulation) Act

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 30 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 :—

- (1) The Foreign Contribution (Acceptance or Retention of Gifts or Presentations) Amendment Regulations, 1984 published in Notification No. S.O.980 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st December 1984.
- (2) The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Rules, 1984, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 755 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1984. [*Placed in Library See No. Lt-89/85*]

Notifications Under Companies Act, Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, Inchek Tyres Limited and National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. (Nationalisation) Act, Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings, Act etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A Copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 620 of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Draft Notification No.

- 15/4/80-IGC regarding exemption to Government Companies from the applicability of section 205A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) Draft Notification No. 15/4/80-IGC regarding exemption to Government Companies from the applicability of section 108 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (iii) Draft Notification No. 15/4/80-IGC regarding exemption to Government Companies from the applicability of sections 43A, 149 (2A), 205B, 263, 264, 265, 266, 307, 308, 316, 317 and 386 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (iv) Draft Notification No. 15/4/80-IGC regarding exemption to Government Companies from the applicability of sections 165, 187D, 294 and subsections (2) and (3) of section 294AA of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (v) Draft Notification No. 15/3/84-IGC regarding exemption to Government Companies from the applicability of section 295 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-90/85*]
- (2) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section (5) of section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
- (i) S.O. 681 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1984, regarding amalgamation of M/s Sendra Investments Company Limited and five other companies with M/s. Eastern Investments Limited.
- (ii) S.O. 796 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1984 regarding amalgamation of M/s Punjab Wireless Systems Limited.
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
- (i) The Cost Accounting Records (Engineering Industries) Rules, 1984, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 688 in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1984.
- (ii) The Cost Accounting Records (Electrical Cables and Conductors) Rules, 1984, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 767 in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1984. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-91/85*]
- (4) A Copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 :—
- (i) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (Recruitment of Members of Staff) Amendment Rules, 1984, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1019 in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1984.
- (ii) The Monopolies and

Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (Recruitment and Conditions of Service of Registrar, Joint Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Assistant Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements) Amendment Rules, 1984, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1020 in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1984.

- (iii) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (Recruitment and Conditions of Service of Director of Investigation) Amendment Rules, 1984, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1021 in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1984. [Placed in Library See No. LT-92/85]

A Copy of Notification No. S.O. 797 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1984 regarding reservation of items for small scale sector, issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library See No. LT-93/85]

- (6) A copy of the Incheck Tyres Limited and National Rubber Manufacturers Limited (Nationalisation) Intimation regarding Mortgage, Charge, Lien or other interest in any property Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 896 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1984, under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Incheck Tyres Limited and National Rubber Manufacturers Limited (Nationalisa-

tion) Act, 1984. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-94/85]

- (7) A copy of the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Administration of Funds (Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 836(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1984, under sub-section (3) of section 30 of the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-95/85]
- (8) A copy of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (Recruitment and Conditions of Service of Director General of Investigation and Registration) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1307 in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1984 under sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-96/85]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-97/85].

- (10) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions under sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 :—
- (i) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment, Rules, 1984, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 584 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1984.
 - (ii) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Information) Amendment Rules, 1984, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 643(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 1984.
- (11) A copy of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (Amendment) Regulations, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 857 in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 1984, under sub-section (3) of section 66 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-98/85].
- (12) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 18A/18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation Act, 1951 :—
- (i) S.O. 656 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1984 regarding management of Kottayam Textiles Limited, Kottayam, Kerala.
 - (ii) S.O. 657 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1984 regarding management of Prabhuram Mills Limited, Chengannur, Kerala.
 - (iii) S.O. 658 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1984 regarding management of Malabar spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Calicut, Kerala.
 - (iv) S.O. 740 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1984 regarding management of Mahadeva Textile Mills, Hubli, Karnataka.
 - (v) S.O. 746 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1984 regarding management of Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills, Muthanondal, Tamil Nadu.
 - (vi) S.O. 748 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1984 regarding management of Plyboard Industries Limited, Pampore, Jammu and Kashmir.
 - (vii) S.O. 973 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28 September, 1984 regarding management of Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Pudukottai.
 - (ix) S.O. 784 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1984 regarding management of Sri Durga Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Konnagar, Hooghly, West Bengal.
 - (x) S.O. 814 (E) published in Gazette of India dated

the 31st October, 1984 regarding management of Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur, Rai Bareli.

- (xi) S.O. 825 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1984 and S.O. 926 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1984 regarding management of Dr. Paul Lohmann (India) Limited, Calcutta.
- (xii) S.O. 844 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1984 regarding management of India Machinery Company Limited, Howrah.
- (xiii) S.O. 870 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 1984 regarding management of Britannia Engineering Company, Calcutta.
- (xiv) S.O. 876 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1984 regarding management of Brentford Electric (India) Limited, Calcutta.
- (xv) S.O. 947 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1984 regarding management of India Belting and Cotton Mills Limited, Serampore, West Bengal.
- (xvi) S.O. 960 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 1984 regarding management of Sri Rama Sugars and Industries Limited, Bobili.
- (xvii) S.O. 962 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 1984

regarding management of Sri Rama Sugars and Industries Limited, Seethanagaram, Andhra Pradesh.

- (xviii) S.O. 986 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1984 regarding management of Krishna Silicate and Glass Works Limited, Calcutta.
- (xix) S.O. 967 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1984 regarding management of Lily Biscuit Company (Private) Limited, Calcutta.
- (xx) S.O. 968 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1984 regarding management of Engel India Machine and Tools Limited, Calcutta.
- (xxi) S.O. 969 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1984 regarding management of Bengal Potteries Limited, Calcutta.
- (xxii) S.O. 971 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1984 regarding management of Alock Udyog Vanaspati and Plywood Limited, Calcutta.
- (xxiii) S.O. 972 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1984 regarding management of Gluconate Limited, Calcutta.
- (xxiv) S.O. 974 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1984 regarding management of

Indian Health Institute and Laboratory Limited, Calcutta.

- (xxv) S.O. 975 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th December 1984 regarding management of Appollo Zipper Company Limited, Calcutta.
- (xxvi) S.O. 983 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1984 regarding management of Associated Industries (Assam) Limited, Chandrapur.
- (xxvii) S.O. 747 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1984 regarding management of Shri Janki Sugar Mills and Company, Doiwala, Dehradun (U.P.).
- (xxviii) S.O. 15 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 1985 regarding management of Motor and Machinery Manufacturers Limited Calcutta. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-99/85*].
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English) versions of the Coir Board, Cochin, for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Coir Board, Cochin, for the year 1983-84. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-100/85*].
- (14) (i) A copy of the annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Machine Tool Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Machine Tool Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1983-84. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-101/85*].
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association, for the year 1983-84. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-102/85*].
- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-103/85*].
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and

English versions) of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Dehra Dun, for the year 1983-84.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Dehra Dun, for the year 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-104/85].
- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-105/85].
- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, Cochin, for the year 1984-84 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the accounts of Coir Board, Ernakulam, Cochin, for the year 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-106/85].
- (20) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1957 :—
- (i) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Braithwaite and Limited, Calcutta, Company for year 1983-84.
- (b) Annual Report of the Braithwaite and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-107/85]
- (ii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited, for the year 1983-84.
- (b) Annual Report of the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-108/85].
- (iii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1983-84.
- (b) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Com-

- ptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-109/85*].
- (iv) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited for the year 1983-84.
- (b) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-110/85*].
- (v) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore, for the year 1983-84.
- (b) Annual Report of the Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore, for the year 1983-84, along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-111/85*].
- (vi) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited, for the year ended 31st March, 1982.
- (b) Annual Report of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited for the year ended 31st March 1982 along with Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-112/85*].
- (vii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Engineering Projects (India) Limited, for the year 1983-84.
- (b) Annual Report of the Engineering Projects (India) Limited, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-113/85*].
- (viii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Pumps and Compressers Limited, for the year 1983-84.
- (b) Annual Report of the Bharat Pumps and Compressers Limited, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-114/85*].
- (ix) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, for the year 1983-84.
- (b) Annual Report of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor

General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-115/85*].

- (x) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Newsprint Limited, for the year 1983-84.
- (b) Annual Report of the Hindustan Newsprint Limited, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-116/85*].
- (xi) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Limited, for the year 1983-84.
- (b) Annual Report of the Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Limited, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-117/85*].
- (xii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, for the year 1983-84.
- (b) Annual Report of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-118/85*].

(xiii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1983-84.

(b) Annual Report the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-119/85*].

Notifications under Aircraft Act and Reports of and Reviewson the Institutes of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, New Delhi, Bombay, Madras etc

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK
GEHLOT) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934 :—
- (i) The Aircraft (First Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 16(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1985 together with an explanatory note.
- (ii) The Aircraft (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1235 in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1984

together with an explanatory note.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—120/85].

(2) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of Annual Report of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bombay, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

(iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Madras, for the year 1983-84, along with Audited Accounts.

(iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Calcutta, for the Year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

(v) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Srinagar, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

(vi) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the

Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1983-84, along with Audited Accounts.

(vii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute Society, Ahmedabad, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

(viii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bangalore, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

(ix) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Hyderabad, for the Year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

(x) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Tiruchirappalli, for the Year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

(xi) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Patna, for the Year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

(xii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food

Craft Institute, New Delhi, for the Year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. see No. LT—122/85].

Notifications under Customs Act and Income Tax Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G. S. R. 13 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1916 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 93/71 Customs dated the 13th November, 1971.

(ii) The Notified Goods (Prevention of Illegal Import) Amendment Rules, 1984 published* in Notification No. G. S. R. 45 in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—123/85].

- (b) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institutes of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition; New Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Srinagar, Ahmedabad Hyderabad, Bangalore and Bhubaneswar and Food-Craft Institutes, Patna, Delhi and Tiruchirapalli, for the Year 1983-84.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—121/85]

Notifications under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 712 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1982, under section 53 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

- (2) A copy each of Notification Nos. G. S. R. 765 (E) and 766 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1984 declaring Pollution Control Areas within the Union Territories of Goa and Delhi under rule 8 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) (Union Territories) Rules, 1983, issued under subsection (1) of section 19 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—

(i) S. O. 3828 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1984 regarding exemption to 'Jaljanwala Bagh National Memorial Trust' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by

- the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.
- (ii) S. O. 3829 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1984 regarding exemption to 'Karnataka Branch of the National Association for the Blind' under section 10 (23C) of the Income tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (iii) S. O. 3830 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1984 regarding exemption to 'Yeda Rakshana Nidi Trust, Madras' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the Assessment years 1984-85 to 1986-87.
- (iv) S. O. 3831 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1984 regarding exemption to 'Missionaries of the Charity, Calcutta, under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1989-90.
- (v) S. O. 3832 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1984 regarding exemption to 'Churhat Children's Welfare Society' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the Assessment years 1984-85 to 1985-86.
- (vi) S. O. 3834 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1984 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. 5884 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1984.
- (vii) S. O. 3836 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1984 regarding exemption to 'The Tata Agricultural and Rural Training Centre for Blind, Bombay' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (viii) S. O. 3837 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1984 regarding exemption to 'Muslim Women Aid Society, Madras' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the Assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86
- (ix) S. O. 3838 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1984 regarding exemption to 'Navajivan Trust, Ahmedabad' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (x) S. O. 3839 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1984 regarding exemption to 'National Centre for the Performing Arts' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the Assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.

(xi) S. O. 3840 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1983 regarding exemption to 'Vivekananda Rock Memorial and Vivekananda Kendra' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the Assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.

(xii) S. O. 3841 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1984 regarding exemption to 'Institution of Chemists (India)' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.

[Placed in library see No. LT-124/85].

Notifications under All India Services Act and Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of and Review on Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi for 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1984 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1055 in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 1984.

(ii) The Indian Administrative

Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulation, 1984 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 775 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1984.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1984 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1242 in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1984.

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1056 in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1984.

(v) The Indian Administrative Service (pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1240 in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1984.

(vi) The Indian Police Service (Uniform) Second (Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1053 in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 1984.

(vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) First Amendment Regulations, 1984 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 789 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 1984.

(viii) The Indian Administrative

Service (Appointment by Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 1984 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 790 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 1984.

(ix) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1016 in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1984.

(x) S.O. 1011 published in Gazette of India, dated the 29th September, 1984 regarding revision of pension of Indian Civil Service pensioners who retired before 1st January, 1973.

(xi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) First Amendment Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 49 in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1985.

(xii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) First Amendment Regulations, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 50 in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—125/85]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review

(Hindi and English Versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—126/85]

Notifications Under Central Industrial Security Force Act, Border Security Force Act, Review on and Annual Report of Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd. Calcutta for 1983-84 and papers under commission inquiry Act.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A Copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) Under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968 :—

(i) The Central Industrial Security Force (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G. S R. 1241 in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1984.

(ii) The Central Industrial Security Force (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G S R 1223 in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No LT—127/85]

(2) A copy of the Border Security Force (Subordinate officers and Under officers) promotion and Seniority (Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1051 in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 1984, under sub-section (3) of

section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—128/85]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for the year 1981-82.

- (ii) A copy of the Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) of the action taken on the recommendations contained in the Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—129/85]

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section(1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1983-84.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—130/85]

- (5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 :—

- (i) Report of Inquiry on the one man Commission to enquire into the collapse

of the steel tabular scaffolding on 31st January, 1984 of Multi Storey building of STC under construction on the Junction of Tolstoy Marg-Janpath, New Delhi.

- (ii) Memorandum of Action taken on the Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—131/85]

Statement re : Review and Report of CMC Ltd. Secunderabad for 1983-84 of Semiconductor Complex Ltd. for 1983-84 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the companies Act, 1956 :—

- (a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the CMC Limited, Secunderabad, for the year, 1983-84.

- (ii) Annual Report of the CMC Limited, Secunderabad, for the year, 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—132/85]

- (b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the

Complex Limited, for the year 1983-84.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Semiconductor Complex Limited, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L1—133/85]

- (c) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Singhbhum, for the year 1983-84.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Singhbhum, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—134/85]

- (d) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1983-84.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—135/85]

- (e) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1983-84.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon.

[Placed in library. See No. LT—136/85]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 1983-84.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT...137/85].

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, for the year 1983-84.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—138/85].

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report, (Hindi and English

- versions) of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, for the year 1983-84 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, for the year 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—139/85].
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, for the year 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—140/85].
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1983-84 together with
- Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—141/85].
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) and of the Mehta Research Institute of Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, Allahabad, for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Mehta Research Institute of Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, Allahabad, for the year 1983-84 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Mehta Research Institute of Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, Allahabad, for the year 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—142/85].
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Bombay, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the wor-

king of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Bombay, for the year 1983-84.

[Placed in Library see No. LT—143/85]

- (9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 30 of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962:—

(i) The Atomic Energy (Arbitration Procedure) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 629 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1984.

(ii) The Atomic Energy (Working of Mines, Minerals and Handling of Prescribed Substance) Rules, 1984, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 781 in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1984.

(iii) The Atomic Energy (Factories) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. 782 in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1984.

- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notifications mentioned at (9) above. [Placed in Library. see No. LT—144/85].

Notifications under Export-(Quality and Inspection) Act, Tea Act, Tobacco Board Act, Report of and Reviews on Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. of India Ltd, Bombay for 1983 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
AND SUPPLY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following

Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality and Inspection) Act, 1963 :—

(i) S. O. 2983 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1984 containing corrigendum to Notification No. S. O. 1572 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1984

(ii) The Export of Enamelwares (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. S. O. 3097 in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1984.

(iii) The Export of Gas Cylinders (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. S. O. 2867 in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1984.

(iv) The Export Household Electric Appliances (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. S. O. 3423 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 1984. [Placed in Library see No. LT—145/85]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (2) of section 16 (E) of the Tea Act, 1953:—

(i) S. O. 772 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of Lokean Tea Estate.

(ii) S. O. 773 (E) published

in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of Pushok Tea Estate.

- (iii) S. O. 774 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of Bah-Tukvar Tea Estate.
- (iv) S. O. 946 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1984 regarding extension of period of takeover of Potong Tea Estate.
- (v) S. O. 957 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of the Chargola Tea Estate. [Placed in Library. see No. LT—146/85].
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 32 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 :—
- (i) The Tobacco Board (Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. GSR 618 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 1984.
- (ii) The Tobacco Board (Auction) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 620 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1984.
- (4) A copy of the Tobacco Cess Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 619 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1984 under sub-

section (4) of section 11 of the Tobacco Cess Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library. see No. LT—147/85].

- (5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited, Bombay for the year 1983.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1983 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. see No. LT—148/85]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. see No. LT—149/85]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No LT—150/85]
- (d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cashew Corporation of India Limited, Cochin, for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Cashew Corporation of India Limited, Cochin, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (d) of item (5) above.
[Placed in Library. See No LT—151/85].
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Packaging, Bombay, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Development Authority, Cochin for the year 1983-84.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—152/85].
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin, for the year 1983-84.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—153/85]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Diamond Institute, Surat, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Diamond Institute, Surat, for the year 1983-84.
- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.
[Placed in Library See No. LT—154/85].
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Bombay for the year 1983-84.

- (12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—155/85]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1983-84
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—156/85].
- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Basic Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1983-84
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—157/85].
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cardamom Board, Cochin, for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Cardamom Board, Cochin, for the year 1983-84 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cardamom Board, Cochin, for the year 1983-84.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—158/85].
- (16) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Textiles Committee, Bombay, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library See No. LT 159/85].
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Trade Fair Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Trade Fair Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—160/85].
- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Trade Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Trade Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—161/85].
- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual

Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cashew Export Promotion Council, Cochin, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cashew Export Promotion Council, Cochin, for the year 1983-84.
- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above. [Placed in library See No. LT—162/85].
- (21) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited, for the year 1982-83 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library See No. LT—163/85].
- (22) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Tea Board for the year 1983-84 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in library See No. LT—164/85].
- (23) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Plastics and Linoleums Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1983-84 within the sti-

culated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in library See No. LT—165/85].

- (24) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Cardamom Trading Corporation Limited, for the year 1983-84 within the period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in library. See No. LT—166/85].
- (25) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Coffee Board for the year 1983-84 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in library. See No. LT—167/85].
- (26) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Rubber Board, for the year 1983-84 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in library. See No. LT—168/85].

12. 10 hrs.

Committee on Petitions Minutes

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I lay on the Table the Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Sixty-eighth sitting of the Committee on Petitions (1984-85) (Seventh Lok Sabha).

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

- (i) Need to re-start the irrigation projects in Chandrapur Bhandara and Garbhghiroli, districts of Maharashtra

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur) : More than 63 per cent area in Chandrapur, Bhandara and Garbhghiroli districts of Maharashtra is covered with forests. This is essential for maintaining ecological balance. But, on the pretext of observing forest conservation rules, the work of irrigation projects has been held up and even the projects under rural employment scheme have been held up. This has resulted in unemployment of lakhs of workers who are facing starvation. On the other hand, cutting of trees for selling wood in authorised jungles is going on. The farmers in these districts are facing famine conditions due to non-completion of irrigation works in those areas.

I, therefore, request the Government to pay attention to this and try to implement the irrigation projects in the areas by relaxing the relevant rules so as to enable the farmers to become self-supporting and self-reliant. I may also add that if these schemes are implemented, the area can grow enough rice to meet the needs of the entire Maharashtra.

[*English*]

- (ii) Need to relax ban on filling up existing posts and creating new ones in the hilly areas

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Sir, the imposition of the ban on the filling up of the existing vacancies and the creation of the new posts which are justified even on the basis of workload has resulted in a serious setback to development process especially in the rural and the hilly areas of the country. While the need to curb the increase in non-plan expenditure is understandable, it is essential to see that this does not result

in a setback to development or disruption or deterioration in the normal services. Thus it is an ironical situation, that while the P & T Department is being bifurcated resulting in the upgradation of many posts and the creation of new posts, the Ministry of Finance has imposed a blanket ban on the opening of even Branch Post Offices where only extra departmental hands and no regular employees are being appointed or even on the upgradation of Post Offices where the State Governments/ Panchayats/ Local Public are willing to pay the losses by crediting NRC.

12.06 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

It is therefore requested that the imposition of the ban may be relaxed in case of hilly areas of the country as defined by the Planning Commission, because of their economic backwardness, slow pace of development and difficult geographical terrain.

- (iii) Shifting certain Branches of the Rocket Launching Station from Sriharikota to Bangalore

SHRI V. SOBHANEDREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Sir, it is reliably learnt that many Branches and sections in the Rocket-launching station at Sriharikota are being shifted to Bangalore. It is learnt that many persons have already been transferred. This is contrary to the assurance given by the late Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi that such shifting will not be done when people went on strike nearly 18 months back when the move became known.

- (iv) Need to introduce television facility in Trichur.

SHRI P.A. ANTONY (Trichur) : Sir, Trichur is the geographical centre of Kerala and cultural capital of the State, the literacy in the 1981 census is 92.5% which is the highest in India. Agriculture University of Kerala, Government

Engineering College, the only Veterinary College in the State and many other educational institutions, a Banking Centre, a Business Centre of Kerala, Sahitya Academy and other major cultural institutions are situated in Trichur.

But unfortunately there is no television facility in this most educated Trichur district. I request the Government to introduce Television facility immediately in Trichur.

(v) Need for disbursement of loans to workers of Buckingham and Carnatic mills through nationalised Banks

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : The B&C Mills, Madras, has just been reopened. But the intake of the workers is very poor and many have to be taken into the Mills and job assigned. Moreover, the workers were not paid their dues and legitimate lay-off wages, etc. No bonus has been paid to them till date. Almost all the workers were suffering even to pull on their life without any monetary aid from the Mills management, State and Central Government. Even the loans applied for by these workers from the nationalised banks were not processed till date, leave alone sanctioning them. For one full year, these workers were starving and a few of them have died in this period without any employment. In order to give a helping hand to these workers, I would request the Government of India as well as the Mill management to arrange to disburse loans to all the workers of this Mill through the nationalised banks, whether they have been taken on employment or yet to be taken. Only this kind of help will mitigate the sufferings of these workers and will make them fully fit to discharge their duties as workers in this Mill. I hope that the Government will do it immediately on a war footing.

(vi) Need to declare Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's Birthday as National Day and a Public Holiday

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN

(Cooch Behar) : Today is 23rd January and on this day, 88 years back, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the greatest leader of our freedom movement, was born.

Netaji was elected twice as President of the Indian National Congress. Thereafter, he formed the All India Forward Block in order to unite the left forces and led the country on the path of struggle against British imperialism. Under the leadership of Netaji, thousand of gallant soldiers of the INA fought and died for the cause of the freedom of the country. The clarion call of "CHALO DELHI", "GIVE ME BLOOD, I PROMISE YOU FREEDOM" inspired millions of men and women of this country. The INA soldiers unfurled the tricolour flag of independent India on the soil of India, i.e., in Mairang in Manipur. The Azad Hind Government could function in the Islands of Andaman and Nicobar. The people of this country had showered their love and affection on Netaji in an abundant way.

Today I would like to draw the attention of this House, once again echoing the feelings of millions of men and women, that the pious birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose should be observed as a public holiday throughout the country. At present, holiday is observed on 23rd January by the Central Government only in West Bengal. Is Netaji not a national leader? In this international Year of the Youth, it will be in the fitness of things if the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, comes forward to declare the 23rd January as a National Day by observing a Public Holiday and suggest to the youth to follow the patriotic ideals of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose for the betterment of the country.

(vii) Need for investigation into Crack detected in Kalindri navigation lock gate under the Farakka Barrage Project

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur):
Sir, I would like to draw the attention

of the House towards the serious problem facing a scheme known as Kalindri Navigation lock-gate under the Farakka Barrage Project which is valued as Rs. 360 lakhs. The construction of the scheme is under the supervision of the Farakka Barrage Project authority. The scheme has been handed over to private contractors. While 50 per cent of the work has been completed, a very big crack has been detected on the 5th block in the middle of the lock-gate which may cause the collapse of the entire construction during the rainy season. It is learnt that there was no proper sheet piling at the bottom of the foundation which is believed to be the cause for this serious crack. It is needless to mention that this crack has developed either due to lack of supervision or due to malpractices by the private contractor or collusion between the two.

I, therefore, demand an immediate impartial investigation into the matter by technical experts in order to fix the responsibility for such a serious mishap and to carry out proper repair work to save this national project and also to save the lives of thousands of villagers of the area.

[*Translation*]

(viii) Need to issue directions to Bharat Photo Film Company to establish a colour photo film unit at Majkhali (Almora), U. P.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora); Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bharat Photo Film Company has a proposal to establish a Colour Photo Film Unit at Majkhali in Almora district of U. P. during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Despite facilities like cheap land, communications and transport, suitable climate and sufficient water various territorial pressure groups have not allowed the Industry and Planning Ministries to sanction this scheme due to their selfish interests. The industries which were to be started during the last year of the Sixth Plan have not yet been taken up. On the pretext of lack of essential facilities, this project is being delayed

and this is not only an injustice to this backward hilly area but also amounted to the non-fulfilment of the assurance given by the late Prime Minister in Lok Sabha.

I, therefore, request that orders to set up this unit at Majkhali (Almora) be issued to Bharat Photo Film Company immediately.

12.15 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION
re DISAPPROVAL OF REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we will take up items 12 and 13 together. Prof. Saifuddin Soz to move and speak.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla) : I beg to move :

"This House disapprove of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No 15 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 20th November, 1984."

I rise here to oppose the Ordinance that was issued by the President on 20th November and the same ordinance is now being replaced by a Bill.

I have definite reasons to oppose this Bill because I do not consider this House to be really a House of the People without the representatives of Assam and Punjab. I do not suppose the Commission had any authority to announce elections on 13th November whereas the ordinance was issued by the President on 20th November. That shows that the Commission was in touch on the one hand with the State Government of Assam and on the other, it was in touch with the Central Government

and elections in Assam did not suit either Government. I want to know from the worthy Law Minister why they disrespected the public opinion in the country. People of this country wanted elections in Assam as also in Punjab. So far as Assam is concerned and the Law Minister must know it better—perhaps this is the first Bill he is piloting in this House as Law Minister and so far as Mr. Sen is concerned, I have tremendous amount of respect for his person because he is one of the topmost jurists of our country,—I want to remind him that even the Supreme Court came forward and accepted the election held in Assam in 1983. It was a surprise to us.

But it was easier after that decision for the Central Government and the State Government to hold elections there and the Supreme Court had expected the electoral rolls of 1979 would be revised and one does not understand why the Government of Assam was not prepared to revise the rolls although there was enough time and the Supreme Court also expected that the rolls would be revised before December, 1984.

There was a non-official Commission. I think our hon. Law Minister must be knowing. That non-official Commission was headed by T. U. Mehta and instituted by people who had fought for the liberation of this country and for the emancipation of the people of this country the Freedom Fighters' Association of Assam and attention was paid to the recommendations of this Commission.

Therefore, I feel that the Election Commission of India was taken for a ride or the Election Commission offered itself for a ride by the State Government. The Election Commission is saying that its Notification on 13th November was not a statutory notification. True, but it had the same effect. The entire country knew that elections would be held on a particular date. Why did the Commission choose 13th November for issuing notification,

a week earlier than the Ordinance itself? That is the pertinent question to which I would invite the attention of the Law Minister. As far as Punjab is concerned I feel that much has happened in Punjab. It is not through these pieces of legislation that you can improve the situation in Punjab. There has to be a serious effort made towards restoration of traditional amity between Hindus and Sikhs in Punjab. Let us put an end to the whole atmosphere of bickerings and hatred in Punjab. After the Prime Minister made a statement yesterday in his beautiful speech, one hopes that peace and amity will be restored in Punjab. In the mean while you have debarred the people of Punjab from electing their representatives to this House.

Regarding Punjab I feel, as I spoke in this House earlier, that the Akali leadership—particularly its leaders like Longowal and Tohra—never talked of terrorism or secessionist slogans like Khalistan. I want to make one point clear in this august House. No body, to which ever party he may belong to, can raise slogans of secessionism and separatism or any other type of slogans against the integrity and unity of India. Such types of persons must be severely dealt with. We cannot tolerate any kind of terrorism or secessionism within the borders of India. But, we must realise that Akali leadership, particularly Longowal and Tohra, never professed terrorism and they never stood for Khalistan. I think our hon. Law Minister must be knowing it better. Only two days ago, Mr. Harkishen Singh Surjeet a veteran communist leader has made a statement that Longowal and Tohra did not oblige Bhindranwalle on Khalistan. He is an honourable citizen of our country, not only an M. P. I know, he is a man of integrity. He is telling us that whatever the present Akali leadership says in Punjab. Longowal and Tohra did not oblige Bhindranwalle when he wanted them to announce Khalistan.

I have received a letter from National Sikh Forum. I think this letter has

been circulated to all M. Ps. This is signed by no other person than Lt. Gen. Jagjit Singh Arora. I will not waste the time of the House by reading the whole letter. I will read only one para. That should create an impression with us that the Akali leadership does not stand for any kind of secessionism. This is from para 3:

“An impression has been allowed to grow that there is a kind of confrontation between the Sikhs and the rest of the country. This is wrong. The Sikhs are very much a part of the nation and any attempt to project them as separatists is misguided as well as unwise. What is more, it is not in the larger interest of the country.”

Sir, one word about our special interest in the Resolution of the Punjab problem. I want to stress this fact as I did a number of times earlier.

It is not just a road that passes through Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir has a supply line through Punjab. I would like to remind the House that it is the life-line connecting Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir. I mean to say that Punjab cannot be isolated from Jammu & Kashmir. Our Tourism is in a shambles and our economy is shattered because of Punjab problem. All people talk of Punjab. But when we speak of Punjab, there is a lot of difference because our economy cannot grow under these conditions. We cannot develop our economy unless there is peace in Punjab.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the representatives of Punjab and Assam have not been allowed to come to this House I therefore oppose this Bill tooth and nail. The spirit behind this Bill may be all right. But without solving the problems of Punjab, this Bill is meaningless and therefore I oppose this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A.K. SEN): I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration”.

Sir, the purpose of the Bill is to regularise the Ordinance which was passed earlier on the 20th of November last. The reason is obvious as is clear from the Statement of Objects and Reasons given in the Bill. The Representation of the People Act, 1951, under Section 14 Sub-Section (2) provides that the notification for the Election may be issued at different times as may be directed by the Election Commission. Nevertheless it was felt that the Section was not clear as to whether elections to Parliament or to a State Assembly could be held by omitting altogether certain constituencies in a State either for Parliamentary elections or for State elections. Now, so far as the present Bill is concerned, it only took recourse to the Ordinance so that elections to Parliament be held without holding elections in two States, namely, Assam and Punjab.

With regard to Assam, I would like to state the facts briefly because my friend, Prof. Soz, has alleged that Election Commission was taken for a ride. Perhaps he was not posted with the facts. The election to the State Assemblies in 1983 was held as per the electoral rolls of 1979. The Representation of the People Act, 1950, provides that the electoral roll of every constituency shall be updated up to the qualifying date before every election unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the Election Commission feels that it could not be updated before the election. Now, so far as the Election of 1983 was concerned, the electoral rolls on which the elections were held were on the basis of 1979 and they were not updated up to 1983 and the reason given by the Election

Commission in writing was that according to Section 21 of the Act the law and order situation was so bad that there were riots everywhere and various other acts of violence were carried out regularly and, therefore, according to him it was impossible to enumerate the rolls and make them updated up to 1983. Therefore, according to the reasons recorded in writing under Section 21 Sub-Section (2) of the Act he held that the elections of 1983 should be on the basis of the rolls of 1979. After that, writ petitions were filed by them in the Gauhati High Court as also in the Supreme Court, all of which were heard together by the Supreme Court and decided in a common judgment which is now reported.

In those writ petitions, the challenge was that the Election Commission should not be allowed to hold elections to Parliament from Assam, except after updating the electoral rolls of 1979. And the main thrust in the petitions was that the electoral rolls contained a large number of non-Indian-citizens. Under our Constitution, only Indian citizens are allowed to vote both at Parliament elections as also at State elections. The allegations were that there were large scale intrusions of non-Indian-citizens who had illegally migrated from Bangladesh and therefore the electoral rolls of 1979 were absolutely worthless.

The House will recall that the two parties who were fighting daily on this problem, namely, AASU and the Sangram Parishad boycotted the elections of 1983 on this sole issue, namely, that the 1979 electoral rolls cannot be used for holding elections. Now the Supreme Court was told from various facts and figures produced on behalf of the AASU and the Sangram Parishad and the petitioners that the electoral rolls contained not numerous but absolutely millions of voters who were not Indian citizens, and therefore the Election Commission should be debarred from holding elections on the basis of those rolls. On that the Election Commission

gave an undertaking to the Supreme Court that it would undertake an intensive revision. There are two types of revisions under the Act, one is intensive and the other is, what is called 'the summary revision'—you do it very quickly. Intensive revision means enumeration from house to house and queries about citizenship of the persons who are on the rolls or who want to be on the rolls, etc. and that takes quite a time. Now the Election Commission gave an undertaking and the Government of India could not possibly oppose it, that is no election would be held in Assam unless the rolls were revised intensively. That was given in 1984. On that basis, the Supreme Court held that the elections of 1983 were valid, because of the reason given by the Election Commission for not updating the electoral rolls before the elections in 1983, that it was satisfied that the law and order situation was such that they could not be updated before 1983. The Court was satisfied with the undertaking by the Election Commission that no election should be held, unless the electoral rolls were intensively revised. Now, elections had to be held, as you know because the term of the last Parliament was going to expire in 1985 and the Act provides under Section 14 that there must be election held, so as to enable the new House to be constituted on the expiry of the old House. Therefore, elections had to be held and in such cases, the Supreme Court has also held that the imperative necessity of constituting the House was so great that no elections can be held up as was demanded by the AASU, the Sangram Parishad and the petitioners before the Supreme Court. Therefore, the Election Commission was in a dilemma, namely, that Parliament election had to be held because the new House has to be constituted before the expiry of the term of the old House and yet the elections from Assam could not be held without intensive revision of the rolls, which was the undertaking of the Election Commission. That is why immediately after the judgment of the Supreme Court (I think it was delivered some-

time in September as far as I remember. I do not remember the exact date. I did appear for the Election Commission before the Supreme Court and it was only through me that the Election Commission gave an undertaking that the rolls would be revised intensively before the elections were to be held, the Government passed the Ordinance was promulgated on 20th of November 1984, providing that the Election Commission need not notify elections from Assam and Punjab. Because Section 14, Sub-Section (2) was not quite clear, namely that though it allowed different notifications at different times for different constituencies, it was not clear whether a whole State could be left out of Parliamentary elections, that is why the ordinance was passed, as far as Assam was concerned.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Kindly excuse me : will you please yield for a few seconds? I had raised a very important issue. You have not answered it,

SHRI A. K. SEN : I am attempting it.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : It will not mark a digression. The point is : what was the hurry for the Commission to issue a notification on the 13th of November? The ordinance came on the 20th of November. On the 13th, the Representation of the People Act was in force, and the Election Commission had no authority to issue any notification. That is the point.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I was going to answer it, but you did not wait for my answer. I cannot answer all points at the same time. You can, possibly; but I cannot. In any event, I will answer the point one by one.

The Act provided already, under Section 14, sub-section (2) that before a parliamentary election was called, the Election Commission is entitled to notify different dates for different States

for different constituencies; and multiple notifications were envisaged under the Act. Therefore, on the 13th of November, it did announce the elections for other constituencies, for other areas. As the Houses were not sitting, Ordinances had to be promulgated. But on the 13th, the Commission was entitled to announce the elections. I may read Section 14, sub-section (2) of the Representation of the People Act, and the hon. Member will immediately understand that the authority was ample.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Could the Commission leave out Punjab and Assam on the 13th of November?

SHRI A. K. SEN : It could.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I do not suppose so. Kindly enlighten me.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I do not think the hon. Member has cared to read the Act.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I am prepared to be.

SHRI A. K. SEN : That is what I am trying to do. If you are a little patient, I think you will be able to follow it immediately. Section 14 sub-section (1) says-if the hon. Member has the Representation of the People Act before him:

“A general election shall be held for the purpose of constituting a new House of the People on the expiration of the duration of the existing House or on its dissolution.”

Now, the Supreme Court has held that this is an imperative mandate of the Constitution. The Election Commission must call for elections before the old House is going to be dissolved on its expiration. Therefore, it had to call for its elections. Secondly about

sub-section (2): what has he to do about it? The sub-section says:

“For the said purpose, the President shall, by one or more notifications, published in the Gazette of India on such date or dates as may be recommended by the Election Commission, call upon all parliamentary constituencies to elect members in accordance with the provisions of this Act.”

Therefore, by one or more notifications it may call elections. Therefore, it recommended that let us say, Delhi, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and other States be asked to come for elections, waiting yet for Assam and Punjab. Then, when the ordinance come, the ordinance provided for a complete omission of Punjab and Assam because it was impossible to complete the intensive revision of rolls and hold the elections before the duration of the old House was due to expire. And the Supreme Court made it very clear that no elections should be held there because of intensive revision, because the mandate was that the House must be constituted at a time before the dissolution of the old House takes place.

The next question is about Punjab. Punjab had a different reason. About Assam, I have already explained the reason, viz. due to intensive revision which could not be carried out before the elections. The Election Commission recommended, and so did the State Government, that the law and order situation in Punjab was such that it was impossible to hold the elections unless one opted for bloodshed and violence everywhere. The position was such, and violence was so rampant and widespread that only the most reckless would decide that the general elections could be held under those circumstances. And it was on the recommendation of the Election Commission that the President-promulgated the Ordinance it was not our recommendation. So, the

Election Commission said that officers of the state were engaged in the normal duty of maintaining law and order. The position was such that it was impossible for any election machinery to be made operative; it was impossible to have any fair or proper election carried out under those circumstances. That is why this Ordinance was promulgated on the recommendation of the Election Commission, which is in charge under the Constitution of the Constitution of the superintendence and control of elections under the Constitution; and it recommended that it must be so done; and on that recommendation and normally, as the House will recall, throughout, from the very beginning, since the very first election which was held in 1952, the Government have always acted on the recommendation of the Election Commission; and the House has ignored the recommendation of the Election Commission only in very rare cases and on exceptional terms. Therefore, Government really carried out its duty in giving effect to the recommendation of the Election Commission in deferring elections in Punjab and Assam for better times. You must leave it to the Election Commission which is in charge of superintendence and control and everything connected with the election to choose a time for the purpose of holding elections in Punjab and in Assam. With these words, I recommend to the House to pass the motion for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Statutory Resolution moved:

“This House disapproves of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 15 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 20th November, 1984.”

Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI V. SOBHANEDREESWARA RAO (Vijaywada) : The hon. Minister has explained the reasons behind the issuance of the Ordinance. If the Government of India was really interested in giving consideration to the Election Commission's suggestions and the situation prevailing in the States, would it have opted for conducting election in the State of Assam in the year 1989 where mass violence, loss of human lives was unprecedented and the election was held in an atmosphere where there was blood-shed ? This is really shameful to hear, to see an MLA winning in a constituency with just 50 votes, with just 40 votes when the actual number of voters is 40,000. It is only a mockery of democracy; and similarly, the Deputy Election Commissioner said that intensive revision of polls was taking place and house to house enumeration of voters in Assam had started on November and it would be over by mid-December. Has that process been completed and are the rolls ready ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : Who said that it will be over by December ?

SHRI V. SOBHANEDREESWARA RAO : The Deputy Election Commissioner.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Ne, no, he must have said that the house to house enumeration will be starting. The Scrutiny is still going on.

SHRI V. SOBHANEDREESWARA RAO : Similarly, this ruling party, the Congress-I, is acting to the detriment of the interest and the integrity of the nation. During the recent parliamentary elections, this party which has ruled this country for so many years, has given an advertisement in the newspapers where they asked the voters whether they would like to choose the Telegu Desam or the Congress-I, where they had given an advertisement depicting that the State of Andhra Pradesh is not a part of the

Indian Union. It is really shameful, unthinkable.

So, I request you to look into this.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : It is not so. He is wrongly quoting the advertisement.

SHRI A. K. SEN : On a point of order, if any paper is quoted it ought to be placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI V. SOBHANEDREESWARA RAO : I said that I would produce it. I would like to know, through you Sir, one thing. The postponement of the elections in the States of Punjab and Assam was resorted to suit their convenience and even now they are not telling when they are going to hold the elections in Assam. More so, on what basis are they going to conduct the elections ? Is it on the basis of the year 1971 or prior to that, which rules are they going to take, for enumeration purposes ? I seek this clarification from you.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam) : My Hon. friend has raised certain issues and made certain observations. At the time of giving a solemn undertaking before the Supreme Court of India, was not the Election Commission aware of the law and order situation in Assam ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order. The discussion will not be conducted like this. Now Shri Harish Rawat.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think every one in the country both inside and our side the House must be feeling sorry that representatives from both Punjab and Assam are not here. But, we would have to keep in view the happenings in Assam and Punjab at present. The circumstances in which Government had to accept the recom-

commendation of the Election Commission would convince every Member of this House so as to welcome this decision of Government.

Sir, the Government have been directed not to conduct elections in Assam till electoral rolls have been revised there. Moreover, the agitation leaders in Assam as well as the Opposition had themselves demanded that till the electoral rolls were revised according to the demands already conceded by the Government, elections should not be held there. If Government had not accepted the recommendation of the Election Commission and if elections were held on the basis of the same old unrevised electoral rolls, the same or perhaps even worse conditions would have been created as were witnessed during the last assembly elections. AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad had held out a threat to the Government to this effect.

Sir, perhaps Mr. Soz did not have this threat in mind when he referred to elections not having been held in Assam. I, therefore, submit that before opposing this Bill the Members sitting on the opposite side should advise the AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad not to precipitate matters. Only then Government would be able to take a decision in this matter.

In regard to the situation in Punjab, we all are sorry for the same and the entire country is very much concerned about it and this is clear from the fact that our Prime Minister had given top priority to solving this problem. The urgency shown by the Government to improve the situation there has raised hopes in the minds of all of us that the situation there would become normal very soon and the representatives from Punjab should be here to raise the problems of their constituencies in the House. But I was not surprised when Shri Soz advocated the stand of the Akali Dal and its leaders, because the strength of his party and the way his party in this matter.....(Interruptions).

If he wanted to state the facts, he should have also stated that the Akali Dal instead of dissociating itself from the Anandpur Sahib Resolution is still harping on it and wants to make it the basis of negotiations with the Government.

It is this very Anandpur Sahib Resolution which is the cause of separatists' and extremists' agitation. It is the root cause. I think unless the Akali Dal dissociates itself from that Resolution, there cannot be any basis for negotiations with them and the situation in Punjab cannot become normal.

Our friends sitting on the opposite side should at least make it clear that the Anandpur Sahib Resolution is not in the national interest and unless the Akali Dal dissociates itself from that Resolution, they will not plead on behalf of the Akali Dal. They should themselves urge the Government not to enter into any negotiations with the Akali Dal unless the Akali Dal did that.

The stand of Shri Soz and his Party is very clear because his party in J & K has been aligning itself with Maulvi Farooq, who even now talks of a plebiscite, Jamait-e-Tulba, Jamait-e-Islami.....(Interruptions).

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : He is raising a controversy....(Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : All the old Members of this House would recall that when the Gurmat Training Camp was being held in J & K, where the extremists were receiving training, more than one Member had raised this issue and had demanded that the then Chief Minister of J & K, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, should not allow such camps to be held there. At that time the hon. Member had supported the intention behind holding such camps. Later events

proved that the trainees of such camps were organising extremist activities in Punjab.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : We have never accepted Anandpur Sahib Resolution and we will never accept that Resolution. He is raising a controversy. Neither am I a party to that Resolution nor my party, National Conference, is a party to that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : The incidents taking place at that time were a clear proof that the extremists were not prepared to listen to anybody, however prominent a religious leader he might be, who opposed their views and actions. The shooting incident involving Sant Kirpal Singh proved that conditions are not normal in Punjab even now and unless normalcy returned in the State, elections cannot be held.

I would request the Opposition Members, who are participating in this debate, to at least advise the Akali Dal and the five head priests to issue a *Hukamnama* against violence. This demand has been raised by many people earlier also but they refused to issue such a *Hukamnama* in the past and even today they are not ready to issue such a *Hukamnama*. They are wether ready to condemn violence and extremist activities now nor have they any intention to do so in future. As a result, the situation in Punjab is deteriorating.

It is thus clear that if there is no representation from Punjab and Assam, it is not the fault of the Government. For this, those who are organising agitation and extremist activities are at fault. In Assam, the fault lies with the agitationists. If we all advise them and if the agitationists heed our advice, I feel the Government will not have any objection to holding elections in Punjab and Assam.

As far as the Congress Party is

concerned, if elections had been held in Punjab and Assam also, it would have increased the majority of the Congress all the more, and our strength might have been 435 or even 440.

With these words, I support the Bill introduced by the hon. Minister.

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFFUDIN CHOWDHURY (Katwa) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir while taking part in the discussion on this Bill, I do not like to make allegations or counter allegations, for that will not help us. What we require today is a united effort at the national level to bring about a solution to Assam and Punjab problems. But this Bill is an unfortunate piece of legislation. The people of Assam and Punjab could not participate in the elections for this Eighth Lok Sabha. Last time it was a part of Assam but this time there are two States. This trend, in our opinion, is a harmful trend for our democracy.

13.00 hrs.

In the beginning, I welcome the announcement made by the Prime Minister that his Government will seek a political solution to the problems of Assam and Punjab. But my optimism seems to be shadowed by dark clouds of inaction and drift that is still continuing as in the past. For a political solution what we require is to tell our people as to which are the forces behind this kind of secessionist agitation. We have been telling it several times that imperialist agencies are acting very much and are contributing to the growth of secessionist movement in our country. Several times in the past we had pointed out that the personnel of an American Consulate in Calcutta had visited Assam and they had very inicit connection with the secessionists, but till today the Government has not come forward identifying these agencies and taking the people into confidence. Now they have set up a Cabinet Sub-Committee. We do not know what this

Cabinet Sub-Committee is going to do but we are very much suspicious about it. Though a sub-committee has been set up for Punjab at the same time some leaders of the ruling party—and they are supposed to be responsible leaders—are uttering such things which are not conducive to the solution of the Punjab problem. The utterance of some leaders that Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab will be merged together—and that is a unique solution that they think—is a fantastic nonsense and it is detrimental to the interests of the country. While the Government is talking of going to the 21st Century, we are unable to understand how they can speak of going backwards. So, this cannot create any trust in the minds of the people. This will add to and not abate the Khalistani tendencies, as it did in the past, because the Government—not this Government but the previous Government—adopted the policy of drift and by their inaction they encouraged these secessionist tendencies. I would like to know why the democratic demands on which solution could be arrived at were not accepted and in a hurried manner the religious demands were accepted. We never supported.

Now, much has been said that the Opposition has supported the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. I do not know whether anybody in the ruling party cared to read all the resolutions of the Opposition parties. We never supported it. In fact, it is the Opposition parties, which tried to help in reaching a solution to the Punjab problem, and they persuaded the Akali Dal to give up the Anandpur Sahib concept and that Resolution. And on the three demands—the river water, boundary and Chandigarh—the Opposition parties persuaded them to come to the table and talk. Now, what actually happened, we do not know. Many times we heard that some solution was being arrived at, but at the next morning we were told....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Chowdhury, we are going to adjourn for lunch. You can continue after lunch,

13.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for
Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.*

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
DISAPPROVAL OF REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The time allotted for this is one hour. Therefore, I request the Members to be brief because many Members want to participate in this.

(*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I now request Shri Saifuddin Chowdhury to continue.

SHRI SAIFFUDIN CHOWDHURY (Katwa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, in the past, several times, we got the agreement reached but just after that the news came that the agreement would not be signed. I want to know why this happened so. There may have been a hand of sabotage. And after the bursting of espionage activity, we have every doubt that there might have been spies in the Prime Minister's Secretariat. Apart from the loose policy framework, they help the saboteurs to do their activities. They had a hand in this.

I want to know from the Minister whether the Government is in the know of things that a large scale smuggling of arms, personnel and information is taking place in the border area. What is the Government doing? This is the point. Otherwise, every time, the postponement will come. The political solution is a must for Assam and Punjab. It is not a legal problem. The hon. Minister may think that this is

not the proper occasion to speak on these things. But political solution is the only solution for these problems. Is the Government in the know of things? And if so, may I know whether they are going to effectively seal the border? We have the news that Chauhan has got the permission in London to hold a rally. What is the Government going to do about that also? All this has been relevant to create a favourable situation for the solution of the problem.

Now, I come to Assam. In Assam, elections could have been held. But it is unfortunate that due to unnecessary involvement of the Election Commission regarding which year will be the base year, which year's votes' list would be taken, 1979 or 1971, the revision is delayed. They should not have been involved in this. I do not like to cast any aspersion on the Election Commission. They have been doing very good work. But their involvement has unnecessarily delayed the revision of the electoral roll in Assam. The determination of citizenship is done, according to laws that we have enacted in Parliament. The Tribunals were set up in Assam particularly for this purpose. I do not know what happened to those Tribunals. How far progress has been made in their work? That is very important. Now one aspect is coming that some people will be declared Stateless people. This will again create problems and the solution will be out of sight in that manner. They were taken by a commitment made by our country. These who were coming out from Bangladesh or erstwhile East Pakistan were not coming on their volition. The country was divided due to the policy of the imperialists and we have accepted the partition. Still we cannot say that in order to stop persecution of minorities or different kinds of people, we can allow any illicit immigration into our country. That we can never allow. But what is required is effectively sealing the border.

The question of fencing came in this House also. Now what progress

has been made in erecting fences in Bangladesh border. That is also very important. We believe that work has been stopped. Why has that been stopped? Now, all these are questions that are to be answered by the Government. This is the first time in this House that we are debating on the issues of Punjab and Assam. We require political and ideological convictions to solve the problem there. Opportunism can not do. But there is a suspicion that has arisen in the minds of the people when the leaders of the agitation are unnecessarily given due importance and the news went there the Home Minister had telephoned them while they were declaring that they would not take part in the Republic day programme. On the other side, there is an invitation to Laldenga. All these are creating a certain type of confusion and we are led to believe that the Government is not serious about the political solution for these problems. And I want to remind the Government that these issues do not disappear with the victory that they have achieved the vast majority that they have achieved in this House.

^ But the urgent need of the hour is for having the elections in Assam and Punjab as far as possible without any delay. We should take up concrete measures and implement them with the confidence of the people, taking all the parties into confidence and in the interest of our country we should take up the real solution and implement it. That is what is required. With these words I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we Indians have the right to vote irrespective of religion, caste or creed. India is like a bouquet having different kinds of flowers. It has never been the intention of our Government to deny voting rights to some of our brethren for elections to Lok Sabha and to deny them representation in Lok Sabha where decisions on vital matters are

taken. On the other hand, we would have to see - which were the powers who were trying to destabilise our country. Some extremist and anti-social elements were trying to take advantage of such a situation to incite violence in our country.

Government have always been trying to find a political solution to such problems so that peace could be maintained in the country. But, unfortunately we have seen that in the past there were riots in Punjab resulting in death of innocent persons. There were many incidents which vitiated the atmosphere in the State and Government had to take drastic steps to control the situation. Whereas the Government have been engaged in making the country strong and uniting all Indians in the name of nationalism, some political parties have been trying to take undue advantage of that situation. They also tried to harbour those who were fomenting trouble in Punjab. We have to see which were the political parties whose leaders had vehemently defended the extremists and had said that they would defend them and get them released in cases instituted against them by the Government. Is this not a clear proof of the fact that there are such powers in the country who want to destabilise this country?

I would also like to add that when riots take place at the time of elections, we have to postpone elections to a later date so that elections could be conducted peacefully. The Government were not responsible for postponing the elections. On the other hand, the extremists and those who wanted to disintegrate this country were responsible for this. You might have noticed that when J.S. Chauhan was announcing in London that one lakh dollars would be the price paid to any person who would murder Shri Mata Indira Gandhi, no political party had raised its voice against it and come forward to condemn his statement; no political party had declared that the Prime Minister did not belong to any particular party

because he was the Prime Minister of the entire country and that they stood by the Prime Minister in this hour of crisis. All of us should have opposed such pronouncements but unfortunately no one did so.

I want to make one more observation. When large scale massacre was taking place in Punjab, the leader of a political party, whose cartoon appeared in the press under the caption 'We two—we have two', had never said that they were against those who were responsible for riots in Punjab and who were vitiating the atmosphere there. He never raised his voice against them but when riots took place in other parts of the country, he prepared a detailed list of those killed in those riots. If he was so patriotic and if he wanted that in future the atmosphere in the country did not vitiate, why did he not raise his voice against those incidents? He had always been trying to see that the people were incited and those who were behind such riots got encouragement. You might have also seen that a leader of a political party had gone to the Golden Temple and on return had stated that there were no arms in the Temple but we all know what happened later. Military action had to be taken and large dumps of arms and ammunition were recovered from there. This had to be done to restore peace. All these events proved that such statements were made to mislead the country and to prevent the Government from taking appropriate action. I want to say that it is not proper to hold elections where the atmosphere and law and order situation is not normal because during elections, tempers are likely to go high and there is more likelihood of riots. Recently, one head-priest was shot at. Is it not proof of the fact that even now the situation is not normal and elections can not be held there? It might also be stated that no provincialism could be greater than national unity. If we want to make our country strong and united, we would have to keep aside our political affiliations and work for making the country strong and prosperous.

Just now one of our friends had stated that when elections for the state Assembly were held in Assam, one candidate secured only 40 votes and got elected. But a prominent leader who has been elected to this House continuously right from 1952, has been returned by a small majority of 1200 votes. If that was wrong, this is also wrong. Therefore, there is no question about the majority of any winning candidate. Even if somebody wins by a single vote, he is a winner and cannot be unseated.....(Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : He Just cited an example when he said that he had won by only 40 votes.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please don't interrupt; let him finish.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : He is not yielding.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : This is a maiden speech and we would not like to disturb him. But it should be made clear.....

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Why are you disturbing him then ?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : He said that there is one member who since 1952 has been elected with only 1200 votes. It is not correct.

SARI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : This time.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : It is constitutionally valid.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : I would like to say that the verdict of the people had made it quite clear that our decision not to hold elections in these two States was a step in the right direction. The people have given their mandate in on a favour because they believe that the Congress is nearest to them and shares their joys and sorrows.

I support the motion moved by the hon. Minister.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have not to say much on this Bill but I must say one thing that for the first time a situation has arisen in the country when Punjab and Assam, which are border States of India and have their own strategic importance, are not represented in the Lok Sabha at present. It is possible to bring some members of those States from other States. For example, Shri Buta Singh and the Hon. Speaker have been elected from Rajasthan. On the first day when they came to the House they were wearing Rajasthani dress and it appeared as if they had become Rajasthanis. Therefore, we regretted that the representatives of Punjab and Assam are not here.

In regard to Assam, we can say that the Election Commission had issued orders that elections could not be held there. Government, therefore, issued an Ordinance in regard to Punjab and Assam.

[English]

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I may correct the Hon. Member. The entire lot of Aryans in the Northern India came first to Jaisalmer and from there, they went over to Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and other places.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : He has reached his original

place and it is all right.

In regard to Assam, one of the issues was that in 1983, there was a students' agitation there. The Central Government was engaged in negotiations with them. Two or three months before the elections, there was a proposal to amend the Constitution in order to meet the demands of those people. This step was welcomed and supported by our party, the Lok Dal and the Janata and we were prepared to extend our cooperation in this regard. Even then no such amendment was made. Although elections could be held there only after the Constitution had been amended, yet perhaps the Congress Party was not hopeful of coming back to power there. The ruling party knew that they could not win the elections if they were held after the amendment in the Constitution. Elections to the state Assembly were held there while negotiations with the students were going on. In those elections, many people were killed. Communal hatred between Hindus and Muslims was fanned and conflicts between the people of hilly areas and plains also started which continues even now. The polling in those elections was very poor and in some constituencies hardly 200 votes were cast whereas only 40 votes were cast in others. Congress came to power in those circumstances. They could come to power only in such circumstances. Elections were held there only to reap political benefit.

In regard to Punjab, we have seen that in 1981 Lala Jagat Narain was murdered, a CBI enquiry was held and when there was a nation-wide demand, only then Bhindranwale was arrested but even he was released later.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : He was released on court orders.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : If he was released on court orders, Government could have moved the High Court and even the Supreme Court. But the Government did not take any such action. After his release he went

to Delhi and Bombay with his followers. This created an impression in the minds of the people that Government was afraid of him.

Then, in 1982, one DIG was killed. Till then Bhindranwale was in Nanak Niwas. He could have been arrested by sending the police. Till 1983, the Government did not take any action. This proved that instead of solving the problem, Government had allowed it to aggravate. The Government continued its efforts to woo the voters by solving the problem on the eve of the elections. That is why he was not arrested till 1983. Later on, the Government and the police in Punjab found themselves helpless to arrest him. Then, Shri Rajiv Gandhi as General Secretary of the Congress went to Punjab and commenting on the situation said that Bhindranwale was a religious leader and not a political leader. Thus he gave him a clean chit. Thereafter the atrocities and murders went on increasing. How could they create confidence in the public? If Bhindranwale had been arrested in 1981 or 1983 and prosecuted, the life of the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi could be saved. But timely action was not taken. Perhaps you would recall that we had come from Andhra Pradesh and people belonging to BJP and Lok Dal had come from all parts of the country and offered Satyagraha here for 10 days demanding that Army should be sent inside the Golden Temple. We had pressurised the Government to do so but even then the Government waited till December. If action had been taken earlier, Indiraji could have been saved and the upheaval in Assam and Punjab being witnessed today could be averted. But in order to take political advantage and for electoral gains, the Congress went on putting off the solution.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has stated just now that the Government is prepared to solve the problem of Punjab and Assam. If this is so, our party, the BJP, is always with them. It is hoped that he will

soive the problem as early as possible and the agitation in regard to these problems in the entire country would be over. Lastly, I would submit that if action had been taken earlier, there would have been no need to bring this Bill. I would request the Government that the solution of problems should not be found with an eye on the elections. Our party is with the Government as far as the solution to various problems is concerned. I would like to finish my speech by praying to God to bestow wisdom on the Government so that they may to make a move in this direction.

SHRI KEYUR BHUSAN (Raipur) :
Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am surprised to hear the views of the Opposition Members on this Ordinance. It seems from the views just expressed by my predecessor that he opposed it only because he is in the Opposition. Our communist friends have put this problem in a proper perspective. They realised that the situation of lawlessness which Assam witnessed was created by imperialist forces. The imperialist forces also made efforts to disintegrate Punjab and Assam States from the Indian Union. I had hoped that the Members of the Opposition, keeping in view the situation in Assam at the time of Assembly elections and also the election results, would support this measure, but they opposed it merely because they are in the opposition. It is being said that this Ordinance has been brought to enable the ruling party not to hold election there. But when orders were passed for holding Assembly election in Assam the situation of lawlessness was created there and murders were committed. They tried to create a situation in which election may not take place. When the elections were conducted in Assam in such circumstances the opposition parties pleaded that elections should not be held there in the prevailing situation. Did they want to create that very situation during this election? If not, then they should appreciate the necessity of this Ordinance. This Ordinance should be supported in the present circumstances.

I am unable to make out whether they are thinking on the line that every State should be given the right of self-determination or the whole of India having one culture throughout should be regarded as one entity. It is a fact that India never accepted dismemberment willingly. Whenever India was divided, she was divided under compelling circumstances. Foreign powers are hatching a conspiracy to divide India. Their agents are active here for the purpose. The point to be considered is, whether these forces should be allowed to have their way or they should be given a tough fight. We should fight the secessionist forces to save India and should be ready to sacrifice our lives in the way our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi sacrificed her life. If you look at Punjab in this background you will certainly feel that there is the same kind of conspiracy there. Our country has made tremendous progress between 1948 and 1985. When India was about to achieve Independence the imperialist forces had come to a point of defeat. They began to realise that as an apostle of peace, India would go on making progress. India would emerge as a great power, a power against which even atom bomb would prove futile. Imperialist forces feared that they would not be in a position to face her. That is why they wanted to divide India. They divided India into two parts, namely India and Pakistan. Certain Indians also acted as their agents. In those circumstances, one great personality emerged on the scene. It was Mahatma Gandhi. He awakened India and contributed most for achieving independence for India. Indian culture has remained intact for the last thousands of years in spite of our multi-lingual and multi-religious society. Religion or language cannot make any dent on our culture. Culture is greater than religion and language and the country is greater than culture itself. Mahatma Gandhi knew it well. Mahatma Gandhi also knew that the hearts of the people were united irrespective of the fact that they had been living in India or in Pakistan.

Even the imperialist forces knew that there was no division in the hearts of the Indian people and the Pakistani people. That is why they created a situation in which bloodshed took place. That is why the imperialist forces worked for removing Mahatma Gandhi, the harbinger of peace and non-violence whom they considered as their greatest enemy, from the India scene. They got him assassinated through Nathu Ram Godse. We are seeing here again the same kind of conspiracy. The imperialist forces are again feeling jealous of India's progress at such a rapid pace during the last 35-36 years. Now India is emerging as a great power, as a defender of world peace. The imperialist forces cannot bear it. So they began to try again to further divide India and they created the problem of Punjab and Assam. The communal riots between Hindus and Muslims and between Sikhs and non-Sikhs were also their handiwork. If you think calmly you will find that there is nothing behind all this except the trickery of the imperialist forces. They are bent upon dividing India further.

Who is responsible for worsening the situation in Punjab. The Sikh community is not at all responsible for it. No religion whether it is Sikhism, Islam or Christianity advocates division of the country. But in India, the division of the country is being demanded on the basis of religion. This is nothing but sheer conspiracy of the imperialist forces, who very well know that religion is a very sensitive matter and can be misused for instigating secessionist elements in India. A great religious book, which contains the sermons of great saints of all religions which is a defender of Indian culture, is getting more and more popular. It is a religious book of the Sikhs. The Sikhs, their religious book and Punjab had played a great role in defending the country and in making sacrifices for the motherland. So, the imperialist forces selected this very place for hatching a conspiracy to divide India further.

As the sermons of Gurn Nanak Dev contained a note of unity, similarly Shankardev of Assam also preached nationalism among the people of the country. Other saints hailing from other parts of India, like Kabir and Shankaracharya, also advocated the unity of the country in their discourses and they always tried to keep India united. But the imperialist forces always tried to misuse their discourses.

Indiraj* always worked to frustrate the designs of the imperialists. Her every effort was aimed at national unity, national integration and world peace I have no time to go into the details. The Indian armed forces entered the Golden Temple simply to safeguard the integrity of India. I want to reiterate that today's Akali Dal is not the same Akali Dal which raised its voice against the atrocities and injustice of religious gurus in 1920 and which raised its voice against Master Tara Singh that they would not allow division of India. Today's Akali Dal has different ideology. Today's Akali Dal wants the division of the country in the name of religion, So this Akali Dal should not be taken as representing the Sikh community or Punjab. That faction of the Akali Dal which always endeavoured to keep India united, should be taken into confidence while solving the Punjab issue I am confident that in future also, the people of Punjab will walk hand in hand with the people of other parts of India and lend their wholehearted support whether it be a matter of election or that of following the path shown by our leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi and on which our new Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is moving forward. We all, whether in the ruling party or in the opposition, should be vigilant against the evil designs of imperialist forces which want to sabotage our national targets. Some of their agents are active among us. We should keep our eyes on both of them while proceeding further on the path of progress.

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill reflects the failure of the Government, failure to control law and order situation in Assam and Punjab.

AN. HON. MEMBER : How did you come to this conclusion ?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Then, why did you not hold elections there ? Sir, yesterday, the hon. Prime Minister said in this august House that he would try to solve the problem of Assam and Punjab. We welcome that statement and at the same time we assure him that he would get our full support insolving the problems of Assam and Punjab. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, through you, we would like to request the hon. Prime Minister not to make such statement that all the leftist parties like CPI (M), CPI, Forward Block and R.S.P. have supported Anandpur Sahib Resolution. My party Forward Bloc never supported the Reslution. Sir, we believe that India is one. Whether we are Hindus, Muslims, Christians or Sikhs, whether we live in Assam, in West Bengal, in Punjab, in Tamilnadu or in any part of the country, we all are one. We solemnly declare that from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari and from Kutch to Kohima, all is our motherland.

"Janani Janmabhoomi hcha swargadapi gariyasi."

India is our motherland and we are all her sons and daughters and we are all brothers and sisters. In this connection, I would like to quote a few lines from the Poem of Rabindranath Tagore in Bengali—

*"Hethaaya Aarya hetha Unaarya,
Hethaaya Dravida cheen
Shak Hun Dal Pathaan Mughal
Ek dehe holo leen."*

Here in India, Aryans, Non-Aryans, Dravidians, Chinese, Shakas, Huns, Moghuls and Patans are all mixed up in our body and blood. But I do not know why elections are not being held in Assam and Punjab.

In this connection, I would like to quote a news item in 'The Hindustan Times' dated 23rd January 1985.

"Replying to a question, Mr. Trivedi said that it would also not be possible to hold Parliament and Assembly elections in March next as the intensive revision of electoral rolls in the State was yet to be completed. He was not sure how much time would be taken in settling the claims and counter claims on electoral cards although the enumeration in the State had been completed last month."

What is going on in Assam ? Killing of innocent people still continues, though not at the rate of Nelle ghastly massacre. Hon'ble Law Minister is sitting here and he knows how many people are staying in Dangi camp in Alipurduar and Jorai camp in Cooch-Bihar District of West Bengal. About two years ago, about 50,000 people who were living in Assam after the Nelle massacre, were forced to go to West Bengal for shelter. Out of these 50,000, there are 10,000 people still living in the camps. It is said that the enumeration has been completed. But what would happen to those persons who are still in the camps. The Chief Minister of Assam could not visit those camps. He appealed to them but they dared not go back. They did not know whereto go because of the fact that their homes were gutted in the fire at the time of Nelle incident.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon Minister knows it better that in Assam house to house enumeration is going on. Some people along with the police officials are going to the houses and asking the people to show their citizenship identity cards. They were saying that otherwise they would be treated as foreigners. Mr. Deputy Speaker, you may be a Tamilian. If I request you to show your identity card of citizenship, I, think you will not be able to do so. If I ask our hon. Law Minister here, Shri Ashok Sen, to please show his identity card regarding his citizenship. I would like to ask him categorically whether he would be able to show his identity card of citizenship; certainly he would not be able to show. As regards myself, I have been in the West Bengal Assembly for three terms and now I am in the Parliament for the last three terms. But if you ask me to show my citizenship identity card, it is not possible for me to do so. I do not know whether our Rashtrapatiiji will be able to show his citizenship card. But in this way, the enumeration is going on. How funny it is? It is already reported in different newspapers that the number of voters in certain constituencies has doubled or tripled. There was 250 per cent or 300 per cent rise after the voters' list was completed in 1978. After 1978, this is now 1985, and within this short span of time, the number has increased two or three times. How can it be possible? Now, you are stating that wherever there is any inconsistency of above 40 per cent, the police officials will go and have another kind of enumeration and then it will be decided. I think that already there would be so many people, those who are the false voters, those who are the ghost voters.

I would like to categorically ask the hon. Law Minister who is presenting this Bill, whether he would like to have the election just like the last Assembly and Parliament elections which were held in Assam. Will the elections be held in that manner and in that fashion,

with ghost voters' lists and with ghost voters?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please try to finish within two minutes.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : I would like to request, through you hon. Law Minister Shri Ashok Sen and our Hon. Prime Minister that they should try as far as practicable, to have early elections in Assam and Punjab. But that should not be a repetition of the last Assembly and Parliamentary elections held in Assam, where some candidates of Parliament and some candidates of the Assembly were elected with less than 0.1 per cent of the votes polled. You can just imagine that. Out of about 80,000 voters, they would have got just about 400 votes and with that they were elected to the Assembly. This should not be done.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A. K. SEN) : I am very obliged to these hon. Members from all sides of the House for expressing sentiments to which we all are parties. It has been said repeatedly by Hon. Members there and here, that the country is one, that the same blood flows through the veins of each one, and the same voice rises from the bottom of our hearts. I could not add more to these sentiments. The underlying idea is to sustain the fabric of the nation. Therefore, in order to sustain this great structure of democracy, we have to hold elections at a time when it is possible to hold the elections.

It has not been stated by anyone that it was possible to hold the elections in Punjab, or that it was possible to hold the elections in Assam without intensive revision of rolls. What has been said is something which, with great respect to the hon. Members, is absolutely irrelevant. What was said was something which might have been addressed to my colleague the hon. Home Minister, that he should have

foreseen all the troubles and created conditions which would have enabled the elections to have been held; not that those conditions had prevailed, and it was possible to hold the elections.

I have no doubt that the hon. Home Minister will do his very best to bring normalcy back; and in that great task, all of us must have a share, and all of us must strengthen the hands of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister; to see that Punjab and Assam again come back to the mainstream of the nation. They are the very blood of our blood, and the very flesh of our flesh. Can we ever have India without Punjab or without Assam? They have been interwoven into our history. Can anybody think that it is possible to snap Assam from India?

Those who have been trying to create this State of Khalistan themselves forget the great Sikh history. The Sikh history is a proud history. The Assamese history is a proud history of culture, of renaissance and of sturdiness. The Sikh history is a history of a proud people. To emancipate is not merely related to Sikhs, but to the entire nation, that is emancipation from the bondage of tyranny.

Mr. Pradhan quoted Dr. Tagore in one of his great poems which was quoted by the Supreme Court in the Kerala Education Bill case, that the history of India is a history of the Ganges. It has flowed through the ages, and all the streams have come and merged into this great flow, and they have merged themselves completely, yet retaining their identity—like the great *Sangam* at Allahabad where the Jamuna and the Ganga are near each other, and yet they merge. So also most of the Sikhs, Hindus, Jains and Christians merge into the great ocean of Indianhood which is called *Bharat Desh* by Dr. Tagore.

About the Sikhs, I remember that as young students participating in

the struggle for freedom, the history of Guru Govind Singh, one of the great leaders of the great Sikhs enthused us to great acts of bravery. I will only quote a great poem by Dr. Tagore, and I will quote it in English. He said :

“On the banks of the five rivers has risen a great nation with matted hair in their heads, and the prayer ‘Guru ki Jai’ in their hearts. The sky has been rent as under by the cries of Sikhs.”

He ends with the great Sikh *Banda* whose flesh was burnt with a red-hot iron in the Red Fort, and who was made to stab his own son by the tyrannical emperor Farookh Sair who was then ruling in Delhi.

That bravery and struggle against tyranny has enthused generations of Indians to acts of bravery and supreme sacrifice; and when, therefore, these misguided people thought that the Sikhs could be snapped from the Indian mainstream, they forgot their own history.

We have no doubt that they have now learnt that their task will never be achieved and the entire nation will stand like a rock, united and fearless and will not allow its body to be led asunder once more. The Sikhs will remain with us; the Assamese will remain with us for all time to come as inseparable limbs of our body and they will be the proud sharers of a common nation. Let us therefore work towards that end; and what has been done, of course, is all beside the point again because we are on the question of the Representation of the People Act. Where elections had been deferred in certain places, where violence was of such a character that it was impossible to hold elections that orgy of violence has been combated successfully.

The last supreme sacrifice of our departed leader has hit the last

nail on the coffin of that khalistan. Her last words will enliven the soul of every Indian and lighten the path of the nation towards integrity and nationhood which will never perish. This country has started the last election with great lessons of India history that our nationhood could never be destroyed and that has been done through the ballot box. A civil war needed in America in 1865 to settle the fact that the American Federation could never be separated, and it was not open to any State to declare independence against the Federation. It required a civil war in which about a million Americans had died, and on the Battlefield of Gettysburg Abraham Lincoln said in the midst of the war, when the war was going on to seal the fate of segregation and to establish that the American State was not meant to be destroyed, that great leader said on the Battlefield of Gettysburg that our forefathers had brought into this land 4 score years ago a State based on the principle that all men were born equal and that nobody had the right to govern anybody else except by consent.

Today, we stand on the battlefield where thousands have perished to uphold that principle and this war will show whether a nation we founded shall perish or not, and whether the government of the people, for the people and by the people shall perish. That lesson has been taught in India through the ballot box, this time, not through violence, not through the civil war, and those who tried to destroy our fabric have now seen that it is an impossible task and those from outside who tried to kindle that flame and fire over the entire land of ours and allow the horses of anarchy to run amuck have now seen the impossibility of that task. Therefore, we are very proud all of us, that this nation, at least those who have been vanquished and those who have won the election battle are equally proud that this nation shall stand & shall not perish, and we have established that truth through the ballot

box. Therefore, the ballot box and the election machinery are great assets of our democracy. We express our will, we express our views, we determine our government through the ballot box and not through the army or through force.

All over the world, today, allround India. We see the one after another, parliamentary democracy completely destroyed by army dictatorship throughout Africa, what was built out of colonial ashes has now again gone into fire. And all over Asia very few democracies survived. From the Mediterranean and Lebanon up to Indonesia this is the only country like an oasis which survived and sustains the democratic fervour and traditions.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond-Harbour). What is the time allotted for this Bill ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Time is over.

SHRI A. K. SEN : You are very impatient.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am not impatient. I was just wondering what was the relevance of what you are talking.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I was saying so myself. And my learned friend Shri Amal Datta must have woken up when all that is irrelevant was being talked over in the House. I am only answering irrelevance with irrelevance. When Mr. Amar Roypradhan was gloating over these things I was very pleased. I was myself thinking, like Mr. Datta what relevance it had to the subject that we are debating,

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Not only that portion; you could say that his entire speech was irrelevant.

When I was discussing Punjab, I did not mention about Anandpur Sahib Resolution. Mr. Rawat wanted to cast aspersions on us by bringing in Anandpur Sahib Resolution. I want to say here and now that Dr. Abdullah and his Party, National Conference, never accepted Anandpur Sahib Resolution, as was told to the country. No opposition party has supported that Resolution. By bringing in Anandpur Sahib Resolution, he wanted to paint us in black, but the country knows better. Anandpur Sahib Resolution preaches secessionism. It has so many versions. We had to struggle hard for getting the original version. I agree that there were elements which preached secessionism. We denounced them. There is no question of National Conference supporting any terrorism or secessionism in Punjab. But we want resolution of Punjab problem, because it is not a sin to tell you that our economy is in a shambles. Our tourism has gone. The entire economy of Jammu & Kashmir depends on Punjab because that is our lifeline. Therefore, apart from the fact that I and my Party want that Hindus and Sikhs should live in peace and amity—

[Translation]

—we shall rejoice when peace and brotherhood would return to Punjab. The name of Mahatma Gandhi was mentioned just now. When I was quite young I thought that non-violence was a sign of cowardice. But now as a grown-up man I think that there was really a great force in Gandhiji's non-violence. That force had more potential than even guns, cannons, jets and atom bombs. Following the path of love and peace shown by Mahatma Gandhi we should work for creating an atmosphere of peace and amity in Punjab and the rest of the country.

[English]

I read out a portion of Lt. General

Jagjit Singh Aurora's speech as he was speaking on behalf of the National Sikh Forum. He wanted to say that the Sikhs were being painted black; they were Indians and they were nationalists. There was no question of any Sikh being a secessionist. Some terrorists may be there. It is a small group. But that terrorist group cannot speak for the entire community of Sikhs. Earlier also I have spoken that if the Sikhs want a separate nation, that cannot be granted. We differ with the Anandpur Sahib Resolution for the fact that it smacks of a separate nation. We cannot accept that. There is only one nation and that is the Indian nation. Therefore I feel that in Punjab you could hold elections. You held examinations there. My information is that—my colleague, Mr. Jagannath Kaushal will bear me out—in Punjab when you held examinations, you held the best examinations, without any rigging, without any unfair means. It was a very pure examination. Punjabis irrespective of caste, colour and creed feel beholden to the Central Government that it held examinations there. So also, you could hold elections. The entire Punjab would feel beholden to you. I do not know why you did not do it. I feel that we could hold elections in Punjab and Assam.

Coming to Jammu & Kashmir, Mr. Rawat mentioned the name of Jamat-e-Islami and said that we had links with them. That Jamat stands for obscurantism. Dr. Faruq Abdullah had arrested Syed Ali Gilani, but you got him released through Mr. Gulam Mohd. Shah, who does not represent the people. You got him released during the elections to harm us. But he could not harm us. But he preached boycott. When he was released, he preached the same kind of secessionism. He said that accession to India was not final. He is still at large. Still you have mentioned here that we have any business with Jamat-e-Islami. It was Mr. Gulam Mohd. Shah, who is supported by your Party, who got Syed Ali Gilani released. You must accept the fact that Sayed

Ali Gelani does not accept the fact of accession to India and when he was released, he delivered four speeches in Kashmir Valley—one at Sopore and one at Baramulla, that is, in my constituency. Iftikhar Ansari also supported that fellow. He is no better. Now they are conceding what they have done earlier. And that Sayed Ali Gelani was released during this election to harm the National Conference, a nationalist party, and still your Members sometimes say all these kinds of things.

I would not now delve deeper and bring in factors which will impair the atmosphere here, but since there is a difference of approach, I insist to oppose this Bill which has been presented here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Soz, are you withdrawing your Resolution ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : There is no question of my withdrawing, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“This House disapproves of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 15 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 20th November, 1984.

The Motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is

“That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration.”

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by

clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

“That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A. K. SEN) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Does any hon. Member want to speak ? The time is already over.

Motion moved.

“That the bill be passed.”

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the provisions contained in the Representation of the People Act clearly show the intention of the Government. The intention is that next Lok Sabha should come into existence before the term of the present Lok Sabha expires. The notification issued by the Election Commission indicated that there was some lacuna in it. It was not clear from the notification as to which States were being kept out of the purview of election for the time being. In order

to remove that lacuna, this Ordinance had been promulgated.

Some hon. Members of this House, particularly Prof. Soz and our friends belonging to the Communist Party (Marxist) and BJP had criticised this measure in a way that it has become necessary for me to say something in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is nothing in the amendment being made in the Representation of the People Act, to take it for granted that elections will not be held there. We want to hold elections in Punjab as well as in Assam. As regards Assam, the electoral rolls are to be revised there. The all Assam Students Union and the Gana Sangram Parishad have been demanding revision of electoral rolls and we had also promised that it would be done. Election in Assam cannot be held until the electoral rolls are revised, because they have been agitating for it for a long time.

It was said that in Assam at one place, only two hundred votes were cast and at another place votes cast were even less than this number. I would like to say that in Assam nobody was denied the right of casting his vote. If even one person out of one lakh voters comes to cast his vote, the person in whose favour he casts his vote will be declared elected. Thus, the criticism made by them on this count has no meaning at all.

In my opinion it was the weakness of the opposition parties which led them not to participate in elections there. If the opposition parties including the BJP and the Janata Party boycotted the elections it meant that these parties had no courage to fight elections there. On the one hand, they boycott the election and on the other, they criticise the same. Thus, theirs is not a constructive approach.

Prof. Soz said they did not support the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. But these very people emphatically advocated that the Anandpur Sahib Resolution should be accepted.

(Interruptions.)

The Bhartiya Janata Party had said this.

[English]

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Nobody from the opposition has said this.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : It is a fact that all the opposition parties did not say it. But it was almost certain that..... *(Interruptions.)*

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : There is great difference between what they say and what they do. Opposition Members have been supporting their movement. *(Interruptions.)* This is correct. Today Prof. Soz is saying that they opposed the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. In Parliament they made speeches in which this Resolution was supported, those people organised their camps in that State and the State Government gave shelter to them. There is no doubt in it.

[English]

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Nobody on this side supported the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. You can peruse the records. He is making false allegations.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order. Please sit down.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : With all respect for Shri Vyas and the fact that he is a very senior Member of Parlia-

ment, but I am sorry to request you that his speech must be expunged.

He has spoken nothing but untruth.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Sir, let it not be expunged. Please let the Chair appoint a Parliamentary Committee to peruse the record of the House for the last five years to find out whether a single Member from these benches had supported the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. They can go and say on the election platform. But this House should not be used for spreading absolute falsehood.

You accept my challenge. Let there be a Parliamentary Committee. Let us peruse the record for the last five years whether any single Member had said so

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : It has been supported here.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Never. (*Interruptions.*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please sit down.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, the hon. Member Mr. Vyas was referring to a statement. (*Interruptions.*) Sir, Mr. Vyas was referring to the statements made by Members of the opposition in the Seventh Lok Sabha. He should be able to refer to the record or he should be able to accept the challenge thrown by a senior Member, Mr. Unnikrishnan for a House Committee to enquire into it or he must apologise to this House.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Let there be an enquiry. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down.

You give a notice. We will see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir. I have a submission. Since the point has been raised. I have two suggestions. Firstly the statement that is made by the hon. Member, Shri Vyas should not be expunged because we want a wrong statement made by the hon. Member of the House to remain there. Because, otherwise nothing can be enquired into whether it was stated or not. So, let it remain on the record. And if it is not possible to have a committee. I would go a step further. I would suggest through you that the Speaker himself should go through the entire record and try to tell the House whether anyone Member of the opposition had ever supported in this House right from the moment the Anandpur Sahib Resolution was passed, whether any Member of the opposition had ever supported directly or indirectly this particular resolution. The Speaker himself can go into this and express his opinion. We have full confidence in his *bona fides*. Let him tell the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : The Members belonging to the Bhartiya Janata Party and Lok Dal definitely said here in this House that the demands of Akalis should be accepted.

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : He is shifting his ground. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Member have already expressed their views. You made the statement. That is also on record. Therefore, if you want to give any notice, you can give. That will be considered

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : No, Sir. It is a challenge.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : My submission is very clear. Through you, I am making a suggestion that the Speaker be requested to go into the record and find out the veracity of the statement made by Mr. Vyas.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is a serious charge. It is all right, during the election campaign, these charges have been made. We are not bothered. Elections are over. Now he is repeating it here and I am specifically challenging him. Let there be a Committee of the House appointed by the Speaker to go through the record of the House to find out whether any Member from the opposition had supported, during the last five years, during the pendency of the Seventh Lok Sabha.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Whatever I have said is correct.

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, he is opposed to enquiry.

(Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has made an observation that it should be referred to the Speaker. We will see.

The question is :

“That the Bill be Passed.”

The motion was adopted.

15.26 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION
RE : DISAPPROVAL OF
FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION
(REGULATION) AMENDMENT
ORDINANCE

AND
FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION
(REGULATION) AMEND-
MENT BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up item No. 14, Statutory Resolu-

tion and item No. 15, Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Bill. Both these items will be taken up together.

Prof. Saifuddin soz.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : (Bara-mulla). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

“This House disapproves of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 12 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 20th October, 1984.”

The Foreign contribution (Regulation) Amendment Bill which has been presented here is a very good idea. There are certain provisions in the Bill to which I lend my support. It is a very good idea to see which political parties in India are getting contributions from foreign countries by way of donations, etc.

In this Bill, by making certain amendments, they have brought in many more political parties, particularly from Jammu and Kashmir State, which were not previously covered by law. We can have no objection to these provisions in the Bill. But my first objection is—that intention does not remain hidden—that when you go through the Bill, you will find that it is the ruling Party at the Centre which wants to arm itself with powers to check the records and political activities of other parties in the country. There are certain provisions in the Bill in respect of which I would plead for rejection or deletion of those provisions.

For instance, there is a provision that before getting a donation, before getting any money from a foreign country, a political party has to register itself with the Central Government and, in that registration also, the Central Government has arbitrary powers. There is no time limit within which the

Central Government can register that political party for getting any donation from abroad.

Again, in this Bill, an element of delay in registering or giving clearance to a political party to receive donations is institutionalised.

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI N. R. VENKATA RATNAM in the chair.]

I am speaking about the element of delay in the registration of political parties with the Central Government and clearing those parties for receiving donations. Delay is institutionalised in the Bill itself because nowhere is there any provision in regard to how much time Central Government will take in giving clearance.....

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Udhampur) . How can you say that delay is caused ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Kindly read the Bill. Delay is institutionalised in the Bill. Arbitrary powers go to the Central Government. What is Central Government ? After all, it is a Government of the majority party. So it is the Government of the Congress Party. Therefore, you want to have a check only on the movement of other political parties and the greatest objection from my side would be to this element of delay. You might not go to any court. If one goes to courts it may take months and years. Reference to time is very important. You may be holding an election and a political party may require donations. Time element is very important and Central Government is not bound by any law, by any provision of the Bill, to grant registration to clear a political party for getting donations within a stipulated time.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA . Why do you want to go to court ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I do not understand you. Do you want to get donations or not ?

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : You are saying that the Central Government assumed arbitrary powers in dealing with foreign contributions. No other State except the Central Government is dealing with external affairs. We have no objection to the political parties receiving donations. But this Bill aims at controlling and regulating political parties from receiving donations from outside the country.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : You want all political parties including your Party to get donations from abroad.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : No.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Then, you have not studied the Bill. There should be genuine checks. I say that the Central Government has arbitrary powers in deciding references from political parties. Time is very important and if you go to court, further time will be lost.

So, you are only applying checks on other political parties in the Opposition.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara). The political parties of your state Jammu and Kashmir have been included in this Bill.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : My second point is that it is an aberration. I do not know how it has been provided. Perhaps they want that a political party on first conviction should go scot-free and it is on second conviction that a political party will be debarred only for three years.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs as to why on

first conviction a political party will go scot-free. If it has indulged in malpractices, how can it go scot-free and it is on second conviction that you will debar that political party for only three years.

Then the third objection is that when you had to promulgate Ordinances, you could very well ask other political parties and have consultations with them. Now, long after the Ordinance was promulgated by the President, only now, you come forward with the Bill. But still, you have not consulted other political parties. This is not the way in which democracy can function.

After raising these objections, I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon Minister of Home Affairs that the financial memorandum is incomplete. You are not certain about the expenditure which you require. You may kindly refer to the financial memorandum also because you have not given us the exact position and the estimate of expenditure involved in the Bill.

This is all I would like to say.

I oppose this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill to amend the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, be taken into consideration.”

The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, which seeks to regulate acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality by certain persons or associations with a view to ensuring that Parliamentary institutions, political associations, academic and other voluntary organisa-

tions as well as individuals working in the important areas of national life may function in a manner consistent with the values of a sovereign, democratic Republic, has been in force for more than eight years. The Act provides that certain categories of persons and political parties shall not accept any foreign contribution, that no organisation specified by the Central Government as “an organisation of a political nature not being a political party” shall accept any foreign contribution except with the prior permission of the Central Government and that other associations, not being organisations of a political nature not being a political party, which are having a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme, shall give within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed intimation to the Central Government as to the amount of foreign contribution, the source from which and the manner in which such contribution is received and purposes for which and the manner in which such contribution was utilised by them. The Act also provides for certain categories of persons obtaining prior permission of the Central Government before they accept any foreign hospitality.

Allegations had been made from time to time that foreign contributions received by some voluntary organisations were being misused for undesirable and sometimes even for anti-national purposes. There were allegations of involvement of foreign in communal and other disturbances in the country. In the circumstances, it was felt by the Government that the Act should be suitably amended to leave no scope for diversion of contributions for purposes other than those for which contributions have been received and to bring within the purview of the Act certain types of political parties which had been hitherto outside it.

A lacuna had been observed in the definition of the term ‘foreign contribu-

tion.' The definition covers the contribution received by the first recipient only. The same contribution could not be regarded as foreign contribution once it was passed on to another party. The definition of the term had, therefore, to be enlarged to cover the associations to which the foreign contribution or a part thereof may be passed on so that its ultimate utilisation may be traced.

The Act defines a 'political party' to mean an association or body of individual citizens of India which is, or deemed to be, registered with the Election Commission of India as a political party under the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968, as in force for the time being. It had been observed that some associations were not only actively engaged in political activities but had also been fielding candidates for elections without having been registered with the Election Commission of India. Such associations as well as the political parties were not covered under the existing definition. In order to prohibit receipt of foreign contribution by such political associations and political parties, it was considered necessary that the definition of the term be enlarged.

As the preamble of the Act spells out, the Act covers only such persons and associations as are working in important areas of national life. The high place occupied by, and the importance of, judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts cannot be ignored. It was, therefore, felt that judges should also be covered by the provisions of the Act.

The Act provides that every association having a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme, which is free to accept foreign contributions, would send intimation about the receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution in the prescribed manner at periodic intervals. It was observed that intima-

tion was not being received from a number of them. It was felt that the receipt of foreign contributions would be better amenable to regulation if the associations are specifically registered for the purpose and the contributions are received through one account in a specified branch of a bank. For those who do not want to get themselves registered or who may get foreign contribution once in a while, provision should be available for them to accept such foreign contribution only after obtaining prior permission from the Central Government. Such associations would also be required to submit the intimations which the registered associations would submit. It is proposed that in respect of the registered associations which do not file intimations in time or in the prescribed manner or furnish false information therein, the Central Government should have the power to require them to take prior permission before accepting any foreign contribution.

The Government considered that it should also take specific power to audit the accounts of organisations from whom prescribed returns are not received in time or where they are not in accordance with the law or where their scrutiny provides reasonable cause to believe that the provisions of the Act have been contravened or are being contravened.

While the associations have freedom under the Act to receive foreign contributions for their programmes, they are expected to comply with the provisions of the law relating to utilisation thereof and submission of returns etc. If an association is convicted for contravention of the law more than once, obviously it should not be free to accept any foreign contribution. It is proposed to make a provision to this effect in the Act to bar acceptance of foreign contribution by such an association for three years after its second conviction.

A Bill incorporating the above amendments was introduced in May 1984 and passed by the Rajya Sabha during the monsoon session of 1984. It could not be taken up for consideration by the Seventh Lok Sabha for lack of time. As certain provisions of the proposed Bill needed to be given effect to immediately, an Ordinance was promulgated on 20th October, 1984. The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules were amended in terms of the provisions of the Ordinance and the relevant notification was published on 5th November, 1984. The provisions of sections 4 and 6 of the Ordinance were brought into force with effect from 1.1.1985 through a notification published on 21.11.1984. These have already been laid on the Table of the House. To handle the workload generated on account of registration of associations and for grant of prior permission for acceptance of foreign contribution and for the effective monitoring of the receipt and intimations of foreign contribution and investigation and follow up action relating thereto etc., additional posts will need to be created, the estimated expenditure on which is likely to be about Rs. 11 lakhs per annum. The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Bill 1985, contains the provisions of the Ordinance with a slight modification. The House will agree with me that the provisions contained in the Bill are necessary for keeping our national life unsullied. I, therefore, commend that this Bill be taken into consideration.

I think it would be proper at the end of the discussion that I should try to reply to the points raised by the hon Member. I think the entire opposition to the Bill is based on incorrect information and wrong reading of the Bill. I do not think that I can possibly say that he has not read the Bill. But at the same time he has not been able to get the correct information from the Bill. The intention of Government is never to allow any political party to get

foreign contribution. Let us be very clear on that issue. If you are to read Sec. 9, it deals with hospitality, the foreign hospitality that some persons may possibly get. In order to regulate all this and especially about the objection which the hon-Member has raised as to why a political party having been convicted once, we are trying to give them a liberal period of 3 years after second conviction. This complete is a misreading of the Bill. I do not think that we propose to do anything of this nature. If he were to go through the Bill, I am sure much of the misunderstanding which he has expressed in the House will not be borne out by facts. In fact all foreign contributions to any political party are prohibited. Let us be very clear.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Is it not on second conviction alone that they get 3 years? What about the first conviction?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: That is why I am requesting my hon. friend to go through the Bill once again.

There are many cultural, religious and other associations which either do not intimate to the Central Government in time or they do not intimate in the prescribed proforma in which they are supposed to inform or supply the information. These are the various counts. Now, suppose they are being convicted for the first time. Then what happens is, they have been given opportunity to correct matters. If they are convicted for a second time, then of course, very stringent action is laid down that for 3 years they will not be allowed to receive any foreign contribution.

During the course of the debate if hon. Members wish to raise any points. I will try to answer them to the best of my ability.

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Ordinance and
(Regulation)
Amendment Bill

With these words, I commend this Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Statutory Resolution moved :

"This House disapproves of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 12 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 20th October, 1984."

Motion moved :

"That the Bill to amend the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, be taken into consideration."

Both the Statutory Resolution moved by the hon. Member and the Bill moved by the hon. Minister are now before the House.

Now, Shri Anil Basu.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : Mr. Chairman Sir, Government intends to bring about some changes in the existing Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. The present Bill, as passed by the other House, has been introduced to amend the parent Act of 1976. Government wants to widen the definition of 'Foreign contribution' as well as of 'Political parties'. There are some requirements which have got to be fulfilled by these organisations receiving foreign contributions. Government is assuming some power to look into the cases where such organisations may seem to fail to provide audited accounts etc.

Now, Sir we cannot have any objection to such amendments. But we would like to put some questions. The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Bill as proposed by the

Hon. Minister, contains some loopholes. Actually the intention of the Government is to plug whatever loopholes may be there; that is why this Amendment is being brought before the House.

In the parent Act of 1976 there in an Exemption Section, that is, Section 8. The organisations which receive foreign contributions have a wide opportunity of using this Exemption Section, that is, Section 8. There is no proposal in this Amending Bill to plug the loopholes of this Section 8. In recent years, the House has discussed about the role of foreign money and the danger they are posing to our national life. Unfortunately there are several instances in this country where foreign money has played an antinational role which is detrimental to our national interest.

In the case of multi-national corporations which are operating in this country, there is a wide scope for misuse of Section 8. In the name of normal trade and business they will be operating in our country and foreign money will be channelised through them. It is not possible for Government to find out the contribution which is channelised in this manner.

That is why we want to propose that Section 8 should be properly be looked into so that some restrictions on the activities of the multinationals can be imposed. In the High officials of the Government, we have come to know that there is influence of the foreign money and foreign agencies are extending their influence inside the country as well as in the Government. This definitely affects the security of the nation. Therefore I want to draw the attention of the Government to this fact that if the Government intends to regulate or to ban the foreign contributions, that should be done in a proper way because there are many loopholes in the parent Act. I do not

know how far the ruling party is prepared to go and whether they want to have a stick to beat the recalcitrants and oblige the loyal. This is a very vital question. I do not know whether there is a political will on the part of the Government to restrict all such foreign contributions. We have seen that the foreign agencies are operating in our country specially in the garb of social welfare measures. There are so many activities by the foreign agencies which have already been discussed in this House earlier. Therefore, if the Government really wants to have a control on the foreign contributions, they will have to take care of the multinationals' operations and the multinational corporations who are operating in this country.

It was said that the high Government officials enjoy hospitalities and foreign tours also. They are financed by the business and other interests. If foreign money with foreign thinking percolates into the highest officials of the Government, then it will create a very dangerous situation around us. Hence we plead with the Government that foreign contributions should be controlled in the proper manner and in a proper way. Necessary social, political and economic radical changes should be made to reach the goal.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall be brief. But as the Home Minister has pointed out, there have been some substantial lacunae in the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act of 1976 and all of us must congratulate him for bringing forward this piece of legislation in the House, which puts teeth into a law which has been uptill now rather toothless. Sir, the Prime Minister and again the Home Minister have, over the last few days, disclosed in this House the extent to which some foreign powers have been eating into the very vitals of this nation and of this administration by spreading money all around.

Now espionage by foreign power is an extreme form of involvement in the destabilisation of a country. But we all know, over the years, not only in this country particularly but in other developing countries also, the Foreign powers are at work to destabilise duly constituted regimes, particularly those powers who have now lost their colonial empires, and are up to the game of destabilisation, to the game of neo-colonialism and to the game of imperialism in its different forms.

An instance, comes to my mind as to why this control is essential. In 1975, there was the railway strike and attempts were made not merely to derail the trains, but to destabilise the whole economy. It was found out and it was revealed here that the leader of this whole movement, who later became a * * Minister in Janta Party Government, was getting foreign funds, foreign money for the purpose of destabilising the whole economy of this country, and bringing the railway services to disruption... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : What is this? It must be expunged from the records. It is all irrelevant. Let the Home Minister hold an enquiry....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I have been deeply impressed for the last few days by the manner of the hon. Member, who is now standing, and who has been very forcefully taking up certain issues here, but permit me, in all humility, to correct him, that these allegations were made on the floor of the House, were made outside this House and in the newspapers, and these allegations were made against a person, who was named....(*Interruptions*). Now, if you want. I am constrained to name him, the person is**.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : That must be expunged....(*Interruptions*).

I am on a point of order. He cannot make an allegation against any individual without giving notice beforehand, and he is not here to defend himself. Secondly, the hon. Member belongs to the ruling party and his party has been in power for the last four years and more, and his party should be in power for at least five more years. We do not like to destabilise this Government through any tactics, or split, as they did in Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh.

The point I want to make is that your party is in power. Why don't you institute an enquiry? Why does the Home Minister not come forward to institute an enquiry? Why are the members of the ruling party merely content with making irresponsible, baseless and malicious allegation....(Interruptions).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Banapura): It must be expunged from the records....(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Speaker will go into the record and decide.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : If the Home minister is prepared to come forward with an offer of enquiry into the allegations. I want this allegation to remain on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No interruptions please. Mr. Faleiro, you please continue and do not repeat the something....(Interruptions).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why don't you request the Home Minister to come forward?

MR. CHAIRMAN No interruptions please.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir, there is no reason for the hon. Member

from Andhra Pradesh, and of the Janata Party, to be so agitated, because I have submitted that these allegations have been made here before, and they have been made outside and a Commission of Inquiry to specifically prove those allegations against the hon. friend who is not here now in this House, was instituted by the Congress, but unfortunately withdrawn by his own Government, that is the Janata Government.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Their Government is here for the last five years. Why have they not taken any action?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : They had forgotten the 18 dark months of emergency. .. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't repeat. I would request you not to repeat controversial things.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I would respectfully submit to you, the disclosures made by people like Philip Agee, a very senior operative of the CIA and other people who have been inside the CIA, made in their books and in their revelations before the United States Senate Committee. In their books, which have been published, they have pointed out how the CIA works not only through their operatives and through their special network, but it also works mainly through organisations which apparently are very respectable cultural organisations, labour organisations, organisations of professional people, etc. and Philip Agee, for instance, has listed dozens of such organisations by name, which until then were talked to be very respectable organisations of academicians, of newspapers. It reminds me of such an important magazine 'Encounter' which was such a respectable magazine all over the world, which was found to be CIA-backed. And similarly, so many organisations of academicians, of wor-

kers, of cultural organisations were found to be financed by these international networks of intelligence.

Now we have experience here and the Home Minister has said it today and his predecessors had said it before that attempts at destabilisation of this very country, whether it is in the North East or whether it is in the North or whether it is in any other place, have been financed to a substantial extent by agencies, very innocent on the face coming not merely from the United States but from several other Western countries (it is relevant in the context of today) which have been proved to be just organisations for siphoning off money and illegal funds from the United States.

Now, we are at the political parties. I will definitely endorse what has been said earlier by my friend from the Opposition that now the time has come Sir, to have a control of the expenditure by political parties.

SHRI ERASU AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnood): A point of clarification, Sir. He has mentioned so many organisations. Through the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister also, are they operating?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : After what the Prime Minister has stated yesterday in this House commending the Principal Secretary for maintaining the highest standards of conduct in submitting his resignation, though he himself was in no way involved, you see, that commendation should have driven home the point to all the Members of this House.

Now, Mr Chairman, I was submitting on the point of expenditure that the political parties incur, particularly at the time which we have just now passed through, i. e. the time of elections. Now, it has been said here earlier by a leading light of the Opposi-

tion that we all start our parliamentary career by making an untrue statement that we spend only thirty or fifty thousands or one lakh of rupees, when the actual expenditure is much more. Now, the Prime Minister in his very vigorous and forthright assurance yesterday has made this point that the Government is concerned about electoral reforms. I would urge the Government to keep this vital aspect of electoral reforms in mind, namely, that there is a need to have control on expenditure on election and let us do as some other countries do for instance, West Germany, that if a political party obtains a particular percentage of votes at the previous election, that political party will be funded by the Government themselves to fight the elections.

That is a clean way. Contributions from foreign countries to political parties should in no case be allowed, because it is a blatant way in which foreign powers will decide the destiny of this nation. It should in no case be allowed.

Hospitality has been mentioned by hon. Members. One way in which people are won over is by giving them jaunts abroad—all expenses found. They come back praising that country and its regime, as also speaking about the deep and longlasting friendship with it which very often crosses the boundaries of propriety. This should, to begin with, apply to Members of Parliament themselves. Surely, if Members of Parliament know that under the law, they must obtain prior permission from the Home Ministry and give prior intimation to the Home Minister before accepting foreign hospitality, I have no doubt that every single MP will abide by it. But it is necessary that the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs or the Secretariat should bring these facts to the notice of MPs at the very outset, that if at all any MP were to accept such a hospitality, it must be done with prior permission from Home Ministry.

This must be done through a circular. I know many MPs have accepted this hospitality unknowingly, without the knowledge of the Home Ministry; and sometimes a lot of embarrassment to the Government and the country is caused thereby.

One way in which subtle and widespread interference takes place in the country from outside is through what are called the rural development agencies. A lot of unrest is being caused in rural areas by some kind of self styled rural development agencies. It should be made clear by the Government that voluntary agencies are welcome; they are welcome even in rural areas, but that they must function within the parameters--social, economic and political--laid down by the elected representatives of the country. These organizations cannot, and should not be allowed to spread discontent, social discontent and a situation which destabilizes social, political and economic systems in the country.

It becomes pertinent to mention here what the Kudal Commission of Enquiry has got to say about some of these agencies. One such agency which has come up before this commission of enquiry is AVARD i. e. Agency for Voluntary and Rural Development. Even the Gandhi Peace Foundation has come in for adverse comment from the Kudal Commission; and before my friend from the Janata Party jumps on his feet, may I say that even the former Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai has come out very strongly against many office-bearers of that Foundation and against many of the office-bearers of AVARD ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I agree with you.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : A lot of money which had gone to that Foundation and to AVARD is

found to have been misused. Reports have been sent about our rural areas to west Germany it is a matter for the Government to find out.

I am one with Mr Soz when he says that there should not be any harassment, under the guise of this law, of particular political parties. The purpose is not even to impede the flow of foreign money in this country, but it is merely to have an eye on how this money is coming, from where it is coming and how it is spent. There should be no harassment, and I am sure Government has no such intention. This Government has proved it.

I recall how Indira Ji was harassed by the Janata Government. But as soon as she came back to power, she showed her generosity. There were many reports against Kanti Desai made by the Commission headed by Justice Vaidyalingam. But she said, 'We will not go by these reports. Let bygones be bygones.' We all stand witness to this attitude of this Government. For its enormous capacity to forget and forgive with an enormous capacity not to be vindictive. This period, I have no doubt, will continue. But in all this House must be one and I am sure I am one in saying that whatever. He dispute may be, we shall settle it through our own institutions and will not bring people from outside who will manipulate the voice one way or the other. It is in this spirit that I fully and strongly endorse this legislation and request all the back benches to support it so that the government is strengthened when it brings it forward before the House.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Sabarkantha) Mr. Chairman, I consider that the foreign Contribution Regulation Act was necessary and this amendment also is desirable. What I would have to say

relates really to the manner in which it is proposed to carry out this Act. What surprises me is that we go in for so much delegated legislation. Quite large powers to make rules under this Act are given. Why is this necessary when there is so much of time to incorporate the rules in the Amendment Bill? They could have quite easily indicated within what period of time and in what manner the return shall be submitted. They could quite easily have been incorporated in this bill itself. Then we could have commented on them whether the time given was adequate, whether the manner in which it is proposed to collect the required information needed to be given. All this could have been clearly indicated and the members here would have had an opportunity of commenting on them, whether it was adequate, whether it was inadequate, whether it would create any practical difficulties for associations or parties in submitting which need to submit these returns.

I also find it somewhat surprising, that they consider that as large a sum as Rs. 11 lakhs would be needed in order to implement these amendments. I cannot understand this at all. There is a cell already in the Home Ministry. That cell already receives under the unamended Act of 1976 returns from all the concerned individuals and associations. The only new ones now added are the political parties. The number of political parties cannot be very large; they are only small in number. All other associations etc, are already covered under the previous Act. Therefore, the number of new return etc, would be relatively small and the existing cell could easily have coped with them.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : They want to enquire whether the information is correct or not.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I am pointing out certain ways in which the new

Prime Minister's desire for administrative reforms could be achieved. He wants clean administration. I am endeavouring to point out that one way of achieving this is not to go on multiplying the staff unless it is absolutely unavoidable. I am not suggesting that no staff may be necessary. On the face of it, I find it somewhat difficult to understand why so much additional staff is needed as to cost Rs. 11 lakhs.

There are certain things which we multiply quite unnecessarily. It is proposed that in future contribution shall not be received except through a specified branches of a bank, etc. everything has to be specified. In fact through this arrangement you got a very good agency through which you can have all the information recorded. Why is it necessary to have it recorded somewhere else also? If necessary, then have it by all means, but as it is, it seems we are doing the same thing twice unnecessarily.

Now you say that you are going to audit accounts of political parties. In fact, the previous Act already enables you to do so. There are quite adequate provisions for going into the returns. If there is reason for any doubt or suspicion. But if you consider audit to be absolutely necessary, by all means have it. But is it necessary to have a 100 per cent audit? In fact, if you want to have a check, it is a well-known principle that a random sample check is far more effective than a 100 per cent check.

I would, therefore, say that this aspect should be borne in mind by the Home Minister—who is not here at the moment—but he would certainly find it—to my mind—unnecessary to have a special staff in the Ministry itself to carry out the audit. You can select firms of auditors to carry out audit of randomly chosen parties as and

when necessary only. That would provide a much more satisfactory check. I wish really to point out that these are the aspects into which, after all, you must give careful consideration so as to avoid recruiting more people whom you will later on find it difficult to discharge.

It is again a fact, because the present legislation is such, the present rule is such that you cannot discharge anybody even if he is surplus to your requirement. This being so, it is always desirable that you are extra careful before you recruit more staff than is necessary.

The point really is, as the Statement of Objects and Reasons says, the Foreign Contributions (Regulation) Amendment Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in May, 1984 mainly with a view to effectively monitor the receipt of foreign contributions and to include within its scope certain political parties which were not already covered. Now, it is only the monitoring duties that are sought to be performed by this additional amendment. Because the Bill could not be passed by both the Houses of Parliament in the Winter Session of the last Parliament, Ordinance was issued. That Ordinance is now being converted into an Act. There was thus ample time for the Government to have known what rules they would need in connection with the implementation of this amended Act. Why then have recourse to the device of delegated legislation? When these rules are made, undoubtedly they will be laid on the Table of the House, but at that stage they are usually not carefully studied. If they had been submitted here along with this amendment, we would have been in a position to offer some criticism, some constructive criticism. Even when the principle of the Bill is acceptable, the question of the manner of implementing is also of considerable importance and in the working out of that manner the opposition can also be of assistance. I do submit that greater care should be taken to the maximum extent possible

to avoid the necessity of delegated legislation. I have no other remarks to offer.

16.19 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD SHANKAR
 DIGHE *in the Chair.*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali):
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Vasant Sathe has written a book entitled "Towards Social Revolution". He has stated in this book that black money to the tune of Rs. 34,000 crores was in circulation in 1967-68 which increased to Rs. 54,000 crores in 1981-82. Black money has poured into India from foreign countries. Who is there to inquire as to which are the institutions which are getting money from abroad. A lot of black money was coming into India from Gulf countries. You know it well that black money poured into India from foreign countries to vitiate the political atmosphere in Punjab. This Bill has been brought to check such black money but the laws on the subject already exist and they must be implemented strictly. I will quote from the Act.

[*English*]

It is the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. Section 23 of this Act says :

"Whoever accepts, or assists any person, political party or organisation in accepting, any foreign contribution or any currency from a foreign source, in contravention of any provision of this Act or any rule made thereunder, shall be punished with imprisonment... to five years or with fine or with both "

[*Translation*]

After 1976, you have taken up this matter only now. I would like to know the name of the organisations

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

which have been punished for violation of this law. In 1985, I am asking you whether this law was meant only for keeping on the shelf or whether it was meant to be enforced. This question has been asked by a number of Members of Parliament. But in reply to this, organisations punished for violation of this law were never mentioned. The hon Member who spoke earlier has rightly said that first you make a law and then you bring amendment to it while the implementation of the law is ensured only through rules made thereunder. You never bring rules along with the Bill and that is why we do not know as to what is your intention? If rules are also brought simultaneously, it can be known as to what your intention is. In 1983 the following question was asked here :

[English]

“Whether it is a fact that foreign funds are pouring into Punjab to finance subversive activities in that State.”

And the answer is :

“The information received by the Government regarding remittance of funds to Punjab from abroad is scrutinised under the Act... under the law.”

[Translation]

What was the unaccounted money which poured into Punjab at that time? When this question was asked, the reply came that the Government was collecting the information. But that information was never supplied later on. Thereafter, Shrimati Maimoona Sultan asked a question in Rajya Sabha. I am quoting here the reply given thereto.

[English]

“According to the computerised results, foreign contributions amounting to Rs. 182.35 crores and Rs. 177.08 crores were received during the year 1976-77

and 1978 respectively. The data contained in the returns for the year 1979 onwards is under computerisation.”

[Translation]

I want to know the names of the foreign powers which have remitted unaccounted money to our country. I have no objection to your taking resort to any Section. You may also say that the institutions which bring foreign money into this country for specific purpose deserve encouragement, but if such institutions do not give account of that money and in this way violate the law, I would like to know whether they have been punished. I would also like to know the number of cases pending against them and also the names of the institutions against which such cases are pending. Will the Home Minister be pleased to state names of the institutions against which action has been taken under the law since its enforcement? At one point you assured that investigations will be made into it. But unaccounted money is still peuring into our country in spite of that. I would like to know whether you have taken any steps to check remittance of such foreign money.

The object with which you have brought this Bill is under consideration here. You said that the Government wanted to make the existing provisions more stringent; and that steps were being taken to enforce the existing law. You also said that the Government wanted to bring judges also under the purview of the Bill but I would like to draw your attention to this point. Suppose a judge of the Supreme Court goes to some foreign country and a gift is presented to him there; he will not be aware of the nature of that gift. So how can you implicate that judge? That judge will have to explain the purpose for which the gift was given. Is it necessary? Will it be in accordance with the dignity and decorum of his office? What do you mean by the word ‘Judge’ here? This has not been made clear. I have moved an amend-

ment to this effect. If somebody has presented a gift to me in some foreign country and I am not aware of the fact as to who has originally offered this gift or the purpose for which it was given, then what will be my position, because I do not know the full details about that gift? If some Indian association abroad accords welcome to me and a gift is given to me on that occasion. At that time I will not be in a position to know the origin of that gift. Will you include the Chief Justice and whether judges of High Courts will also be brought within the definition of 'judge'? What provisions do you want to make in this law. As far as I understand, you want to make a provision for different political parties working in India, which may use foreign money in election. Do we, the M.Ps, give correct account of what we spend in the elections? You know it well. But the position is that even after giving the account in accordance with the existing law the circulation of black money has increased to Rs. 56,000 crores as at present and these institutions are thriving on that black money. Even the extremists and terrorists in Punjab received money from foreign powers for creating a separate state of Khalistan. I would like to know from the Home Minister what action has been taken by Government against those who have violated the law which is in force for controlling such kind of activities as also the names of the individuals and organisations against whom action has been taken for violation of Section 23. You have punished none. But you are bringing a new legislation for the purpose and saying that you want to make the existing law more stringent as you had promised. Our Prime Minister has categorically stated that the political culture thriving on black money will prove dangerous for the country, and he has taken a firm decision to see that such a political culture was not allowed to grow. You have brought this Bill to check the political culture thriving on black money. I want to know the way in which you are going to enforce this law?

A very good suggestion has been mooted by an Hon. Member from the other side. He said that there are certain laws, for enforcement of which rules become essential. You do not bring the rules along with the Bills so how can we know as to how the law will be implemented.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you yourself know that a law is enacted and rules thereunder are framed after six months. The law cannot be enforced until the rules required for the purpose are framed. So, it would have been better if rules were placed before the House along with the Bill and then we in Parliament could have played our role effectively.

While replying, the Minister should tell us as to what the nation had gained through the amendment to this law and whether the defaulters had been given punishment for violation of the law?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : I am grateful to all the hon. Members who have supported this Bill. While supporting, some of the Hon. Members also wanted clarifications on certain issues.

I must first refer to Shri Daga, who has been always very eloquent on matters which, in fact, he should have sought clarifications from the Minister in charge. I do not think that this is going to be in consonance with the kind of ideal that we have been following. I will request him to avoid this in the House as far as possible. It would be better if we can avoid raising issues of this nature. First of all, he wanted to find out...

SHRI SUDINI JAIPAL REDDY :
 I am on a point of order.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I am not yielding. Please sit down. I do not know if on every issue you have a point of order.

SHRI SUDINI JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, the Home Minister cannot tell a Member of the House as to what he should speak. This impinges on the freedom of the Member of the House.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Under Rule 349 he can.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is a senior Minister, he can advise.

SHRI SUDINI JAIPAL REDDY : To whom?

MR. CHAIRMAN : To his own Party Member.

SHRI SUDINI JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, I am not able to follow the Minister.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member, Shri Daga referred to the black-money, which is now in circulation in the country. He referred to a book written by one of the Members of the House. I do not propose to dilate on that issue at all. If the hon. Member feels that the unaccounted money which is coming into the country should be accounted for by the Government, I am at a loss to understand as to what is the logic behind all this. If it is accounted money and this is a measure which, in fact, is an attempt on the part of the Government to see that money, which otherwise would have become unaccounted, at least some portion of it, if it can be accounted in the shape of registering themselves, filing returns, and the Government getting the information, what is the harm. Thereafter if we suspect that some of the parties have indulged in anti-social or anti-national activities, then there is a scope for auditing of the accounts. And if there is a *prima-facie* case, then the party can be prosecuted.

At this stage, after the 1976 Act, I can merely inform the House that 13 cases have been entrusted to State Governments and CBI. I cannot give any more detail. I cannot also divulge as to what are the charges. I can merely inform the House that 13 cases have been entrusted to State Governments and CBI for investigation and, after a thorough investigation, if the State Governments or CBI is convinced that there is a *prima facie* case, then there will be no hesitation on the part of the Government to proceed against the parties concerned. But at this stage, it will not be prudent and advisable on my part to say anything more.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : Mr. Chairman, when we may expect the report?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : No report is going to be placed on the Table of the House at all. It is a State Government or CBI enquiry and it is a wing of the Government. They are enquiring into the matter and after full investigation if there is a *prima facie* case, then they have the full right to proceed against the parties concerned. It need not be brought before the House at all.

Sir, another point to which the hon. Member referred, is about the judges. I was totally under a wrong impression I was under the impression that how is it that only the High Court and Supreme Court judges are included why not other judges; because I have not been able to follow the amendment as it has been worded. I can merely clarify the issue. Judges of the High Courts and judges of the Supreme Courts, because of integrity and high eminence in the public life, have reached certain position. In fact; there is no intention to cast any aspersion on any high dignitary. So far as the gift is concerned, if it is even thousand rupees or so there is a limit laid down, if it is below that level, then, of course, it is allowed. But all dubious methods are being used not by the

recipient but by those who are interested in getting the information from different sources by influencing them. Unfortunately, being a developing country, it will not be correct on my part to generalise the same. But there are people who fall a prey to such kind of machinations and temptations. So, this is an attempt just to plug these loopholes and see that nothing of this nature is being attempted by the foreign donors or foreign contributors in order to influence one section of parliamentary life or other institutions which have been mentioned in the Bill.

Hon. Member, Shri H. M. Patel referred to the delegated legislation. Powers of making rules are being given and according to the practice obtaining in this House, rules as soon as they are finalised are laid on the Table of the House. There is a specified time limit and within that time, rules are open for discussion in the House, if hon. Members are interested. And if no objections are raised within the stipulated period, then they become final and the rules are thereafter made effective. I do not know as to why the hon. Member is objecting to this kind of delegated legislation unless the Committee on Subordinate Legislation feels that there are certain provisions under the rules which, in fact, contravene the provisions of the substantive Act. If anything of this nature is pointed out by Shri H.M. Patel, I am prepared to discuss it with him. But I do not think anything of this nature is pointed out by him. He has merely, in a general form, taken objection that this tendency itself is not correct. He will appreciate that a large number of rules, he himself had to frame and for that matter, whosoever is in the ruling Party frames them because while undertaking a particular legislation, there are a large number of eventualities which you cannot possibly visualize and you have to frame rules in order to meet certain conditions. I don't think that we can get away with the idea that there is no necessity of giving powers to Government to frame rules.

I have not been able to understand the other point which the hon. Member, Mr. H.M. Patel, made. I am sorry to say that he is not here. Having raised the point, at least he should have been here to listen to what I have to say in reply. Unfortunately, he is not here. He said that there is too much of staff which is being contemplated. That a cell is good enough. He has asked why we should have additional staff for the purpose.

The provisions have been made slightly stringent by which if the Government feels that some accounts have not been properly kept or they have given false accounts, then it becomes obligatory on the part of the Government to send some officer to audit the accounts properly and, thereafter, if we were to come to a conclusion that a party has been intentionally or deliberately trying to mislead the Government, then it becomes a fit case for launching prosecution against the party concerned. But in order to get ourselves convinced that the party has not deliberately done so—sometimes, during the course of their transactions, it becomes very difficult to maintain the accounts in a particular manner—we have made a provision saying if the party is convicted twice and that kind of a provision has been made deliberately with a view to give protection to genuine parties which during the course of their transactions might commit some mistake here and there. I think we are reading too much into it and reading too much between the lines. The Government has no intention of harassing any party. But at the same time, we cannot allow any kind of scope for getting foreign donation or contribution and not accounting for the same.

Hon. Members will notice that it is not the first recipient alone, but thereafter also there is the second, the third and the fourth recipient. If they were to get any foreign contribution, they should not get away with the fact that they never knew what was the source from which the amount came.

[Shri Amar Roypradhan]

They ought to know fully that it is a foreign contribution which is being given as a kind of aid to some people in order to get certain information or influence the judgment in certain matters. Nobody is prepared to give anything for charity. A large number of people are interested in getting some kind of a return for the money which is being passed on to different parties.

This is the reason why we thought that some more tightening of the rules was necessary and we have tried to tighten the same. I am aware of the fact that, in spite of this also, the hon. Members can point out that there can be different occasions which require more stringent measures, more tightening of even the existing Act or the Amendment Bill which I have brought before the House. I can well understand it. But in the circumstances in which we work, this was the Ordinance which was promulgated and the Ordinance had to be replaced by this Bill. That is why this Bill is before the House. I hope that with the kind of explanation that I have given, the House will be pleased to consider the provisions of the Bill and pass it.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Home Minister that he reacted to some of the suggestions that I had made earlier. But among other things he complained of my misreading the provisions of the Bill. There is no question of misreading the Bill. I have supported the intention of the Bill. It is a very good idea to regulate foreign contributions. The provisions relating to auditing of accounts of particular parties and associations are also necessary. But the point is that he never reacted to my suggestion that neither when the Ordinance was promulgated nor when they came forward with the Bill, the other political parties were not consulted at all. After all, the Central Government and the ruling party are not the only custodian of wisdom in the country. There has to be

a cordial atmosphere whereby you consult whatever has remained of the national opposition.

What would have the hon. Home Minister lost if he had consulted other political parties on this matter? Let us suppose that he has taken care of associations, individuals, etc. What about the political parties which have been brought under the purview of this Bill?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : There is total prohibition.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I agree that by amendments you have improved the Bill. But, so far as these amendments and this Bill is concerned, you have not taken the political parties into confidence.

You have not consulted them.

I feel the Central Government has the total responsibility of registration. Now a political party comes forward with an application and, you will take your own time. But the time factor is very important. Suppose the elections are close at hand. Some political party wants donations. Therefore, you should specify the time. You have not reacted to this point.

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : Are there any political parties which are getting money from foreign countries?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I am referring to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. He does not require any advocate.

SHRI G.L. DOGRA : I want you to be clear. Don't mislead us.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : There was a suggestion by Mr. Patil to effect economy of expenditure.

I feel that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs will react very favourably to Mr. Patil's suggestion which I suppose will effect economy and will not advise additional expenditure so far as this institution of the Cell is concerned.

I have supported the intention of the Bill.

But as the Bill stands, I have to oppose it. I support the intention behind the Bill.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I do not support the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you presecing your resolution ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I am not withdrawing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I shall put the statutory resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"This House disapproves of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 12 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 20th October, 1984."

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I put the motion of the hon. Minister to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we shall take the Bill into consideration clause by clause. There is an amendment by Shri Mool Chand Daga.

Clause 2 (Amendment of Section 2)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 1, line 15 after "source" insert "of which he has knowledge:"(1)

If a person who receives any gift from a foreign source says "I do not know who has given it to me", how can he be punished? He must have knowledge of it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I explained the position in the beginning before the hon. Member moved his amendment.

Hon. member will be able to appreciate the fact that having received the personal gift which is beyond the limit prescribed, there is a reasonable chance to suspect that if it is more than Rs. 1,000 why is it that such a valuable gift is being given to a particular person. The hon. Member should be able to understand the situation. We merely want that he should inform the Government that this was the gift that he was offered and this is the source. Why should he try to shift the blame on the Government to prove that he did not have the information? It should be the other way about. It will be the responsibility of the party receiving the gift to know the source from which he was getting the gift. Government cannot accept this responsibility. If Government were to accept the responsibility, it would mean that in a large number of cases, because of default, people will get scot-free. So, I would request the

[Shri S.B. Chawan]

hon. Member not to press his amendment; I would request him to withdraw his amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is the hon. Member pressing his amendment ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : No, Sir. I want to withdraw it.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I shall put Clause 2 to the vote of the House. The question is :

“That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (Amendment of Section 4)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 2, line 19,

for “Judge,” substitute

“Judge of a Civil Court or District Court,” (3)

My amendment is to the effect that the Bill should not include the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. These dignitaries should not be included.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you press your amendment ?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : (Ponnani) : What does the Home Minister say about it ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I have already explained the position.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Does the hon. Member press his amendment ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : No, Sir. I want to withdraw it

Amendment No. 3 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no amendment to Clause 4. So, I shall put Clauses 3 and 4, together, to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That Clauses 3 and 4 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

*Cluses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill
Clause 5 (Amendment of Section 9)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is an amendment given notice of by Mr. Mool Chand Daga. This is also about judges. Is he moving ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Cluses 6 and 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 8 (Insertion of New Section 15 A)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 3, line 33,—

add at the end—

“and the audited account may be seized if any violation of law relating to foreign exchange or any provisions of this Act is found.” (5)

Suppose the accounts are audited,

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Even then, if it is found that there are certain violations of the Act, they may be seized. This is my amendment.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : This is a very simple proposition wherein the powers of auditing the accounts have been given to certain officers and they have powers of a definite nature. I do not think we should provide under the Act that the auditing officer should have the right to seize the accounts. If it is required, then, of course, the authorities concerned will consult each other and they will be able to confiscate and seize the accounts which, according to them, seem to be of a suspicious nature. I do not think any purpose will be served by incorporating the same in the Act. If you make a provision for the same, it will create difficulty latter on. In different Acts the same provision is already there. So long as your purpose is served by recourse to provisions which already exist, I think you should not insist on making a specific provision under this section. I do not think the hon. Member will insist on this.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I am not pressing my amendment.

MR CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga be withdrawn ?

Amendment No. 8 was, by leave withdrawn

MR CHAIRMAN : Now, the question is :

“That clause 8 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clouses 9 and 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the

Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”.

The motion was adopted.

16.57 hrs

**CALCUTTA METRO RAILWAY
(OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE)
TEMPORARY PROVISIONS BILL**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill to make temporary provisions for the operation and maintenance of the Calcutta metro railway for and for matters connected therewith, pending the making of regular arrangements for such operation and maintenance, be taken into consideration.”

The project for the construction of Rapid Transit System from Dum Dum to Tollyganj covering a distance of 16.43 Kms. to meet the ever-increasing demand of urban commuter traffic in Calcutta was sanctioned by the Government in 1972 and works commenced in October 1973. The project could be allocated only a sum of Rs. 49 crores upto 1979. The position of funds having improved from the years 1980, the work is making satisfactory progress.

To alleviate the sufferings of citizens of Calcutta who have been put to inconvenience due to inevitable delay in completion of the project, efforts were made to complete part sections of Metro-Railway and open the same for commercial operation. One single

[Shri Bansi Lal]

line section of Metro Railway from Esplanade to Bhowanipore (3.5 Kms) was accordingly made ready by October 1984 for opening to public with a limited number of train services. It was however not possible to commission the section unless a separate legislation for operation and maintenance was enacted. The existing laws of the country and statutes were considered insufficient for the construction, maintenance and operation of Metro and it was necessary to have an independent comprehensive law enacted. For construction activity Metro Railway (Construction of Works) Act, 1978 was enacted and enforced with effect from 1-2-1979.

To provide interim relief to the commuters by commissioning of the above stretch for public carriage of passengers, it was considered to bring out necessary legislation for the operation and maintenance of the section, pending the making of regular arrangement for such operation and maintenance and a comprehensive legislation therefor.

17.00 hrs

The opening of the section was also considered necessary with a view to gaining experience on the operation of Metro Railway

As the Parliament was not in session, the Calcutta Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Temporary Provision Ordinance, 1984 (13 of 1984) was promulgated by the President on the 22nd October, 1984.

Following the promulgation of the Ordinance, Esplanade-Bhowanipore and Dum Dom-Belgachia sections of the Metro Railway were commissioned on 24th October, 1984 and 12th November, 1984 respectively with the Commissioning of the first section of the Metro Railway on 24th October, 1984. Indian Railways have entered

the select band of the countries of the world having metros.

The Bill which is now being placed for your consideration contains the following main provisions :—

- (i) The Metro Railway Administration constituted under the Metro Railway (Construction of Works) Act, 1978 is to be entrusted with the responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the Metro Railway.
- (ii) Special provisions for the running of the Metro Railway.
- (iii) To specify certain offences under the Act and to provide for appropriate penalties therefore.
- (iv) The provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 will be made applicable to the Metro Railway in respect of other matters not specifically provided for in the Bill.

With these words I request that the Bill may be taken into consideration.

17.03 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI
in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to make temporary provisions for the operation and maintenance of the Calcutta Metro Railway and for matters connected therewith, pending the making of regular arrangements for such operation and maintenance, be taken into consideration."

Now, Mr. S. Thangaraju.

**SHRI S. THANGARAJU Pera-

mbalur) : Hon. Mr Chairman, Sir, the home Minister has...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Did you give notice, that you are going to speak in Tamil ?

SHRI S. THANGARAJU : I am speaking in Tamil.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Unless you give notice and take permission, you are not allowed to speak in Tamil. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would like to hear you one by one. Have you given notice ?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : (Gobichettipalayan) : Madam, he is from my party, and he wants to speak in Tamil.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will hear one by one, and give my ruling.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : No ruling is necessary.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : When I am standing, you must sit down. What is it that you want ? What is it that the hon. Members want to argue ? What is it that the hon. Member wants to say ?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Madam Chairman, on behalf of the All India Anna DMK he wants to speak on this Bill.

Madam, he wants to speak in Tamil.

No permission is necessary at all because he wants to speak in his mother-tongue.

Already there are conventions and

precedents and so many people have already spoken in this House like this. This has been translated into English. This provision is already there. That provision must be made available to him.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What I mean to say is this. He can speak, but there is no translation available. He can't speak unless he has given notice. If he has given notice the office might have made arrangements. But he has not given notice. There is no harm, he can speak. But there is no translation available.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Other people will not be able to get the benefit.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Madam Chairman, perhaps he has not given notice. Previously, in the 7th Lok Sabha many people have been speaking in their mother-tongue—not only in English and Hindi. They have spoken in Bengali also. We never give such notices. Kindly consider again the induction of this stipulation saying, 'you first give notice and then you can speak in mother-tongue.' Kindly reconsider this. Because, the translators are already available. I do not know why they are not available now.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : The practice has been that those who want to speak in languages other than English or Hindi used to give prior notice so that necessary interpretation arrangement could be made well in advance. That was the practice.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Rule may be there. But there was no practice like that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please sit down. Let us know what he wants to say.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : The main point here is that if some Members want to speak in his own language, there is no objection to that. But no body would understand what he speaks.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : If the hon. Member speaks after half-an-hour, we will try to arrange for the interpretation of his speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : At the moment, there is no arrangement available for the interpretation of his speech because he has not given notice of this. If you want to speak in your language, you can do so. But you should know that there is no arrangement at the moment for the interpretation of your speech. All the Members sitting here will not be in a position to understand your language.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Let him speak after half-an-hour.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Today he can speak in his language. But in future, he has to give advance notice. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : But is there any arrangement for interpretation ?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Today it is not possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I understand that interpretation arrangement is not available at the moment. Therefore, if you want to speak, you can speak but without any interpretation arrangement.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : This shows the inability of the

Government. They cannot arrange for interpretation in half-an-hour.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I don't think any more discussion is necessary on this point. Now, I have no objection if you want to speak in your language. You please speak.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Madam, you have to protect our rights. You are now presiding over this House. Our rights should not be taken away.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not want to curb the Member's right. He can speak in any language. What I was saying is that he should give previous notice to this effect so that necessary arrangement could be made. It is a peculiar situation that we are facing now.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The arrangements ought to have been made. The Interpreter is there.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is with notice. The hon. Member has not given any notice. If he had given the notice, we would have made the arrangement. But he has not given the notice ; immediately let me see whether we can make arrangements. In the meantime, I will call the next speaker.

Shri Basudeb Acharia.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Mr Chairman, this Bill intends to replace the Ordinance promulgated by the President a few months back for operation and maintenance of Calcutta Metro Railway. There is another Act, named as Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978. When this Bill was passed in Parliament, it was envisaged at that time that a separate body would be set up for operation and maintenance of Metro Railway, but until now, we do not know what steps the Railway Ministry had taken in this regard, whether they

are going to set up a separate administration, an autonomous body, or to run the Metro Railway along with the Indian Railways.

Two recognised Federations, All India Railwaymen's Federation and National Federation of India Railwaymen—NFIR have jointly demanded that there should be a separate administration; an autonomous body, to run the Metro Railway.

The construction of Metro Railway was started a long time ago in 1972. In 1972, the former Prime Minister inaugurated the construction work and it was to be completed by 1978, but till the year 1985, only twenty per cent of the construction work has been completed; only four kms. of the railway track was allowed for operation of Metro Railway.

In 1972, what was the estimate? It was Rs. 140 crores. In the year 1981, this estimate was again revised to Rs. 560 crores. In the last session, the former Railway Minister, in reply to a Starred Question, told us that to complete the Calcutta Metro railway 17 kms. Rs. 1000 crores would be needed.

Now, if you see the year-wise allocation since 1972, you will find that a little amount was sanctioned from 1972 to 1981-82.

And that too was not fully utilised. In 1972-73, two crores and ninety seven lakhs were sanctioned but the utilised amount was only one crore sixty eight lakhs; 1973-74, six crores and ninety eight lakhs, actual expenditure: three crores and seventy one lakhs; in 1974-75 twelve crores and fifty lakhs, and the actual expenditure that was made in the year was rupees six crores and two lakhs. Only from 1982-83, onwards, the allocations for the construction of Calcutta Metro Railway were enhanced.

Madam Chairperson, perhaps you

are aware of the traffic problem of the city of Calcutta. If you compare with the other three cities of our country, Delhi, Madras and Bombay, the percentage of road space in the city of Calcutta is less. In Bombay it is 16 per cent, in Madras 18 per cent, in Delhi 24 per cent, but in Calcutta it is only 6 per cent. That was why this project of Metro Railway was desired by the people of West Bengal and Calcutta because, lakhs of people, in addition to the regular users, the residents of Calcutta, come to the city of Calcutta and they return to their homes every day. That is why, there is this traffic problem in the city of Calcutta. So, I request the hon. Railway Minister, Shri Bansi Lalji to see that in the coming Railway Budget, i.e. 1985-86, at least one hundred crores of rupees should be sanctioned for the construction of Calcutta Metro Railway to expedite the construction work of the Railway.

Madam, for the operation of this four kilometres of tube railway, the target date was previously fixed on 2nd July. But it was deferred. Why? In the month of June, there was a heavy downpour. The tunnel was submerged and flooded. Then there was an Inquiry Committee. They submitted their report and so far as we know, the three-man said that the hasty decision, the hurried decision to run the Metro Railway on the Second July, without taking into consideration the safety aspect was due to the personal ambition of the former Railway Minister. Hon Railway Minister will kindly clarify as to why that hurried decision was taken how the water entered into the tunnel and how many valuable equipment were submerged.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
 The former Railway Minister was not too former.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : No.
 Not too former. Not you Sir. I can give a list of the valuable equipments worth Rs. 34,01,35,000 which were submer-

[Shri Basudeb Acharia]

ged by the flood waters. So the hon. Railway Minister may kindly enlighten this House as to why this happened. Had this accident taken place just after 2nd July, there would have been a great disaster.

This is the total value of false ceilings, sub-station, cables and ventilation equipments. Valuable equipments and sophisticated machines were submerged due to flood waters. The Railway Minister may kindly tell us what the report of the inquiry committee said, who should be held responsible for it, why is it that it happened and what protective measures have been taken to see that in future, such an incident did not recur.

I would now like to speak about the problems of thousands of casual workers engaged in the construction of this Metro Railway. When the construction of this Metro Railway is completed, where will they go?

In the Indian Railways there are about 2.2 lakh casual workers. In the year 1980, when Tripathi Ji was the Railway Minister, he told this House that all the casual workers in the Indian Railway would be absorbed. But as on date, 2.20 lakh casual workers are yet to be absorbed in the Indian Railways. In addition to them, thousands of casual workers engaged in the construction work of the Metro Railway will be thrown out of employment after it is completed. So, the problem should be solved. They should be regularized. They should be absorbed as regular Railway employees, when the construction work of this Metro Railway is completed.

There should be some coordination between underground Railways and surface transport. When this Metro Railway was inaugurated, this coordination was not there. How will the passengers coming out of the tunnel go to their destinations? This matter should be looked into, and arrange-

ments should be made, so that the commuters may not face difficulties while going to their destinations.

I would again request the hon. Railway Minister to at least pay a visit to the city of Calcutta just to see the plight of the people due to this construction work, digging up of the earth. This construction work should be done expeditiously. With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN Shri Narayan Choubey.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I am on a point of order. Have you made any arrangement for simultaneous interpretation from Tamil to English? The Minister has already promised about it in this House.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSILAL) : He has suggested about it.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : It is on record. Even the Minister's suggestion has been taken note of by this House. Are you going to make some arrangement for it or not?

MR. CHAIRMAN : As it stands today, there is no arrangement because that Interpreter has gone on leave. Next time when you give a notice, we will make arrangement for interpretation.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I am, sorry it is the bounden duty of the Speaker and the Chairmen here to make this arrangement, because you know full well that Tamil is a rich and renowned language and one of the 14 languages in India. You could have made some arrangement for it. You cannot throw the blame on us now. If you are not going to make some arrangement for it now, then we have to stage a walk-out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is already there.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I want an answer from the Chair.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYEAR (Bangalore South) : Not only for Tamil but for other languages also you have to do it. For example, for Kannada, there are 28 members. There are many members who cannot speak either in English or in Hindi. I would request you to make some arrangement for it also ; and they should be ready to come at the phone call ; they must be able to come to Parliament immediately. Such an arrangement may kindly be made.

MR. CHAIRMAN : First of all, I do not want to curb the discussion. Today, as it stands, I have been told that the person who has to interpret it is not available at the moment. Therefore, I don't think there is any intention of curbing the discussion. Therefore, today, as it stands there will be no interpretation. From tomorrow, whenever you give a notice, we will make arrangement for it. He has proceeded on leave. You kindly understand our difficulty. Today, I am sorry for the inconvenience caused to you.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : This is a supreme body. We are sitting here. If you are not going to make any arrangement for interpretation, then what are you going to do for us ? It is a shame to us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is only today that some inconvenience has been caused because that person who has to interpret is not available, he has gone on leave. Whatever you have said, we have understood it fully. We will make some arrangement hereafter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Our Tamil Interpreter is one of the best Interpreters available in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Today, I am

told, he has gone on a long leave because his mother is seriously ill.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : You might have engaged some other Interpreter already.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why do you press for it unnecessarily ? I will look into the matter. I have already told you that he has gone on a long Leave as his mother is seriously ill. Therefore, today we could not find him. That is why this inconvenience.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Do not browbeat any more.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I am sorry, madam.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am assuring on the floor of the House that we will make some arrangements. Only for two days he is not available.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Are you going to take up this Bill after two days again ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : This Bill ? It is not possible.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The Members want to express his feelings over this Bill. After two days

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request the hon. Members to cooperate on this issue. There is no intention at all behind it. There is no intention.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : We are always cooperating with the Prime Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no intention behind it. The Secretary-General is telling that he has gone on two days' leave. His mother is seriously ill. I do not think the Member will mind some inconvenience. He should cooperate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
The Deputy-Speaker is looking into this particular problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Narayan Choubey.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Madam Chairman, it is a good thing that after a long number of years, the Metro has started running, although running only in a small fraction of the city, only about 3-6 kilometres of the city, even though it was supposed to run along the entire length of 16 kilometers of the city.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Do not bring it to Bombay. We do not need it. It is a white elephant.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
My comrade Dendavate does not want it.

AN HON. MEMBER : In Bombay they are having a Metro theatre.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
The foundation stone was laid in the year 1972, it was to be completed by the year 1978, but now we are in 1985 and only 22 to 23 percent of the Metro Railway could be completed so far.

Sir, it is not the some partiality was shown to West Bengal by bringing Metro as is sometimes thought by some of the members of the ruling party.

They say that we are taking every thing and they are also jealous and envious of Calcutta and Metro. It is not correct. It was a most national rational step. It was a most correct step taken on the part of the then Government to start Metro in Calcutta because, of all the cities in India, Calcutta is the most congested, not only for the reasons given by this Government or that Government—Congress (I) Government or Left Front Govern-

ment—but for of this obvious reason that Calcutta is a city which was made by the settling of the British in an unplanned manner. The extent of land which is covered by roads is only 6.4 per cent, whereas in Bombay it is 16 per cent, Delhi it is 24 per cent and in Madras it is 18 per cent. So, in comparison to all the metropolitan cities Calcutta has small roads and we cannot ply any more buses, or any more trams and traffic gets jammed. Naturally we should spend some money for Metro to see that it is quickly completed. As we know, the more days pass, the more the prices escalate, the more the demands grow, and more money has to be spent by the Government. As you know, the estimate has grown from Rs. 140 crores to now, as our late Railway Minister, Shri ABA Ghani Khan Chaudhury—I mean the ex-Railway Minister—said ...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
If he says the late I will demand an obituary reference.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I meant 'ex-Railway Minister'.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not hurt Shri Dandavate.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
He was also a Railway Minister, so he feels it.

AN HON. MEMBER : He has come late also.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
If you cannot complete it quickly, the prices will further escalate and perhaps, you will have to spend Rs. 1500 crores within some years.

I want to draw the attention of our new Railway Minister to the real hurdle which we are facing now. First of all if you visit Calcutta, which is in the Gangetic plain, you will find small hills throughout the length and breadth

of Calcutta, full of mud, garbage and all that because of construction of the Metro. That has to be cleaned.

The biggest hurdle that the authorities are facing, is to have the Metro below the Chittaranjan Avenue. You have advanced to, some point from Dum Dum also, from Esplanade to Bhowani-pore. But how would you link it with Chittaranjan Avenue? If you cannot make proper arrangements for that, which is the nerve centre of Calcutta, Calcutta life will come to a standstill. What efforts are you making in this regard? We learn from the press that our Government have gone to the foreign countries to have their knowhow and technology. What are the agencies you are making use of so that the Metro can be completed quickly? That is the need of the hour.

I would definitely say that the Government has done a good thing by spending more money this year. In the seventies you had been sanctioning very little amount of money. Only from 1982 to 1984 when Mr. A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhari was the Railway Minister, some substantial amounts of money were spent and the Metro had its running although on a small stretch of 3.5 kms. If you do not spend more money, the agonies and worries of Calcutta will grow further adding to the agonies and worries of the nation.

It is the most callous attitude of the administration when they are thinking that they will run the railways without providing for any safety measures to save the railway track from floods. Do you think that in West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and the coastal parts of the country there will be no floods? Floods are very common in West Bengal. But if there are no proper safety measures to save the railway track from floods and if Rs. 30 crores worth of machines are lost due to floods, what would be the fate of the human beings who will travel in the Metro?

Metro is running rather limping. Already many defects have been found. I do not have any grouse on that. It is the first Metro in India. Our engineers and workmen will be learning more and more and they will be making less and less of mistakes. But then whatever defects have been noticed, those have to be quickly removed.

Many buildings on both sides of the Metro have been damaged. I would request the Minister to see that they get due compensation and they should be saved. For the running of the Metro other people of Calcutta whose house are by the side of the railway track should not be forced to suffer the damage. If there is a damage, the Government should come forward to give them due compensation.

Our Government is an elected Government. They have got a massive mandate—401 Members out of 507; 49 point some percentage of votes. Very good. Why don't you have democracy for the workers? Why democracy only for the MPs? Why have you not given recognition to the unions as yet? Don't you want the trade unions to function properly? Not only here, in Chittaranjan also you do not give recognition, in Perambur also you do not give recognition in Banaras also you do not give recognition. I say, let the question of recognition to unions be settled by ballot. If you can come here through ballot why are you afraid to give recognition to the unions who secure majority of votes? So, this thing I bring to your notice.

Then, Sir, a large number of casual workers have worked day in and day out for the completion of this metro railway. They have been working for 13, 14, 15 or even 18 years. Some were working in some other projects. If they had entered this railway at the age of 18, now they are 35, 36. If they had back moustaches, now they are grey. Some people have grown white hair. Don't you think that they should be regularised. I request you to see

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

that they should be regularised? There are many Chitraguptas sitting over there with pens. They say this rule, this regulation, this Article, this Constitutional amendment, and all that. If the open line casual labourers can secure temporary status after working for 240 days, why these poor project labourers of the Metro railway, who have worked for 14-15 years, cannot be given even temporary status? I request you to kindly consider this. The officers of the Railway board are sitting here, they know the problem much better than I know. If a man in the open line, after worked as a casual labourer for 240 days, can secure temporary status, why there people in the metro railway who have worked for 14-15 years, cannot be given temporary status? I can tell you that the metro authorities at Calcutta have already recommended this to you. Already some 40 per cent have been given temporary status only 60 per cent remain. I urge upon you to see that these remaining 60 per cent also get temporary status.

Then, sir to work in the tunnel is a difficult job. You give an allowance for hazardous job. It is the general convention of the Government of India to give hazard allowance. Why then these people working in the tunnel cannot be given? How much amount of money you save? If we can spend enough money in 5-Star hotels for giving a tea party or that party, or this election, or that election, then why can't these people working in the tunnel, who have made your dream a success, be given hazard allowance, heavy duty allowance? This is my second submission.

My third submission is about group insurance. The staff are demanding that there should be group insurance. Already there is a provision in Railway for group insurance for workers other than casual workers. But since they are casual workers, you are not allowing them to have group insurance although, again I tell you, the metro authorities at Calcutta have recommended this. A

few persons from this metro project have been taken on permanent jobs. They have been selected from amongst them. I would request you to see that those who are working now on open lines, should also be given a permanent status and not temporary status. With those words, I again say, kindly complete metro quickly. If you have any obstacles, our Government in Calcutta is ready to help you. Kindly seek their cooperation and also suggest them what to do. But do kindly complete metro quickly and after completion extend the metro. It is proposed by the Railway Board that they will take the metro behind the Hoogly up to Howrah and some other places. That is too far off. At least kindly complete the portion which, if not completed, will only add to the woe and agonies of the people of Calcutta and West Bengal. With these words, Madam; I take leave of you and thank you.

SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN
(Calcutta South): Madam Chairman, I had the occasion to be associated with the Metro Railway in 1972, when the late Prime Minister; Mrs. Gandhi, laid the foundation-stone. At that time the idea was that it would be completed roughly in seven years' time. But unfortunately for various reasons it could not be completed. Of course, there have been troubles because of black soil, which is peculiar in Calcutta, because of Monsoon and also because very old sewage lines water lines, gas lines running parallel to the duct through which the railway is going.

The difficulty that I have found—and I am finding it more now a days—is that the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority and other authorities which were being associated with the Metro Rail authorities are not functioning properly. The Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority people somehow or other were not associating. Even the Minister in charge or the Vice-Chairman of the CMDA were not very happy that the trains should start moving.

I would suggest to the Hon. Minister that at least an Advisory Committee—I am not thinking of any autonomous body it should be a part of the Railways—be provided by the rules or by the Act, which will consist of representatives of the commuters and representatives of various authorities which are situated in Calcutta viz. CMDA, Calcutta Police, State Transport authorities, Calcutta Tramways and also the Port Commissioner of Calcutta.

The underground line, is passing through the most congested area of Calcutta which has got about 6 per cent of the built up area consisting of roads as against 24 to 25 per cent elsewhere. In Calcutta you cannot breathe. Hardly there is any park. Even the *Maidans* are being encroached. I am sure the present Railway Minister will remember the encroachments made at one stage on the *Maidans*.

This routes through which the railway passes is the main artery of the city, but for the last ten years it remains opened up with the result that the restricted road facility that we had, that in 6 per cent of the built up area being roads is terribly affecting the flow of traffic.

Once upon a time there was a programme to have tunnelling and not to disturb the arterial routes. But then the tunnelling was abandoned except in certain places. Now every where it is cut-and-cover system. Cut-and-cover system has cut the city into two. This must be repaired as early as possible, because it is a daily irritation to the commuters and the city people. Sometimes it causes pathetic scenes, because enough buses are not there. Cars cannot go because roads are cut up. The roads which the States Government has to maintain are in a very bad condition with the result, that no car can move along smoothly.

The Government of India came forward to assist the citizens of Calcutta to have a smooth travel, to have a commuting system from the house to the office and back.

But this is unfortunately going on for so many years. Now it is something about 12 years. When it rains, it rains severely in West Bengal, particularly in this Gangetic basin area and the whole city gets flooded. Even the new system of drainage cannot take away or pumpout the water. Unless the cut and cover system is expedited and completed in time, the whole city becomes dangerous and there have been accidents in the past. Now all these things should be taken into consideration. I know that this is the first time in India we have started an underground system, a rapid transport system, the Metro Railway and there will be mistakes in the experiment which is not the same everywhere. But nevertheless given the will and the money, I am sure, in India, there is enough know-how by which they can complete the work and relieve congestion from the city of Calcutta. It is true that the power situation in West Bengal is very very bad. And recently for two days, practically, Calcutta was dark. But those things are known to the engineers who are engaged in the Metro Railway. They are very expert and competent people and therefore these things can be tackled and overcome.

But the other aspect which I feel it that there is clause 16 wherein it has been said that obstructing the running of trains, etc., is punishable. Now, Madam Chairman, Calcutta is a very big city. It has got sewer pipes—not of cement but of bricks in most cases—and they are 100 years old. There are pipes which are laid 6 feet below surface and pipes which are laid probably 60 years ago. And it is very easy to cause damage these pipes by throwing some bombs or grenade thereby dislocating the whole railway system. The recent incident was caused by the leakage of municipal pipes because they did not look after their municipal pipes properly. Now what are they going to do with regard to that? This is not an ordinary railway that the train will pass through the country side and their will not be any

[Shri Bholu Nath Sen]

obstruction and there will not be any sabotage. There had been, and in fact, the Minister in-charge of CMDA said, "It is dangerous to travel by the underground railway". People in Calcutta thought there would be sabotage. With regard to pipes which are laid underground, there should be some thought as to how to prevent that kind of thing happening to those pipes which are laid underground. It may be pipes like water pipes, sewer pipes or electric cables or gas pipes which are 6 feet, 8 feet or 10 feet below the surface. Now, something should be done to protect them because I find under the definition of the railway administration of Metro Railway, only lines of rails, sidings etc., are considered to be Metro Railway but not the sides where the service lines would be damaged. It will be dangerous if some one plans to sabotage the gas pipe or water pipe which is very old and it is easily possible to destroy it. And once it is destroyed, then the whole line would be out of gear for months and months. This must be looked into and protected.

The other thing is, we have to think about the posters which are being pasted inside the wall and outside. Madam Chairman, I had been to England only the other day. I had seen posters including Maharishi Mahesh .Yogis poster in Marble Arch underground railway station. And big posters are actually pasted against payment of fee. Here also, this can be done by some licensing system. With regard to outside posters, you cannot stop. The provision will remain merely the letter of law and nothing will happen. Every building today in Calcutta is painted with slogans of various political Parties. Nobody can stop that. But I suppose that there should be some effort to stop that kind of thing.

The other problem is that the city buses have got a range of fares. By no process the fare should be increased. So far as this underground

railway is concerned, it will be used usually by the service people, by the people who will be going to office and coming back. There should be a system of having monthly or season tickets. There is no such system here. I suppose, it will be taken care of by the Railway Ministry so that we get the same benefit in Calcutta as we get in the case of other railways, particularly the suburban railways.

The sooner the line is completed the better for all of us. The people in Calcutta are railway harassed by heavy trucks carrying goods. These trucks destroy the roads ; they do not pay any money. These long distance trucks come from outside and wake up the people at the middle of night. So, there was an idea that some rolling stock should be prepared which will be able to carry goods, say after mid-night, when the passengers will not be there till the morning, say, upto 4 O' Clock. The goods may be carried from Tollyganj to Dum Dum, at the end of the journey, at the reduced tariff. That will give peace to the neighbouring areas of ever uneasy city of Calcutta which never sleeps.

Finally, I would make a request to the hon. Railway Minister to see that the places which remain dug up are covered not by earth but by steel sheets. In America they do it. If the steel sheets are not there, then the accidents are bound to occur, whether is reported to police or not. Even if you report to police, nothing will happen. That is the position in West Bengal, everywhere. The question of reporting to police will not help. The people will continue to suffer and we in turn will get a bad name and our party in power gets a bad name. I do not want that sort of a thing to be told before the next election comes. I would request the hon. Railway Minister to give a serious thought to it, to increase the allocation and more than that to energise the officers to get the work done as quickly as possible, say, within two years time before the next election in the state.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : Madam Chairperson, I had misfortune of visiting Calcutta. It is a city with thousandds of problems. I had the fortune of seeing the first Metro in Calcutta, in our country. I know that in was intended to be completed by a particular time but it could not be completed because of paucity of funds and several challenges that were thrown before the administration. But I may tell you that we have seen the Metro running.

1630. hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Uttam Rathod will speak now. I take the leave of the House to extend the time by some more time of complete this. We will complete this. He is the last speaker.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am on my legs. When I am standing on my legs, let me say first. Then I will hear you. He is the last speaker. Then hon. Minister will reply. Then we will conclude this Bill, in a short time. We will extend the time by another half an hour.

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur) : I have an engagement.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please cooperate.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I have got some engagement.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit for some more time. We will conclude. The hon. Minister wants to say something. Let us hear.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I will have no objection to the extension of the time of the House but we are keen that the matter will be taken up and disposed of today.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUHEY : How is it possible? You are creating few conventions. It should not be. If you like to extend the time of the House, it should have been discussed earlier in the Business Advisory Committee. It should have been done.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please cooperate with me. We will try to conclude. By this time, he would have finished his speech. Please be brief. I will request him to be brief. Another 15 minutes only we will sit.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : We will withdraw.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Please come to your seats and sit down. Please extend the time of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please come. Please be brief. You are the last speaker.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : It is because of such an attitude on your part that there is such a delay in the completion of the Metro.

It is a fact when the tunnel was taken up, some of the buildings have developed cracks. I have seen tunnels being used for irrigation purposes also and there we have faced difficult problems. There is nothing new about it.

We were told that the railway authority is trying to help all these people to repair their buildings and see that appropriate action is taken and compensation is also given.

On this occasion, I must congratulate the railway authorities for the work that has been done by them. The railways have, of course taken some technical knowhow from abroad. They are trying to adapt it to the present circumstances and they are doing their best.

I once again congratulate the

[Shri Uttam Rathod]

railway authorities and I hope that if proper financial assistance is given to them, they will definitely complete the work as per schedule fixed by us.

In this connection, let me quote one incident. While we were travelling in Metro, we were very happy to see the Metro. The railway stations were air-conditioned and the bogies were air-conditioned. Everything was automatic. When we got down after having made two rounds, I told one CPM Members : "You are having such beautiful coaches here." The CPM Member said "Don't go by that. After 15 days when you come, you will find most of the items missing." This is what he said. He is a Member of CPM. Shri Amar Roypradhan may please remember this.

He is a member of the CPM Mr. Amer Roypradhan, please remember this. This people are working under such circumstances...

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooh Behar) : How could you recognise that that particular man was a member of CPM ? You are only giving some story. That is all.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : If there is any delay, I think, we should not curse them ; on the other hand, we should try to help them in overcoming the difficulties.

SHRI BANSI LAL : Madam Chairman, I do not think any new point has been raised. Most of what the hon. Members have raised have been covered by me in my earlier speech, and most of the provisions are there in the Act itself.

Shri Basudeb Acharia spoke about allocation of funds. I want to tell this august House that from 1972-73 to 1979-80 the total funds allocated for this project were Rs. 68 crores; in 1980-81 it was Rs. 27 crores; in 1981-82 Rs. 32.30 crores ; 1982-83 Rs, 44 crores ; in 1983-84 Rs. 62.50 crores and in 1984-85 Rs. 80 crores. I can

assure the House through you, Madam, that in the next year the allocation will be more than that in the current year.

Shri Basudeb Acharia also mentioned about flooding of the Metro Railway. Flooding was there. It was because of unexpected rains, very heavy rains, were there in Calcutta ; water level on the roads was three to four feet, and we had made bunds around those ventilators through which water went. The local inhabitants thought that water would enter their houses. To avoid that, they cut our bunds and so, water went down through the ventilators. It will not happen again. Ventilators have been taken to a height of nine feet.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : This is only a story.

SHRI BANSI LAL : Shri Basudeb Acharia also mentioned about casual workers. The casual workers will be treated as casual workers, and whatever Railways can do for them, they are the work is completed, if anybody can doing. After be absorbed, he will be absorbed. But we cannot promise anything at this stage about the casual workers.

About surface transport, I think, surface transport is the responsibility of the State Government : the State Government should look after that.

Shri Narayan Choubey pointed out about permanent status for open-line workers in Metro Railway. That will be considered only when the final decisions are taken. Nothing can be said at this time.

An hon. Member from the Opposition pointed out that only for 3.5 kms the line has been opened. In reality, it has been opened to the extent of 5.7 kms—from Esplanade to Bhowanipore 3.5 kms and from Dum Dum to Belgachia 2.2 kms.

The other points mentioned by

the hon. Members will be kept in view.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill to make temporary provisions for the operation and maintenance of the Calcutta metro railway and for matters connected therewith, pending the making of regular arrangements for such operation and maintenance be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. For clauses 2 to 10 there is no amendment given notice of. I shall put them together to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That Clauses 2 to 10 stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 11 (Prohibition of demonstrations upon the metro railway).

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : I beg to move : Page 4, lines 23 and 24,—

for “it shall be open to the metro railway administration.”

substitute—

“it shall be open to any metro railway official authorised by the metro railway administration in this behalf.” (1)

I am moving this amendment because I feel that there seems to be some lapse in drafting. Clause 11 deals with prohibitions upon the Metro Railway and the authority who can

exclude such persons from the premises as is shown in clause 11 is the metro railway administration. Now ‘metro railway administration’ has been defined in clause 2. ‘Metro railway administration’ means the General Manager of the Metro Railway.

My submission is that it is impracticable for the General Manager of Metro Railway to exclude the persons who are staging demonstrations on the premises of the railway. Therefore, I am suggesting that it should be provided that any metro-railway official authorised by the General Manager may take action if there are demonstrations on the premises of the Railway.

I may also draw the attention of the hon. Minister to three other similar clauses in the Bill. As far as clause 9 is concerned, there also smoking is prohibited and the official who can remove such person who commits the offence is the official — as I have used the term — any metro-railway official authorised by the Metro Railway administration. Similarly, in clause 12 also any person travelling on the roof of the train can be removed by the railway official authorised by the metro railway administration. Similarly in clause 11 (2) also any person who pastes or puts up any poster or writes draws anything or matter in any compartment or carriage or the metro railway or any premises thereof can be removed by any metro railway official authorised by the metro railway administration. So clause 11 (1) only, perhaps due to some drafting mistake, says that the person who stages a demonstration can be excluded by the metro railway administration which means the General Manager. Therefore, my submission is that this ‘metro railway administration’ should be substituted by ‘any metro railway official authorised by the metro railway administration’. That will only make a practical proposition as far as clause 11 (1) is concerned. I hope the hon. Minister will accept this amendment.

SHRI BANSI LAL : I am not in

[Shri Bansi Lal]

a position to accept the amendment because we may have to take the help of the Police some time and then this word 'railway administration' will include everything. If we put a special officer, then it will create a problem for us. So, I am not in a position to accept the amendment.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : The hon. Minister may consider this in future when difficulty arises.

I am not pressing any amendment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you are required to go to a court of law, you can take his help also.

MR CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Sharad Dighe be withdrawn ?

*The Amendment No.1 was, by leave
withdrawn.*

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 12 to 23 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI BANSI LAL : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.15 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

First Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to present the First Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.16 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then Adjourned Till
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, January
24, 1985 Magha 4, 1906 (Saka).*