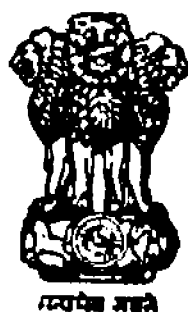


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. III contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 4.00

[Original English proceedings included in English Version and Original Hindi proceedings included in Hindi Version will be treated as authoritative and not the translation thereof.]

CONTENTS

No. 13, Wednesday, March 27, 1985/Chaitra 6, 1907 (Saka)

		COLUMNS
Obituary Reference	...	1
Oral Answers to Questions :		
*Starred Questions Nos.	201 to 203 and 206 to 208	... 2—29
Written Answers to Questions :		
Starred Questions Nos.	204, 205, and 209 to 220	... 29—44
Unstarred Questions Nos.	1173 to 1262 and 1264 to 1291	... 44—202
Papers Laid on the Table	...	206—209
Calling Attention to matter of urgent public importance—		
Situation arising out of reported violent activities of hostile elements and attack by armed tribal guerillas on non-tribal villagers in the North-Eastern States,	...	209—225
Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik	...	212
Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha	...	212
Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik	...	216
Shri Zainul Basher	...	218
Shri C. Madhav Reddi	...	221
Shri Lalit Maken	...	222
Matters Under Rule 377—		
(i) Increasing use of narcotic drugs in Delhi, especially by students		
Shri Jai Parkash Agarwal	...	225
(ii) Need to open a T.V. relay Centre at Bidar (Karnataka)		
Shri Narsingrao Suryawanshi	...	226

* The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(iii)	Need to issue a stamp on Chittorgarh Fort		
	Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat	...	227
(iv)	Financial assistance to construct godowns in Kerala for proper storage and distribution of essential commodities.		
	Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan	...	227
(v)	Need to provide financial assistance for the construction of Obra-Ghorawal Road, U.P. in the Seventh Plan.		
	Shri Ram Pyare Panika	...	228
(vi)	Executing of New T.V. tower and Providing ENG equipments for Panaji Relay Station.		
	Shri Shantaram Naik	...	229
(vii)	Need for a uniform power tariff for the entire country.		
	Shri S.M. Bhattam	...	229
(viii)	Mismanagement in Gaya Cotton and Jute Mill under N.T.C. in Gaya, Bihar.		
	Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	...	230
(ix)	Directions to Coffee Board to purchase Coffee from producers of Idukki and to provide Godown facilities at Idukki		
	Prof. P.J. Kurien	...	231
	Report of the National Transport Policy Committee	...	232—241
	Shri Z. R. Ansari	...	232
	Statutory Resolution Re, Disapproval of Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Ordinance		
	and		
	Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Bill	...	241—320
	Motion to Consider,		
	Shri C. Janga Reddy	...	241
	Shri Veerendra Patil	...	245
	Shri D.B. Patil	...	247
	Shri Viridhi Chander Jain	...	253
	Shri K.N. Pradhan	...	255

Shri S.M. Bhattam	...	262
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi	...	265
Shri Mool Chand Daga	...	269
Shri Lal Vijay Pratap Singh	...	273
Shri Saifuddin Chowdhury	...	275
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	...	279
Shri Ajay Mushran	...	281
Shri Balkavi Bairagi	...	284
Shri R. Anna Nambi	...	286
Shri Aziz Qureshi	...	288
Shri Narayan Choubey	...	290
Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy	...	294
Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli	...	297
Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan	...	300
Shri H.A. Dora	...	303

Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Bill

Clauses 2 to 12 and 1

Motion to Pass

Shri Veerendra Patil	...	320
----------------------	-----	-----

**Statutory Resolution Re. Disapproval of Requisitioning and
Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Ordinance
and**

Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill	...	321—328
--	-----	---------

Motion to consider

Prof. Saifuddin Soz	...	321
Shri Abdul Ghafoor	...	324
Shri Sudhir Roy	...	325
Prof. N.G. Ranga	...	326
Shri C. Janga Reddy	...	327
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	...	327

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

— — —
*Wednesday March 27, 1985/Chaitra
6, 1907 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Dajiba Balwantrao Desai who was a member of the Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79. He had also been a member of the Rajya Sabha during 1960-66.

A well-known political and social worker, he worked for adult education amongst Scheduled Castes and weaker sections of the Society and was President of Dakshin Maharashtra Shikshan Mandal, Belgaum. He was the editor of a monthly and a weekly.

Shri Desai passed away at Alibag, Raigad district of Maharashtra on 19 March, 1985, at the age of 59 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of Shri Desai and I am sure the House will join me in conveying the condolences to the bereaved family. The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

*The Members then stood in silence
for a short while*

— — —

2

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Development of GIR Forest

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

(a) whether Government propose to develop Gir Forest as a 'Safari' Park for promotion of tourism;

(b) whether any funds have been earmarked for the the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) : (a) to (c). The Gujarat State Government has a proposal to develop a safari park at Gir and has made a provision of Rs. 12.52 lakhs for this purpose during 1984-85.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : The Gir forest is already a sanctuary, part of it at least; and the other part is a national park where tourists are already visiting. By making this a Safari park, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister what additional advantage would this particular forest get, and whether the organizations which are experts in this particular subject would get any further advantage say, in the running of this Safari park.

SHRI BIR SEN : It is primarily an educational project. People are educated about the natural history of the land; and tourists who visit it also know about the ways of animals—how they live and how they behave. This is a general education for people—for children, students etc.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : I asked about the organizations which are supposed to be knowledgeable in the particular subject. Would they also be given any extra powers in the running of these Safari parks ?

SHRI BIR SEN : This will require notice.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : The late Prime Minister and the present Prime Minister both have been taking a lot of interest in our cultural heritage. I think these Safari Parks and natural sanctuaries are also part of our heritage. Our Prime Minister is present here. I would request him through you to let me know whether there are any further programmes to strengthen these forests so that the felling of trees and all that in the forests does not take place and the natural habitat for the wild animals which are there in these forests is not diminished. I would like to know from the Prime Minister what he has to say about it. Are there any other programmes also ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You add one more Prime Minister also—Pandit Nehru.

SHRI BIR SEN : For conservation of the wild life, we are deciding about a number of projects, particularly sanctuaries and national parks.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Is there any national organisation to look after the interest of these forests ?

SHRI BIR SEN : We have no proposal to form such organisations so far.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : The entire House is aware that just like our prized animal one-horned Rhino, the Asian lion exists only in Gir Forest. In Africa, there are Safari arrangements and the parks are open to Safari and that is a lot of attraction for the tourists. Therefore, for preservation of these animals as well as for attracting tourists, that can very well be done in Gujarat which is a unique place in the

entire Asia. Therefore, I would like to know whether the government proposes to pay special attention with more allocation of funds for development of these forests, because there is poaching and there is no resettlement for the people, who stay there, anywhere else. Therefore, the natural habitat of the lions is gradually diluted making the atmosphere more incongenial for their growth. I want to know whether government is aware of this fact and is paying proper attention and allocating more fund.

SHRI BIR SEN : These national parks are meant for preserving the wild life, particularly parks and the Safari Park are meant for that.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Forests and wild life are an integral part of our richness of wealth and they have to be preserved. The Government will be taking all possible steps to preserve our wild life and our forests. There is a tremendous danger to the parks coming under the pressure from the population surrounding these parks. We looking into how we can protect these parks. One idea which is already there to some extent is to have a buffer zone around parks with reducing control as you go further away from the core area. We are looking into every aspect and will see how we can develop this protection, how we can educate people about the importance of protecting our environment; and ultimately all this will decide the question of the survival of people in India because if we wipe out all our ecology and environment it will be very difficult for us to survive. The answer lies only in educating people and bringing the subject at the school level so that there is an understanding and perception of the dangers which are involved and we will try to do that as well.

SHRI D.B. PATIL : The main thrust of the question was whether the Central Government proposes to develop Gir Forest as a Safari Park for promotion of tourists. It has been stated in the reply that the Gujarat Government has taken up the project and provision has been made for the year 1984-85.

I would like to know from the Government whether the Central Government is going to help the Gujarat Government in this project.

SHRI BIR SEN : The Central Government gives grants for non-recurring expenditure for building of roads, fencing, etc. The Central Government has given so far Rs. 9.24 lakhs for this purpose.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are two very important game sanctuaries in Rajasthan—one is the Ranthambore Sanctuary in Sawai Madhopur District and the other is at Siraska in Alwar District. They are serving as a habitat for various kinds of animals like lion etc. on a large scale and the animals are being looked after very well there. Do Government have any scheme to develop both these game sanctuaries? As these are places of tourist attraction and residential accommodation is inadequate there, will Government look into it?

SHRI BIR SEN : A separate notice is required for this.

[English]

Methods to Locate Wasteland for Afforestation

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

(a) whether any survey being conducted for demarcating the areas for development under Wasteland Development Scheme of Government;

(b) if so, the State in which it is being conducted;

(c) if not, the other methods being followed to locate the wasteland for its afforestation; and

(d) the institutional arrangement and species of trees to be used under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) : (a) to (c). Survey using remote sensing techniques have been conducted in the country. The data collected is being interpreted and the results are likely to be received soon. On receipt of the aforesaid report, areas for development under Wasteland Development Scheme will be demarcated. State Governments have also been advised to identify such wastelands which could be covered under the afforestation programme.

(d) The following institutional arrangements are already available for implementing the scheme by the State Governments :—

- (i) Forest Department;
- (ii) District Rural Development Agency;
- (iii) Soil Conservation Department;
- (iv) Special Area Development Authorities.

In addition, it is proposed to utilise non-government organisations and others to complement the efforts of the State Governments.

The scheme will be funded through institutional finances and aid received from bilateral/multilateral aid agencies. Different tree species would be selected on the consideration of soil and climatic conditions.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : I would like to know whether it is possible for our hon. Prime Minister to inform the House about the time that is likely to be taken for the submission of the report about the demarcation of the area. Have the Government received any information from the State Governments about the time likely to be taken for that?

SHRI BIR SEN : This information is not yet available.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : I would like to know the likely investment which will entail and what will be the employment potential.

SHRI BIR SEN : Detailed estimates have not yet been worked out; also, a separate notice is required for this.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister about the demarcation of wasteland for afforestation, which is very essential because our rainfall is going down year after year.

The first problem is that the demarcation is done by the Forest and other Departments at the State level. There are lot of people—millions of people—who are ploughing their land and are in a dangerous position of being evicted. Another thing is, in the name of afforestation some of the species which are injurious to our country are also being planted. One of them is eucalyptus, which is only suitable for places which are watery or hilly areas. In the other areas also they are being planted. Some research done shows that eucalyptus plant will dry away ground water. I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether any guidelines have been issued to the States where these lands have to be demarcated, to protect the farmers there, and about the plantation of trees which are of specified varieties.

SHRI BIR SEN : Encroachments are there and the State Governments have been requested to find out actually how much land is available. So demarcation and identification of the land is being done by the State Government. As far as the second part the question is concerned, for every soil and climatic conditions, species of trees are recommended by the State Department. As far as eucalyptus trees are concerned, I think, it is a much maligned tree, and the views that are expressed by the hon. Member are not correct.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : He has not replied.....(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can put a separate question for that.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker sir, I wanted to put this supplementary question on the previous question but you always look to that side and rarely look to this side. Much is said about afforestation, which is all right; but the animals that live there kill human beings and other animals; so a scheme should be drawn up for their protection. A 'Project Tiger' has been launched in Achampet Tehsil of my constituency Nagarkurnool in Andhra Pradesh where human beings and animals are killed by animals

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not go to the previous question. If you want to put any supplementary on this, you can do so.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : I would like to know whether there are any arrangements for this protection of human beings and animals.

[English]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : The Minister has already replied about the remote sensing research laboratory. Has he taken the help of NRSA. Hyderabad which can delineate geological information in the country and tell about the waste land which can be utilised for growing flora and fauna in different parts of the country? Has this survey been made by the Department with the help of NRSA which had been initiated by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru? If not, will the Minister deposit funds with the NRSA to get a picture of the whole sub-continent? India is not a country but it is a sub-continent. Will the Minister take the help of NRSA to delineate geological information and then advise the State Government to have afforestation programme accordingly?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You put

a specific question. You cannot go on making a statement like this. You ask a specific question.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I have asked. You are not able to understand it. (*Interruption*)

SHRI BIR SEN : I have already said in my reply that survey is being conducted through remote sensing techniques and services of NRSA Hyderabad are also being utilised.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Whether you had instructed the State Governments . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : You must protect my right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Already you have put a question and he has replied. If you want anything further, you can write to the Minister, he will answer you.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : The late Prime Minister wanted it, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wanted, Shri Rajiv Gandhi wanted it (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already protected you and got you the answer. I have given you the chance which you have spoiled. Please sit down now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he is using past tense for the present Prime Minister also.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I can sit down but you have not protected me. The country will be at a loss. You must understand the gravity of the question (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already protected you. I have to give chance to others also who are awaiting their turn.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : I would like to know the total area of the barren land in the country which is not under cultivation and whether the Government have formulated any scheme to make such land fertile? If so, what is the scheme? Besides, there is a large area of land which remains submerged in flood waters for as long 9 months in a year and as such cannot be cultivated it. Do you have any scheme to make that land fertile and cultivable?

SHRI BIR SEN : Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, this question is about the afforestation of wasteland. The question of cultivation of the land does not arise out of it.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any specific steps have been taken to convert the wasteland into social forestry, and if so, what steps have been taken and in which States.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BIR SEN : The name of the agency through which the job is being done, and is still in progress, has been clearly mentioned in Part (b) of the answer. The work on forestry is being carried on for the last 30 years since 1951.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : My specific question is about social forestry, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BIR SEN : Yes Sir, I have already said about social forestry.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether Wasteland Development programme will be linked to industrial processing of agricultural or forest produce to ensure

that optimum utilisation of resources and diversification of employment potential takes place.

SHRI BIR SEN : I could not follow the question, Sir.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : I think the answer is yes.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, afforestation is an area where constructive schemes can be thought of for providing employment to the unemployed youth in this country. It is possible to generate a mass movement with employment potential as well as social objectives in view. I would like to know whether Government has any imaginative scheme in this regard.

SHRI BIR SEN : Under the Social Forestry Programme, the cooperation of individuals, farmers and the educated unemployed will be sought in raising nurseries and supplying saplings to the farmers and other forest areas. In this way they will be getting employment and money also.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : I would like to know the places in Bihar where survey has been conducted under the Wasteland Development Scheme, because there is a vast area of Wasteland in Bihar.....(Interruptions).....Is Bihar a part of India or not ?

Has any survey been conducted in Bihar or not ? Will you give information about Bihar or not ?

SHRI BIR SEN : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I have given the answer that we are conducting a survey throughout the country.

SHRI R.S. KHIRHAR : The hon. Minister should reply whether any survey has been conducted in Bihar or not.

SHRI BIR SEN : Survey is being conducted in Bihar also.

[English]

Ticket Racket by I.A. Staff

+
*203. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :**
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in "Business Standard" of Calcutta, dated 1 March, 1985 under headline "Ticket Racket by Indian Airlines Staff;

(b) if so, the points made;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made by C.B.I. and culprits caught/charge sheeted;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) further action being taken on the basis of published report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been alleged in the article that a group of employees of Indian Airlines at Calcutta are for consideration indulging in malpractices such as helping the passengers to travel without confirmed tickets, to carry excess baggage at concessional rates and to travel on trunk routes at half fares, etc.

(c) to (e). The alleged malpractices of the Airlines staff had come to the notice of the CBI even prior to the publication of the article in the 'Business Standard'. The CBI is seized of the matter. They have completed investigation of three cases against IA staff for irregular allotment of seats to passengers. The CBI are also investigating into other cases referred to them.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : I would like to know from the hon. Minister the institutional safeguards against such malpractices. What is the status of the staff involved and what steps have been taken to plug the loopholes, which render such malpractices practicable? If no steps have been taken is it because of the thoroughly irresponsible statements from the seat of the Prime Minister of the country, rejecting suggestions for more international flights from Calcutta airport charactering a lively city like Calcutta as a dying city? *(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : It is not a question. It is a politically motivated question.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You put a supplementary regarding this question. Do no go further.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : The modesty of the opposition parties is being assaulted by the lady Member...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request all hon. Members to maintain silence.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : What are the institutional safeguards against such malpractices? What is the status of the staff involved? What steps have been taken to plug the loopholes which render such malpractices practicable? If no steps have been taken, it is because of the thoroughly irresponsible statement from the seat of the Prime Minister of the country, rejecting such suggestions...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are making allegations. State what you want. Why are you going further?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : I think the hon. Member is totally confused and has not understood the first question, in the first place. He might like to understand that some malpractices taking place in the Indian Airlines are not related to the

international flights operating in and out of Calcutta. As he has raised this question, I would like to answer this question. From the Central Government, we have been trying to force the airlines to go to Calcutta, but they are refusing to go to Calcutta. We forced Scandinavian Airlines; they want to come out of that..... *(interruptions)* Let me finish, please. And it is my information that some more airlines, during the next few weeks, will be withdrawing from Calcutta. But, what can we do about it? We cannot just force international airlines to go to Calcutta.

AN HON. MEMBER : You ask Air India or Indian Airlines.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : We have increased two international flights by our own airlines from Calcutta during the past few days.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They have preferred Bombay and Delhi.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Yes, they prefer Bombay and Delhi and we cannot do any thing about that, if they prefer Bombay and Delhi. There is more activity in Bombay and Delhi, they get more traffic from Delhi and Bombay. We can not force them. We can force Indian airlines to run empty planes, but we cannot force the British Airways, Scandinavian and other international carriers to run empty planes to Calcutta. It is for you to build up Calcutta and they will automatically come. It is no use whining out here. The other day some of the hon. Members in the other House made such.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Let me finish please. The other day some hon. Members made a noise about what I said in the Upper House about Calcutta. I would like to just clarify the point because obviously the same thing is hurting you. One Member, I believe from West Bengal from the Opposition, said that Calcutta has been exploited throughout the ages, first by the British, then by so

and so and then by so and so. Then I added that it was still being exploited by a certain political party. Now, it is in.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. Please order. All of you sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I will answer anything they have to ask. *(Interruptions)* Please ask a question; I will answer it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All of you sit down, please. Let him finish.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record. Please sit down. The Prime Minister is on his legs. I would not allow like this. Let him finish. In reply to that you can raise questions.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you want to say anything, you can put supplementary, but he has a right to finish.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seats first. Go to your seat first.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : First, you go to your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you going to your seat or not ? This is not

the way. Nothing will go on record. Why are you taking the time of the House.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you going to your seat or not ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You first take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to defend the right of all the Members.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : First you take your seat. You can put supplementaries.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. I am on my legs, you please sit down

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request all the Members to behave in orderly manner. This is not the way.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All of you please sit down. The Prime Minister is on his legs.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to raise a procedural point. I would like the Prime Minister to yield for a second.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, please.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has yielded.

I want to raise a procedural point for record. I do not want to enter into the controversy. Fortunately, he has yielded because I am raising a procedural point. The procedural point is that the leader of the House is free to put forward his own point of view while replying to the question, but, Sir, according to the set procedure, he cannot make any reference to what he said in the other House. He can answer independently. (*Interruptions*). This is the point they are making.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not the way. Please sit down. He never quoted anything from what he said in that House. He has not quoted anything. He made a reference, but had not quoted what he actually said. There is nothing wrong procedurally.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : He has already referred to what he said in the other House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He should clarify on that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Chowdhury, please take your seat. It is a Question Hour. The Prime Minister is on his legs. He never quoted exactly what he said there.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : He has already referred to that. He cannot deny it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am going to read the rule. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Chowdhury, what is this? Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are taking away the time during the Question Hour. Go to your seat. I request all the Members to be silent. May I request all the Members to be silent.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am on my legs, please sit down.

Rule 354 says :

“No speech made in the Council shall be quoted in the House unless it is a definite statement of policy by a Minister :

Provided that the Speaker may, on a request being made to him in advance, give permission to a member to quote a speech or make reference to the proceedings in the Council, if the Speaker thinks that such a course is necessary in order to enable the member to develop a point of privilege or procedure.”

He has never quoted anything or said that he was quoting

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : He has quoted the record.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Listen to me. Why are you shouting like that? Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has never quoted anything. Please sit down.

Don't shout like this. Let him speak. If you want anything, you can raise it afterwards. Why are you rising now? Please sit down. I won't allow any Member to behave like this. Please sit down.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I have not quoted from the proceedings of the other House.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must listen to him. If the Members behave like this, I will take action. First listen to the other Member and then you reply to that, but not like this. This is not the way of Members behaving.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you allowing me to conduct the proceedings or not?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am referring to the Rule, Sir.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is no point of order during the Question Hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know.

(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, you have given your Ruling. I have stated that in terms of Rule 354,—afterwards you can check up the record and if there is any reference to the speech made in the Rajya Sabha by the Prime Minister, in terms of Rule 354 if you find anything objectionable, it can be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Of course, he referred to...

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please.

If at all hon. Members like, I would request the Prime Minister not to refer to anything from their record.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : The hon. Prime Minister has made only a reference to that. He has not quoted the proceedings of the other House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is true.

SHRI AMAR ROY-PRADHAN : He has quoted from the record of the other House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has not quoted.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : If you go through the proceedings, you will find it. It is in the record. *(Interruptions).*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You please sit down. I am on my legs. Allow me to speak.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, we leave it to you. You check the record and if anything attracts Rule 354, only that part should be removed. We have no objection. *(Interruptions).*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, I would just like to add that the Central Government has no intention of according stepmotherly treatment to Calcutta. There are numerous projects which we have started for Calcutta and we will continue doing this.

Unfortunately, Many of the projects which we start, in which the local Government gets involved, take tremendous amount of time for completion. This is something we cannot help. You have to see that your Government completes these projects and takes enough interest in them.

[*Translation*]

Expansion of Atomic Power Plants

*206. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for the expansion of atomic power plants to meet the power requirement of the country and to provide electricity at cheaper cost ; and

(b) if so, the number of new atomic power plants proposed to be set up during Seventh Five Year Plan period and the names of States where these will be set up ?

[*English*]

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. A 15 year profile has been drawn up for increasing the installed nuclear power capacity to 10,000 MWe by 2000 A.D.

(b) As per the profile, approved by the Government, in principle, it is proposed to commence work on twelve more units of 235 MWe each and six units of 500 MWe each during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. Out of the additional 235 MWe units, it has been decided to locate two units at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan and two at a new site at Kaiga in Karnataka. Final decision on other sites is yet to be taken.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank the Hon. Prime Minister for fixing the target of power generation at ten thousand Megawatts by the turn of this century. Electricity has today become a necessity of human life. In the 21st century we may possibly need electricity for walking too! I would like to know the quantum of electricity which would be required at that time and also the sources from which we would generate it.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, it has been estimated that by the end of this century, we would be able to generate about 1.20 lakh Megawatt of electricity in the country. At that time we would generate 10,000 Megawatt of electricity through nuclear technology with the help of nuclear reactors. The electricity which would be generate would be through thermal, hydel and nuclear power stations. Today, we are trying to tap non-conventional sources of energy to generate electricity. Apart from the known sources of energy that have been used for generating electricity so far, we are trying to generate electricity through solar energy, agricultural produce, gohar gas, wind power and tidal waves. We are conducting research to find out new sources through which electricity could be generated.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Minister has said 40 per cent of the total requirement of energy is met through wood, animal dung and human waste. But while replying to a question earlier, he had mentioned that our forests were being denuded. Keeping this in view, we may not be able to get wood after some time. Similarly, coal is being used to run thermal power stations and our coal reserves are fast getting depleted. Therefore, you would not be able to meet the target of generating 10,000 Megawatt of electricity by the start of the 21st century. Have you kept in mind this situation, while fixing the target ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We have just estimated the quantum of atomic or nuclear energy likely to be generated by the end of the this century. This is only planting. Only time will tell us how far our new technology would develop and the extent to which it could be used to produce more electricity than estimated, if the need arose. We have fixed the targets in the prevailing circumstances. If need be, we would acquire and adopt new technology and sources so that the shortage of electricity could be met.

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : May I

know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the representation of Andhra Government for location of atomic power plant at Nagarjunasagar and, secondly, whether the Government realise the need for evolving a formula by which the atomic power projects are divided among various States ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : There is a Committee constituted for deciding upon the sites where the reactors would be established. We have set certain criteria for the Committee to take into account to decide about the sites. We have received representations from different State Governments, including Andhra Pradesh, and those representations are looked into by the Committee.

As far as the electricity produced in these atomic reactors is concerned, it is shared by the States which are in the vicinity. We are feeding the electricity produced by Rajasthan in the northern grid and we are feeding the electricity produced in Tarapur in the western grid. In this fashion, the electricity produced is shared by different States.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I referred to the need for evolving a general formula by which power projects can be distributed between various States. The Government knows about the dispute that arose in regard to the distribution of power from Kalpakkam project. Will the hon. Minister therefore look into this matter ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : The hon. Member is very right that there is a need for proper distribution of power. But we must keep in mind that there is a need for the distribution of power, not the distribution of power sources. This is important. We have to keep in mind that hydro energy is available in some parts of the country; coal is available in other parts of the country. We have to make a balance between hydro, coal, nuclear and other types of energy and produce a composite picture so that everybody gets the requisite amount of power. This does not necessarily mean a political

distribution of atomic power stations. It means distribution according to energy requirements and energy sources. We are looking into this question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Put specific question. You want to put a question.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : The Prime Minister has categorically stated about the requirement of (*Interruptions*) hydel power energy. The Prime Minister has categorically announced that there is requirement of hydel power energy and thermal power energy.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is the clarification you want ? I do not want anything from you. What exactly you want ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I am talking about.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Put your question. Otherwise, I would not allow. I do not want anything. You please put the question.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that the mineral which is used for the atomic power station is available 625 KM off the coast of Orissa and this quantity of mineral is much more sufficient to have an atomic power station in Orissa because hydel power is always..... (*Interruptions*) According to international law and the norms of our country, hydel power is always kept in reserve when the thermal power and atomic power energy is not available in the country. Orissa has the maximum hydel power capacity.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would not allow. You are not specific. You are not following what I am saying. You are not putting the question. You are making statements.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that atomic power station can be set up in Orissa

because all the atomic minerals and all infrastructure are available in Orissa. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will consider the question of setting up atomic power plant in Orissa or not.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Availability of power is one thing and conserving the mineral is another thing. Unless the mineral is turned into fuel and unless a reactor is established, it is not possible to produce power.

Hon. Prime Minister has clarified that it is the requirement of power which will be taken into account.

We will be producing electricity by using hydel, thermal and nuclear methods and feeding into the grid and then supplying it. The question of establishing the atomic or nuclear reactor in a particular area on the basis of the requirement of electricity is something different from establishing it at a particular place.

The hon. Member wants to know whether the power station will be set up in Orissa because the mineral is available there.

If the Committee comes to the conclusion that it can be established and that other facilities and infrastructures are available, that is a different thing.

But simply because mineral is available, it will not help us.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there was a proposal before the Central Government for setting up a nuclear power plant in Bihar in view of the fact that nuclear material is found only in Bihar at a place called Jaduguda and also because Bihar is a chronically deficient State in power generation and also because of the general level of back-

wardness of the State. Nuclear technology will make the State usher into modernity

Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the proposal was there and why this proposal has not been accepted.

I may also draw your attention.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is enough. One supplementary is enough.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : We have submitted a memorandum to the Central Government. I would like to know whether the Government will look into it.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : This has already been answered in my previous answer. We have a Committee looking into where the power plants will be located. The Committee will look into the various parameters which include cost of transportation of the mineral cost of transmission of the power and all the other things that are involved in any such major project. I am sure the Committee will look into the problems of Bihar sympathetically.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : The hon. Prime Minister has stated that the Committee's recommendations will be taken into consideration. Our information is that the committee appointed for selecting suitable sites has recommended a place near Nagarjunasagar in Andhra Pradesh. Will the Prime Minister kindly take a decision in the matter and decide to locate one nuclear power plant near Nagarjunasagar? The Committee has already recommended.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The Committee has visited different places and the report is being discussed. No final decision has been taken. Until a final decision is taken, it will be wrong to say that we are going to establish here or that we are not going to establish there, at any particular place. The results of the Committee would be known and would be available to the Members at the appropriate time.

Collaboration with Frontier of India Limited, London by I.T.D.C.

*207. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Senior Vice-President of the India Tourism Development Corporation entered into a collaboration deal with the Managing Director of 'Frontier of India Ltd' (FIL) based in London for starting 'Speciality Restaurant' in London;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement and date on which the agreement was signed and place of signing the agreement;

(c) when the first proposal was received by ITDC in this regard;

(d) whether ITDC had discussed at any time any proposal for collaborating in hotel business; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). An agreement with 'Frontier India Limited' (FIL) was signed by the Senior Vice President (Hotels) on behalf of ITDC in New Delhi on 31st October, 1984 for providing consultancy services in setting up a speciality Indian Restaurant by FIL in London. As per the terms of agreement, ITDC will render advice on its design and planning. ITDC will also manage the Restaurant on commercial terms.

(c) The proposal was first received by ITDC in September, 1984.

(d) and (e). The ITDC have discussed from time to time several proposals for

joint venture hotel projects with State Governments & State Tourism Corporations. They have also entered into agreements with some private sector companies for rendering technical consultancy, and managerial services.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister is not clear; he should, therefore, clarify it.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: If the hon. Member goes through the whole reply he would understand it.

[English]

SHRI H. A. DORA: There are some expressions used in the House like 'as far as possible', 'very soon'... ..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it on this Question?

SHRI H. A. DORA: I want a clarification. Is there any dictionary or anything in the political parlance which would go to show that 'as far as possible' means 30 years or 40 years or that 'very soon' means 25 years? Is there any such thing in the political parlance?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you want to put any supplementary on this Question, you may. Otherwise, please sit down.

Next Question.

Appeal by NAM to destroy all Nuclear Weapons

*208. SHRI C. D. GAMIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some senior leaders of non-aligned nations have approached the Prime Minister of India to appeal to the super powers in his capacity as the Chairperson of NAM, to wipe out fear of nuclear war from the world and destroy all nuclear weapons which they have kept in their arsenals; and

(b) if so, the details of the response, if any, received by Government of India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) and (b). No specific approach has been made by senior non aligned leaders that PM make a separate appeal to the USA and the USSR. However, the Seventh Non-aligned Summit in New Delhi had called upon nuclear weapon states to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race, and for an immediate prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Availability of TV Sets in the Market

*204. SHRI G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that popular 12" portable TV sets in plastic cabinets such as "Uptron" Make have disappeared from the market;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether Government are aware that many unscrupulous TV units have cornered these supplies and are selling at high prices by putting the same machines in heavy wooden frames under new trade names instead of the original Uptron plastic cases; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken to eliminate this malpractice ?

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) UPTRON has informed

that they are supplying to the market 12" plastic cabinet portable TV sets in the quantity range of two to three thousand sets per month and they are available for purchase through their authorised dealers.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) UPTRON has confirmed that they have not received any specific complaint on either misuse of plastic cabinet or cornering of stock. UPTRON has confirmed that they have not sold these TV sets to other manufactures and these are being sold only through their authorised dealers and are available to bonafide buyers from any of the authorised dealers across the country.

(d) Does not arise.

Functioning of National Sports Federations

*205. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the affairs of various national sports federations are not in order; and

(b) if so, what remedial steps are being taken to tone up their functioning in the interest of promotion of sports in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH): (a) The Government is aware of the unsatisfactory functioning of a few national sports federations.

(b) The Government has issued certain guidelines for better functioning of the federations. In specific instances, for a federation which is affiliated to the Indian Olympic Association, the Government brings unsatisfactory functioning of the federation to the notice of the Olympic Association, requesting it to take

appropriate action. In the case of the remaining federations, the Sports Authority of India is requested to use its good offices for remedial action.

**Provisions of Playgrounds in Schools/
Colleges in Urban Areas**

*209. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 80 per cent of the total schools, colleges and universities do not have their own playgrounds, especially in the urban areas;

(b) if so, whether Government, in consultation with State Governments, would take up a programme launch 'more playgrounds movement' in this International Youth Year taking the advantage of Urban Land Ceiling Act, Rural Land Ceiling Act and if necessary, by normal acquisition of land for sports purposes; and

(c) the number of stadia and playgrounds available in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (c). According to the latest All India Educational Survey (Fourth) brought out by the National Council of Educational Research and Training with the 30th September, 1978 as the reference date, 52.74 per cent of the 6,34,144 schools in the country had playfields. Of these, 77,271 schools were in the urban areas and 55.86 per cent out of these had playfields. According to a survey conducted by Association of Indian Universities in 1978, there were 112 universities and 874 colleges in the country. While the percentage of universities and colleges having playfields is not available, it would be seen that when the universities, colleges and schools in the country are put together, the percentage of the educational institutions having playfields would be a little over 52. These figures underline the need for provision of more playfields in our edu-

cational institutions.

The Government Resolution on National Sports Policy adopted by the Government of India with the support of the State Governments and laid on the Table of the two Houses of Parliament on the 21st August, 1984 states, *inter-alia*, that no programme of promotion of sports and physical education on a large scale can succeed unless the minimum sports facilities such as playfields, etc. are provided in villages and towns alike for the general public, industrial workers and in educational institutions. The Resolution also provides:

"PRESERVATION OF PLAY-FIELDS AND OPEN SPACES: The Central and State Governments should make efforts to ensure, if necessary by suitable legislation, that existing playfields and stadia in rural and urban areas are preserved for sports purposes and progressively more existing open spaces are made available for sports and physical education activities".

The expectation is that in consonance with the above policy statement, the State Governments would take appropriate steps for providing more playfields in educational institutions and also generally. The Union Government has, on its part, invited the attention of the State Governments to this need in the context of the National Sports Policy and has urged them to take suitable steps for progressively making more play-grounds available for sports purposes.

With a view to assisting the State Governments for providing stadia and play-fields, the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports operates a scheme of grant of financial assistance to State Sports Councils, local bodies, etc. on a sharing basis. An allocation of Rs. 247 lakhs for this purpose has been proposed in the budget for 1985-86. While the number of play-fields and stadia in the whole country is not available, there were 125 stadia in districts headquarters in 1982. It is proposed to assist the State Governments for providing each district headquarter with a stadium during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Pollution of Kali River by Modi Distilleries

*210. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Messers Modi distilleries have polluted the water of Kali River which is harmful to the health of the people living in neighbouring villages ; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter ?

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

(b) U.P. Pollution Control Board presented in October 1983 this industry under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the case is still continuing.

Acquiring of Cobra Helicopter Gunships by Pakistan from United States

*211. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan has received a first batch of cobra helicopter gunships from the United States ;

(a) whether Government are also aware of Pakistan's continuing nuclear development ; and

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

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

(c) Government are concerned at the continued acquisition of sophisticated arms by Pakistan and at the possibility of Pakistan's nuclear programme having a non-peaceful dimension. Our concern

has been conveyed to both the Governments of the United States and Pakistan. Government are monitoring with utmost vigil all developments having a bearing on the country's security.

Development of Technology in Rural Areas

*212. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the laboratories under C.S.I.R. are concentrating on developing such processes which serve the elite sections of society and little attention has been paid towards the development of technology to benefit people belonging to economically weaker sections of society like artisans, small and marginal farmers, etc. ;

(b) if so, action taken by Government to make CSIR work in this respect ; and

(c) the action C.S.I.R. proposes to take to popularise its programmes in the rural areas ?

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) CSIR is popularising its programme in the rural areas through films, mass media and publications and pamphlets in regional languages. It has established direct linkages with rural development agencies. Several National Laboratories, their extension centres and Poly-technology Transfer Centres are engaged in the development and dissemination of CSIR technologies in the rural and backward areas. Seminar, Conferences and Workshops are held for popularising the relevant CSIR technologies.

**Anti-Pollution Measures in Kota
(Rajasthan)**

*213. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kota in Rajasthan is under threat of 'Chemical Rains' due to effluents discharged by the industries and their lack of interest in taking effective anti pollution measures ; and

(b) the steps Government are contemplating to ensure that public safety is not endangered by these industries ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) *Water Pollution*

So far, 6 out of a total of 8 major industries and 1 out of a total of 4 medium industries have put up treatment systems.

Air Pollution

The State Pollution Control Board has directed all the 9 air polluting industries to control their emissions.

Calcutta Airport

*214. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the position of the Calcutta Airport in terms of passenger and cargo traffic and servicing and overhauling operations has shown steep decline since fifties and is trailing behind Delhi and Bombay ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). The traffic data since 1968 is at present readily available. It indicates that the passenger and cargo traffic

has registered a modest growth at the Calcutta air port as compared to Delhi and Bombay airports where it has been very substantial. This is because of the relatively poor generation of traffic in Calcutta as compared to Delhi and Bombay.

There has been an overall augmentation in the servicing and overhauling facilities at Calcutta. Several major facilities for servicing of jet aircraft and engine components have been set up at Calcutta by the Indian Airlines. An investment of about Rs. 7 crores has been made by the Indian Airlines in the past five years for creating new facilities.

Coordination between Union and State Governments for Development of Tourism during the Seventh Five Year Plan

*215 SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Tourism Development Corporations have been advised by his Ministry to formulate proposals to promote private sector investment ;

(b) if so, whether a meeting of the various State Tourism Development Corporations was held in October, 1984 ;

(c) if so, the main subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at the meeting ; and

(d) whether the main purpose of the meeting was to discuss the question of coordination between the Union and the State Governments for the development of tourism, particularly during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (d). The Approach Paper on the Seventh Five Year Plan as formulated by the Planning Commission and subsequently approved by the Na-

tional Development Council has made the following recommendation :—

“There is a vast potential for development of tourism in the country. Tourism should be accorded the status of an industry. Private sector investment will have to be encouraged in developing tourism and public sector investments should be focused only on development of support infrastructure.”

This recommendation was brought to the notice of the Managing Directors of Tourism Development Corporations of State/Union Territories at a meeting held on 12th October, 1984 at New Delhi.

The salient points emerged from the discussions in the meeting were :—

- (1) While formulating Seventh Five Year Plan proposals, the State Tourism Development Corporations should keep in view the recommendation of the NDC and outlines of the tourism plan of the Central Government for the Seventh Five Year Plan so that the efforts and the resources of the Central and the State Governments complement each other to avoid duplication of facilities.
- (2) Each State should identify one or two festivals celebrated in their States for publicising in India and abroad.
- (3) The State Tourism Development Corporations were also requested to :
 - (i) Co-ordinate with the other Corporations to market each others' tours to increase domestic tourism.
 - (ii) Re-activate their association for mutual exchange of views and experience.

(iii) Play an active role in the introduction of water sports and other sports in their States.

(iv) Try to provide budget hotels, if necessary, jointly with ITDC or the private sector and offer adequate way side amenities like toilet blocks and snack bars on the national highways.

(v) Take advantage of training facilities offered by the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition.

(4) The architecture and decor of the accommodation constructed by the Corporations should reflect the environment/culture and other special features of the place.

(5) The importance of coordination among various agencies involved in the development of tourism, both at the Centre and the State levels and from the private sector were also emphasised in the meeting.

[*Translation*]

Persons Murdered during Lok Sabha and Assembly Elections

***216. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
SHRI HARISH RAWAT :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of persons murdered during the last elections to Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies and the number of polling booths captured ;

(b) whether it is a fact that unlicensed firearms were used in these cases of murder and booth-capturing ;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to check the use of unlicensed weapons and curb such incidents ; and

(d) whether the highest number of unlicensed weapons are reported to be in Bihar and West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). According to information avail-

able with the Central Government based on reports received from the State Governments so far, the number of persons murdered/killed during the last elections to the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies is as under :—

Name of State	No. of persons murdered/killed during Lok Sabha Elections.	No. of persons murdered/killed during Assembly elections.
1. Andhra Pradesh	7	21
2. Bihar	28	51
3. Gujarat	Nil	2
4. Haryana	1	Nil
5. Kerala	4	Nil
6. Maharashtra	2	3
7. Uttar Pradesh	6	6

2. Information is 'Nil' in respect of J&K, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and all the Union Territories.

3. According to information received from the Election Commission of India, the Statewise number of Polling Stations where fresh poll was ordered due to booth capturing during the Lok Sabha elections is as follows :—

Name of State/U.T.	Number
1. Andhra Pradesh	29
2. Bihar	155
3. Manipur	2
4. West Bengal	2
5. Haryana	3
6. Jammu and Kashmir	30
7. Uttar Pradesh	38

4. According to information received from the Govt. of Bihar unlicensed fire arms and explosives were used during the Lok Sabha and Assembly elections. Raids were conducted for recovery unlicensed arms and ammunitions and the following weapons were seized :—

Country made revolver (36), Pistol (148), Rifle (14), Guns (83), Cartridges (1185) and Bombs (174).

These raids and recoveries were monitored by senior officers of the State Government. Entry points with neighbouring States and in different districts of the State were sealed and thorough checkings were conducted to ensure that illegal fire arms were not brought.

5. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported that no definite information is available in regard to use of unlicensed fire arms. However, 22 factory made weapons were seized in cases connected with poll violence during Lok Sabha elections and the number of such factory made weapons seized during the Assembly elections was 18. Instructions regarding the regulations of licenced and unlicensed fire arms and their checking with a view to avoiding poll violence had been issued by the State Government to all concerned before the Lok Sabha and Assembly elections.

[English]

Participation of politicians and anti-social elements in lotteries

*217. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the recent disclosure of the active participation of politicians and anti-social elements in the administration of several bumper and super bumper lotteries in the various parts of the country ;

(b) whether State Officials and Union-territory officials have permitted lottery organisers to organise these lotteries ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to ban private lottery business ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Government have seen certain reports published in a section of the Press alleging association of some politicians with the lotteries authorised by some of the States and being conducted by Private agencies. As the private lotteries fall within the jurisdiction of the State Governments the question of the Central Government banning private lotteries does not arise.

Setting up of electronics city near
Palam Airport

*218. SHRI G.G. SWELL :
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received proposals from various groups/organisations to set up an electronics city in the vicinity of Palam Airport ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Department of Electronics has given its clearance for the setting up of such a city ; and

(d) the estimated cost and how it is going to be financed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPART-

MENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). An application has been received from one party for an in principle approval for the concept of electronic city near Palam at Gurgaon, Haryana. The proposal visualises setting up of integrated facilities for Non-Resident Indians/Scientists/Entrepreneurs and is aimed at providing infrastructure in terms of land, buildings, services, equipment, markets, funds, consultancy, etc. in areas of electronics. This approach, it is anticipated by the promoters, will enable the entrepreneurs to concentrate on production, planning, development, quality control rather than organising the facilities.

(c) The proposal does not envisage industrial approvals. Hence the question of giving clearance does not arise. The Department of Electronics, however, welcomes the concept of an electronic city. All applications for Industrial Licences/registration will be considered in accordance with the Government policies.

(d) The proposal envisages an estimated cost of the project at Gurgaon,— as per entrepreneur's proposal,— as Rs. 72.71 crores to be financed through equity capital and sale of built up area.

50-seater Commuter Planes
for Vayudoot

*219. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government regarding Vayudoot, the country's third level airlines, to have 50 seater commuter planes to ensure economies of scale ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Vayudoot is presently operating its services with its own Dornier aircraft and F-27 and HS-748 aircraft leased from Indian Airlines. The capacity of the F-27 and HS-748 is 40 and 48 respectively. Vayudoot has projected the need for acquiring two 40-50 seater aircraft during the Seventh Plan period, one each in 1987-88 and 88-89.

(b) Government have not taken a decision in this regard.

Introduction of Vayudoot Service to West Bengal Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Malda in West Bengal

*220. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal for introducing Vayudoot air service to district headquarters of West Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Malda in West Bengal for the improvement of communication facility in this region ; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which the Vayudoot service will be introduced in the region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). Suggestions received from time to time for introducing Vayudoot services to the district headquarters of West Dinajpur, Malda and Jalpaiguri have been considered and it was decided that these services will not be introduced in the first phase of the expansion plans of Vayudoot. Vayudoot has been asked to undertake a traffic survey of these stations. Services to these stations would, however, be considered for introduction subject to viability of operations, deve-

lopment of the requisite infrastructure and availability of suitable spare aircraft capacity. The likely date, by which Vayudoot services to these stations might be introduced, cannot be indicated at this stage.

Fate of Silicon Deal

1173. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prime Minister is to decide the fate of silicon deal (Times of India, 21 February, 1985); and

(b) whether the claims made by Mettur Chemicals have been confirmed by Secretary, Scientific and Industrial Research and if so, whether Government will entrust this job to the firm as a part of national self-reliance ?

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). The Department of Electronics had finalised its technical collaboration agreement with M/s Hemlock Semiconductor Corporation, USA. The required import clearance from US Government had not been received till November 1984; in the meantime some information was brought to the notice of the Department of Electronics in November, 1984. These inputs were studied in depth and the decision has now been taken that the Department of Electronics will take steps to acquire the process know-how, basic engineering and proprietary equipment from M/s Hemlock. Simultaneously, full support would be given to indigenous development efforts to establish the technology on a commercial basis.

The claims made by Mettur Chemicals regarding availability of cost effective indigenous technology as an alternative for setting up the polysilicon plant of National Silicon Facility, have been examined in detail by Secretary, Depart-

ment of Scientific and Industrial Research and it was found that Mettur Chemicals have very recently operated a pilot plant of 2 tonnes per annum capacity for few months and they may be able to set up a production plant of about 25 tonnes per annum capacity. However, they would need to instal several facilities to further improve current pilot plant technology so that it can satisfactorily produce high quality material in economic and consistent manner. He considered it desirable to obtain proven technology from abroad as soon as possible for establishing National Silicon Facility. However, a decision on setting up NSF's plant in India would be taken only after evaluating the results achieved by the production unit of 25 TPA being set up by the Mettur Chemicals.

Steps to Check Marine Pollution

1174. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether marine pollution has upset the coastal eco-system;

(b) the various factors responsible for marine pollution; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to check marine pollution and save the marine industry from destruction ?

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) The causes of marine pollution are the release of different types of wastes into the sea. These include domestic wastes from large cities industrial wastes, agricultural wastes, thermal and radio-active wastes, oil spills as well as washing of tankers.

(c) The Government has constituted a Committee on the prevention and control of marine pollution. An action plan has been drawn up which will be implemented by the different concerned departments and agencies to control pollution.

Selection of Remunerative and Non-Remunerative Railway Line

1175. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the basis of selecting remunerative and non-remunerative railway line by the Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : Proposals for the construction of new railway lines are formulated by the Ministry of Railways and are referred to the Planning Commission for approval. Lines which yield a return of 10% on investment, calculated under the Discounted Cash Flow technique, are categorised as remunerative. Clearance of the projects is decided by the Planning Commission broadly on considerations such as traffic requirements, strategic needs, access to under-developed areas, provision of alternatives for congested routes or extension of existing lines to cover missing links.

Recommendations of National Police Commission on Police Public Relationship

1176. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Police Commission has made some recommendations for eliciting public cooperation and improving police-public relationship;

(b) if so, the nature of such recommendations;

(c) whether the said recommendations have been sent to the State Governments for implementation; and

(d) if so, the names of the States who have implemented the said recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (e) to (d). The National Police Commission which was set up to make recommendations for improving the police administration in the country, has recommended that a health police-public relationship on a continuing day-today basis is vital to secure a desired measure of public involvement and cooperation for police work to make it meaningful and acceptable to society and to further the cause of law enforcement. To achieve this objective, the Commission has made some suggestions in Chapter XLI of its 5th Report. Copies of the reports have been laid on the Table of the House on 30th March, 1983. The reports containing the recommendations made by the Commission have been sent to the State Governments, UT Administrations for taking appropriate action. As 'police' is a State subject, it is for the State Governments to implement the recommendations made by the National Police Commission.

Credit facilities to West Bengal Government by Indian Airlines

1177. SHRI PIYUSH TIRAKY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether sometimes during the last year Indian Airlines had refused to issue air tickets on credit to the Government of West Bengal as Indian Airlines had doubts about the financial capabilities of West Bengal Government for the payment of air tickets issued;

(b) if so, details of such a decision and the orders issued in that connection;

(c) when and on what basis the ban was lifted;

(d) whether Indian Airlines has stopped issuing credit tickets to any other State

Government including the Government of Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) the detail of the amounts Indian Airlines has lost this way since 1980 year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c). Credit facilities for the issue of tickets were withdrawn from the West Bengal Government from 1980-83 due to non-payment/delayed payment of bills. These facilities were, however, restored in the year 1983.

(d) Credit facilities to the Governments of Maharashtra and Pondicherry and various Departments of Uttar Pradesh Government had been suspended withdrawn but were restored in respect of Pondicherry and Uttar Pradesh and certain Departments of Maharashtra.

(e) Indian Airlines have not made any loss on this account during the period.

Prizes to States for Implementing 20-point Programme

1178. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the measures being taken for the implementation of the 20-Point Programme in the country ;

(b) the names of the States which have occupied topmost three positions performance-wise in each of the 20-Points during the year 1984 ; and

(c) the norms and guidelines for awarding prizes to the States for best performance in implementing the 20-Points Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Implementation and Monitoring Committees for

the 20-Point Programme have been set up in all States/UTs to keep a constant watch on the progress of the Programme. Monitoring machinery has also been set up in all States/UTs and in the concerned Central Ministries.

(b) A statement giving the names of the three States at the top position

performance-wise in each of the Points during 1984-85 (Upto February, 1985) is attached.

(c) There is no scheme for awarding prizes to the States for the best performance in implementing the 20-Point Programme.

Statement

Statement showing first three States in performance during 1984-85 (Upto February, 1985) under each of the 20 Points.

Point No.	Name of States
1A. Irrigation Potential	Information will be available after the close of the year.
1B. Dry Land Farming	Information will be available after the close of the year.
2. Pulses and Oilseeds Production	Information will be available after the close of the year.
3A. IRDP	Assam, Bihar, Karnataka.
3B. NREP	Karnataka, Rajasthan, Assam.
3C. RLEGP	Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu.
4. Surplus Land	Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Punjab
5. Minimum wages for Agricultural Labour	Non-target item.
6. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra.
7A. Scheduled Caste Families Assisted	Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan.
7B. Scheduled Tribes Families Assisted	Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu.
8. Drinking Water	Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh.
9A. House Sites Allotted	Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat.
9B. Construction Assistance Provided.	Rajasthan, Assam, Uttar Pradesh.
10A. Slum Population Covered	Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana.
10B. Houses to Economically weaker Sections.	Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur.

Point No.	Name of States
11A. Villages Electrified	Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh.
11B. Pumpsets Energised	Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh.
12A. Tree Plantation	Rajasthan, Kerala, Maharashtra.
12B. (i) Biogas Plants (States)	Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu.
(ii) Biogas Plants (KVIC)	Assam, Kerala, Maharashtra.
13. Sterilisations	Assam, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu.
14A. Primary Health Centres Set-up	Rajasthan, Assam, Bihar.
14B. Sub-Centres set-up	Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Uttar-Pradesh.
15. ICDS Blocks	All the Blocks in all the States have been set-up.
16. Elementary and Adult Education	Information will be available after close of the year.
17. Fair Price Shops opened	Uttar Pradesh, Andhra-Pradesh, Bihar.
18A. Streamlining of Industrial Policies/ Procedures etc.	Non target item.
18B. Village and Small Scale Industries Units set-up	Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh.
19. Checking Black Money etc.	Non-target item.
20. Public Sector Undertakings.	Non-target item.

Dissolution of Dandakaranya Development Authority and Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons of Orissa

1179. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken a final decision on the dissolution of the Dandakaranya Development Authority ;

(b) if so, broad details thereof and its impact on the operational activities of the project in the Koraput District of Orissa ;

(c) the extent of responsibility of various installations in the Koraput District being entrusted to the State Government of Orissa ; and

(d) whether Central Government will ask the State Government to encourage the setting up of some agro-based industries in this area aimed towards the uplift of the rural economy, training and development of skills not only among the displaced, persons but also the local tribals with a view to provide some seasonal employment to agriculturists and rural artisaps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
a) No, Sir.

(b) As the work relating to resettlement of displaced persons is more or less complete in the three zones of the Dandakaranya Project namely, Paralkote and Kondagaon in Madhya Pradesh and Umorkoto in Orissa, it has been decided to transfer the assets and institutions in these zones to the respective State Governments free of cost. The Fourth Zone namely Malkangiri in Orissa, the Project Authority itself and all the Zonal Offices will continue to function for some more time.

(c) After transfer of the assets and institutions, the State Government will be responsible for the maintenance thereof. The Government of India will however, provide funds to meet the deficiencies in the assets and institutions to be taken over by the State Government and will also bear the expenditure on maintenance for a period of five years.

(d) No, Sir.

Proposal to Professionalise Tourism Services

1180 SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to professionalise tourism services in the country ;

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction ;

(c) the guidelines sent to various States in this regard ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (d). In the Seventh Five Year Plan special emphasis will be given to the training and professionalisation of tourism services in the country. For this purpose Indian Institute of Tourism and

Travel Management and National Council of Hotel Management conduct seminars, workshops, executive development programmes etc. The facilities offered by various International bodies like Pacific Area Travel Association, World Tourism Organisation etc. are also availed of for training purposes. The Department of Tourism also has a scheme under which foreign exchange is released to candidates sponsored by Hotels and Restaurants for trainings in various Universities abroad.

To meet the demand for professionally skilled personnel in the field of travel and tourism, the Ministry has requested the State Governments/Union Territories to consider the question of providing educational facilities in Tourism in the universities, colleges and vocational institutions in their areas.

Warehouse Sales of Colour T.V. Sets

1181. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ?

(a) whether "Warehouse Sales" of colour and black and white TV sets will start very soon ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and when it will be started ?

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). Government has no proposal to start warehouse sales of colour and black & white TV sets. However, under the MTB Scheme launched by Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation (ET&T), the member manufacturers have been advised by ET&T to resort to warehouse sales conveniently in course of time in order that the end-users have the option and facility to buy TV sets at the manufacturers' sale counters located in their warehouses. Such sales would be at prices without adding distribution costs

or any other additional charges unlike sales made through distributors or retail shops. This is by way of suggestion given by ET&T to its MTB member.

It is too early to predict when the manufacturers will start warehouse sales on the above pattern.

Implementation of anti-pollution measures in Kerala

1182. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any laxity in the implementation of anti-pollution measures in Kerala ;

(b) whether any complaints have been received in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to tighten the machinery which is entrusted with the task of implementing the law on pollutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Bird Hazards at Airport

1183. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bombay Natural History Society has made some recommendation to Government for preventing bird hazards at airports ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In their report

on the study of bird hazards at the two civil airports of Delhi and Bombay and three Defence airports of Hindon, Agra and Ambala, the Bombay Natural History Society have made the following recommendations :

1. Water logging should be completely eliminated from these airfields.
2. The existing vegetation of the infield areas should be replaced with the 'Dhub' grass, a variety of short lawn grass.
3. All existing building constructions and the new ones to come up within and adjoining the aerodromes should be pigeon-proofed.
4. Open garbage dumps, open garbage huts or even closed garbage huts within and adjacent to the aerodromes should not be permitted.
5. All edible garbage should be temporarily stored in covered containers within the buildings and sent promptly to incinerators in closed bags. Food-vans of catering agencies should compulsorily be made bird-proof.
6. Landing and taking off around sunrise and sunset should be avoided.
7. The incinerators at Delhi and Bombay airports should be upgraded to make them air-pollution free conforming to inter-national standards.
8. Carcass Processing Centres should be set up on priority basis at Delhi as well as Agra and Ambala.
9. The existing slaughter houses should be replaced with modern abattoirs at Delhi/Hindon and Agra.

10. It should be made mandatory for all large hotels and large eating houses in Delhi, Bombay and Agra to have their own incinerators to dispose of their edible garbage.
11. It should be made compulsory for every large meat and fish market in Delhi, Bombay and Agra to have its own functioning incinerator within the premises of the market.
12. Dumping the edible chicken wastes in open by chicken dressing yards should be made a serious offence.
13. Piggeries at Delhi should be bird-proofed at least with wire mesh from all sides as well at the top.
14. Bone drying yards of all bone mills and other bone processing units including glue factories must be completely bird-proofed from all sides.
15. All meat canning factories should send the bones only to authorised bone Processing Units and meat wastes to Carcass Processing Centres.

(c) Government have accepted the recommendations.

[*Translation*]

Expansion of Rawatbhata Atomic Power Station

1184. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to expand the Rawatbhata Atomic Power Station in Rajasthan by setting up two units of 235 MW each ;

(b) if so, the time by which the work in respect of these units is likely to be

completed and the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be started ?

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) These units are expected to be commissioned in 1994. The cost of the two units is estimated at about Rs. 609 crores at 1984 price level.

(c) Work on these units relating to site mobilisation is expected to commence during 1985.

[*English*]

Modernisation of Police Force

1185. SHRI K. KUNJABU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any comprehensive plan is being formulated for modernising the police force in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the required information is enclosed.

Statement

With the growth of industrialisation and advance in science and technology, crime has become sophisticated and complex. With a view to maintain law and order and preserve peace in such circumstances, police must also modernise its technique by using the latest develop-

ments in science and technology for better crime detection and investigation. Keeping this objective in view, a scheme for Modernisation of State police forces was undertaken as non-plan scheme by the Government of India in 1969-70. Central Assistance of the order of Rs. 52.24 crores was released to the State Governments under this scheme from 1969-70 to 1979-80. The scheme stood terminated during 1979-80. However, keeping in view the importance of the modernisation programme, the Government decided to revive the scheme for another period of 10 years with a total outlay of Rs. 100.00 crores from 1980-81 to 1989-90. The pattern of Central Assistance is 50% loan and 50% grants-in-aid. The loan is repayable over a period of 25 years.

2. The Central Assistance is intended to meet expenditure of a non-recurring nature for purchase of vehicles, wireless equipments, computers, scientific aid for investigation and training equipment. The Central Assistance under the modernisation scheme is designed to supplement the efforts of the States for improving the functioning efficiency of the State police machinery which is basically their responsibility. The list of items admissible under the scheme indicating their relative priorities is indicated below :—

- (i) Wireless equipment : capital expenditure on line-communication including teleprinter service; wireless items for use in cities and elsewhere; objective being each police station to be fitted with wireless set;
- (ii) Mobility-provision of vehicles; it should be the endeavour to supply each Police Station with a jeep;
- (iii) Equipment for training institutions;
- (iv) Equipment for forensic science laboratories and equipment for other scientific aids to investigation;

- (v) Equipment for Finger Print Bureaux;
- (vi) Equipment for examination of questioned documents;
- (vii) Construction of buildings for State Forensic laboratories upto a ceiling of Rs. 10 lakhs for each State;
- (viii) Data processing machines for crime records, statistics and accounts.

2. The State Governments have been requested to give special preference to the problem areas as indicated below :—

- (i) Communally sensitive Districts/Places/areas;
- (ii) Districts/Places prone to atrocities on Harijans;
- (iii) Towns with a population of 5 lakhs and above;
- (iv) Areas of intense labour problems and industrial complexes;
- (v) Areas with specific problems like disaster-prone areas;
- (vi) Areas with large educational complexes and prone to frequent student trouble;
- (vii) Very backward rural areas;
- (viii) Areas on international borders.

3. The funds released to the States during the last 5 years (Upto February, 1985) are indicated below :—

Year	Rs. in Lakhs
1980-81	750.00
1981-82	800.00
1982-83	733.7775
1983-84	838.10
1984-85	630.16 (upto Feb. 1985)

**Announcements in Telugu at Airports
in Andhra Pradesh**

1186. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether presently announcements at Hyderabad Airport are made only in English and Hindi, causing lot of inconvenience to passengers who know only Telugu; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the announcements are also made in Telugu at Hyderabad airport as well as at other airports in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). Indian Airlines have reported that they are making announcements at all the airports in Andhra Pradesh in Telugu, Hindi and English.

**Adequate Training for SC and ST
Staff**

1187. SHRI BANWARI LAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards a news item published in the Times of India dated 8th February, 1985 wherein the Commission for SCs and STs has said that not much is being done by the various ministries/departments/public enterprises or banks in imparting extra in-service training to SC and ST employees, despite the Home Ministry's instructions;

(b) whether it has also advised that adequate steps in this regard should be taken by different Ministries/Departments; and

(c) how Government propose to set the matter right ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The existing instructions regarding appropriate training for SC ST employees of the Government are being reiterated to the Ministries and Departments. So far as the public enterprises and banks are concerned, the nodal agency is being suitably advised.

**Setting up of Language Development
Board**

1188. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sahitya Akademi has taken any steps for the promotion of such languages (and their literature) as are still not recognised by the Akademi and are seeking recognition including the setting up of a Language Development Board; and

(b) if so, the concrete steps taken in this regard so far for each such language during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). The Sahitya Akademi has formed a Language Development Board for the Development of languages not recognised by the Akademi. Further development of such languages will be considered by the Sahitya Akademi on the advice and recommendations of the Language Development Board.

Nuclear Device by Pakistan

1189. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI M. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN :

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appeared in the Hindustan Times of 23rd February, 1985 wherein it has been stated that Islamabad is on the threshold on being capable of exploding a nuclear device;

(b) is so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government are monitoring with utmost vigil all developments having a bearing on the country's security.

Development of Nuclear Power by Pakistan

1190. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the reports that Pakistan has become the sixth country in produce enriched uranium, at a the world to plant near Islamabad;

(b) if so, whether with this development Pakistan has gone ahead of India in the matter of development of nuclear power;

(c) whether Pakistan is now nearer to producing atom bombs; and

(d) if so, the Government reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECH-
NOLOGY AND IN THE DEPART-
MENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT
ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND
ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V.
PATIL) : (a) and (c). Pakistan is one

of several countries which has claimed to have acquired capability to produce enriched uranium. Any country with a capability to produce enriched uranium can in principle, produce nuclear weapons, if it so desires.

(b) No, Sir.

(d) The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre continues to keep abreast of all relevant developments in peaceful uses of atomic energy. Government's concern at reports regarding Pakistan's quest for nuclear weapons has also been expressed repeatedly. In this context, Government will continue to maintain the utmost vigilance and will take all measures necessary to safeguard the country's interest.

Recognition of Associations of Central Government Employees

1191. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Conduct Rule 4B had been struck down by the Supreme Court in 1962 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that following this, according of formal de jure recognition to Associations of Central Government employees and of autonomous bodies fully financed by Government of India has since been stopped and only *de-facto* and *ad-hoc* recognition is being accorded; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND
ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND
CULTURE (SHRI K P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). Consequent on Rule 4-B of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1955 having been struck down by the Supreme Court, the Central Civil Service (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1959 are at present treated as inoperative. Accordingly, the Government now

are following, the policy that Ministries/ Departments may deal with service associations of their employees, without insisting on formal recognition, if they fulfil the conditions prescribed in the relevant guidelines on the subject.

“Environmental Problems in Gangetic Basin in West Bengal”

1192. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether number of pollutants mainly industrial wastes go into the Ganga as it flows through West Bengal ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) the solution to the environmental problems threatening the Gangetic basin in West Bengal ; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) : (a) and (b). The main stream of the Ganga in West Bengal is estimated to receive 69 per cent of the pollutional load from industrial wastes and 31 per cent from domestic wastes.

(c) Some of the major solution are :—

(i) Building up of sewer system equipped with secondary treatment plant in urban units particularly in the municipal towns; building up of low cost waste stabilisation ponds and common treatment facilities in the municipal towns.

(ii) Improvement and augmentation of the inadequate sewer systems existing in the municipal towns.

(iii) Provision and increase of the quantum of organised water supply in the towns which have sewer systems.

(iv) Monitoring and control of industrial effluents.

(d) Seventeen Cities in West Bengal (excluding the Municipal Corporations of Calcutta and Howrah) where sewage treatment plants will be installed/augmented under the Ganga Action Plan are : Bharampur, Nabadwip, Hugli, Chuchura, Chandannagar, Bhatpara, Barrackpore, Sriramour, Titagarh, Panihati Baji, Kamarhati, Baranagar, South Dum Dum, Jadavpur, Garden Reach, Naihati and South Suburban.

Manufacturing of Uranium by Pak with U.S. Aid

1193. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has started manufacture of enriched uranium with the assistance of USA which has been acknowledged by the Pak Government ;

(b) whether in addition China is also helping Pakistan in this regard ;

(c) whether Pakistan has attained capability to convert the existing expertise and material for manufacture of atomic weapons ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard vis-a-vis the security requirement of our country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c). Government have seen reports to this effect.

(d) Government are monitoring with utmost vigil all developments having a bearing on the country's security.

Central assistance for development of Darjeeling hill areas

1194. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal for increasing the rate of central assistance for the development of Darjeeling hill areas in the Seventh Plan ; and

(b) if so, what would be the main thrust of this assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Increased allocation of Central assistance for the hill areas, including Darjeeling, will be considered at the time of formulation of the Seventh Plan.

Funds for uplifting of tribals

1195. SHRI M. MOHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment about the achievements made so far in the upliftment of tribals in various parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of funds allocated by Government for tribal development during the Sixth Plan period and the actual amount spent by the State Governments on the programmes ; and

(c) the nature of the existing machinery, if any, to monitor the implementation of the programmes and to what extent it has proved effective in carrying out its tasks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. As against revised target of 27.59 lakh families, 39.67 lakh families have been assisted under economic schemes during the Sixth Plan period upto December, 1984.

(b) Assessment of tribal development efforts through selected individual sectoral evaluation studies was made, such as Evaluation of Large-Sized Agricultural Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies by

Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Pune in 1982, Evaluation of administrative structure in Integrated Tribal Development Projects by Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi in 1981 and an inter-state study on Tribal Education by the Centre for Social Studies, Surat in 1984. The Tribal Research Institutes have also conducted a good number of selective evaluation studies in Various States. The working group on Tribal Development during the Seventh Five Year Plan reviewed tribal development during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also examine tribal development programmes and incorporate their views/recommendations in their Annual Reports placed in both Houses of Parliament periodically. The total outlay for tribal development during the Sixth Plan period is about Rs. 5,535 crores which includes Special Central Assistance of Rs 485.50 crores. Expenditure out of State Plan resources during Sixth Plan is estimated to be about Rs. 3,520 crores.

(c) The programmes on tribal development are implemented by the State Governments. In the Ministry of Home Affairs, there is a Monitoring Cell to monitor the implementation of the programmes periodically. Each State having Tribal population have their own monitoring set-up under their charge. The working of the Monitoring Cell at the Centre and at the States is proving effective.

Conversion of Bangalore Airport into International Airport

1196. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of passengers of Bangalore City and Karnataka State are experiencing great hardship due to Bangalore Airport not being an International Airport ; and

(b) whether Government propose to convert the existing Bangalore Airport

into an International airport since Bangalore has become big industrial and commercial centre with a number of public sector industries of the Union Government located there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) Indian Airlines have a wide network of daily flights between Bangalore and the international airports of Bombay, Delhi and Madras from where passengers of Bangalore can get convenient connections on International flights,

(b) No, Sir. Such a proposal is not presently under consideration.

**Nationalist Socialist Council of Nagaland
Men Escape to Burma**

1197. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appeared in the Telegraph dated 23rd February, 1985 regarding escape of the Nationalist Socialist Council of Nagaland men to Burma;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On February 18, 1985, a vehicle belonging to the Security Forces proceeding from Kangpat to Kamjong village in the Ukhrul District was ambushed by a group of Naga undergrounds belonging to the National Socialist Council of Naga and (NSCN) near Nampisha village about 10 Kms. South of Chassed. 13 SF personnel (including a JCO) and a Circle Officer of the village Volunteers Force (VVF) were killed and

one of the two VVF personnel travelling in the vehicle was injured while the other managed to escape. The NSCN undergrounds also carried away some arms and ammunition besides the belongings of the ambushed personnel. The undergrounds are reported to have escaped to Burma.

(c) Security on the border has been tightened and strict vigil is being maintained on the trans-border movement of extremists.

Six Nation Summit Appeal for Nuclear Disarmament

1198. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Six-nation summit appeal for nuclear disarmament has received any response from the nuclear Powers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken to keep up the pressure on the nuclear powers to dismantle their nuclear weapons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The USSR has supported the Delhi Declaration and has expressed its solidarity with the approach expressed in it. China has also welcomed the Declaration but has reiterated its position that the USA and USSR must first reduce their nuclear arsenals substantially before China is brought into the process.

The U.S.A. has said that it respects "the sincerity of purpose and commitment to peace of the six world statesman who have issued the Declaration" but has expressed reservations about the steps outlined in the Declaration.

There has been no official reaction from the U.K. and France.

(c) The Government of India are continuing their efforts in the Conference

on Disarmament in Geneva and other international forums to press for a halt to the nuclear arms race and for the gradual reduction and eventual elimination of nuclear weapons.

Specific steps have also been taken by the Government to promote the Delhi Declaration adopted by the leaders of Argentina, Greece, Mexico, Sweden, Tanzania and India on January 28, 1985.

Inclusion of Trans-National Organisations into New Electronics and Computer Policy

1199. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new electronics and computer policy will also include trans-national organisations who have specialisation in this field ;

(b) if so, which of the trans-national organisations are proposed to be included in this policy ;

(c) whether some progress has been made in dealing with such organisations ;

(d) if so, the details of the said deals ; and

(e) whether the deals are in the private sector or public sector or both ?

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) to (e). As per the new computer policy announced in November, 1984, manufacture of micro/mini computers including personal computers, micro computers, and VLSI based minicomputers including those based on 32-Bit chips or equivalent (excluding 32 and higher bit super-mini/mainframe architecture) will be permitted to any Indian company, i.e. wholly owned Indian companies and companies

having foreign equity not exceeding forty per cent, in the private or public sector.

The Manufacture of CPU of mainframes and super mini-computers will be reserved for a period of two years for manufacture by public sector.

No separate policy provision exists for transnational organisation. Integrated policy measures were also announced in Parliament on 21st March, 1985.

International Arrangements to Restrict Nuclear Technology Distribution

1200. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that international arrangements to restrict nuclear technology distribution discriminate against India and other countries of the developing world ;

(b) whether the present arrangements not only legitimize the possession of nuclear weapons by certain countries but also give them a permanent technological and economic advantage over the rest of the countries ; and

(c) if so, reaction of the Government to this and steps contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) to (c). Government are aware of several attempts to restrict the transfer of nuclear technology which simultaneously seek to legitimise the possession of nuclear weapons by the nuclear weapon powers. India is not a party to any of these arrangements and has made known its views regarding the discriminatory nature of these arrangements.

Refugees From Bangladesh and Sri Lanka

1201. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of refugees arrived in India from Bangladesh and Sri Lanka; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for their settlement and how much financial assistance has been so far to West Bengal and Tamil Nadu ?

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

(a) A total number of 98.99 lakh persons arrived in India from Bangladesh in 1971.

As informed by the Government of Tamil Nadu, 85,610 refugees have come to India upto 20th March, 1985 since the eruption of ethnic violence in Sri Lanka in July, 1983.

(b) The families from Bangladesh being foreign nationals; are not entitled to rehabilitation assistance in India.

With regard to refugees from Sri Lanka no settlement assistance is under consideration but they are eligible for relief assistance which is being provided. As regards financial assistance, a total amount of Rs. 60.78 crores has been given to the Government of Tamil Nadu so far towards relief and rehabilitation assistance to both repatriates as well as refugees. The break-up of expenditure incurred on refugees towards relief is not possible as the State Government have not been maintaining separate figures in this regard.

Rehabilitation of Refugees Families From Sri Lanka

1202. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of refugee families that have entered India from Sri Lanka since the eruption of ethnic violence in July, 1983 ;

(b) the details as to the number of Sri Lankan Tamils who are the citizens of Sri Lanka and the Stateless people of

Tamil origin without citizenship rights in Sri Lanka, who have come into India; and

(c) the steps taken to rehabilitate them ?

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

(a) Based on Tamil Nadu Government's information, upto 20th March, 1985, since the eruption of ethnic violence in that country in July, 1983, 85610 refugees have arrived in India.

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) As per the decision of the Government of India, no rehabilitation assistance is being provided to these refugees. However, those refugees who have sought assistance from the Government of Tamil Nadu are being provided with all the relief facilities as are admissible to the repatriates and are being admitted in various camps of Tamil Nadu.

Problem of Infiltration of Foreign Nationals

1203. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether more force is required to be deployed to tackle the problem of infiltration of foreign nationals in the country;

(b) whether the BSF have suggested that the villagers of the borders can be suitably trained to identify infiltrators and hand them over to the Force;

(c) whether Government propose to chalk-out any scheme for increasing the forces as well as train villagers ;

(d) if so, the details of the said scheme; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Anti-infiltration measures and strength of BSF are reviewed by Government from time to time and border cut-posts of BSF have been increased. Six additional battalions were sanctioned by Government in 1983.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Strength of para-military forces is reviewed by Government from time to time. No proposal for training villagers is under consideration of Government at present.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Constant vigil is maintained by BSF in the border. Additional BSF units have been inducted and more border out-posts have been established. More watch towers are being erected and patrolling over land and riverine routes has been intensified.

Place of Tourist Interest in Madhya Pradesh

1204. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the various places of national Tourist interest located in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of tourists who visited each of those places during the last three years; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) In consultation with the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the following three travel circuits have been identified for development by the Centre, State and Private sectors as being places of national tourist interest :—

1. Gwalior-Shivpuri-Datia - Orchha-Khajuraho - Bandhavgarh-Khojura-ho/Jabalpur.

2. Bhopal-Sanchi - Vidisha-Udaigiri-Bhopal - (Bhimbetka, Bhojpur)-Ujjain-Indore-Mandu-Maheshwar-Mandleshwar - Omkareshwar-Indore.

3. Jabalpur-Bheraghat - Cheralongri (Hot Springs) - Mandla-Kanha National Park-Bharamdeo-Jabalpur/Raipur.

(b) and (c). There is no system of collecting state/place-wise statistics by the Department. However, occasional special surveys are conducted and according to the Foreign Tourist Survey 1982-83, there were more than 200 places in India where the foreign Tourists spent at least one night, 4.37% of them spent at least a night in Madhya Pradesh, the important places being Khajuraho (3.33%) and Bhopal (0.50%).

Target Achieved in Setting up Bio-gas Plants During Sixth Plan

1205. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had fixed any target for setting up family size and community size Bio-Gas Plants during the Sixth Five Year Plan period ;

(b) if so, what were the annual targets and the achievements during the Sixth Plan ; and

(c) State-wise break up of the targets and achievements mentioned above ?

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) The National Project for Biogas Development (NPBD) was launched during Sixth Five Year Plan period starting from 1981-82 with an indicative target of 4 lakh individual biogas plants. For Community and institutional biogas plants, the Sixth Five-Year Plan envisaged setting up of 100 plants.

(b) State-wise targets for NPBD were fixed on year to year basis which total upto 3.35 lakh plants. Year-wise targets

and achievements of NPBD are given as under :

Year	Number of Plants	
	Targets	Achievements
1981-82	35,000	25,369
1982-83	75,000	57,498
1983-84	75,000	92,590
1984-85	150,000	1,17,820 (upto Feb., 1985)

So far as community and institutional biogas plants are concerned, year-wise targets were not fixed.

(c) Information indicating State-wise targets and achievements of NPBD is

given in Statement-I attached. While State-wise targets of community and institutional biogas plants have not been fixed, State-wise achievements of the project completed upto February, 1985 is given in Statement-II attached.

Statement I

Statement Showing Statewise Target and Achievement Under National Project on Biogas Development (Family Size) During the Sixth Plan Period

Sl. No.	State	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,000	515	5,000	3,324	6,000	7,669	24,500	13,037
2.	Assam	70	23	200	180	200	208	500	388
3.	Bihar	2,400	2,064	6,000	5,312	6,500	6,001	10,500	2,766
4.	Gujarat	3,000	1,807	6,700	5,217	8,000	7,004	8,900	6,374
5.	Haryana	700	47	2,500	2,259	2,500	2,551	2,500	2,409
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	100	3	200	2	100	67	200	131
7.	Karnataka	3,500	1,282	5,000	3,037	5,500	7,274	13,500	5,668
8.	Kerala	500	262	2,500	392	1,000	1,277	4,000	2,024
9.	Maharashtra	3,000	3,061	7,000	8,615	10,000	24,009	28,500	37,014
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,000	468	7,000	5,154	7,000	5,602	7,500	3,050
11.	Orissa	1,000	280	3,000	1,152	2,000	1,552	2,750	1,474
12.	Punjab	700	505	2,500	1,082	2,500	1,356	1,500	1,571
13.	Rajasthan	2,000	1,220	5,000	2,404	3,000	2,581	4,000	6,501
14.	Tamil Nadu	3,500	1,275	5,000	5,005	6,000	7,326	11,500	12,237

(Upto Feb.,
1985)
(Completed)

15. Uttar Pradesh	10,000	12,188	14,000	12,502	12,000	15,239	23,000	19,811
16. West Bengal	400	274	3,000	1,315	2,000	1,665	4,000	553
17. Tripura	47	4	100	6	10	—	10	—
18. Pondicherry	10	10	100	87	100	95	100	74
19. Goa	20	46	100	109	200	190	250	190
20. Himachal Pradesh	2	10	15	270	300	800	2,500	2,483
21. Manipur	5	—	5	7	15	9	5	—
22. Meghalaya	1	1	5	9	10	9	5	—
23. Nagaland	5	8	15	1	5	13	2	6
24. Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	5	2	5	1	5	—
25. Chandigarh	10.	—	10	12	10	24	5	3
26. Delhi	10	5	15	8	5	34	140	6
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15	9	25	27	15	23	10	—
28. Mizoram	5	2	5	8	10	1	10	—
29. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	10	10	15	—
30. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
31. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Total :	35,000	25,369	75,000	57,498	75,000	92,590	1,50,000	1,17,820*

*In addition 37,236 plants were reported to be under construction upto Feb., 1985.

Statement II

Statewise Number of Community and Institutional Biogas Plants set up During the Sixth Plan Period upto February, 1985

S. No.	State	Completed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	—
4.	Delhi	1
5.	Gujarat	2
6.	Haryana	2
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—
8.	Karnataka	2
9.	Kerala	1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6
11.	Maharashtra	5
12.	Orissa	1
13.	Punjab	3
14.	Pondicherry	1
15.	Rajasthan	11
16.	Tamil Nadu	2
17.	Uttar Pradesh	15
18.	West Bengal	1
Total :—		60*

* In addition 182 community/institutional biogas plants were under construction in February, 1985.

Circular Re : Observance of 12 January as National Youth Day.

1206 KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government had issued any circular to State Governments to observe January 12, the birthday of Swami Vivekananda, as National Youth Day this year ; and

(b) if so, whether this instruction has been complied with by the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, Detailed guideline were circulated to State Governments for observance of the 12th January as National Youth Day in the country from 1985 onwards.

(b) Reports received by Government

indicate that the National Youth Day was observed in all the States..

**Flights of British Airways
through Calcutta**

1207. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether British Airways have cut down their flights through Dum Dum Airport from four to one per week ;

(b) if so, the reasons given by the Airline for their avoiding Calcutta, despite Government of India's assurances to the contrary ; and

(c) whether the responsibility for this situation is due to negative attitude of travel agents, officials and businessmen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) British Airways are presently operating two services per week to/through Calcutta. In their Summer schedule effective from April 1985, they propose only one service per week to/through Calcutta.

(b) They have not given any reason for reducing the frequency of their service to one.

(c) No, Sir.

Preservation of Forests

1208. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) The steps Government propose to take to preserve the forests of the country, which has so far being destroyed on account of excessive felling of trees and burning of Jungles for the purposes of charcol ; and

(b) the steps the Union Government propose to take for afforestation of barren areas of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI BIR SEN) : (a) The following steps have been taken/are proposed to be taken to conserve the forests in the country :—

- (i) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, has been enacted to check diversion of forest lands to non-forest purposes.
- (ii) Guidelines have been issued to the States and Union Territories for the preparation of working (management) plans, the working of forests, and to strengthen the enforcement machinery at the field level.
- (iii) The National Forest Policy is being reviewed with a view to provide the needed thrust in favour of forest conservation and to create a massive peoples' movement for this purpose.
- (iv) An indepth study is being undertaken with a view to work out the modalities for relieving the pressures on forests, specially by encouraging the use of substitute materials.

(b) During the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), it is proposed to step up substantially the pace of afforestation in the country. A National Land Use and Wasteland Development Council under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister is being established to plan and coordinate all matters concerning the health and scientific management of the land resources of the country. A National Wastelands Development Board, is being set up with the object of bringing 5 million hectares of land under fuelwood and fodder plantations.

**Forest Project to check soil
erosion by Gandhi Sugar
and Chambal rivers**

1209. SHRI JUJHAR SINGH :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Forest Project has been launched to check and reduce soil erosion by Gandhi Sagar and Chambal rivers and if so, the area under this project ;

(b) the number of employees working in this Forest Project ;

(c) whether even after launching this project, deforestation has increased and the forests have nearly been destroyed ; and

(d) further steps Government propose to take to protect forests and check soil erosion under this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) : (a) A Centrally sponsored scheme of soil Conservation in the catchments of various rivers including Chambal has been under implementation since 1962 to check soil-erosion. The Chambal river has a catchment area of 2.6 million hectares and includes the catchment area of Gandhi-sagar.

(b) The total number of employees working under the scheme in Chambal catchment is 443.

(c) The local demands for fuelwood and cattle fodder exceed the sustainable capacity of the forests, which is tending to have an adverse effect on them.

(d) The following important steps have already been taken to protect the forests and to check soil-erosion :—

- (i) Patrolling vulnerable forest areas through special teams to prevent illicit cutting of trees.
- (ii) Intensifying soil conservation and afforestation programmes.
- (iii) Undertaking the programme of social forestry inclusive of farm forestry on an extensive scale in non forest areas to supplement the supply of fuelwood and fodder and thereby mitigate pressure on forests.

Criteria for Giving Tribal Status to a Particular Area

1210. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the grounds on which people of an area or community are given tribal status;

(b) the names of areas and communities the people of which were declared as tribals during the last five years and reasons thereof ; and

(c) the names of areas and communities which are presently demanding tribal status and reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The general criteria followed to give tribal status to any community under Article 342 of the Constitution are (i) Indications of primitive traits, (ii) distinctive culture, (iii) geographical isolation, (iv) shyness of contact with the community at large and (v) backwardness.

(b) No new community was declared as Scheduled Tribe during the last five years.

(c) The proposals received from the State Governments are being considered in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and at this stage, are not disclosed in the public interest.

[Translation]

Deployment of BSF and CRPF to Check Culprits From Nepal

1211. SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Jai Nagar district Madhubani and district Sitamarhi are situated on the borders of Nepal;

(b) whether the culprits often flee to Nepal after committing murders, dacoities and thefts in Madhubani and Sitamarhi districts ; and

(c) whether Government propose to deploy BSF and CRPF to check such incidents and to stop the culprits coming from Nepal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have not received any such reports.

(c) No, Sir.

[English]

Outlay for Seventh Plan for Orissa

1212 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-

GRAHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa Government has presented its Seventh Plan to Union Government ; and

(b) if so, the outlays suggested by the State Government and whether discussion has started thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). The outlays proposed by the Government of Orissa for their Seventh Plan are given in the Statement enclosed. Though official level discussions on these proposals have already taken place, the meeting with the Chief Minister for finalising the Seventh Plan of the State is proposed to be held in April, 1985.

Statement

Details of outlays proposed by the Government of Orissa for the VIIth Plan—(1985-90)

VII Plan
(1985-90)

(Rs. Lakhs)

I. Agriculture and Allied Services

Research and Eudcation	...	1000
Crop Husbandry	...	9580
Dry land/Rainfed farming	...	1050
Soil and Water Conservation	...	1537
Animal Husbandry	...	2990
Dairy Development	...	370
Fisheries	...	3070
Forests	...	7962
Investment in Agricultural Fin. Institutions.	...	800
Marketing	...	174
Storage and warehousing	...	60
TOTAL (I)		28593

II. Rural Development

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IPDP)	...	11047
National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	...	5000
Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	...	1463
Desert Development Programme (DDP)	...	
Other Programmes (to be specified)	...	5000**
Community Development and Panchayats	...	1341
Land Reforms	...	7149
<i>Special Programmes for Area Dev. (State Programmes)</i>		
(i) Development of Backward Areas		
(ii) Others (to be specified)		
TOTAL—(II)		31000

III. Cooperation ... 6600

IV. Irrigation & Flood Control

(a) Irrigation		
(i) Water Development (Survey, Investigation and Research)	...	1476
(ii) Multi-purpose River Valley (Projects Irrigation Portion only)	...	17290
(iii) Major & Medium Irrigation Projects	...	67234
<i>Sub-Total (i+ii+iii)</i>	...	86000
(b) Minor Irrigation	...	29950
(c) Command Area Dev.	...	2255
(d) Flood Control Project (including Anti-Sea Erosion)	...	3700
TOTAL—(IV)		121905

V. Power

(i) Power Development (Survey, Investigation & Research)	...	400
(ii) Multi-purpose River Valley Projects (Power Portion only)	...	38358
(ii) Power Projects (Generation)	...	1706
(iv) Transmission and Distribution	...	44500
(v) General (including Rural Electrification)	...	36100
(vi) New Sources of Energy Including Bio-gas and Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	...	29479
TOTAL—(V)		150543

VI. Industry and Minerals

Villages and Small Industries	...	7500
Medium and Large Industries	...	15500
Mining	...	2280
TOTAL—(VI)	...	25280

VII. Transport

Minor Parts & Light Houses	...	2471
Shipping	...	—
Civil Aviation	...	474
Roads and Bridges	...	20950
Road Transport	...	4401
Inland Water Transport	...	143
Tourism	...	1500
Others (to be specified)	...	—
Total—(VII)		29939

VIII. Scientific Services & Research.

S & T Programmes	...	980
Environmental Programme (excluding Water Pollution Control)	...	623
Water Pollution Control	...	200
Total —(VIII)		1803

IX. Social and Community Services*Education*

General Education	...	38939
Art and Culture	...	600
Technical Education	...	2050
Sports & Youth Services	...	760
<i>Sub-Total (Education)</i>	...	42349
Medical (Excluding ESI)	...	11838
Employees State Insurance Scheme	...	49
Public Health & Sanitation	...	561
<i>Sub-Total (Health)</i>	...	12448
Sewerage and Water Supply	...	26433

Housing (excluding Police Housing)	...	4998
Police Housing	...	650
Urban Development (excluding State Capital Projects)	...	5476
State Capital Projects	...	3000
Information and Publicity	...	613
Labour and Labour Welfare	...	1395
Special Employment Schemes (State Programme)	...	—
Welfare of SC, ST and Others Backward Classes	...	2500
Social Welfare	...	496
Nutrition	...	9424
Other Social & Community Services (to be specified)
	Total—(IX)	109783

X. Economic Services

Secretariate Economic Services	...	156
Economic Advice and Statistics	...	287
Weights and Measures	...	32
Other General Economic Services (to be specified)	...	—
	Total— (X)	475

XI. General Services

Stationery and Printing	...	444
Public Works	...	1428
Civil Supplies*	...	1078
Others (to be specified)	...	—
	Total—(XI)	2950

Grand Total	...	508871
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*Including Public distribution system, Civil Supplies Corporation.

**For Economic rehabilitation of rural poor and Small and Marginal farmers scheme.

[*Translation*]**Development of Places of Pilgrimage**

1213. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are taking measures to develop the places of pilgrimage; and

(b) if so, whether the Union Government are considering any proposal for the development of Ayodhya, a place of pilgrimage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government had in September, 1984 submitted a proposal for beautification of all park in Ayodhya at an estimated cost of Rs. 23.70 lakhs. Clarifications have been asked for, and further response from the State Government is awaited.

[*English*]**US Technology to India**

1214. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United States have agreed to break the deadlock over the ticklish issue of transfer of high technology of India; and

(b) if so, the details of the report of the Indian team which visited America recently in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) The Government of India and the United States concluded in November 1984 a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on technology transfer to India. The MOU envisaged that the representatives of the two Governments would

meet to work out procedures for implementing its provisions.

(b) An Indian delegation visited the United States of America from 4th March to 8th March 1985 to discuss the implementing procedures. The members of the delegation were the following :

1. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, Joint Secretary, Prime Minister's Office; Leader of the delegation.
2. Shri A. Pande, Joint Secretary, Prime Minister's Office
3. Shri G.V.G. Krishnamurthy, Joint Secretary, Minister of Law
4. Shri K. Santhanam, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs
5. Shri N.W. Nerurkar, Joint Secretary, Department of Electronics
6. Dr. K.G. Narayanan, Scientist, Office of Scientific Advisor to Minister of Defence.
7. Shri L. Prasad, Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Ministry of Commerce.
8. Shri A.K. Chabra, Officer on special Duty to Chairman, Central Board of Excise and Customs, Ministry of Finance.
9. Dr. S. Jaishankar, Under Secretary Ministry of External Affairs.; Secretary to the delegation.

Enquiry Regarding Overturning of a Tanker Transporting Ammonia Gas in Delhi

1215. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a tanker transporting ammonia gas to an allegedly unauthorised plant in Alipur, Delhi overturned on 19 February, 1985 breaking its pressure guage valve which caused a strong leakage of gas;

(b) if so, whether an acute burning sensation in the eyes and the pungent smell could be felt even thirty yards away from the site of the mishap;

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted into the incident; and

(d) if so, the persons held responsible and the action taken against them ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). An enquiry was conducted into the matter and it was found to a case of road accident and nobody in particular was held responsible for it.

Administrative Reforms

1216. SHRI G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether administrative reforms are on the anvil arising from Conference of Chief Secretaries, (Newstime—7th February, 1985) ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government will ensure that dedicated and motivated public servants are not harassed but given encouragement ;

(d) whether Government will create an effective watch-dog set-up where honest citizens, including public servants can pass on information involving corruption by public servants, including Ministers ;

(e) whether Government will provide full protection to such citizens and reintroduce earlier system of receiving complaints without the sender revealing his identity ; and

(f) whether Government are aware that in India, UK and USA it has been found that 50 per cent of complaints, signed or anonymous, turn to be correct ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). The Conference of Chief Secretaries, held on 4th and 5th February, 1985 reviewed various administrative reform measures. These included reforms in the delivery of supplies and services to the public, improvement in personnel management and training, increased delegation of powers with better supervision and monitoring, simplification of rules and procedures and modernisation of government offices. Arrangements for redress of public grievances were also discussed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A person who has a genuine complaint of corruption or lack of integrity on the part of a Central Government servant can approach the Central Vigilance Commission with the assurance that prompt and adequate action will be taken when found justified.

(e) Instructions have been issued to Ministries that informants and witnesses should be afforded sufficient protection and should be saved from harassment. As per existing instructions, no action is to be taken on anonymous or pseudonymous complaints.

(f) No such study has been made in India. Information about the position in U.K. and U.S.A. is not known.

Retirement Age of Central Government Servants

1217. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government propose to raise the retirement age of Central

Government servants from 58 to 60 years ; and

mulated in 1978 ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

(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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Electronic Watches for Mass Distribution

1218. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether low priced (between Rs. 40 and Rs. 90) electronic watches indigenously made would be made available for mass distribution ;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard and time required for making such watches available in the market ;

(c) whether there will be any change in electronic watch policy which was for-

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) to (d). Government policy for manufacture and sale of low cost digital electronic watches was announced in Parliament on March 21, 1985, as part of "Integrated Policy Measures on Electronics".

Capital Output in Private Vis-A-Vis Public Sector

1219. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the average capital output ratio in the private vis-a-vis public sectors during the First to Sixth Plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : The Average Capital Output Ratio for the Private and Public Sectors are not available. Only the Incremental Gross Capital Output Ratios (ICOR), at 1970-71 prices, for the first 5 Five Year Plans and the 4 years of the Sixth Plan (1980—84) are available. They are indicated below :—

Plan	Period	ICOR (Gross at 1970-71 Prices)
First Plan	1951-52 to 1955-56	3.2
Second Plan	1956-57 to 1960-61	4.1
Third Plan	1961-62 to 1965-66	5.4
Annual Plans	1966-67 to 1968-69	4.9
Fourth Plan	1969-70 to 1973-74	5.7
Fifth Plan	1974-75 to 1978-79	3.9
Sixth Plan (first 4 years)	1980-81 to 1983-84	3.9

**U.N. Convention on Steps to Check
Torture**

1220. SHRI G.V. RAMA RAO :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to U.N. Convention on steps to check torture appearing 'Newstime' 6 February, 1983 ;

(b) if so, details of this convention ; and

(c) whether India is a party to this convention and if so, whether any independent watchdog committee/organisation has been set up or proposed to ensure implementation of this humane convention ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment on December 10, 1984 without a vote.

(b) The text of the Convention is available in the Parliament Library.

(c) The Convention was opened for signature, on February 4, 1985. The question of India signing the Convention is under active consideration.

The Convention provides for the establishment ; after its entry into force, of a Committee against Torture whose functions will include consideration of periodic reports by States Parties on measures they have taken to give effect to their undertakings under the Convention. The Committee shall consist of ten experts of high moral standing and recognised competence in the field of human rights. They shall serve in the Committee in their personal capacity.

Racket in Lottery Business in India

1221. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALLICK :

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in 'Statesman' dated February 20, 1985 regarding lottery business ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into this so-called racket ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Lotteries are of two types, i.e. those organised by the Central Government and State Governments and those organised by private individuals/institutions etc. The lotteries in the letter category are in the State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and are authorised by the State Governments.

The report published in the Statesman of the 20th February, 1985 relates mainly to the private lotteries.

Certain guidelines were issued in June, 1984 for the conduct of State Lotteries and the States were requested to keep in view guidelines meant for the State Governments and the Union Territory Administration have, by and large, adhered to the guidelines in so far as State Lotteries concerned. They have again

been urged in February, 1985 to ensure strict adherence to the guidelines and to take other measures to make the entire mechanism fool-proof.

Indo-US Memorandum of Understanding on Technology Transfer

1222. SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Statement of the US Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence, Major General Kenneth D. Burns, before the House of 'Representatives' Sub-Committee on South Asia that he was heartened by the Indo-US memorandum of understanding on technology transfer ;

(b) the areas of technology that the memorandum of understanding covers ;

(c) whether a team from India is being sent to discuss details; and

(d) if so, when is the team leaving for Washington ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Memorandum of Understanding will cover all items on the U.S. Commodity Control List and the Munitions List, and all controlled technical data on such lists.

(c) and (d). An Indian delegation visited the United States of America from March 4—8, 1985 to discuss the implementing procedures of the Memorandum of Understanding. It has already returned.

Bang in Delhi

1223. SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a bang that shook many houses Delhi including Parliament House

resembling in intensity the 1983 Rangoon bang that took away the lives of five South Korean visiting cabinet Ministers and many others, occurred in the afternoon of 2 February, 1985 ;

(b) whether the bang has been measured on the Richter scale ; and

(c) whether the epicentre and the cause thereof has been located and whether any damage took place ?

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) Question does not arise.

(c) Question does not arise.

Review of Silicon Project

1224. SHRI ANAND SINGH :

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the decision taken, if any, after review of the so called Silicon Project involving collaboration with an American firm; and

(b) if a decision in the matter has not yet been taken, at what stage the matter stands at present; and the time by which a final decision in the matter is likely to be taken ?

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). The Department of Electronics had finalised its technical collaboration agreement with M's Hemlock Semi-conductor Corporation, USA. The required import clearance from US

Government had not been received till November, 1984; in the meanwhile some information was brought to the notice of the Department of Electronics. These inputs were studied in depth and the decision has now been taken that the Department of Electronics takes steps to acquire the process know-how, basic engineering and proprietary equipment from M/s Hemlock. Simultaneously, full support would be given to indigenous development efforts to establish the technology on a commercial basis and the investment decision in regard to the National Silicon Facility will be taken only after evaluating the results achieved by the production unit of 25 TPA being set up by the Mettur Chemicals.

Handing Over of Hijackers of Indian Airlines Planes to India

1225. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan President has refused to accept India's demand for the return of hijackers of Indian Airlines planes;

(b) whether this attitude of Pakistan is unhelpful in improving the relations between the two countries;

(c) if so, the measures Government propose to take for the return of the hijackers by the Pakistan Government;

(d) whether this has further strengthened the view that hijackers are being trained by Pakistan; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (e). Government have on several occasions requested the Government of Pakistan to either return the fourteen hijackers apprehended in the two hijacking incidents of September 1981 and July 1984, or at least put them on trial

in Pakistan. The trial of five hijackers of the first hijacking incident of September 1981 has begun in Lahore on 9th March, 1985.

Government remain committed to the development of cordial and cooperative relations with Pakistan and hope that Pakistan's actions would be consistent with their professed desire for friendship with India.

[*Translation*]

National Forest Policy

1226. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any National Forest Policy has been chalked out;

(b) whether the work relating to forest conservation is being carried out smoothly in the country through State Governments;

(c) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to entrust the forest development and conservation work to private sector on trial basis under the new policy keeping in view the environmental requirements;

(d) whether any provision is likely to be made in the new policy that tribals, who earn their livelihood by collecting forest produce in tribal and backward areas, may get reasonable price of the forest produce; and

(e) whether the laws to this effect prevalent in various States are likely to be reviewed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI BIR SEN) : (a) Yes Sir, the National Forest Policy was enunciated in 1952.

(b) Forest Conservation is being carried out by the State Governments within the framework of the National

Forest Policy. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 requires prior approval of the Central Government for the diversion of any forest land to non-forest purposes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). All relevant aspects will be taken into account while revising the policy.

[*English*]

Statue of "Surya Dev"

1227. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during British days the original stone Statue of "Surya Dev" of Konark temple Orissa was taken away from India and now kept in British Museum;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to bring back the statue for the glory of Indian culture; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken by Government to maintain the Konark temple and save it from erosion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) According to researches it has not been established that the surya Dev image in the British Museum is from Konark Temple.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Structural, chemical, conservation and horticultural operations are in progress in the Sun Temple at Konark. In addition, it is proposed to bring 11.4 hectares of archaeological land under casuarina and cashewnut plantation to serve as wind breakers and prevent erosion of the surface of the temple by salt laden winds.

[*Translation*]

Fuel for Tarapur Atomic Power Plant

1228. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any alternative arrangement of fuel for Tarapur Atomic Power Plant has been made;

(b) whether any agreement concluded with the United States of America in regard to its operation has been completely repealed;

(c) if not, the points which are yet to be settled; and

(d) whether Government propose to move the international court for settlement of these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). Pursuant to the Agreement concluded between India and France in November 1982, France, in lieu of the U.S.A., is supplying enriched uranium for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station, within the framework of the 1963 Cooperation Agreement.

(d) No, Sir.

Utilisation of solar energy

1229. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the progress made in regard to utilisation of solar energy in the country;

(b) whether Central Government propose to set-up a solar energy board with a view to encourage the utilisation of solar energy;

(c) if so, the composition of the Board and whether the Board will set-up its offices at State-level also; and

(d) the details of other steps being taken by the Union Government for maximum utilization of solar energy ?

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) The State-wise break up of some important solar energy systems installed or supplied upto 28.2.1985 is given in the statement attached:

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources of the Union Government is implementing a country-wide programme of Research and Development, Demonstration, and Utilisation of solar energy and other renewable

sources of energy. Several systems and devices based on solar thermal and solar photovoltaic technologies have been developed in the country and their use is being promoted through a variety of measures such as incentives for manufacturers and users, subsidy, awareness promotion, training programmes, etc. A number of systems have been installed in different parts of the country for purpose of demonstration, field trial and popularisation. These include solar water pumping systems, lighting units, community TV sets, water heating systems, drying units, solar cookers, solar timber kilns and solar stills. Solar thermal systems have already developed to an expansion stage. A Commission for Additional Sources of Energy was established in 1981 to formulate policies and programmes and intensify research and development efforts in this area. Nodal Agencies for renewable sources of energy have been established in several States in order to implement the programmes at the State level.

*List of Systems and Devices based on solar energy installed
under installation as on 28.2.1985*

Sl. No.	States	Water Pumping Systems	Community TV/lighting systems	Street lighting units	Solar Water Heaters	Solar Distillation Systems	Solar Air Heaters/Crop Drying Systems	Timber Kilns
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	5	98	30	—	1	3
2.	Assam	10	—	30	8	2	2	—
3.	Bihar	2	—	30	3	—	—	5
4.	Gujarat	7	1	30	108	26	3	3
5.	Haryana	2	—	1	7	—	1	2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	60	3	—	—	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	3	—	2	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	2	—	—	3	—	1	2
9.	Kerala	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	10	4	114	119	8	2	2
11.	Maharashtra	15	—	40	15	—	—	—
12.	Manipur	2	—	20	—	—	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Nagaland	—	—	40	—	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	13	3	64	11	1	—	—

	4	5	6	7	8	9
—	—	—	32	—	1	6
5	20	1	—	—	—	—
—	33	—	—	—	—	—
2	100	12	1	2	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—
34	143	326	—	3	3	—
1	60	2	1	1	1	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—
2	7	1	—	—	—	1
1	2	56	21	1	3	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[English]

Survey of poverty eradicating programmes by Indian Institute Socio-Economic Studies

1230. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's programmes to eradicate poverty such as the 20 point programme and the Integrated Rural Development Programme have not reached the people for whom they were meant ;

(b) whether the Indian Institute of Socio-Economic Studies conducted a survey which revealed that even in an urban area like Bangalore people were ignorant about the programme itself ;

(c) if so, the other main features of the survey conducted by them ;

(d) whether the Director of the Indian Institute of Socio-economic Studies has recommended decentralisation of economic and administrative power to tackle the problem of poverty effectively

(e) if so, to what extent the suggestions have been examined and accepted by Government ; and

(f) the measures being taken to see that the 20-point programme reaches the poor people for whom it is meant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The targets of families to be assisted under the Integrated Rural Development Programme have been achieved more than 100 per cent during the years 1982-83, 83-84 and 84-85. The achievement under other items of the 20-Point Programme is also satisfactory.

(b) to (f). It is understood that such a survey was conducted in Bangalore

City. Detailed information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Antarctica Team

1231. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fourth Antarctica team has completed its work;

(b) if so, what are its findings;

(c) whether part of this team would stay on in the region during winter season ;

(d) whether any scientific advantage was obtained by the previous team's stay during winter; and

(e) if so, 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, the 83 member expedition team has accomplished its task fully. It has carried out scientific experiments in the fields of geology, geo-physics, glaciology, meteorology, biology and oceanography. It has also conducted geophysical surveys and experiments to identify the mineral potential of the area. It has established a direct high frequency (HF) communication link between India and Antarctica. This is in addition to the satellite link already in operation for the last three years. It has also carried out maintenance of the permanent Indian Antarctic Station, constructed additional accommodation and laboratory space, erected a large garrage for parking of vehicles and storage of equipment. The team has built a small field station consisting of three cottages in the hills at a distance of about 60 kilometres from the permanent Indian Antarctic Station.

(b) The data and samples which have been brought back by the team would be analysed in various laboratories. The results from these will be known thereafter.

(c) While the earlier 12-member team has returned, a team of 13 persons has been left behind.

(d) and (e). We have now data on the Antarctic weather conditions for the whole year and particularly for the winter months which are very crucial for our future activities. We also have annual data on glaciology, microbiology, communication system, human adaptation, difficulties faced by our team while staying in Antarctica, food and oil needs, personal requirements, clothing, living and survival conditions etc. These are to our best advantage for future planning and the results will be known after the analysis has been completed. Some data on meteorology and microbiology have already been processed in our Antarctic laboratories. Other material and samples collected during the year will be analysed by different institutions in the country and the results will be known thereafter.

Insurgents in Tripura

1232. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether insurgents in Tripura have again become more active ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to curb the menace ?

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

(a) The Tripura National Volunteers have been engaging in their terrorist activities in the recent months.

(b) By attacking forest guards and other Government employees the TNV

tries to prevent them from entering interior areas of the State so as to facilitate movement of extremists in the interior. Further the strategy of TNV seems to be to instil fear in the minds of those extremists who have surrendered or are likely to surrender. By indulging in violent activities the TNV also wants to show that it is the only extremist group under its present militant leadership.

(c) Security measures have been tightened and strict vigil is being maintained. The strength of the Central Security Forces has been augmented. Intensive combing operations have also been undertaken.

1992-Olympics

1233. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has decided to bid for 1992 Olympics; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). As selection of venue for holding 1992 Olympic Games would be considered by the International Olympic Committee in 1986, the stage for the Government taking a decision the matter has not been reached.

Setting up of Larger Heavy Water Plants in the Country

1234. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up larger heavy water plants at Thal in Maharashtra, Manuguru in Andhra Pradesh and Hazira in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, when the above plants are likely to be set up and commissioned?

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) Work on setting up of a 110 te/yr heavy water plant at Thal-Vaishet in Maharashtra and a 185 te/yr heavy water plant at Manuguru in Andhra Pradesh has already been started. Setting up of another plant for 110 te/yr heavy water at Hazira in Gujarat is under consideration.

(b) The plant at Thal is expected to be commissioned in Feb. 1987 and the plant at Manuguru in April, 1988.

[*Translation*]

Funds allocated to states for special field allowance to government employees working in Tribal Areas

1235. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated by Central Government to each State during the period from 1981 to date for giving special field allowance, to Government employees working areas;

(b) whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh Government have instead of disbursing this amount among employees spent it under some other heads;

(c) whether all the employees working in tribal areas in Madhya Pradesh are not being given field allowance on a uniform basis;

(d) whether there are some guidelines of Central Government regarding disbursement of this allowance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The Seventh Finance Commission awarded a sum of Rs. 3071.00 lakh as Compensatory Allowance to 13 States for officials working in tribal areas under up-gradation of administration in tribal areas for the period 1979-84. The details of Compensatory Allowance released by the Ministry of Finance to 13 States during 1980-81 to 1983-84 is given in the enclosed statement. This takes into account diversions asked for by States and agreed to by Government of India.

(b) Initially a sum of Rs. 1056.00 lakh was allocated for Compensatory Allowance to the Government of Madhya Pradesh. Later on, on the request of the Govt of Madhya Pradesh that diversion of fund from Compensatory Allowance to the construction of quarters would be a desirable proposition and a better incentive in their context, a diversion of Rs. 695.00 lakh was allowed for construction of staff quarters in the tribal areas of the State, by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with Ministry of Finance.

(c) According to information available with the Ministry, in Madhya Pradesh the employees working in tribal areas are paid special allowance which is calculated on the basis of basic pay of the concerned officials. The rates of special allowance vary from area to area depending upon concentration of tribal population of the area, level of development, local difficulties and disadvantages faced by the field officials.

(d) and (e). No guidelines have been issued by the Central Government to the States in regard to disbursement of compensatory allowance and it has been left to the discretion of the State Government to prescribe rates keeping their respective tribal context in view.

Statement

Allocation of Compensatory Allowance made by the seventh finance commission for Upgradation of tribal Administration and Released by the Ministry of Finance to the state governments during the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State, U.T.	Total allocation 1979-84	Amount released by the Ministry of Finance during 1979-84				
			1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	165.00	—	41.00	41.00	41.00	42.00
2.	Assam	146.00	—	36.50	36.50	36.50	36.50
3.	Bihar	621.00	—	85.00	177.00	179.00	180.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	—	5.00	2.10	7.00	5.90
5.	Kerala	20.00	—	3.45	4.00	6.00	6.55
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1056.00	—	226.00	255.00	—	220.00
7.	Manipur	74.00	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Orissa	603.00	—	115.00	122.00	133.00	133.00
9.	Rajasthan	150.00	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Tamil Nadu	22.00	0.27	3.28	3.28	9.28	5.89
11.	Tripura	95.00	—	8.50	—	62.83	23.67
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1.00	—	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
13.	West Bengal	98.00	—	5.50	14.50	—	38.00
Grand Total		3071.00	0.27	529.48	655.63	474.86	691.76

[English]

Construction of Sports Hostels

1236. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Seventh Plan period a large number of sports hostels providing accommodation for atleast 150

sportsmen would be constructed by Government in each State alongwith a modern Gymnasium to promote sports in the country ;

(b) if so, whether these hostels would be constructed solely by Central Government or through the State Governments ;

(c) whether Government would name

such hostels after famous Indian players who are no more ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The proposed development programme for sports and games during VII Five Year Plan includes *inter-alia* a scheme of establishment of Sports Hostels in close proximity to the Regional Sports Coaching Centres of the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports. The scheme is proposed to be implemented in cooperation with the State Governments. The stage for taking a decision on naming these sports hostels has not been reached.

Construction of Tourist Homes in Beaches in Orissa, West Bengal and Kerala

1237. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of tourists who came to India in 1983 and 1984 ;

(b) the number of tourist hotels and hostels of ITDC in India and locations thereof ; and

(c) whether Government propose to build a tourist home with modern amenities at Puri sea beach in Orissa, Digha beach of West Bengal and Kovalam beach of Kerala during the Seventh Five Year Plan to provide opportunity for the youth to travel and stay at moderate expenses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Foreign tourist arrivals, excluding the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh, were 884,731, and 852,503 during the years 1983 and 1984 respectively.

(b) The India Tourism Development Corporation is now operating 24 hotels,

9 travellers' lodges and 4 forest lodges in India. These are located in the following places :—

Place (States)

Hotels

1. New Delhi (9 hotels)
2. Patna (Bihar)
3. Jammu (J&K)
4. Bangalore (Karnataka)
5. Mysore (Karnataka)
6. Hassan (Karnataka)
7. Kovalam (Kerala)
8. Aurangabad (Maharashtra)

Place (States)

9. Khajuraho (M.P.)
10. Bhubaneshwar (Orissa)
11. Jaipur (Rajasthan)
12. Udaipur (Rajasthan)
13. Mamallapuram (Tamil Nadu)
14. Madurai (Tamil Nadu)
15. Varanasi (U.P.)
16. Calcutta (West Bengal)

Forest Lodges

1. Kaziranga (Assam)
2. Sasangir (Gujarat)
3. Mukki (M.P.)
4. Bharatpur (Rajasthan)

Travellers' Lodges

1. Bijapur (Karnataka)
2. Bodhgaya (Bihar)
3. Kulu (H.P.)
4. Manali (H.P.)
5. Konark (Orissa)
6. Kancheepuram (Tamil Nadu)
7. Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)
8. Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu)
9. Kushinagar (U.P.)

(c) In the Seventh Plan the Department has proposals to provide moderately priced boarding facilities at major sea resorts including Puri (Orissa), Digha (West Bengal) and Trivandrum (Kerala).

Plans to Promote Tourism in Rajasthan

1238. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of amount spent in Rajasthan by the Central Department of Tourism and ITDC during the last three years giving year-wise break-up, separately ; and

(b) the future plans of his Ministry and ITDC to promote tourism in Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) The details of the amount spent in Rajasthan by the Central Department of Tourism and ITDC in the last three years is given as under :—

	1981-82	1982-83	(Rupees in lakhs) 1983-84
Department of Tourism	6.76	16.30	14.28
I.T.D.C.	12.40	17.36	0.29

During the current year, the Department of Tourism have released Rs. 23.17 lakhs and ITDC Rs. 13 lakhs so far in the State of Rajasthan.

(b) The development and promotion of Tourism is a continuous process. However, the Department of Tourism in consultation with the State Govt. have identified three travel circuits comprising 20 tourist centres in the State of Rajasthan for the development of tourist facilities through the combined resources of Centre, State and Private Sector.

2. The Department of Tourism have already requested the State Govt. to submit details on the following schemes which could be taken up by the Department during the VII Five Year Plan :—

- (a) Development of Mewar Complex
- (b) Flood-lighting of monuments
- (c) Preparation of Master Plans
- (d) Development of Jodhpur Complex
- (e) Water Sports facilities at various Lakes
- (f) Development of Pushkar Ghats
- (g) Provision of basic facilities at Talchappar

(b) Construction of Dharamshalas, Sarais in Rajasthan including Ajmer and Nathdwara.

3. For the promotion of tourism in Rajasthan, the Department of Tourism through ITDC produces publicity material including film etc. on various States including Rajasthan. Under the Hospitality programme of the Department, Travel writers, Travel agents/Tour operators are invited to visit important places including Rajasthan. These people on their return publicise India in the overseas markets.

The future plan of ITDC includes the expansion of their existing Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel at Udaipur by addition of a new block of 19 rooms at an estimated cost of Rs. 32 lakhs. The scheme also envisages up-gradation of the hotel from 3-star to 4-star standard.

Construction of Barbed Wire Fence Along Indo-Bangla Border

1239. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allowed construction of the barbed wire fence

along the Indo-Bangla border to stop illegal entry in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made so far in the matter ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government decided in August 1983 to construct a wire fence on Indo-Bangladesh border. The actual survey work was started on 27th March, 1984 by the CPWD in Dhubri district of Assam after receipt by the report of a Technical Committee which advised that survey work is to precede before construction work can actually be taken up. The work continued upto the last week of April 1984 after which it was suspended. The work could not be continued later due to floods, monsoon, etc. The Government have not yet fixed a date for resumption of work on the wire fence.

U.S. to Aid Sri Lanka

1240. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report appeared in the Indian Express dated 9 February, 1985 in which it has been pointed out that US is to aid Sri Lanka through economic curbs on India;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Government have examined these press reports; and

(c) if so, whether India has ascertained the facts from the US about these reports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sri Lankan daily 'The Island' published a report by Lasantha Wickremetunge entitled 'Lalith flies to Delhi to talk with Rajiv' on 8th February, 1985. The report had stated that President Reagan's roving Ambassador had given the Government of Sri Lanka a guarantee that the U.S. would use economic pressure on India to decamp the terrorist bases. USA has not applied any pressure on India with regard to our relations with Sri Lanka. The Government of India has clearly stated that 'it fully respect the unity and territorial integrity of Sri Lanka and does not support any form of terrorism. India would like to see an early political solution to the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka so that all the refugees could return home in safety and with dignity.

(c) After the press report had appeared in the Sri Lankan daily, the US State Department issued a press guidance on the subject, which stated that the story was a complete fabrication and there was no truth to it. The U.S. Government has also informed us that it has never announced any such intention and has never contemplated such a step.

Border Dispute Between Karnataka and Maharashtra

1241. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to use their good offices with the Karnataka and Maharashtra State Governments to explore solution to the long pending Karnataka—Maharashtra border dispute; and

(b) whether the solution will be explored in a timebound manner ?

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

(a) The Government of India are of the view that the dispute can be resolved

only with the willing cooperation of the two state Governments and that towards this end the Central Government would be glad to extend all possible assistance to them. The Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Karnataka have met thrice and discussed the problem. The outcome of their efforts is awaited.

(b) It is difficult to lay down any time-limit in this regard.

Centre's Approval to R. & D Centre of Union Carbide, Bhopal

1242 SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the R & D Centre of the Union Carbide at Bhopal had received approval of his department ;

(b) if so, whether the Centre had provided annual report about the type of research projects it was undertaking ; and

(c) whether any projects with possible application in biological warfare were being conducted therein ?

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) While the approval of Government is not required to establish a research centre, under a scheme of providing encouragement to industry to engage in the industrial research, the Union Carbide Research Centre at Bhopal has been recognised in 1974.

(b) The Centre provides periodical returns on the facilities, staff and activities at the time of renewal of recognition

(c) Under the Recognition Scheme, it is not mandatory for in-house R & D units to disclose all the programmes,

which they have undertaken in the past or they are planning to undertake in future. Their facilities do not seem to have possible application in biological warfare.

Highlighting of small accidents in India Airlines by the Press

1243. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether press has been highlighting even small accidents in Indian Airlines operations and thereby eroding public confidence ;

(b) if so, the number of accidents that occurred during the last two years and number thereof attributed to negligence in supervision and the number out of them which were serious ;

(c) whether the safety measures and supervision correspond to international norms ; and

(d) if not, whether Government would make sure that supervision and checks are really effective so as to make flying safe for passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Reports in the press have been appearing on accidents and incidents to aircraft of Indian Airlines.

(b) In the preceding two years seven notifiable accidents occurred. The investigation into six of these has been completed and none of them has been attributed to negligence in supervision. One out of these accidents was of a somewhat serious nature.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Renaming of Willingdon Crescent as
Indira Gandhi Marg**

1244. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Administration had recommended to his Ministry a proposal to name Willingdon Crescent in New Delhi as 'Indira Gandhi Marg' ;

(b) whether as reported in Hindustan Times dated 21st February, 1985, the Ministry has not favoured the idea and feel that only new roads should be named after national leaders ; and

(c) if so, the guidelines to be followed in this regard ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal received from Delhi Administration is under consideration.

(c) According to the guidelines conveyed to the Delhi Administration in 1975, the names of existing streets roads etc. are not normally to be changed. Only new streets/roads and such old streets roads as are in existence, without specific names, could be considered for being named after eminent personalities, local, national or international, to honour them. Only in special and exceptional circumstances, a deviation from these guidelines can be permitted with the approval of the Government of India.

**Landing of International Flights
at Dabolim, Goa**

1245. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation requesting for arrangements for landing of international flights at Dabolim, Goa ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). Representation from various quarters have been received from time to time for the introduction of Air India flights between Goa and points in Gulf, which are considered but because of the inadequacy of traffic this was not found feasible. Air India, however, on the basis of a market survey conducted recently have indicated their desire to commence a once-weekly flight between Kuwait and Goa which will receive consideration. It has also been decided, in principle, to promote international tourist charters to Goa.

**Insufficient Facilities at Airports due
to Increasing Traffic**

1246 SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the facilities available at many airports in the country are insufficient in view of increasing traffic; and

(b) if so, the steps Government contemplate to improve the facilities at airports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The Department of Civil Aviation provides infrastructural facilities and passenger amenities at domestic airports and the Civil enclaves with reference to the type of aircraft operations and the volume of passenger traffic. The provisioning of adequate facilities at the airports including their modernisation and optimisation is a continuous process and its extent depends upon the availability of funds.

(b) It has been the effort of Government to upgrade and improve the facilities

at all domestic airports. The attached statement lists the improvements effected in regard to passenger facilities during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. Keeping in view the requirements of Indian Airlines, Yayudoot and Air-India and

the availability of funds, adequate provision has been made in the draft Seventh Plan for development of 10 airports for Boeing 737 operation and 11 airports for Airbus operations.

Statement

Works relating to terminal building which have been completed during Sixth Plan period.

1.	Agartala	Extension and modification of terminal building.	Completed
2.	Agra	Extension of terminal building.	Completed
3.	Amritsar	Extension of terminal building.	Completed
4.	Amritsar	Construction of International Arrival Hall.	Completed
5.	Aurangabad	Modification of terminal building.	Completed
6.	Bangalore	Extension of terminal building.	Completed
7.	Baroda	Modification of terminal building;	Completed
8.	Bhavnagar	Expansion and modification of terminal building.	Completed
9.	Chandigarh	Modification of terminal building.	Completed
10.	Cochin	Expansion of terminal building.	Completed
11.	Dabolim	Construction of new terminal building.	Completed
12.	Gauhati	Extension and modification of terminal building.	Completed
13.	Hyderabad	Modification of terminal building.	Completed
14.	Imphal	(a) Construction of Arrival Hall, (b) Modification/extension of terminal building.	Completed
15.	Jamnagar	Extension and modification of terminal building.	Completed
16.	Jorhat	Construction of terminal building.	Completed
17.	Khajuraho	Expansion of terminal building.	Completed
18.	Patna	Extension of Internal Wing.	Completed
19.	Rajkot	Expansion/modification of terminal building.	Completed
20.	Trivandrum	Extension of terminal building.	Completed

*Works relating to terminal building
which are in progress.*

1. Expansion and modification of terminal building at Bhubaneswar.
2. Construction of new Terminal Complex at Jammu.
3. Extension of terminal building at Dibrugarh (Mohanbari).
4. Extension of terminal building at Dabolim (Goa).
5. Construction of new International Terminal Building at Trivandrum
6. Construction of new Terminal Building at Leh.
7. Extension and modification of terminal building at Lucknow.
8. Extension and modification of terminal building at Madras.
9. Extension/modification of terminal building at Patna.
10. New Terminal Building at Ranchi.
11. Extension and modification of terminal building at Srinagar.
12. Extension and modification of terminal building at Varanasi.
13. Construction of new terminal building at Visakhapatnam.

[Translation]

Appointment of Ambassadors and High Commissioners

1247. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ambassadors and High Commissioners have been appointed in all those countries with which we have diplomatic relations and where we have Embassies; and

(b) if not, the names of the countries where such posts are lying vacant and when these appointments will be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). Heads of Mission have yet to be appointed to our Missions in Beirut, Bogota, Lilongwe and London. These appointments are under consideration.

[English]

Aircrafts Damaged by Monkeys in Delhi Workshops

1248. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the of Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that aircrafts of the Indian Airlines sheded for repairs in Delhi workshops were damaged by monkeys; and

(b) if so, he extent of damage caused and the steps being taken by the Ministry to check such monkey menace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). There have been a few incidents where damage was caused by monkeys to the upholstery and seat cushions of Indian 'Airlines' aircraft, while these were in the hangar for major checks. International Airports Authority of India, who were apprised of the matter, are making arrangements for catching the monkeys. Simultaneously efforts are being made to educate people not to throw eatables and garbage in the open as these attract monkeys.

Policy Regarding Computers and Electronics

1249 SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of policy regarding Electronics and Computers for coming years;

(b) the position of the indigenous sources thereof; and

(c) in case of allowing foreign collaboration in this field, steps taken to protect the interests of the indigenous industry?

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) The policy of the Government regarding computers is aimed at:

- (i) Enabling manufacture in the country, of computers based on the latest technology, at prices comparable with international levels and progressive increase in indigenisation, consistent with economic viability.
- (ii) Simplifying existing procedures to enable users to obtain computers of their requirements either from indigenous sources or from overseas sources mainly regulated through fiscal measures.
- (iii) Promoting appropriate applications of computers which are of development catalysing nature with due regard for long term benefit of computerisation to the country as a whole.
- (iv) A Statement on Integrated Policy Measures for Electronics was also announced in Parliament on 21st March, 1985.

(b) The computer policy announced in November, 1984 has removed capacity constraint on indigenous production so as to make the unit more viable. Liberal import of design and drawings has been provided for to up-grade the indigenous technology.

(c) All technical aspects relating to foreign collaboration are scrutinized by the Inter-Ministerial Standing Committee (IMSC). While examining each case due consideration is given to the indigenous expertise available keeping in view the overall objective of the computer policy announced on 19.11.1984.

Atrocities on SC/STs

1250. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are on the increase;

(b) if so, the comparative statement showing State and Union Territory-wise break-up of atrocities committed on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983, separately; and

(c) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The number of cases of crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the years 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT.	No. of cases of crimes against											
		Scheduled Castes						Scheduled Tribes					
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1983	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	92	152	206	213	181	13	14	29	31	31	31	
2.	Assam	03	—	—	—	01	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
3.	Bihar	2152	1890	1983	2073	1809	200	196	174	85	116	116	
4.	Gujarat	475	498	654	455	476	87	130	05	101	94	94	
5.	Himachal Pradesh	83	68	69	73	47	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
6.	Haryana	80	78	74	144	113	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	114	120	124	45	23	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	
8.	Karnataka	500	377	397	363	194	54	Nil	05	04	04	04	
9.	Kerala	887	478	260	145	149	33	04	09	10	18	18	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3866	3877	4033	4749	5292	1373	1429	302	3110	3119	3119	
11.	Maharashtra	503	518	695	680	704	169	146	231	222	240	240	
12.	Orissa	43	80	80	150	147	16	14	11	43	53	53	
13.	Punjab	171	79	51	73	36	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	
14.	Rajasthan	760	1180	1562	1731	1604	205	318	384	472	439	439	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	Tamil Nadu	115	140	199	153	299	Nil	Nil	Nil	02	Nil
16.	Tripura	—	—	18	03	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Uttar Pradesh	4102	4279	3865	3977	3851	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	West Bengal	02	33	23	17	17	02	12	25	19	20
UNION TERRITORIES											
19.	Delhi	03	03	06	01	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Goa, Daman and Diu	03	—	01	02	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.	Pondicherry	19	16	08	07	03	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total :		13973	13866	14308	15054	14948	2152	2263	1267	4098	4184

Note : 1. N.A.—Not available.

2. Information in respect of other States/Union Territories.

**Death of a British National in Corbett
Park, Nainital**

1251. SHRI MOHAMMAD MAH-
FOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME
MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a British national Mr.
David Hunt was recently mauled to death
by a tiger at the Corbett national park,
Nainital;

(b) if so, whether Government have
made any inquiry into the matter;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) whether Government have made
any review of the existing arrangements
for the safety of the visitors to the National
Parks?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Mr. David Hunt violated the re-
gulations of the Park by going far into
the forest on foot on his own. The
actual circumstances leading to his death
are under investigation. The preliminary
inquiry reveals that he was killed by a
tigress which has no previous record of
man killing.

(d) The regulations of the Corbett
National Park clearly lay down that
visitors should not move into the forest
on foot. The State Government have
been advised to enforce this regulation
strictly and to ensure full safety of the
visitors. Similar regulations exist in
other national parks.

**“Pollution in Metropolitan cities
due to loud Horns used
by vehicles”**

1252. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware
of the problem of sound pollution in
Metropolitan cities due to loud horn used
by some vehicles;

(b) if so, the directives given to
different State Governments to restrict
or prohibit the plying of the vehicles
using such loud born; and

(c) the guidelines issued by Govern-
ment to reduce pollution due to loud
sound?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FOREST (SHRI BIR SEN): (a) Yes,
Madam.

(b) and (c). The motor vehicles acts
of different States have suitable provisions
for prohibiting horns which produce
loud noise/sound and compulsory use of
silencer for reducing the noise level.
Municipalities and police authorities are
limiting the time of use of loud speakers
and prohibiting heavy vehicular traffic in
some localities and banning very loud
horns on Vehicles. Avenue-tree-plantation
being planted on road sides also act as
barrier and reduces noise levels.

**Central assistance for pre-matric
stipend to S.C. and S.T.
students**

1253. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have
been sharing some expenditure with
State Governments in paying the pre-
matric stipend to the Scheduled Caste
and Scheduled Tribe students of those
States;

(b) whether any request has been
made by Government of Orissa to
provide Central assistance to that State
for awarding pre-matric stipend to the
S.C. & S.T. students; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Central
Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir. The schemes for grant of pre-matric scholarship to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students are formulated and operated by State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and not by the Central Government. The Central Government, therefore, is not sharing any expenditure with the State Governments in paying the pre-matric stipend to SC and ST students of those States. The Central Government is, however, sharing 50% of the expenditure for awarding pre-matric scholarships to the children of only those who are engaged in unclean occupations, viz., scavenging of dry latrines, tanning, flaying, irrespective of their casts under a centrally sponsored scheme.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Orissa had requested the Central Government in May 1982 to share the burden of expenditure incurred in paying pre-matric stipend to SC/ST students with the State Government on 50 : 50 basis. But, the Central Government had expressed its inability to accede to the request of the State Government. The State Government has reportedly taken up the matter with the Planning Commission.

Cultural ties with U.S.A.

1254. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made by Government to establish cultural ties with U.S.A. ; and

(b) if so, the details of the ties proposed to be established to have better understanding with USA ?

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

(b) A festival of the American Performing Arts was organised in India in 1984 and a Festival of Indian Visual

& Performing Arts is being organised in the U.S.A. in 1985-86.

Preservation of Wildlife and Environment

1255. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a workshop to educate army personnel on the importance of wild life preservation in Rajasthan ;

(b) the measures taken to promote preservation of wild life and environment ;

(c) whether there is a proposal have such a workshop for other people working in different sectors to preserve wild life in their areas also ; and

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

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

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). Several steps are being taken for creating general awareness to enlist public support for wildlife conservation. The mass media, films, audio-visuals, publications and other publicity material are being used for this purpose. Special programmes are arranged on the All-India Radio and the Doordarshan. Visitor information and education centres are being established in selected wildlife reserves and zoos. Leading non-governmental organisations like the World Wildlife Fund—India and the Bombay Natural History Society have been organising nature camps and other educational programmes for children and the youth. During the Wildlife Week, held in October every year, special attention is focussed on these efforts all over the country.

Statement

1 Some of the main initiatives taken in recent years for promoting wildlife conservation are given below :

- (i) A Central legislation called the *Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972*, has been enacted to promote a legal basis for wildlife conservation on a country-wide basis. The *Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980*, checks indiscriminate diversion of forest lands which is the main habitat of wildlife in the country.
- (ii) *The Indian Board for Wild Life*, the highest advisory body in this field in the country, has acquired stature and influence after the Prime Minister took over as its Chairperson since 1980.
- (iii) From 19 National Parks and 205 Sanctuaries in 1980, the *network of protected areas* in the country has been expanded to include now 53 National Parks and 247 Sanctuaries covering about 3% of the total land area and about 12% of the forest area of the country.
- (iv) *Special Projects like Project Tiger and Crocodile Project* have been launched to save endangered species. Project Tiger is one of the well known conservation successes of modern times.
- (v) *Trade and commerce and export and import of wild animals, birds, plants and their derivatives are strictly controlled.*
- (vi) *Centrally-sponsored schemes have been launched to aid the development of national parks and sanctuaries (including tiger reserves) and zoos and to promote conservation awareness and education.*

(vii) A national level institute called the *Wildlife Institute of India* has been established for promoting wildlife training, education and research.

(viii) The *Wildlife Week* is observed every year in the first week of October for creating general awareness and eliciting public support for conservation.

(ix) India is a signatory to *five international conventions* — the *Conventions on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)*, *Wetlands*, *Whaling*, *Migratory species*, and with the *USSR on Migratory Birds*.

(x) *A National Wildlife Action Plan* has been adopted recently, which provides the framework, of strategy, programmes and projects for wildlife conservation in the future. Its main components are :

- establishment of a representative network of protected areas ;
- management of protected areas and habitat restoration ;
- wildlife protection in multiple use areas ;
- rehabilitation of endangered and threatened species ;
- captive breeding programmes ;
- wildlife education and interpretation ;
- research and monitoring ;
- domestic legislation and international conventions ;
- national conservation strategy: and

— collaboration with voluntary bodies/non-governmental organisations.

Implementation of the Action Plan has been taken up and several steps have been initiated already. The nodal agency is the Central Directorate of Wildlife Preservation and the Wildlife Institute of India with the active help of the State/Union Territory Governments and the cooperation of voluntary bodies and other national and international agencies.

The Action Plan has been made the central theme of the wildlife conservation programmes for the *Seventh Five Year Plan* (1985-90).

2. The Department of Environment has taken several measures for environmental conservation and protection. Environmental Research Committee and Man and Biosphere Committee in the Department of Environment have commissioned research programmes in priority areas for promoting environmental protection and maintaining ecological balance. Several programmes are focussed on pollution monitoring and control. Central Board for prevention and Control of Water Pollution and state Boards for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution have been set up. These Boards are acting as regulatory agencies for controlling pollution from industrial effluents and emissions. A particular mention may be made of the recently constituted Central Ganga Authority. A network of biosphere reserves has been planned for conserving biological diversity in representative bio-geographic regions of the country. Eco-Development programmes are being taken up in critically degraded or fragile ecosystems for demonstrating restorative protective methodologies. Programmes of environmental education, training and awareness have been launched to promote environmental consciousness among various sections of society. Advanced centres of studies in disciplines relevant to environmental management have been planned. A particular mention may be made of the proposed Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development. Programmes for environmental management are being intensified in the Seventh Plan.

Estimates of Loss of Forests due to use of Firewood

1256. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any estimate has been made as to the loss of forest as a result of the use of firewood in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any effort is being made to popularise other forms of fuel; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI BIR SEN) : (a) and (b). No accurate estimate of the exact of loss is available.

(a) and (d). The Government has laid great stress on promotion of biogas plants in the country. A National Project for Biogas Development was launched as a Central Sector Scheme in 1981-82. The target for 1,50,000 plants has been set up for 1984-85 against which 1,17,820 plants have been set up upto February, 1985. In case of community biogas plants the full capital cost and cost of operation for one year given. In case of institutional biogas plants subsidies ranging from 33½% to 75% is given.

Changes in Service Rules of Officers of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Cadres

1257. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to bring about change in the service rules of the officers belonging to IAS and IPS cadres; and

(b) if so, what are the changes proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :
(a) and (b). Service rules applicable to the officers of the All India Services, which include the IAS and IPS, are reviewed on a continuous basis and

changes are effected in the rules as and when necessary, in consultation with the State Governments. Details of important amendments to the rules which are presently under consideration in consultation with the State Governments are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

*S. No. Particulars of the rule proposed**Subject matter of the proposed amendments, in brief*

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 1. | Rule 20 C of All India Services (Leave) Rules 1955 | To allow encashment of leave in case of voluntary retirement on the same scale as applicable to officers of the Central Services. |
| 2. | Regulation 9 of All India Services (Study Leave) Regulations, 1960 | To regulate the manner in which cases of non-completion of study for which study leave was sanctioned should be decided. |
| 3. | Rule 12 of the All India Services (Provident Fund) Rules, 1955 | To liberalise the eligibility conditions for withdrawal for house building purpose. |
| 4. | Rule 13 of the All India Services (Provident Fund) Rules, 1955 | |
| 5. | Rules 11, 13, 14 and 27 of the All India Services (Provident Fund) Rules, 1955 | To regulate cases of over-withdrawal wrongful use of advances or withdrawals from Provident Fund. |
| 6. | Rule 13 of the All India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1968 | To regulate the participation of officers in organisation connected with sports activities |
| 7. | Rules, 19 A of the All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958 | To liberalise the provisions relating to payment of interest on delayed payment of gratuity/Death-cum-Retirement gratuity. |
| 8. | Rule 9 C and Schedule III C of the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 | To include the post of Director in the Central Secretariat in Schedule III-C of Indian Administrative (Pay) Rules, 1954 simultaneously deleting Rule 9 C <i>ibid</i> . |
| 9. | Schedule II to the Indian Administrative Service (Probationers Final Examination) Regulations, 1955 | To provide for the languages to be taught to probat oners borne on the Sikkim Cadre. |
| 10. | Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Probationers Final Examination) Regulations, 1955. | |
| 11. | Rule 6 of the Indian Police Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954. | To regulate the deputation of officers to the Central Government or another State in the same manner as in the case of Indian Administrative Service officers under Rule 6 of the Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954. |

**Transfer of technology of USA
to India**

1258. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made to transfer some technology of U.S.A. to India ;

(b) if so, which are these areas and terms and conditions thereof ; and

(c) whether in energy equipments also we are bringing in their technology ?

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) About 200 collaborations have been approved during the years 1983 and 1984 in the area of industrial machinery electrical and electronics, chemicals and mechanical engineering industry etc. The terms and conditions pertaining to the payment vary from case to case ; some of them will include financial participation, some lumpsum payments ; some royalty arrangements or combinations thereof. The duration of the agreement, generally agreed to, is 8 years. In addition there are standard conditions applicable to all collaborations covering issues such as : Royalty payments, standard instalments for lumpsum payments, import of Equipments and materials related to the project, applicable law and use of brand names.

(c) Yes, Sir.

In the area of energy equipments as well technology has also been imported from USA.

Unemployment under each Plan

1259. SHRI O.D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of educated and uneducated unemployed persons as well as under-employed persons during each Five Year Plan period ;

(b) the number of persons provided employment, category-wise, during each Five Year Plan ;

(c) the number of the persons that will remain jobless by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan in each State ; and

(d) the details of the concrete steps being taken the Seventh Five Year Plan to provide employment to these people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). The attached Statement-I shows the estimates of unemployment, net additions to the labour force, "employment potential" and actual employment generation presented in successive Plan documents upto the Fourth Plan Draft outline as given in table-I chapter-II of the Report of the Committee of Experts on Unemployment Estimates set up by the Planning Commission in 1968. The report of the Committee is available in the Parliament Library. As regards the First Plan (1951-56), the Committee noted that at the time of formulation of the First Plan, there were hardly any statistical data on employment and unemployment, except the Employment Exchange statistics limited to a few towns and major cities. No estimates of unemployment in the economy as a whole were therefore attempted in the First Five Year Plan but the likely impact of the Plan on the employment situation was estimated separately for some sectors. The Committee also recommended that the earlier practice of presenting estimates of growth in the labour force, of additional employment generated by the Plans and of unemployment at the end of the Plan period, presented in one dimensional magnitudes, be given up. In the light of the improvements suggested by the Committee, the National Sample Survey Organisation developed and standardised the relevant concepts and definitions and adopted them in its

quinquennial surveys of employment and unemployment from 1972-73 (27th Round).

A table giving the Daily Status Unemployment rates by States based on the NSS 32nd round (1977-78) has been presented in the Sixth Plan Document (page 216).

Figures of the number of job-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges and placements effected by the Employment Exchanges are given in statements-II, III and IV [Placed in Library see No. (LT-693/85)]. laid on the table of the House. It may be stated that all job-seekers registered with the employment exchanges are not necessarily unemployed. Likewise, all unemployed do not register with the employment exchanges.

(c) Assuming the same rates of un-

employment as observed in the 32nd round of NSSO survey of 1977-78, the estimate of unemployment in March 1980, according to Usual Status for the age group 5+ was 12.02 million. The net addition to the labour force during 1980-85 was placed at 34.24 million in the Sixth Plan Document. The expected increase in employment in the Plan period has been estimated at 32.44 million standard persons years. The actual number of beneficiaries is expected to be more since not every member of the labour force may be a full time worker during the entire year.

(d) The Seventh Five Year Plan is under formulation. The approach to the issue of employment in the Seventh Plan has been indicated in the Document "The Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90" which has been placed on the Table of the House on July 30, 1984.

Statement-I

Estimates of Unemployment, Net Additions to the Labour Force, "Employment Potential" and Actual Employment Generation presented in Successive Plan Documents

(Figures in Millions)

	Second Plan (1956-61)	Third Plan (1961-66)	Fourth Plan Draft Outline (1966-71)
Unemployment at the start of each Plan	5.3	9.0 (7.0)	9.0 — 0
Net additions to the labour force during the Plan period	10.0 (11.7)	17.0	23.0
Employment potential of the Plan			
(a) Total	10.0	14.0	18.5 — 19.0
(b) Non Agricultural	8.0	10.5	14.0
(c) Agricultural	2.0	3.5	4.5 — 5.0
Employment generated by the Plan			
(a) Total	8.0 (10.0)	14.0	...
(b) Non-agricultural	6.5	10.5	...
(c) Agricultural	1.5	4.0	...

Source : Govt. of India, Planning Commission, Report of the Committee of Experts on Unemployment Estimates, 1970, Table 1, Chapter II.

(Note : Figures in parentheses show the revised estimates).

“Pollution by Steel/Cement Plants in the Country”

1260. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the major steel/cement plants of our country have now been surrounded by habitation;

(b) whether these industrial units are not fully equipped to control pollution caused by smoke/gas and effluents; and

(c) whether a thorough survey of these units will be made and steps taken to check the present pollution ?

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

(b) All the major steel plants are equipped with pollution control facilities. Majority of cement plants have pollution control systems which are functioning satisfactorily. Some of them need improvement in their performance.

(c) A survey has been made on the effluents of steel plants and the concerned authorities have been directed for necessary action. An inventory on pollution control status in cement plants has also been made. Standards have been prescribed for control of emissions from the steel and cement plants.

Outlay for Minimum Needs Programme for West Bengal

1261. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal is lagging behind in achieving the objectives of the Minimum Needs Programme included in the States Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so :—

(i) the sectors/objectives in which West Bengal is lagging behind;

(ii) what was the target for achieving these objectives by 1984-85;

(iii) to what extent this objective has been achieved so far, and

(iv) what was the total outlay approved by the Planning Commission for [such Programmes in West Bengal for the period 1980-85 and to what extent this outlay was utilised by the Government of West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Attached statements I and II show respectively the financial and the physical targets and achievements under the different components of the Minimum Needs Programme in West Bengal during the Sixth Plan (1980—85).

Statement-I*Minimum Needs Programme**Sixth Plan (1980—85)—West Bengal
(Outlay/Expenditure)*

(Rs. lakhs)

Name of the Programme	Sixth Plan 1980—85 Agreed Outlay	Sixth Plan 1980—85 likely expenditure
1	2	3
Rural Electrification	1388	1127
Rural Roads	3750	2900
Elementary Education	12750	8184
Adult Education		467
Rural Health	2588	1984
Rural Water Supply	4800	3002
Rural House-sites-cum construction schemes	1200	775
Environmental improvement of slums	2700	1895
Nutrition	2500	2205
Total	31670	22539

Statement-II*Minimum Needs Programme**Sixth Plan (1980—85)—Targets Likely Achievements—West Bengal*

Programme	Unit	Sixth Plan (1980—85)	
		Target	Likely Achievement
1	2	3	4
<i>Rural Roads</i>			
Villages with			
(i) population 1500 and above	Nos.	3753	3723
(ii) population 1000-1500	„	2056	1969

1	2	3	4
<i>Rural Health</i>			
Sub-Centres	Nos.	3000	4316
Primary Health Centres	„	30	22
Subsidiary Health Centres	„	150	70
Community Health Centres	„	45	16
<i>Elementary Education</i>			
Classes (I-VIII)			
Boys	000's	5663	5973
Girls	„	4317	4352
Total	„	9980	10325
<i>Adult Education</i>	Lakh persons	Not fixed	18.73 (Approximately)
<i>House-sites-cum-House Construction</i>			
(a) House-sites allotted	Number	60,000	37,752
(b) Construction Assistance	„	85,000	54,886
<i>Environmental Improvement of Slums</i>			
Slum dwellers benefited	Number	18,00,000	6,39,000
<i>Nutrition</i>			
SNP	Lakhs	Not fixed	6.5
MDM	Lakhs	Not fixed	35
<i>Rural Water Supply</i>			
No. of problems villages covered	Nos.	10687	11758 (Upto Dec. 1984)
<i>Rural Electrification</i>			
Villages Electrified	No.	3060	2521
Pumpsets energised	„	6800	1187

Plan for Bringing Waste Land under Cultivation, Setting up of Bio-Gas Plants and Introduction of Improved Chulhas

1252. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Deptt. of Non-Conventional Energy Sources had prepared a plan for bringing under cultivation 1.5 million hectares of waste land for fast growing fuelwood varieties ; if so, the broad outlines thereof ;

(b) whether the Deptt. had also prepared a programme for setting up bio-gas plants, introduction of improved chulhas and tapping of the solar and hydel resources, if so, the broad outlines of this programme ;

(c) the estimated capital outlay involved in the above plan programme ; and

(d) how the expenditure will be met in view of the drastic reduction made in the outlay by the Planning Commission ?

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) to (c). Yes, Sir. A draft Seventh Five Year Plan has been prepared. The Plan *inter-alia* has proposed energy plantation on 1.5 million hectares of sub-standard soil or waste land where no agricultural farming is done at present. The programme is proposed to be implemented through State Government, Public Corporations and similar agencies. Suitable sites for the energy plantations will be identified by the State Governments and other competent agencies. An outlay of Rs. 1200 crores has been proposed for the entire Energy Plantation and allied programme for the Seventh Plan period. The draft Plan document has also proposed setting up 15 lakh family size Biogas Plants and 1200 community/institutional Biogas Plants. It further envisages construction/installation of 50

lakh Improved Chulhas. Central support of Rs. 641 crores for the Biogas Programme and Rs. 85 crores for the Improved Chulhas programme has been proposed. The Solar Thermal Energy Programme includes extension and demonstration of various solar thermal systems such as solar water heaters, timber kilns dryers, desalination systems, pilot scale solar power plants, solar cookers and promotion of "passive architecture." The Solar Photovoltaic Programme aims at expanding production facilities, construction of pilot plants, electrification of remote and isolated villages and provision of solar powered water pumps. An outlay of Rs. 1004 crores has been proposed for the entire Solar Energy Programme. Under the Micro Hydel Programme, the proposal is to be set up small hydro power plants with a total generating capacity of 200 MW of electricity at an estimated cost of Rs. 506 crores.

(d) The proposals of the Department have not been finalised by the Planning Commission as yet. The question, therefore, of reduction in the Plan outlay by the Planning Commission does not arise at this stage.

[*Translation*]

Persons Arrested under Official Secrets Acts

1264. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons arrested since 1st January, 1985 under the provisions of official Secrets Act ; and

(b) the steps taken to formulate a fool proof system for the maintenance and custody of official classified documents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Government has initiated a series of measures to ensure the security and secrecy of classified documents in the various Ministries and Departments. The matter has been gone into at the highest levels and a Committee has been constituted to streamline security procedures, in particular, to go into the treatment and handling of all classified information.

**Hindi Advisory Committee Meetings
During 1984**

1265. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of meetings of Hindi Advisory Committee of his Ministry held during 1984 ;

(b) the proposals accepted at these meetings ; and

(c) the details in regard to the implementation of these proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) Two meetings of the Hindi Salahkar Samiti of the Ministry were held during 1984 on 14th March and 31st August, 1984.

(b) and (c). A statement incorporating in brief the main proposals accepted at the two meetings and action in regard to the implementation thereof is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-694/85].

[*English*]

Annual Plan from Orissa for 1985-86

1266. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government has sent its proposal for outlays for the annual plan 1985-86 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether its proposed outlay has been accepted ; and

(d) amount of resources which the State Government has indicated to raise for its annual plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (d). The outlays proposed by the Government of Orissa for their Annual Plan 1985-86 are given in the statement enclosed. The Plan size including the State's contribution to it is yet to be finalised.

Statement

	Annual Plan (1985-86)
I. Agriculture and allied services	
Research and Education	155
Crop Husbandry	1210
Dry land/Rainfed farming	70
Soil and Water Conservation	250
Animal Husbandry	375
Dairy Development	25
Fisheries	300
Forests	969
Investment in Agricultural Fin. Institutions	100
Marketing	30
Storage and Warehousing	15
TOTAL—(I)	3499

II. Rural Development		
Integrated Rural Development Programme (IPDP)	...	2085
National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	...	1200
Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	...	293
Desert Development Programme (DDP)		
Other Programmes (to be specified)	...	1000**
Community Development and Panchayats	...	130
Land Reforms	...	855
<i>Special Programmes for Area Dev. (State Programmes)</i>		
(i) Development of Backward Areas		
(ii) Others (to be specified)		
	TOTAL—(II)	<u>5563</u>
III. Cooperation	...	1055
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control		
(a) Irrigation		
(i) Water Development (Survey, Investigation and Research)	...	232
(ii) Multi-purpose River Valley (Projects Irrigation Portion only)	...	2946
(iii) Major & Medium Irrigation Projects	...	8022
<i>Sub-Total (i+ii+iii)</i>	...	11200
(b) Minor Irrigation	...	3209
(c) Command Area Dev.	...	300
(d) Flood Control Projects (including Anti-Sea Erosion)	...	700
	TOTAL—(IV)	<u>15409</u>
V. Power		
(i) Power Development (Survey, Investigation & Research)	...	50
(ii) Multi-purpose River Valley Projects (Power Portion only)	...	5330
(ii) Power Projects (Generation)	...	1100
(iv) Transmission and Distribution	...	3900
(v) General (including Rural Electrification)	...	2000
(vi) New Sources of Energy Including Bio-gas and Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	...	2761
	TOTAL—(V)	<u>15141</u>

VI. Industry and Minerals

Villages and Small Industries	...	950
Medium and Large Industries	...	2310
Mining	...	530
TOTAL—(VI)	...	<u>3790</u>

VII. Transport

Minor Parts & Light Houses	...	1500
Shipping	...	—
Civil Aviation	...	33
Roads and Bridges	...	3437
Road Transport	...	687
Inland Water Transport	...	50
Tourism	...	150
Others (to be specified)	...	—
TOTAL—(VII)	...	<u>5857</u>

VIII. Scientific Services & Research.

S & T Programmes	...	125
Environmental Programme (excluding Water Pollution Control)	...	51
Water Pollution Control	...	24
TOTAL —(VIII)	...	<u>200</u>

IX. Social and Community Services*Education*

General Education	...	5173
Art and Culture	...	120
Technical Education	...	320
Sports & Youth Services	...	150
<i>Sub-Total (Education)</i>	...	<u>5763</u>
Medical (Excluding ESI)	...	2316
Employees State Insurance Scheme	...	10
Public Health & Sanitation	...	92
<i>Sub-Total (Health)</i>	...	<u>2418</u>
Sewerage and Water Supply	...	2125

Housing (excluding Police Housing)	...	745
Police Housing	...	150
Urban Development (excluding State Capital Projects)	...	460
State Capital Projects	...	350
Information and Publicity	...	150
Labour and Labour Welfare	...	240
Special Employment Schemes (State Programmes)	...	—
Welfare of SC, ST and Others Backward Classes	...	500
Social Welfare	...	66
Nutrition	...	442
Other Social & Community Services (to be specified)	...	—
	TOTAL—(IX)	13409
X. Economic Services		
Secretariate Economic Services	...	34
Economic Advice and Statistics	...	45
Weights and Measures	...	10
Other General Economic Services (to be specified)	...	—
	TOTAL—(X)	89
XI. General Services		
Stationery and Printing	...	175
Public Works	...	360
Civil Supplies*	...	515
Others (to be specified)	...	—
	TOTAL—(XI)	1050
Grand Total	...	65062

*Including Public distribution system, Civil Supplies Corporation.

**For Economic rehabilitation of rural poor and small and marginal farmers.

[*Translation*]

Proposal to connect Faizabad with Vayudoot Service

1267. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the purpose behind introducing Vayudoot service in the country; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to connect Faizabad with Vayudoot service to attract tourists to Ayodhya a place of pilgrimage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) Vayudoot services have been introduced in the country to connect remote and inaccessible areas of the North-Eastern Region and to provide air connections to such stations outside North-East as are important from the point of view of trade, commerce and tourism and are not served by Indian Airlines.

(b) Such a proposal is not presently under consideration of Government.

[*English*]

Observance of National Youth Year

1268. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programmes have been chalked out Union Government to observe 1985 as "International Year of Youth" in the country and specially in the Eastern region of the country;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Youth Organisations were consulted in the matter;

(d) if so, their names; and

(e) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (e). 1985 has been designated by the United Nations General Assembly as International Youth Year (IYY) with the theme "Participation, Development and Peace". As an active Member State of the UN, Government of India have decided to observe the year in a befitting and appropriate manner. The year is being celebrated in India as the Year of the Youth.

Government have set up a Working Group on International Youth Year *inter-alia* to draw up a programme for IYY. The Working Group included representatives of voluntary organisations working in the field of youth activities; namely, Climbers and Explorer's Club, New Delhi, R.K. Mission Ashram, Narendrapur, Bharatiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh, New Delhi and Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.

Special programmes for observance of the International Youth Year in the country including the Eastern Region have been drawn up. These include *inter-alia* :—

- (i) Observance of the birthday of Swami Vivekananda (12th January) as the National Youth Day.
- (ii) Observance of January 12 to January 19 as National Youth Week.
- (iii) Holding of National and International Seminars.
- (iv) Organisation of National Integration Camps.
- (v) Organisation of Exhibitions.
- (vi) Holding of National Sports Festival.
- (vii) Holding of National Theatre Festival
- (viii) Organisation of National Youth Festival.

- (ix) Setting up of more Youth Hostels.
- (x) Holding of International Youth Cultural Festival.
- (xi) Issue of commemorative coins and stamps.
- (xii) Organisation of special programmes by the National Service Scheme Units and the Nehru Yuvak Kendras.
- (xiii) Institution of National Youth Awards.

Arms Talks Between USA and USSR in Geneva

1269. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether arms talks between USA and USSR scheduled to be held in Geneva on March 12, 1985, have taken place and whether we have received authentic reports about the proceedings thereof;

(b) if so, the details of the subjects discussed and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the prospects of arriving at an agreed settlement about nuclear disarmament involving all the nuclear powers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) to (c). The USA and USSR commenced arms negotiations in Geneva on March 12, as scheduled. According to the joint statement issued by the U.S. Secretary of State and the Soviet Foreign Minister on 8th January, 1985, the subject of these 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".

By mutual agreement the two negotiating parties have agreed to keep the pro-

ceedings of their talks confidential. The other three nuclear weapon powers—the United Kingdom, France and China—are not parties to these talks.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters

1270. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of grant of pension to Freedom Fighters have been received by Government during the last three years from Karnataka and Bidar respectively;

(b) how many of these have been settled and pension orders released year-wise so far; and

(c) what problems are being encountered in disposing of unsettled cases ?

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

(a) 5489 applications have been received from Karnataka (including Bidar district) till 28th February, 1985 under the liberalised Pension Scheme affective from 1st August, 1980.

(b) The number of cases in which pension to Freedom Fighters of Karnataka State (including Bidar district) was sanctioned and rejected are as follows :

Year	No. of pensions	
	Sanctioned	Rejected
1982	434	620
1983	344	440
1984	301	1954

(c) Most of the cases are pending because of Non-receipt of reports from the State Government.

Setting up of One Star Hotels by I.T.D.C.

1271. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Tourism Development Corporation has revived the idea of a boat hotel and ply the Ganga yatra boat between Varanasi and Allahabad, with a view to promote holiday tourism;

(a) whether this project has been worked out in detail;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the capital outlay involved therein;

(d) how long will it take to start this;

(e) whether the ITDC will also consider the need for setting up of one-star hotels at places like Chilka lake in Orissa, Hardwar, Rishikesh, Mathura and other places of pilgrim Centres; and

(f) if so, the broad details of their plan and when it will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (d). ITDC has a proposal for a River Cruise on the Ganga in a floating hotel. The proposal is at a very preliminary stage, and the details have not been worked out.

(e) For the present ITDC has no such proposal.

(f) Does not arise.

Broad-Banding for Electronics Growth

1272. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a series of measures, including "broad-banding" of production licences, are under examination of Government to encourage the growth of electronics in the country;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the role to be assigned to both the private and public sectors in boosting electronics and the particular lines/fields to be assigned to each sector ?

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) to (c). Details are covered in the "Integrated Policy Measures on Electronics" announced by the Minister of State for Electronics in Parliament on 21st March, 1985.

Spurt in activities of Mizo Rebels

1273. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has lately been a spurt in the activities of the Mizo rebels ;

(b) whether the Mizo insurgents raided a magazine of the Border Road Task Force, located inside the camp of the 5th Battalion of Manipur Rifles at Uchathel, Imphal district on the 10th March, 1985 and decamped with a large quantity of detonators, fuse wires and gelatine ;

(c) whether any clue has been found to this daring and biggest loot of explosives by insurgents in Manipur ; and

(d) what effective steps are being taken to meet this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) On the morning of March 9, 1985, the Border Roads Task Force authorities detected that 10,000 detonators 25 Kgs. of gelatine and 250 metres of fuse wire were missing from their

explosives dump located inside the precincts of the 5th Mahipur Rifles Camp at Uchathal, Jiribam (Imphal district) and reported the theft to the Police. Enquiries made so far have not established involvement of the Mizo National Front.

(d) A court of enquiry has been ordered by Border Roads Organisation.

Executive Powers of the Chairman of three Airlines

1274. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the common chairman of the three airlines (Air India, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot) does not have any executive powers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Boards of Air-India and Indian Airlines have since been reconstituted; if so, their composition; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and when will this be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT):
(a) and (b) The common Part-time Chairman of the three airlines has various functions to perform. He presides over the meetings of the Board of Directors and is expected to provide general guidance to the Chief Executives of the Airlines.

(c) The Board of Directors of Air-India and Indian Airlines have been reconstituted for a period of two years with effect from 23.7.1984. The composition of the two Boards is given in the attached statement.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Composition of Board of Directors of Air India and Indian Airlines

AIR INDIA		INDIAN AIRLINES	
1. Part-time Chairman Air India	Chairman	1. Part-time Chairman; Indian Airlines	Chairman
2. Chief of the Air Staff	Director	2. Chief of the Air Staff	Director
3. Secretary, Civil Aviation	„	3. Secretary, Civil Aviation	„
4. Foreign Secretary	„	4. Secretary, (Expenditure) Ministry of Finance	„
5. Secretary (Expenditure) Ministry of Finance	„	5. Representative of Department of Economic Affairs	„
6. Additional Secretary, (Banking) Ministry of Finance	„	6. Director General (Tourism)	„
7. Director General (Tourism)	„	7. Managing Director, Air India	„

AIR INDIA		INDIAN AIRLINES		
8.	Managing Director Air India	Director	8. Managing Director, Indian Airlines	Director
9.	Chairman, International Airports Authority of India	"	9. Chairman, International Airports Authority of India	"
10.	Part-time Chairman Indian Airlines	"	10. Part-time Chairman, Air India	"
11.	Managing Director, Indian Airlines	"	11. Mrs. Kishwar Shabbir Khan	Non- Official Director
12.	SHRI J.R.D. Tata	Non- Official Director		
13.	Shri Zain G. Rangoonwala	"		

Disturbance in Southern Sea Waters

1275. SHRI N DENNIS : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state .

(a) the steps taken by Government to intensify the activities of the Coast Guards in view of the prevailing disturbed circumstances in our Southern sea waters ; and

(b) if so, the details thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). With a view to providing full protection to our fishermen inside India's own maritime zone, Government have strengthened its Coast Guard and Naval presence in the Palk Strait and organised regular patrolling in the area. From last month, additional air surveillance has also been introduced.

Statement of Sri Lankan Prime Minister
against Political Solution of the
Ethnic Problems

1276. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of Sri Lankan Prime Minister made in an interview with the State-run television broadcast on February 22-23, 1985 night to the effect that the call for a political solution to the Tamil ethnic problems is very unfair and not practicable in the given situation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Government have seen reports appearing in a section of the press. about Sri Lankan Prime Minister's interview to the Singapore Television on 22nd February.

(b) Government of India continues to believe that the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka can only be solved through a peaceful negotiated settlement acceptable to all concerned.

Padayatra Undertaken by ISCON

1277. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that ISCON has undertaken a Padayatra of 4000 Kms. covering ten States right from Dwarka in Gujarat to Mayapur in West Bengal since 2nd September, 1984;

(b) what this international organisation aims at in organising padayatras on such a gigantic scale in India;

(c) the sources of its funds;

(d) whether any other religious society, institutions or groups or individuals are connected with this endeavour of ISCON in any way; and

(e) if so, the names of the associates?

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

(a) Yer, Sir.

(b) ISKCON has organised Padayatra to commemorate the 500th Birth Anniversary of Chaitanya Maha Prabhu and also to popularise Krishna Consciousness among the general public.

(c) As per reports the sources of its funds are fee charged from the life members of the ISKCON, income received by selling 'Hare Krishna' literature, donations received from the private individuals and organisations. It also receives considerable amount from its Headquarters at Los Angeles (USA).

(d) and (e) As per reports no other religious societies, institutions or groups or individuals are connected with this endeavour of ISKCON in organising the Padayatra.

Settlement of Sri Lanka's Ethnic Problem

1278. SHRI G.G. SWELL :
SHRI AMAL DATTA :
SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Sri Lanka have sent fresh proposals for settling the question of Tamils in Sri Lanka through its High Commissioner in New Delhi;

(b) whether Government have considered these proposals and found them to be a step forward from the past position; and

(c) whether as a result Government now propose to take a new initiative to bring about an amicable settlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) No, Sir.

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

Varadarajaswami Gudi Irrigation,
Andhra Pradesh

1279. SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Varadarajaswami Gudi Irrigation Project for cleaning of forests land in Atmakur Taluga in Andhra Pradesh is under Government's consideration;

(b) if so, details of the Project;

(c) whether the project has been pending for a long time;

(d) whether cleaning of forests land will be limited to a bare minimum of 20 hectares only; and

(e) if so, whether the Project will be cleared by Government at the earliest since Andhra Pradesh Government has already incurred an expenditure of almost Rs. 30 lakhs?

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

(b) to (e). The proposal received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh

in February, 1981, for release of 260 ha. of forest land for the Varadarajaswami Gudi Irrigation Project in Kurnool District was considered by the Central Government and not agreed to. The State Government sent a revised proposal in August, 1982, in which the requirement of forest land was reduced to 200 ha. This revised proposal was considered by the Advisory Committee set up under Section 3 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, and it was found necessary to have the project cleared first by the Central Department of Environment from the environment angle. The Department of environment constituted an expert group for this purpose. On the basis of the recommendations of the expert group, the Department of Environment recommended in January, 1983, that the irrigation project at the proposed site should not be taken up considering the importance of preserving the wildlife habitat. The area coming under submergence forms part of Nagarjunasagar—Srisailem Wildlife Sanctuary, which has also been constituted into a Tiger Reserve.

Before taking a final view in the matter, an inter-departmental team consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Director (Tiger Project) and Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), Government of Andhra Pradesh, was constituted to carry out a site inspection of the area and to submit its recommendations. The team recommended the lowering of the height of the dam and the release of only 160 ha. of forest land subject to certain safeguards, including the shifting of a village to a place outside the sanctuary area. The State Government has been requested to initiate action for the relocation of the village. The State Government has also been requested, to examine and report immediately the implications of lowering the height of the dam. As soon as the required information is made available by the State Government, the case will be decided.

**Regularisation of Daily Rated Clerks
in Central Passport Offices**

1280. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of daily rated clerks working in central Passport Offices;

(b) whether Government have decided to regularise such employees as have fulfilled the conditions for absorption in regular employment including those who have become over aged; and

(c) if so, the procedure being adopted for such regularisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) 307 daily rated lower division clerks are working in 19 Passport Offices all over India under the Central Passport Organisation, of the Ministry of External Affairs.

(b) and (c). It has since been decided to regularise such employees, (including those who were overage at the time of their initial appointment or have since become overage) who qualify in the Department Competitive Examination (including typing test) scheduled to be held on the 24th March, 1985 at 5 centres viz Delhi, Lucknow, Bombay, Madras and Cochin. This will also be subject to availability of regular vacancies of Lower Division Clerks. Services of those Daily Rated Clerks who do not qualify in the above mentioned examination as well as the typewriting test will have to be terminated accordingly.

**Free Tickets to Foreign/Indian
Journalists**

1281. SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme or guidelines laid down for issuing of free tickets to foreign/Indian journalists and their families by Air-India, if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(b) whether a written complaint has been made to the Air-India management in India about the preferential treatment to atleast three London based correspondents of some Indian national newspapers in the issue of free tickets for themselves and their families as mentioned in the news item appearing in the 'Business Standard' Calcutta Issue dated 11 February, 1985; and

(c) if so, whether the matter has been investigated and its outcome ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) Free tickets can be given to foreign/Indian journalists by an airline in terms of a contract signed between the airline and news-papers/magazines, in lieu of the advertisements in such news papers and magazines. Free tickets can also be provided under a similar contract signed between Air-India and an individual journalist in lieu of articles published in national news-papers. In these cases the Corporation in return for free tickets receives the benefit of advertisement and publicity. In certain cases facility of casual credit is provided to the journalists to enable them to visit India to obtain a proper perspective of Indian National/International events while reporting on such events and also to counter adverse publicity on such events in the foreign press.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It was felt necessary by Air India that the adverse publicity in the foreign press relating to conditions in India, which tended to discourage foreigners from visiting India, should be countered in the interest of promoting traffic to India and for this purpose tickets against casual credit were issued to certain journalists so that on their return from India their reporting of the conditions in India in the foreign press would be in the proper perspective. The facts being known, Air-India did not consider it necessary to make any investigation.

Conservation of Wild Life

1282 PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether many rare species of wild life are facing threat of extinction in India;

(b) if so, whether effective conservative measures are not being implemented; and

(c) the details of the steps being contemplated by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) : (a) Of the many identified species of wild life in India some are rare and some are endangered. None of the identified species are facing extinction.

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

Negotiations with Akali Leaders on Punjab Problem

1283. SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to resume negotiating with the Akali Leaders on the Punjab problem ;

(b) whether the high powered committee formed to study the various aspects of the problem for finding a peaceful solution has made any recommendations; and

(c) whether Government intend to release the remaining Akali Leaders who are now in prison ?

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

(a) Government have throughout been keeping the door open for negotiated

settlement keeping in view the larger considerations of preserving the unity and integrity of the country.

(b) The Cabinet Committee is currently looking into various aspects of the matter and it also proposes to visit some places in Punjab.

(c) Cases of Akali Leaders who are now in prison will be reviewed at appropriate time.

Clearance of Public Sector Projects by Planning Commission

1284. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of big industrial and developmental projects in public sector cleared by the Planning Commission during the last fifteen years;

(b) the scheduled time for their completion;

(c) the number out of them completed on schedule;

(d) the number still incomplete; and

(e) the reasons for the delay in the completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (e). In the absence of any indication as to whether Central or State projects or both are to be covered and of any indication regarding the cut off size of the projects referred to, it would not be possible to provide information on the question.

Self reliance in Nuclear Technology

1285. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for achieving self reliance in sophisticated and front line nuclear technology

and indigenous manufacture of nuclear fuel ;

(b) if so, the steps taken and/or to be taken by Government ; and

(c) the progress in the matter ?

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) to (c). Government have progressively increased the indigenous content of nuclear power reactors constructed in India. India is also in a position to meet her needs for nuclear fuel indigenously. As a result India is today one of the few countries in the world which can indigenously design, construct, operate nuclear reactors without relying on external inputs.

Environmental clearance in Irrigation Project in Madhya Pradesh

1286. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the irrigation project works financed by World Bank in Chhirpani, Kawardha in the district of Rajnandgaon, Madhya Pradesh are held up due to non-clearance of the case by his Ministry ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the number of such cases pending with his Ministry from the district of Rajnandgaon relating to Departments of Power, P.W.D. and irrigation ?

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

(b) The detailed project Report has not been referred to the Department of

Environment. It will be considered as and when it is received.

(c) No other project for the District of Rajnandgaon is pending with the Department of Environment.

T.A. bills for visiting senior officials of-Air India in London

1287. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chairman of Air-India had received personally in Westbury Hotel in London on November 19, 1984 a complaint by a non-resident Indian based in London regarding T.A bills drawn for visiting senior officials of Air-India in London ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether his attention had been drawn to a report published in this regard in 'Business Standard' (Calcutta) of 11 February, 1985 ;

(d) if so, whether the matter has been looked into by CBI and report received ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri Balwant Singh Kapur, said to the Special Correspondent of Associated Journals (Europe), in a letter dated 19-11-1984 addressed to the Chairman, Air-India, *inter alia* alleged that an amount of £ 490 for hired conveyance which should have been paid by a senior visiting official of Air-India, had been paid by Air-India, and shown under a false heading.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f). A letter dated 10-1-1985 from the same correspondent enclosing therewith a photocopy of his letter addressed to the Chairman, Air-India, has been received in CBI. The matter is under verification.

Hazards of Nuclear Power Plans

1288. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the view that Nuclear Power Plants pose no hazards or lease hazards as claimed by Chairman, Atomic Energy Regulatory Board and two other scientists and if so, reasons for setting up a separate Board for Nuclear Power only (Newstime 4.2.85) ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the famous 7-Mile Nuclear Power incident in USA a few years back and whether any analysis has been made by India to confirm that these fears were baseless ; and

(c) whether the true position of dangers *vis-a-vis* need for nuclear power plants in India has been spelt out and made known to the people at large ?

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) Over 3100 reactor years of operation of nuclear power plants around the world have showed that nuclear power is basically clean, reliable and safe. This has been possible by compliance with strict regulatory measures. As our nuclear power programme is expanding rapidly, an independent Atomic Energy Regulatory Board was constituted in 1983 to maintain this good record. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board carries out regulatory and safety functions envisaged under the Atomic Energy Act 1962. to lay down safety standards and frame rules and regulations, to ensure

compliance with safety codes and standards during the design, construction and operation of nuclear facilities. The Nuclear Power Board has been constituted to implement the nuclear power programme in the country including design, engineering, construction and operation of nuclear power stations.

(b) It should be noted that no fatalities resulted from the Three Mile Island incident. Reports by the concerned U.S. authorities regarding the incident at Three Mile Island have been received and studied by the authorities in India. Besides, immediately after the Three Mile Island incident the Department of Atomic Energy constituted a Committee to draw appropriate lessons from the incident. These lessons have been applied in the design, construction and operation of nuclear power plants in India.

(c) The Department of Atomic Energy participates in open discussions on nuclear safety and continues to make relevant information available to the public.

Bungling In Centaur Hotel

1289. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news items appeared in the Hindustan Times, New Delhi dated the 15th January, and 16th February, 1985 pointing out alleged financial bungling, misuse of materials, misuse of foreign exchange and other irregularities in the Centaur Hotel, Delhi.

(b) if so, whether he got the matter investigated and fixed responsibility for the various irregularities pointed out therein ; the outcome thereof and remedial measures taken ;

(c) whether Government had at any stage considered a proposal to bring the Centaur Hotel at Bombay and Delhi

under the control of the India Tourism Development Corporation, the other public undertaking in his Ministry, to ensure its better working and thereby cut down its overheads ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allegations mentioned in the news item were investigated and it was found that there was no substance in them.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. This question was considered and taking all relevant factors into account it was decided to keep the identities of Hotel Corporation of India Ltd, and India Tourism Development Corporation separate.

Pakistan Efforts to Make Bomb

1290. SHRI A.P. SETHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that United States of America has expressed its feeling that Pakistan has not abandoned its efforts to make the atom bomb and that any nuclear activity by the South Asian country would be counter-productive ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Mr. Richard P. Cronin, an expert on South Asian Affairs, had recently visited India and expressed his views in this regard ;

(c) whether he has also said that U.S. Government had told Pakistan not to make the bomb and instead depend on Washington for its security ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding his views in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :**

(a) In congressional testimony on 28-2-1985, a representative of the U.S. Administration had stated that the U.S. security assistance to Pakistan was designed to strengthen Pakistan's confidence in its security, and thereby convince Pakistani leaders that the nuclear option was neither necessary nor in Pakistan's broader interest. It was added that the Administration have made clear to Pakistan that a lack of restraint in the nuclear area would have a very serious and negative impact on U.S. ability to continue the programme of economic and military assistance which commenced in 1981.

(b) to (d) Mr. Richard P. Cronin, a specialist on South Asian Affairs with the Congressional Research Service visited India from January 24 to February 14, 1985. According to newspaper reports in India, Dr. Cronin expressed the view that Pakistan has not abandoned its effort to make a bomb and that any nuclear activity by that South Asian country would be counter-productive. The press reports state that Dr. Cronin had said that U.S. Government have told Pakistan not to make the bomb and instead depend on Washington for its security.

Development of Transport in States

1291. **SHRI AMAR ROY PRA-
DHAN :** Will the Minister of PLAN-
NING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that regional imbalances in India are responsible for uneven development of transport facilities in the States ;

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

(c) if not, what facilities were provided to States for development of transport during all the Five Year Plans ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R.
NARAYANAN) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are two Centrally sponsored programmes in the Transport Sector under which financial assistance is provided to States. These schemes are (i) the development of roads/bridges of inter-State and economic importance, and (ii) development of inland water transport. For roads/bridges of inter-State importance, Central financial assistance is provided to the extent of 100% of the original cost of the works. For Intra-State roads of economic importance 50% of the cost is provided as Central financial assistance to States. For the development of inland water transport, 50% of the cost is given to the States concerned for selected schemes under this programme.

The Centre also contributes to the capital of State Road Transport Corporations under the Road Transport Corporations Act. Presently, this contribution is 50% of the concerned State Government's construction.

The Centre's outlay/expenditure on Centrally sponsored schemes under (i) road and bridges (ii) inland water transport and (iii) Capital contribution to State Road Transport Corporations in the Five Year Plans is given in Statement annexed. Most of the investment for development of transport, however, is in the Plans of the States.

Statement

*Centrally Sponsored Programme under Transport Sector
Plan-wise Central assistance given to States*

(Rs. Crores)

	I Plan	II Plan	III Plan	Annual Plans 1966-69	IV Plan	V Plan	Annual Plan 1979-80	VI Plan Outlay.
I. Inter-state Roads/Bridges and Roads/Bridges of Economic Importance.	4.03	18.95	18.22	7.87	11.65	23.45	4.00	40.5
II. Inland Water Transport	nil	nil	1.26	0.87	3.04	4.97	0.86	3.83
III. Central Matching Capital contribution to S.R.T.Cs. under R.T.C. Act 1950	14.98		7.65	4.71	8.8	69.59		164.96

12.01 hrs.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Sir I have given a minimum of 8 call attention notices. The first is about the Akali agitation, second is howlers in Lok Sabha and Assembly polls, the third is the harassment of Tamils in Sri Lanka,...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Doctor, why can't you come to my Chamber and discuss ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Then, Sir, about piling up of arms by Pakistan, etc. But nothing is admitted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will consider it. I will refer them to the Business Advisory Committee and let you know... (*Interruptions*) Please come to my Chamber. I will let you know.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : I have given one notice. The Information and Broadcasting Ministry has selected 30 to 40 films to be exhibited outside our country in USA and France. Not a single film has been selected from the films produced in South India—Tamil, Telugu, Kannada or Malayalam. This is rank discrimination shown against the South Indian film industry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you give any notice, I shall consider it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : In the teeth of stiff opposition from experts and scientists of our country Government of Indian have decided to buy polysilicon technology from the US firm, Hemlock. I have given a call attention notice. This will stifle indigenous technology.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will find out and let you know. I will consider the Member's request.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mehboobnagar) : Achariaji referred to that. I

also tabled a notice and asked the Speaker and the Speaker was good enough to assure me on the floor of the House that he will look into it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will see.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : I have given a call attention notice in respect of the famine conditions prevailing in Rayalaseema where people are dying for want of water, etc. I have given notice on Monday. So far it has not been taken up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I. will consider your request.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Ever since this session began we have been trying to move and I have moved a number of notices under different heads on the condition of Tamil refugees as well as the Tamils in Sri Lanka. I am sure you would agree with me that it is a very serious matter.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Regarding Sri Lanka matter I told you yesterday what action the Government was taking.....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : This is a critical thing. I will request you to arrange for a discussion or call attention, whatever it is, in your discretion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It can no longer wait. That is my point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall consider it.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Regarding closure of the Films Division in Bangalore and in West Bengal—Mr Indrajit Gupta raised it the other day—the hon. Minister said that he will make a statement.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give notice. I will see.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri) : You are aware that we have moved an adjournment motion regarding the Ahmedabad riots but the Speaker, in his wisdom, did not allow that. But, at the same time, Prime Minister had visited Ahmedabad, and we are happy about it. We want a discussion under Rule 193 on Ahmedabad riots and that too, at the earliest possible time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will consider it.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Sir, I have already given notice in regard to Ahmedabad episode. We have demanded that there should be discussion under Rule 193. It is very important because the situation is still beyond control.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already said that I shall consider it.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a point which I would like to bring to your notice that members of the Treasury benches should also have an opportunity to speak once in a while. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : You give notice of an adjournment motion and you will be allowed.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Even during the Question Hour we raise our hand but no notice is taken. The Sri Lankan issue is very important. As my friend, Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan has said unfortunately it is being covered by other issues. It is very serious. It is in a crisis state. Let this matter come up tomorrow for discussion otherwise things may get out of our hands, and it may be too late for Parliament to discuss it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Rangarajan, I have already assured the House that I will consider it as early as possible.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker, we want it quickly. We do not want it next month.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Sir, passengers travelling by Neelachal Express and reaching here yesterday have reported that Neelachal Express met with an accident near about Tata Nagar. Let the hon. Railway Minister make a statement about it and tell the House about the casualties also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give notice and I shall consider it.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record without my permission. I shall consider your request.

12.08 hrs.

[*English*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Air Corporations (Amendment) Rules,
1984

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :
I beg to lay on the Table

A copy of the Air Corporations (Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2542 in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1984 together with an explanatory note, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953 [Placed in Library. See No. ET-593/85].

**Annual Accounts of Central Board for
Prevention and Control of Water
Pollution, New Delhi for
1983-84**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) : I beg to
lay on the Table

A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi
and English versions) of the Cen-
tral Board for the Prevention and
Control of Water Pollution, New
Delhi, for the year 1983-84
together with Audit Report there-
on, under sub-section (6) of
section 40 of the Water (Preven-
tion and Control of Pollution)
Act, 1974. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-594/85].

**Notifications under All India Services
Act, 1951 and Statement for delay
in laying the Annual Report and
Audited Accounts of Salar Jung
Museum, Hyderabad 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 Ser-
vices Act, 1951 :—

- (i) The Indian Administrative
Service (Appointment by
Competitive Examination)
Amendment Regulations,
1985 published in Notifica-
tion No. GSR 37 (E) in
Gazette of India dated the
19th January, 1985.
- (ii) The Indian Police Service
(Appointment by Competi-
tive Examination) Amend-
ment Regulations, 1985

published in Notification
No. GSR 38(E) in Gazette
of India dated the 19th
January, 1985.

(iii) The Indian Forest Service
(Appointment by Competi-
tive Examination) Amend-
ment Regulations, 1985
published in Notification
No. GSR 39(E) in Gazette
of India dated the 19th
January, 1985.

(iv) GSR 144(E) published in
Gazette of India dated the
8th March, 1985 contain-
ing Corrigendum to Noti-
fication No. GSR 102(E)
dated the 26th February,
1985. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-595/85].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English
versions) showing reasons for
delay in laying the Annual Re-
port and Audited Accounts of
the Salar Jung Museum, Hydera-
bad, for the year 1983-84.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
596/85].

**Annual Report and Review on the
Working of Special Organising Com-
mittee, IX Asian Games, New Delhi
for 1983-84 and Statement for delay
in laying these papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS
AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHAN-
DRA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the
Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Re-
port (Hindi and English
versions) of the Special
Organising Committee, IX
Asian Games, New Delhi,
for the year 1983-84 along
with Audited Accounts.

*The Annual Report and Audited Accounts were laid on the Table on the
25th January, 1985.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Special Organising Committee, IX Asian Games, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-597/85].

Notifications under Arms Act, 1959

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
I beg to lay on the Table—

A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Arms Act, 1959 :—

- (1) The Arms (Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. GSR 283(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1985.
- (2) G.S.R. 673(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1984 making certain amendment to the Arms Rules, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-598/85]

12.08 hrs.

[English]

CALL ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of reported violent activities of hostile elements and attack by armed tribal guerillas on non-tribal villagers in the North-Eastern States

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The

House will now take up Calling Attention motion.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) :
Sir, I rise on a point of order relating to Calling Attention. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already said that the House will take up Calling Attention motion.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Sir, his point of order relates to this item of the agenda, namely, Calling Attention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Sir, my point of order relates to the language of this Calling Attention. I draw your attention to line 3 wherein it has been said : "attack by armed tribal guerillas on the non-tribal villagers." Now, this is not proper. It has a communal approach.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) :
Sir, is it a point of order ?

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Sir, give me two minutes and let me complete. In the north-eastern region there is a serious situation.....

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Sir, I rise on a point of order on the point of order raised by Hon. member on the other side. Can he make a statement in the name of a point of order ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not making a statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not allowing any statement to be recorded.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Generally only when a rule is infringed, point of order can be raised.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, will you please ask the Hon. Member which rules is infringed ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : I have already raised my point of order.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : The extremists in that region are creating communal tension. We can very well have a debate on extremists activities in N.E. region.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member has given notice. I cannot help it.

Now, Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik.

All others may please sit down.

Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : What is the ruling ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have told us what you wanted to say. When the Minister replies he will answer it. Please sit down.

(Interruptions).

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : The main question is regarding the armed tribal guerillas.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have ruled it out. There is no point of order.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : This subject should not come up in our national interest. I request you about this. I also request the Minister. Let it be changed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no point of order. Please sit down.

Now, only Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik.—Calling Attention.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

“The situation arising out of the reported violent activities of hostile elements and attack by armed tribal guerillas on non-tribal villagers in the North Eastern States and the steps taken by the Government in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : Sir, the situation in the North Eastern region is generally under control barring a few violent incidents in Manipur and Tripura. There has been some increase in the violent activities of Tripura National Volunteers (TNV) in Tripura in recent months. National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) is another violent group indulging in violent incidents during this year in Manipur and Nagaland. In the remaining States and Union Territories of the North Eastern region, i.e. Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, the situation is peaceful.

2. The TNV in Tripura has killed 24 persons in 19 incidents in the current year as against 72 incidents in which 64 persons were killed during 1984. As the attacks of TNV are mainly directed against non-tribals resulting in the death of 18 non-tribals during the current year we have advised the State Government to take suitable measures to ensure that harmony prevails among different sections of people. In the beginning of this year, i.e. on 8th January the TNV killed 6 non-tribal

labourers in North Tripura. In another major incident which occurred on 19th/20th March, 1985, 7 non-tribals of Village Chhetrai under police station Kamalpur, North Tripura had gone for fishing. They did not return till 20th March and were reported missing. Following a search by the police, four dead bodies were traced on the 20th March and three more dead bodies were recovered in the morning of 21st March from a jungle near Sakrail under PS Kamalpur, North Tripura. These seven persons are suspected to have been killed by the TNV extremists. The NSCN extremists have been responsible for two violent incidents in Manipur this year. In a major incident on 18th February, 13 security force personnel and a circle officer of the Village Volunteers Force were killed in an ambush in Ukhrul District. However, in Nagaland there has been only two violent incidents in the current year. Following a raid on a hide out of NSCN undergrounds in a village about 6 Kms away from Dimapur on the 22nd/23rd February 1985 the police party was fired upon by NSCN undergrounds and in the resultant exchange of fire three NSCN extremists including 'Self Styled' Lt. Col. Ihoshe Sema, an important functionary of NSCN was also killed. A havaldar of Nagaland Police was however killed in the encounter. The Nagaland Police recovered from the hideout 4 carbines and more than 230 empty cases of pistols and carbines round besides some documents which, among other things, revealed the involvement of NSCN in three bank robberies which had taken place in Nagaland since September, 1984.

3. The Government is closely monitoring the situation in the North Eastern region. In Tripura the strength of para military forces has been augmented recently. The State Government have been advised to use the CRPF strictly for counter insurgency operations. Security on border with Chittagong Hill Tracts has been tightened and the number of Border Out Posts has been increased in the Tripura Sector. A Study Team was sent to Tripura in September 1984 to study the insurgency operations and to suggest effective deployment of forces

available with the State Government of Tripura. The recommendations of the Study Team regarding deployment are being implemented on the ground. A belt in Tripura-Mizoram border has been declared as "disturbed area" since September 1982 and Army inducted in this area. The incidents of violence reported from this area are negligible.

4. Manipur has already been declared as disturbed area under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 and the Army has been inducted in aid of civil power to deal with the situation. The extremist organisations operating in Manipur valley namely the Peoples Liberation Army and other Meitei organisations have been declared 'unlawful associations'. The activities of these organisations are on a low key.

5. Government is keen that the sensitive North Eastern region should be free from violent activities. With this end in view Government have already initiated a dialogue with MNF leader Shri Laldenga who has agreed to abide by the two conditions laid down by the late Prime Minister namely cession of hostilities and a solution to the Mizo problem within the parameters of the Indian Constitution. An understanding has been reached with MNF that it will not assist/extend any help to TNV and other extremist organisations during the currency of talks. Government is also keen on creating confidence among the tribals in general and meeting their aspirations. One of the major steps in this direction is the extension of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution to Tripura with a view to giving greater autonomy in the day to day administration of tribal areas. Government have recently notified that the Act extending the Sixth Schedule will come into force from 1st April, 1985. The socio-economic development of the region is also receiving due attention. The States in the North Eastern region are treated as special category States. The North Eastern Council set up to ensure integrated economic development of North Eastern region has been doing useful work by funding various development schemes.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Sir, the hon. Minister has said in her Statement that the Tribal National Volunteer Extremists cowardly killed seven non-tribal innocent persons on the 19th March 1985 and this is the nineteenth such incident in the last six months in which 24 persons in all have been killed. In this way the matter is of a very serious concern. May I know from the hon. Minister if there is any foreign hand in such activities by the miscreants? If so, I would like to know the names of the countries or missionaries indulging in such activities and their motive behind preparing such forces in the Border States. What action has been taken by the Government to prevent such incidents in future so that the threat to the national unity is removed?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : As regards involvement of any foreign hand, the Ministry of External Affairs have stated that so far as the Bangladesh is concerned, they have some reports of arms and ammunition handed over to MNF and TNV by Bangladesh Government. The report could not be confirmed. However, there appears to be definite evidence that small groups of TNV activists have received training in MNF camps under the supervision of Bangladesh army instructions.

Government of India had taken up the matter with Bangladesh Government repeatedly including at the highest level. The Bangladesh High Commissioners in New Delhi was called by Foreign Secretary on the 2nd August, 1984 to protest about TNV operating from within the CHT in Bangladesh. The Bangladesh Additional Foreign Secretary soon thereafter called our High Commissioner in Dhaka to convey that Bangladesh was not giving any assistance or help of any kind to the TNV. He said that Bangladesh Government looked into the matter raised by the Foreign Secretary and that he wished to convey the assurance from Bangladesh Government that Bangladesh was not giving any other kind of assistance to TNV.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : What about missionaries?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : No information about this.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, problems specially pertaining to violence in the North Eastern region have been persisting for many years. We are glad that the Minister has stated that various steps have been taken by Government to prevent these incidents. Actually, in some form or the other violence erupts quite often in this area, and we are always very much apprehensive of the activities of the extremists. But Government must see that ethnic balance is preserved at all costs.

The Minister has stated that on the 19/20th March, 1985, some non-tribals had gone for fishing and afterwards their dead bodies were recovered. Besides this, there have been so many incidents. Even in December last an attempt was made on the life of Chief Minister, Manipur. I just wanted to know if our intelligence is working to find out the real details of this incident of 19/20th March this year in which seven non-tribals were killed. Has our intelligence smell anything out of this incident? A Study team was sent to Tripura in September, 1984. Was any Study Team sent this time also to find out the facts and suggest various measures as they used to do in the past?

The tripura-Mizoram border has been declared as a distributed area since September, 1982. I would like to know, whether the Government is going to extend the Disturbed Areas Act to any other areas also. I would like to know whether this is purely a law and order problem, or a political one. It is a law and order problem, can we have permanently the army or para-military personnel deployed? Or, if there is any political problem, what are the steps being taken to deal with it?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : I have already stated that in respect of these problems, various steps have been taken by the Government. About the development of para-military forces also,

I have dealt in my previous statement in detail.

As far as the Study Team to Tripura is concerned, the hon. lady Member should know that a Study Team was sent to Tripura in September 1984, to study the insurgency situation and suggest effective deployment of the forces available with the Government of Tripura. The recommendations of the Study Team regarding deployment are being implemented on the ground by BSF, CRPF and the State police.

As per the recommendations of the Committee for border fencing and strengthening border measures which have been accepted by the Government, the number of outposts has been increased to 107 at the rate of one Border Out-Post for every 8 Kms. The length of the border in Tripura sector is 861 Kms.

The Central Government have been closely monitoring the situation in Tripura, and they have taken the following steps to meet the insurgency situation :

Last year initially for the border security duties, six battalions of BSF were deployed on Bangladesh border in Tripura sector. Taking into consideration the request of the CM, Tripura and the situation in Tripura, an additional battalion was made available for border security duties and for preventing infiltration and exfiltration of extremists. Security on border with CHI has been strengthened, as the extremists are using various routes on this border to infiltrate into Tripura.

The CRP forces were also suitably augmented for undertaking counter-insurgency operations. In February 1985, an additional battalion of CRP has been sent to Tripura. This battalion will be trained in Tripura in counter-insurgency operations, and to stop assistance to TNV.

As regards its declaration as a disturbed area as desired by the hon. Member, I have already stated that the whole of Manipur has been declared as a disturbed area. But as regards Tripura, the

Chief Minister of Tripura is not agreeable to that. He has said that this will not solve the problem; there should be some political solution to this problem. So, at this stage, there is no proposal to declare any part of it as disturbed.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
 Is this a purely law and order problem, or a political problem ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :
 The hon. lady Member can very well understand it.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) :
 Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been stated by the hon. Minister in her statement that there is peace in Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, but sporadic incident of violence are taking place in Tripura, Nagaland and Manipur. It is a matter of satisfaction that only three States in the North Eastern Region are experiencing violent incidents. From time to time we learn through newspaper reports about the killing of some persons. Incidents continue to take place and of the two organisations which have been mentioned by the Minister in the Connection, the Tripura National Volunteers is active in Tripura and which the National Socialist Council of Nagaland is active in Manipur and Nagaland. What do these two organisations want ? I would like to know from the Government whether they have ever tried to hold talks with them to ascertain their demands ? So far as the entire North Eastern Region is concerned, a political solution must be found out. It should not be treated as merely a law and order problem. Government had taken steps earlier also for finding a political solution and even now they are taking steps in this direction. Government is holding talks with the Mizoram leader, Mr. Lal Denga, who is here in Delhi. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the stage which these talks have reached. Why do you not hold talks with similar organisations in other States also as is being done with Mr. Lal Denga in Mizoram ?

[Shri Zainul Basher]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a great difficulty before the Government and we are all aware of it. Whenever Government initiate talks with an organisation and that organisation also responds, differences crop up within that very organisation, resulting in a split. The breakaway section resorts to violent activities to create hurdle in talks. But we should not get disappointed by that. Talks should be continued. Violent activities should be suppressed with an iron hand and on the other hand it would be better if an agreement is reached within the framework of the Constitution of India and without affecting the unity and integrity of the country.

I would like to give one more suggestion that the North-Eastern States and the other States in the rest of the country should be brought closer together. There is no need to keep them isolated. The North-Eastern States are very beautiful. There are a number of tourist spots there. If these tourist spots are developed and people in large numbers from other parts of the country visit them and stay there, it would be possible to bring about emotional integration between these areas and the other parts of the country. Similarly, people from that area should be taken in groups to the other parts of the country. There should be exchange of cultural activities. Government should endeavour to establish better relations between the people of the North-Eastern States and the people in the other parts of the country so that they could come closer together and also be able to mix more and more with one another. It would create greater awareness amongst them. It would be helpful in isolating the extremists who are very few in number. As most of the people of that region are peace-loving people, they would not help them in their activities but would rather condemn them. I would like to know whether the Government of India propose to take any step, as I have suggested, to bring the people of the North-Eastern States and the people in the other states? Closer together so that there could be more & more (cultural) exchanges between them.

So far as development is concerned,

Government are taking steps in this direction. The development of North-Eastern States is being done on a priority basis and developmental works have already been undertaken there, and I hope the economy of these States would improve considerably. Their complaints about economic backwardness will be removed after some time. I would also like to know whether any initiative has been taken to hold talks with the organisations functioning in Tripura, Manipur and Nagaland. Are they prepared to hold talks? Are they ready to hold talks with other organisations also? At what level are talks being held with Mr. Lal Denga? Will the details and the stage of these talks be revealed to the House and the country and, if so, when? The lives of the people who go to the North-Eastern States from other parts of the country to work on different projects or to undertake the job of teachers are not secure. Have you made some special arrangements for them? If not, what are the special arrangements proposed to be made by you to that effect? We receive letters from them with the request that they be withdrawn from there as their lives are in danger there. I would like to know what arrangements are proposed to be made by you for them.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : So far as the question of removal of backwardness of the North-Eastern Region is concerned, the hon. Member has himself accepted that developmental works are taking place there on a priority basis and we are quite vigilant in this regard. So far as the question of providing security to the persons going there from the other States is concerned, it is engaging our attention. Arrangements have been made to provide full protection to them. If the hon. Member brings to our notice any specific case, immediate arrangements will be made for their security. So far as the question of holding talks with Mr. Lal Denga is concerned, the talks with him are in progress and I would not like to disclose here the details of these talks till these are completed. The next round of talks is due and the same is going to be held in the second week of April. As regards the question of having talks with other ex-

tremists groups I would like to tell the hon. Member.

[English]

The question of having talks with other extremists does not arise at this stage unless they stop violence and accept the Indian Constitution

[Translation]

Talks with Mr. Lal Denga are in progress within the framework of the Constitution.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : What steps are you taking to strengthen the relations between the people of these States and the people in the rest of India ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : All possible efforts are being made to strengthen the relations. The Minister of Tourism is not present here. Your suggestions will be forwarded to him. Do not think that those people are secluded. This North-East Region is a beautiful part of India. Its culture and heritage is unique. We are proud of this region. Mutual visits are taking place continuously. Every effort is being made to establish peace in that region.

[English]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : I do not want to look at this as problem between tribals and non-tribals. I look at it as only an insurgency problem. And it should be treated that way. Secondly, I want to draw the attention of the Minister to the reports that we have been getting recently that the ONGC operations there are going to be affected as the Students Federation of Nagaland has given an ultimatum that they should pack up. I want to know the steps that have been taken by the Government to see that the drilling operations there are not affected because of insurgency activities in that part. These insurgency activities go on because of their hide-outs across the borders in the Burmese territory. This being so, what action is being taken by the Government to talk to the Burmese Government and

see that these hide-outs are destroyed ? I know that we are going to have some sort of a new policy which is called neighbourhood diplomacy of the Ministry of External Affairs. We want to have good relations with our neighbours. But as a good neighbour, why is the Burmese Government not able to help us in crushing these insurgency activities across the border ?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : Sir, after getting training from Burma side they enter Nagaland. I had told you that the Government were vigilant and several steps has been taken to seal the border. So far as the question of maintaining friendly relations with the neighbouring country Burma is concerned, we are trying our best to maintain such relations with them and we have written to the Burmese Government also in this regard.

[English]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Most of the employees who go to the North East Frontier Agency are from South India as North Indians do not go there at all. I would like to know what measures are being taken to see that these employees and workers who go there for work, are protected.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : All possible steps have been and will be taken to protect them.

[Translation]

SHRI LALIT MAKEN (South Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter and the noteworthy point is that these agitations are being organised in our border States only, i.e., Assam, Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland and Punjab. I referred to border States because in my view the foreign powers have selected the border States intentionally so as to encourage agitations and activities of sabotage in order to weaken our country from within and to endanger national integrity. In all our border States you will see one thing in common. This has

[Shri Lalit Maken]

been mentioned in the Calling Attention Motion also that the tribals are attacking the non-tribals. In these States, outsiders are being made the target. The local people are making the people of the other States their target. Agitations are organised against them and conditions are created against them. I feel it is a serious challenge to the integrity of the country. Foreign powers are behind all these activities, who want to weaken our country in this manner.

Besides, you will notice one thing more in these States. An atmosphere against the Indian Constitution and against the integrity of the country is being created and agitations are being organised to meet this very end. There is no doubt that the people of these States have certain problems such as economic backwardness, etc., but it is also a fact that foreign powers are taking advantage of all these things. An atmosphere is being created there so that the people there may rise in revolt, they may refuse to accept the constitution of our country and they may raise their voice to drive out the people of the other States. Just now, mention was made about foreign countries, particularly Bangla Desh and Burma. It was reported in the newspapers about two or four days back that 1500 persons had been recruited and not only T.N.V. but also the name of the leader of the Mizo National Front, with whom talks are being held, has been mentioned therein. Out of these 1500 persons, 400 persons have been sent to Burma for training so that after training they could attack and butcher the people in the North Eastern States.

It has also been reported in the Press that the Mizo National Front has forcibly collected an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs from the local businessmen and employees and, similarly, T.N.V. has also collected Rs. 31 lakhs.

It has just been stated that talks are being held with Mr. Lal Denga in Delhi. The moot point is that talks with Mr. Lal Denga have been going on for the last many years and during this period

people have also been killed. Last year 64 persons were killed and during the last 3 months of the current year 24 persons have been killed. According to this ratio, 96 persons will be killed during the current year. This ratio is higher as compared to last year.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Mr. Lal Denga has any control over the situation there, because, in spite of the fact that our Government is having talks with him, people are being killed there.

Even if any agreement is reached with him after the talks, the moot point is whether the problem will be solved or not.

It has been mentioned in the statement that Mr. Lal Denga agreed to abide by two conditions, namely the cessation of hostilities and solution of the problem within the parameters of the Indian Constitution. It is a good thing and we appreciate it. In this context, I would like to know for what purpose the amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been collected forcibly. For what purpose will it be utilised? Will it be utilised to purchase arms for killing people? I would like to know whether it is correct that this amount has been collected.

[Translation]

SMT. RAM DULARI SINHA : Sir, during the course of talks with Mr. Lal Denga, this point was also raised and he has instructed them that donations should also not be collected.

So far as the news-item referred to by you is concerned—

[English]

According to a news item from Agartala which appeared in the 'Time of India' dated 25th March, 1985, security officials are apprehensive of fresh onslaughts by Mizo National Front and TNV elements as both the underground organisations have intensified their tax collection drive apparently to bolster up their financial resources for purchase of arms from international rackets. The

news-item states that the underground MNF have collected 'taxes' to the tune of Rs. 50 lakhs in the past seven months from the areas in South and West Mizoram since the talks with Shri Laldenga started. TNV activities are also reported to have raised Rs. 25 lakhs from private contractors, businessmen in Tripura in the past four months. The above news-item seems to be highly exaggerated. According to available reports, the MNF have collected 'donations' (not 'taxes') to the tune of Rs. 11 lakhs since the talks started in November, 1984. Regarding TNV's collection, information available with us shows that they have collected Rs. 1 lakh only.

The news item also refers to the TNV squads slipping in through the untenanted stretch. I can say this much. They were since instructed that the donations should also not be collected.

[*Translation*]

As I have already stated, talks will be resumed in the second week of April.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : I am referring to the earlier period when in spite of talks with Mr. Lal Denga, violent activities were taking place, and people were being killed. During the last 3 months 24 persons have been killed. I would again like to know whether the situation there is under the control of Mr. Lal Denga or not.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : I have already said that there are a number of groups which are operating there. One is the Mizo National Front, the other is T.N.V. and then there is the People's Liberation Army. Some of them are banned and the others are engaged in their activities.

[*English*]

But I can say that there is no violence in Mizoram now-a-days. Rather now-a-days, Mizoram is peaceful.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

- (i) Increasing use of narcotic drugs in Delhi especially by students

SHRI JAI PARKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : Drug-abuse and drug

addiction continue to be a serious problem. Of late, it has taken increasingly dangerous proportions in Delhi, particularly in Chandni Chowk, Pahar Ganj and other areas. The situation has been aggravated by production of a new psychotropic substance known as SMIKE.

Sir, it is said that of all the types of drugs, namely, opiate, cocaine, cannabis and psychotropic substances, the SMIKE is the most deadly drug. According to well-informed opinion, addition to this drug immediately affects the mental faculties, thus leaving the body dead within a short time.

12.52 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

The situation in Delhi has already reached alarming heights and calls for immediate action, particularly because this 'disease' has spread more amongst the student community. Apart from these problems arising out of the present situation, the problem of illicit traffic in this drug, particularly in the areas of Chandni Chowk and Paharganj in Delhi calls for immediate attention, because illicit traffic serves as a channel, connecting production with demand. Illicit traffic in drugs involves the link between illicit demand and illicit supply. Its organisers, in most cases, do not themselves handle the drugs, but provide finance and direct the operations. It is particularly this aspect of the problem that requires a deeper probe, may be by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

[*Translation*]

- (ii) Need to open a T.V. relay centre at Bidar (Karnataka)

SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI (Bidar) : Sir, Bidar district is

[Shri Narsingrao Suryawanshi]

about 750 kms away from Bangalore, the capital of Karnataka. It borders touch Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. There are no T.V. facilities available in Bidar. The T.V. relay centre at Gulbarga is of no use for Bidar. Despite being in the list of 'No Industries' districts, Bidar is the most backward district of Karnataka. It was hoped that the provision of a T.V. relay centre would benefit the undeveloped district in every respect; the farmers, the students, and women would all have a medium for their education. The information received from the Ministry concerned reveals that there is no hope of the setting up of a T.V. relay centre in the coming few days.

Sir, through you, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is requested to provide the facility of a T.V. relay centre in this district in 1985 on a priority basis for the benefit of the people of this district.

(iii) **Need to issue a stamp on
Chittorgarh Fort**

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh) : Under Rule 377, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Communications to an important matter. You have issued postal stamps in respect of several old forts and historical sites. Chittorgarh Fort is also a historical place where many brave men and women sacrificed their lives for the sake of their motherland and left behind a saga of loyalty and bravery. So, a postal stamp in respect of this famous Chittorgarh Fort must be issued. The postal stamp should be of the denomination of 50 Paise, so that even the common man could know about it. Such a step will further enhance the importance of this Fort from the historical as well as tourist point of view.

(iv) **Financial assistance to construct godowns in Kerala for proper storage and distribution of essential commodities.**

*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat) : Public distribution system is

an important item in the 20-point programme. But the Centre does not have an effective scheme to strengthen the system except distributing certain commodities at controlled prices. The State Civil Supply Corporations are an integral part of the public distribution system, but the responsibility for strengthening it has fallen entirely on the State Governments. While subsidy is given to Central agencies like FCI, STC etc., no such assistance is being given to the State Civil Supplies corporations by the Centre.

The Kerala Civil Supplies Corporation is storing the commodities in rented godowns in the headquarters of all districts and Talukas. It requires Rs. 10 crores to construct godowns in all Taluk headquarters of the State. Similarly, transportation of these commodities would require an amount of Rs. 1/- crore. Apart from these, for effective monitoring an amount of Rs. 50/- lakhs is required. Thus, these three schemes require an investment of Rs. 12/- crores. These schemes are very essential for the effective functioning of the public distribution system in Kerala.

Therefore, I would request the Centre to provide the necessary assistance to the State Civil Supplies Corporation immediately.

(v) **Need to provide financial assistance for the construction of Obra-Ghorawal road, U.P. in the Seventh Plan**

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, U.P. Government have requested the Central Government to provide funds on priority basis for the construction of Anapara, Obra-Ghorawal road with a view to link the largely tribal inhabited areas of District Mirzapur and to provide the infrastructure for industrial development in this district. This road on the one hand will link many Central projects such as the Singrauli Coal Fields, Shaktinagar, Vindhyachal, Rihand, Anapara and Obra

Power Stations and on the other hand it will provide a short cut to Allahabad. In the absence of this road, a considerable amount is spent because of the remoteness of the Central and State Projects. Besides, this road will link those villages which are predominantly tribal and economically and socially backward.

I, therefore, would like to draw the attention of the Union Minister of Shipping and Transport to this important road and request that necessary funds may be sanctioned for it during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

- (vi) Erecting of a new T.V. tower and providing ENG Equipments for Panaji Relay Station.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : In the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, Panaji has a TV transmitter of 10 k.w. However, due to insufficient height of the present TV tower, only 1 k.w. capacity of the transmitter is being utilised. The work of erecting a new tower has recently begun.

It is prayed that the work of erection of the new tower, be expedited with specific and strict instructions to the contractor concerned.

Secondly, it is a well-known fact that Goa has its own art and culture. Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had laid stress on preserving the same. In this regard, I would like to request the hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting to see to it that ENG equipments with edit and play-back facilities are provided to the Panaji Relay Station to enable them to produce programmes, to start with, of small duration, using local talent.

Thirdly, Daman and Diu, the two districts of the Union Territory, which lie far away from Goa District, on the West Coast of Gujarat, are not covered by any of the transmitters, recently installed in the country.

It is requested that two TV relay stations of appropriate capacity be erected in these two districts at the earliest.

13.00 hrs.

- (vii) Need for a uniform power tariff for the entire country.

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM (Visakha-patnam) : The Government have not so far implemented the recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee for a uniform power tariff for the entire country for the energy being supplied from the Central stations irrespective of whether they are conventional, coal-based thermal stations or hydro-stations or nuclear stations. The National Thermal Power Corporation contrary to the recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee, initiated proposals for entering into different agreements with different tariffs for different regions which will be discriminatory in nature because of which Andhra Pradesh stands to suffer. The central stations and the associated grid lines are being set up with the resources that belong to the entire country and not contributed by any particular region or State. No discrimination should, therefore, be attempted in regard to the sale of power from these stations to a region or regions. The intention of a single tariff is to see that no discrimination is involved between one State and another irrespective of where the power station is situated in the region. The concept of a uniform tariff for the entire country will also ensure that the thermal stations in particular are not located haphazardly all over the country, but are confined to locations where it would be most economical to set up power stations and transfer predetermined blocks of power to the individual States. The above proposals need to be implemented immediately.

[Translation]

- (viii) Mismanagement in Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills under NTC in Gaya, Bihar

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Gaya

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

Cotton and Jute Mills in the Gaya district of Bihar is being run by N.T.C. This Cotton and Jute Mill is almost on the brink of closure. The Mill has been running at loss for years together. 400 workers of this Mill have constantly been urging the management of the Mill to develop it and increase the production. They have constantly been urging the management to make available the raw material and replace the obsolete machinery. The workers who insist upon the aforesaid improvements are retrenched. The condition of the Mill is so bad that the workers have not been paid their salary for as many as four months, with the result that the children of the workers are suffering from malnutrition as well as lack of education.

Government should take appropriate action and have the Mill run properly.

[*English*]

(ix) Directions to Coffee Board to purchase Coffee from producers of Idukki and to provide godown facilities at Idukki

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Sir, I raise the following matter of public importance to draw the attention of the Minister of Commerce. In my constituency, Idukki, there are a large number of coffee growers who own small holdings. In fact, a major chunk of coffee produced in Kerala is from Idukki District. Coffee produced by growers is collected by the Coffee Board through their agents. The collection season is from January to March. This year the collecting agents are not able to purchase the coffee from growers on account of the fact that the coffee already purchased by these agents have not been lifted by the Coffee Board. Sufficient transportation arrangements are also not provided by Coffee Board for lifting coffee from pooled depots to main storage depots. This is a period of repayment of loans to the cooperatives and other banks and the farmers are in a predicament. They are not able to sell their yield. I want the hon. Minister to pay his immediate attention to this matter I request him to direct the Coffee Board to take urgent steps to lift coffee

immediately from the pooled depots, purchase the coffee produced by the growers and take necessary steps for providing additional godown facilities wherever necessary in the district of Idukki.

Also as coffee cultivation is not profitable in the present context of high costs of cultivation, I request that the minimum release price of coffee may be enhanced and the excise duty on coffee may be lifted.

13.04 hrs.

REPORT OF NATIONAL
TRANSPORT POLICY
COMMITTEE—Contd.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, hon. Minister, Shri Z.R. Ansari may continue his speech.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a partly-heard
speech.

The other day while taking part in the debate on the Report of the National Transport Policy Committee, I just had time to meet a few questions which have been raised by hon. Member regarding the port sector. With regard to port sector there is only one point which I just want to clarify regarding minor ports. The management of minor and intermediate ports is the responsibility of the State Governments. The upkeep and improvement of the minor ports and their development is under the control of the State Governments. But the Working Group on Ports set up by the Planning Commission for the Seventh Five Year Plan has recommended a scheme to provide Central assistance to the States for the development of minor and intermediate ports. Now, those recommendations are incorporated in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The implementation of the recommendation, namely the quantum

of central assistance to be given from the Centre to the State Governments for the development of minor and intermediate ports under the scheme would involve Rs. 100 crores. Then, we will certainly take care of those minor and intermediate ports and give assistance to those ports.

As far as the inland water transport sector is concerned, this august House is very much aware that the Government of India, in pursuance of accepting the recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee, has declared one water-way as national water-way and an Act to this effect has been passed by Parliament. And on commissioning of Farakka lock-gate, the notification will be issued. Now, 10 river systems and canal systems have been identified for taking up as national water-ways, one after the other. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Working Group has recommended 5 such systems to be taken up and declared as national water-ways.

Hon. Member, Shri S. Krishna Kumar has raised a question regarding West Coast Canal to be developed as national water-way. I may just inform the House and through you the hon. Member that the West Coast Canal system from Cochine to Quilon is one of those systems which have been identified by the Working Group to be included in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The development in the sector of inland water transport has been very fast during this Plan period. In the First Five Year Plan, there was no allocation for the inland water transport. In the Second Five Year Plan, there was an allocation of Rs. 143 lakhs. In the Third Five Year Plan, there was an allocation of Rs. 760 lakhs. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, there was an allocation of Rs. 900 lakhs and in the Fifth Plan, it was Rs. 2,492 lakhs. In the Sixth Plan period, the allocation was Rs. 4,500 lakhs.

The first National water-way which we have declared is Ganga-Hooghly-Bhagirati river system from Allahabad to Haldia. This portion has been declared as national water-way.

Now, if you divide it into three stretches, one stretch is between Haldia and Farakka. The scheme for providing infrastructure facilities has been sanctioned by the Government and it is under implementation. The scheme includes river conservation works and channel markings. The CIWTC has already started running river services on this stretch.

As regards the second stretch between Farakka and Patna, a scheme costing Rs. 390 lakhs covering this stretch has already been approved only recently and the work will begin very shortly.

Regarding the third stretch between Patna and Allahabad, it requires some further indepth studies and some more measures to be taken for the introduction of river service. For this stretch, a pilot project has been approved at a cost of Rs. 10 crores with the Dutch assistance. Rs. 4 crores is the component of Dutch assistance and Rs. 6 crores is our contribution. This scheme includes procurement of survey vessels, raising units, surveying instruments, barges and training.

Some hon. Member also raised the matter of inland water transport on the Narmada river. I may inform the hon. Member that the feasibility report for the development of that stretch between Hoshangabad and the sea for carrying bulk commodities like coal is under study. This scheme is also being assisted by the Dutch exports.

There was a question raised regarding the Inland Waterways Authority of India. Since we are going to take up inland water transport in a big way as an alternative to our other modes of transport which is for bulk transportation which is much cheaper, which is pollution free and which requires lesser power, the National Transport Policy Committee has recommended the establishment of Inland Waterways Authority of India. As far as we are concerned, we have accepted this recommendation. The Committee has also recommended it in principle and a draft legislation for setting up the

[Shri Z.R. Ansari]

Authority has been prepared. It is under finalisation in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

I just want to add that for the Inland Water Transport Corporation, a scheme has already been sanctioned for acquisition of 50 vessels. This scheme was intended to augment the one-way carrying capacity of the Corporation from 2.04 lakhs tonnes to 5.80 lakh tonnes.

With the growing awareness of enormous advantages of IWT, particularly for the movement of bulk cargo, the demand for the movement of cargo by IWTC has increased considerably. In order to meet the demand of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the capacity of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation is planned to be increased to 12 lakh tonnes by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Rajbagan Dock Yard under this Corporation is being modernised in order to meet the growing demand of the construction of vessels as well as repairs of the inland vessels.

As far as road transport is concerned, in the metropolitan cities with a population of 5 lakhs and above, it is the bus system which caters to the needs of the commuters. In Delhi and in many other metropolitan cities, there is no alternative to this road transport and no other system supplements the road transport.

As far as the growth of DTC is concerned, in 1980-81, the DTC had a fleet of 3,091 buses and in 1984-85, we have 5,040 buses. The number of passengers carried during 1980-81 was 25.5 lakhs and during 1984-85 it was 40.86 lakhs. I just want to make a point that the activities of the DTC are increasing. The number of routes in 1980-81 was 456. Now we have 660 routes. If you see the route KM performed, it was 8,570 in 1980-81 while in 1984-85 it was 13,220. So, the area of activity and the quantum of service of the DTC to the commuters of Delhi has very much increased but I do agree that there is a demand that more needs to be done because the present bus system cannot fully meet the demands of

our commuters. A proposal for ETB system as recommended by National Transport Policy Committee from Sahdara to Janakpuri is under consideration and feasibility study for M-Bahn system in Delhi is being prepared. It is a new system which will ease the problem of Delhi's commuters. Feasibility studies of this system for Srinagar and Trivandrum have already been done.

The NTPC has very strongly recommended the replacement of the present Act by a coherent legislation for promoting adequate and efficient road transport. As the House knows, the present Motor Vehicles Act is quite old and there is lot of patch work. The recommendation of the National Transport Policy Committee has been accepted by the Government and action has been initiated. The Ministry of Shipping and Transport has constituted a Working Group to go into the question of provisions of the present Act, as also to bring the provisions in turn with modern needs.

The question regarding misuse of All India tourist bus permits has been raised. This question was also raised in the Transport Development Committee in which all the Ministers from the States are members. This question was discussed in that Committee also and a decision was taken that present system of All India tourist bus permits required some changes. They recommended that a revised scheme should be prepared. The revised system provides for the grant of permit to the operator where he can choose a minimum number of five States, including the home State for operation and can add any number of States as and when he desires. We are just trying to improve that system instead of saying good-bye to that system. The Transport Development Committee has also taken a view that, until the revised system comes into operation, the number of national tourist permits should not be increased. This is all regarding transport sector.

The recommendation for creating a single transport authority for metropolitan cities has been accepted by the Government of India with the modification that

the sub-urban rail service run on sections common to trunk rail service would remain a part of the railway concerned. The implementation of this recommendation has been assigned to the Ministry of Works and Housing. Recently a Working Group has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Works and Housing including among others the Secretary of State Government of West Bengal to study in detail the various aspects and problems relating to metropolitan transport. As you know, road transport is essentially a State subject and whatever is the outcome of the Working Group, certainly may cover recommendations to the State Governments for follow-up action. The recommendation regarding the introduction of the CTD and the National Transport Policy has been accepted and as I have already said in Delhi in one corridor we are just going to study to get that system included.

The only sector which remains and in which my hon. friend, Mr Vyas is very much interested—this is also a sector in which all of us are interested—is the road sector. Before I deal with the road sector, a question was raised regarding the improvement of the bullock-cart and the recommendation of the National Transport Policy Committee also regarding some development of the bullock cart. Research and studies have already been carried out by the Road Research Institute and the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore and a number of efficient designs have now been developed and these are now on field trials.

I just want to apprise the hon. Member. The major question in which the hon. Members are very much interested is the condition of the National Highways and increase in the kilometrage of the National Highways. The position as it exists today is that we have about 32,000 km of National Highways and just for removing the deficiencies which are there in our national Highways, we would require an amount of Rs. 4500 crores. Again it is the same question of nine maunds of oil being available and Radha dancing only when it is available. So this is the problem,

we are just facing. There are demands and I do agree there are genuine demands from the hon. Members and from some State Governments for declaring certain State Highways as National Highways and the Working Group has already made some recommendations regarding that. The working group has recommended 7500 km to be taken up in the Seventh Five year Plan as national highways.

Sir, recently in Lucknow there was a meeting of the top engineers and they have prepared a perspective plan upto the end of this century. According to that perspective plan the increase of the national highways should be upto 66,000 km. This is the position.

Sir, presently our position is that we do not know as to what extent the recommendations of the working group of the Seventh Five Year Plan will be accepted by the Planning Commission. We will not know the clear picture before the finalisation of the Seventh Five Year Plan but certainly there are two conflicting claims. One is to increase the length of the national highway system and the other is to improve and to remove the deficiencies of the present national highway system. The present position it that our stress is more for removing the deficiencies in the present national highway system.

Sir, a question has been raised regarding allocation of funds for repairs and maintenance of national highways.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): We have demanded a new National Highway. Please tell us something about it.

[English]

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: My friend does not realise my difficulty. My difficulty is that if I concede, because of friendship, his demand then I shall be in troubled waters. The position is that all these roads which have been recommended by the hon. Members as well as

[Shri Z.R. Ansari]

the State governments are before the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission will take a view on the recommendations of the working group and unless the final position of the Seventh Five Year Plan is known I cannot say anything about it.

I think that there appears to be some misconception in the minds of some hon. Members that there are no criteria laid down for providing for the maintenance of the national highway.

Sir, when we allocate the funds for the maintenance of the national highway, the questions which have to be considered, are, the rainfall in that area, the terrain of that area where the national highway exists, whether it is hilly area or desert area, what sort of soil it is, the intensity of the track, the condition of the road, etc. We have to go into the question as to what is the actual condition of the road. All these factors are being taken into account while allocating funds for maintenance and development of any national highway anywhere.

Although it does not fall strictly under the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, I may add that Government of India attaches considerable importance to the provision of accessibility to the villages under the Minimum Needs Programme. Plan targets have been prescribed for achievement by 1990. All villages with population of about 1500 should be connected by an all-weather road and 50 per cent of the villages with the population of 1000 to 1500 should be connected by all-weather roads. The funds earmarked cannot be diverted to other programmes. So, this decision has been taken. Considerable progress has been made in the implementation of this programme. (Interruptions). I do not think that I can give a better reply.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : How many villages with 1500 population have been provided with these roads.....

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Leave that aside.

[English]

There was a question raised by hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta and also probably by Prof. Madhu Dandavate regarding the second Hooghly Bridge, I cannot give a better reply than what the hon. Member Shri Das Munsi has given.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Make him a Minister.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : This is not in my hands. Otherwise I would have appointed you.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : How can you appoint him ? You can't do it.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : This project, second Hooghly bridge, is not a national project, but it is a State project. For that State project, Central Government is giving assistance. It is to be executed by the State Public Works Department.

"Pakde jate hain farishton ke kahe par na hum"

[Translations]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : But at least find out whether they have spent that money or not because we are not satisfied.....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : I am not in the habit of giving any sort of reply to running commentary. The position is this, that we have given assistance to the State Government for that bridge. It is a loan assistance given within the parameters which have been laid down.

I do not say that I have covered all the points. But I have covered the major points which were raised by the hon. Members, Sir, with these words, I am thankful to the hon. Members for a very

purposeful discussion and again I should say that I am advocating the cause of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport for more allocation of funds for this sector by the Planning Commission. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : The hon. Minister should tell us whether he would implement our suggestions or not ?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Why shall we not do so when you are pleading our cause ?

13.41 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : DIS-
APPROVAL OF BHOPAL GAS LEAK
DISASTER (PROCESSING OF
CLAIMS) ORDINANCE
AND
BHOPAL GAS LEAK DISASTER
(PROCESSING OF CLAIMS)
BILL

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the House will take up items No. 10 and 11 of the List of Business together for which three hours have been allotted. Now, Mr. C. Janga Reddy to move his Statutory Resolution.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : I beg to move :

“This House disapproves of the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1985) promulgated by the President on the 20th February, 1985.”

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, seeks to authorise the Central Government to fight cases in courts on behalf of the victims of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy.

There are two or three clauses about which it has not been made clear why they have been included in the Bill.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it has been stated that—

[*English*]

“Government has been anxious to ensure that the interests of the victims of the disaster are fully protected and that the claims for compensation or damages for loss of life or personal injuries or in respect of other matters arising out of or connected with the disaster are processed speedily, effectively, equitably and to the best advantage of the claimants.”

[*Translation*]

Government want to file claims in the law court on behalf of the people who have been affected by the gas, have suffered personal injuries or have been lying sick, and to ensure expeditious payment of compensation to the victims.

I would like to submit that there are other multinationals also like this Company. We know what kind of people these Union Carbide owners are. They have their factories all over the world. In India also they have factories at different places. Only yesterday I came to know that in Delhi also similar things are happening in Sriram Fertilizers.

For the last two or three days Telugu papers have been publishing reports that there are similar factories near Hyderabad also and the people of the area are in the grip of fear on this account. The people all over India who are residing near factories of the type of Union Carbide, Bhopal, are quite apprehensive. From the Telugu papers it appears that another Bhopal-type incident is going to occur in Hyderabad.

Bharat Tobacco Company, Sriram Fertilizers, Delhi, Laxmi Star Factory, Golden Tobacco Company, Hyderabad, etc., are the factories in India which are

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

jointly owned by Indians as well as multinationals.

Union Carbide has factories both in Bombay and Bhopal. In Bhopal many tonnes of chloride was in store whereas it was stated that there was only two tonnes of gas when this incident occurred on the 2nd and 3rd December. Had this incident occurred on the 14th, what would have been done then? Our Government propose to take over that factory instead of cancelling their licence. No guarantee is being given that such a gas tragedy will not recur. We should ensure at the time of giving licence or setting up of factories with foreign technology that no harm is likely to be caused thereby. Nothing has been mentioned in this Bill to that effect. We are told that the case should be filed in the American courts and American advocates should be consulted. We do not know what the American advocates have advised in this regard. The Cause of Action has taken place in Bhopal in India. How can we fight the case in America?

[English]

AN HON. MEMBER: It is there where the defendant resides.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: But they should be prosecuted here.

[Translation]

You say that we can claim compensation from America but in America people are making fun of us. In India and outside, it is being said it is because American Courts will award more compensation that we are fighting our case there.

[English]

They say that Indian Government wants to file the suit in America, because the compensation awarded in America is more. Union Carbide people want to shift the cases here. We have been reading in the papers,

[Translation]

There have been news-items in the

papers that many people have died at several places because of this very reason. No foolproof provision has been made in this Bill about this. There are two aspects of this issue. The first is the monetary aspect, i.e., the payment of compensation to the victims. The second aspect is initiating criminal proceedings against the company in connection with the deaths that have taken place. Can you not make any provision in the law in this regard after consulting any advocate?

Now, the Central Government and the Madhya Pradesh Government are trying to shift the responsibility for having issued the licence to each other. Usually all the details should be examined at the time of issuing the licence. This aspect should also be examined namely, if an industry is closed down what the consequent losses will be. These things were not looked into by the Central Government and the Madhya Pradesh Government at the time of issuing the licence. It was, therefore, an offence to issue the licence to them. We know that this Company, instead of conducting research for manufacturing new drugs and insecticides, was manufacturing chemicals. This company was trying to cheat us in a very clever manner. We should have taken preventive measures. After seeing the victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy we are reminded of the tragedy of Nagasaki when an atom bomb was dropped on it. As in Nagasaki, here too, the people have been dying of different ailments, like stomach ache, nose pain, etc. People have been afflicted with different diseases, and medicines are not available to cure them. In Bhopal, the patients are lying in front of hospitals. The Medical Board had recommended a drug named Sodio-thio-sulphate but that is not being used. Doctors are not prescribing that medicine. The patients are, therefore, in difficulty. We should have been informed by the Government of what is being done to provide that medicine. What is going to be the fate of this company? The poisonous material is still lying there. 90 tonnes of chlorine is still lying there. We shall have to think about that.

In this Bill, there is no mention about

the setting up of special Courts. Thousands of people have died there. Dead bodies were found in paddy fields, wheat fields, trains and in buses. Attorneys and advocates from America went there and secured Power of Attorney from the people. What did you do to stop them from doing so? When foreigners were doing such things you should have told the people that there was no need to do that because Government themselves would take up their case. Certain cases of this nature are being heard in American courts. You should have told us about the steps proposed to be taken by you. Special courts should be set up for this purpose and claims filed in India. These courts should be in Madhya Pradesh and High Court Judges should be appointed for the purpose. There should be a provision for appeal to the Supreme Court. It is not proper to go to America for filing the suits with the expectation that more compensation would be awarded by them. Special Courts should be constituted for this purpose. There is no provision to this effect in the Bill. Such incidents can occur again. Therefore, provisions should be made in this regard.

This is an incomplete Bill and I oppose it.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill to confer certain powers on the Central Government to secure that claims arising out of, or connected with the Bhopal gas leak disaster are dealt with speedily, effectively, equitably and to the best advantage of the claimants and for matters incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

While moving this Bill, I would like to say a few words. The House is aware

of the unprecedented disaster which resulted from the leakage at Bhopal on the 2nd and 3rd days of December, 1984. The House is also aware of the firm intention of Government to ensure that the claims arising out of, or connected with the disaster, are dealt with speedily, effectively, equitably and to the best advantage of the claimants.

For the purpose of giving effect to this intention, the legal position was examined carefully and it was felt that special provisions are required to be made for processing the claims. Accordingly, the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Ordinance, 1985 was promulgated on 20th February, 1985. A Bill was introduced on 15th March, 1985 in Rajya Sabha to replace this Ordinance. I would like to inform the House that the Bill was passed unanimously by the Rajya Sabha on 18th March, 1985 without any amendment. The Bill has now been transmitted to this House for its consideration.

In brief, the Bill enables the Government to assume the exclusive rights to represent and act, whether within or outside India, in place of every person who has made or is entitled to make a claim in relation to the disaster and to institute any suit or other proceedings or enter into a compromise as mentioned in Clause 3 of the Bill.

The Bill also provides for appointment of a Commissioner for the welfare of the victims of the disaster and for the formulation of a Scheme to provide for various matters necessary for processing of the claims. Such a scheme, *inter-alia*, contemplates creation of a fund for meeting expenses in connection with the administration of such a claim and also utilization, by way of disbursement or otherwise, of any amounts received in satisfaction of the claims. The Bill also provides for laying of every scheme so framed before each House of the Parliament.

I am sure, the Bill will receive the support of the hon. members of the House, as it did in Rajya Sabha, keeping in view the objects for which it has be-

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

come necessary to enact such a legislation. I commend the Bill for the consideration of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

(i) "That this House disapproves of the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of claims) Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance No 1 of 1985) promulgated by the President on the 20th February, 1985,

(ii) "That the Bill to confer certain powers on the Central Government to secure that claims arising out of, or connected with the Bhopal gas leak disaster are dealt with speedily, effectively, equitably and to the best advantage of the claimants and for matters incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI D.B. PATIL (Kolaba) : At the outset, I would like to welcome the Bill and the intention of the government for bringing forward this Bill. It is very necessary that the persons who are suffering or are likely to suffer and the relatives of the dead should be given assistance; and for this purpose, this Bill is being brought forward by the government.

Nearly 2,500 people had died although that figure is not correct; it cannot be correct. Not only thousands, but lakhs of people are suffering because of this disaster; and when we talk of this disaster, it is very well known that this is a man-made disaster. There are calamities like cyclones, floods and storms. Nobody can help there. In those calamities, thousands of lives are lost; and in those cases, government also tried to help the relatives of the victims and the persons who suffer from these calamities. There are also man-made calamities such as war setbacks. In these cases, nobody can help. At present, a war is going on between Iran and Iraq. Our Prime Minister has tried to intervene in that war. But we have read in the papers that

it is going on very severely. This is also a man-made disaster; and not only man-made because of criminal negligence on the part of somebody, but thousands of lives have been lost and lakhs of people are suffering and would be suffering. The damage that has been caused could not be gauged at this stage because, according to experts and scientists, it has and will have a longstanding effect on the population which has been affected thereby. The leakage of gas was taken place on 2nd and 3rd December, 1984. The gas that has leaked out is a highly noxious and abnormally dangerous gas which is called Methyl Isocyanate, and in short from it is called MIC. This has been caused at the Union Carbide plant at Bhopal, and continued to cause enormous loss to the property as well as to the lives of the people. It is reported that many lakhs of people have fled from Bhopal after this disaster. How many have been affected, it is not certainly known. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any attempt has been made to find out how many people have been affected, how many people are likely to be affected still, because of this disaster; because in the beginning it was being said and argued by the Union Carbide experts and some of the Indian Government officers also that the leakage of this particular gas was not likely to cause any bodily damage. But actually it has caused bodily damage at a very large scale. So, it is of extreme importance, and I would like to draw the attention of the Government to it, that it has to be found out as to how many people have been affected. It is a very important question.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has promulgated an Ordinance to the effect that the persons who have fled from Bhopal after this tragedy and who have sold their moveable property while fleeing, would be entitled to the proper price of the property if the property had been sold at a lesser price. That means that the State Government of Madhya Pradesh is aware of the fact that after the disaster many people have fled from Bhopal. It is the duty of the Government of Madhya Pradesh and also the Central Government to find out where

those persons have gone. Wherever they have gone, they might be suffering there without any help and if they are suffering there without any help then, who is to be held responsible for this? I will say that the Government of Madhya Pradesh should be held responsible for this. Because, it was the duty of the Government of Madhya Pradesh to find out who have fled, and to find out the whereabouts of those people.

The damage that has been caused, as I said earlier, is very enormous, enormous to the extent that it has affected in a big way the lungs, the heart, the kidneys and even other parts of the body of many people; it has been said by some experts that there was nervous breakdown also in some cases. This has to be thoroughly examined.

So, I would like to draw the attention of the Government while the Government proposes to bring out a Bill, to prosecute the company concerned for damages and compensation, that it is not that easy. While it is hoped by the Government—and the Minister has said in so many words that he would try to have an out of court compromise with the Union Carbide Corporation—I think it will not be possible because very lately the Chairman of the Corporation Mr. Anderson has voiced his concern, not only voiced his concern, but has suggested that there might be some sort of sabotage. I think that if the presence of sabotage is established, the Government will not be entitled to any damages, which are being claimed now. The Government has to prove clear negligence on the part of the Union Carbide plant at Bhopal and it has not been referred to here. No mention has been made in the Bill about the negligence on the part of Union Carbide Plant at Bhopal or the Union Carbide Corporation. If the Government does not establish the fact that this disaster has occurred because of negligence, the Government will not be entitled to ask for the damages for the persons who are dead and those who are affected. It is very necessary to bring in this Bill that the disaster has occurred only because of negligence on the part of Union Carbide Plant at Bhopal. That

is a disappointing fact so far as the provisions of this Bill are concerned.

Taking into consideration all the facts that most of the affected persons have lost their capacity for enjoyment of life in every sense of the term including sex, it is a very serious matter. Lakhs of people are suffering both mentally as well as physically. All the parts of their body are affected. No thorough examination is being done as to what will be their position after some months. It is given in papers that some of the affected persons have been sent to St George's Hospital, Bombay for examination. And in this examination some very serious facts have been brought out. If those facts are taken into consideration, the loss that will be caused to the affected persons will be enormous. They will be affected for the whole of their life. If that is so, then there is the problem as to what is to be done. Their whole life is at stake. So, Government should take it very seriously and it should not treat the matter in a lighter vein.

It has been discovered by ICMR and other doctors of the world that disassociation and decomposition of MIC can lead to cyanide poisoning among those exposed to gas leak. It was argued in the beginning by the executives of the Company as well as some of Government officials that this vicious gas, that was released on 2nd and 3rd, would not have the effect of cyanide poison. We know that cyanide is the deadliest poison in the world. Because of the disaster some sort of gas had leaked, which was called MIC. This MIC after disassociation and decomposition can lead to cyanide poisoning among those who are likely to be affected. That means that the gas that was leaked on 2nd and 3rd was as disastrous as cyanide. If that is so, we have to see what can be done in the matter. The Government is thinking of prosecuting the Union Carbide either in India or in USA. The Company is not going to accept the liability so easily because they have suggested some sort of sabotage. It was said that the leakage of the gas was supposed to be because of contamination of water. But Mr. Anderson,

[Shri D.B. Patil]

Chairman of Union Carbide said that it was unlikely that the primary cause of the leak—water contamination—was an accident. So, taking into consideration all these facts, Government should be very careful about ascertaining the negligence on the part of management of the plant. Until and unless the negligence part is established, Government will not be entitled to ask for the compensation of damages. Now, what is the extent of damages has not been defined here and it cannot be defined here also. It has been provided in the Bill that a scheme will be worked out and that scheme will take care of everything. I fully agree that the scheme will take care of all the things, but in the scheme nothing has been provided to find out the persons who have been affected. I would not go into the details of the scheme but in the Scheme it has not been provided to establish some machinery for finding out the persons who are affected, and until and unless we are in a position to ascertain as to who are actually the affected persons, it is impossible for the Government to file claims for all who have been affected. When the Ordinance was promulgated by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the whole of the area falling under the Bhopal Corporation was covered. It means that not only the persons residing nearby the plant but even those residing within the range of five kilometres from the plant are also affected, and if it is so, it is very important to ascertain the fact as to how many persons have been affected by this particular disaster. Taking into consideration all these facts and the attitude of the company in this regard, I will urge upon the Government to be very careful on its part and to provide a foolproof legislation so far as this tragedy is concerned.

I have suggested certain amendments to the Bill but as I am not like to be here in this House to move those amendments because some communal riots have taken place in my constituency and I will have to rush back by 5.30 p.m., I would draw the attention of the Government to some of the amendments which should be considered. The hon. Minister has stated that the Rajya Sabha

has passed this Bill without any amendment, but I would suggest certain amendments. As I have said, the negligence part will have to be established. There is no provision for this in the Bill and, therefore, I would suggest that this should be provided for in the Bill.

Then, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to clause 2(a) of the Bill. It says :

“Bhopal gas leak disaster” or “disaster” means for occurrence on the 2nd and 3rd days of December, 1984, which involved the release of highly noxious and abnormally dangerous gas from a plant in Bhopal (being a plant of the Union Carbide India Limited, a subsidiary of the Union Carbide Corporation, U.S.A.) and which resulted in loss of life and damage to property on an extensive scale.

Here you have said ‘which resulted in loss of life and damage to property on an extensive scale’, but what about the persons who have been affected bodily or who have been injured or are likely to be affected or injured in the near future? If that is not included in the Bill, then, according to me, the Government will not be entitled to ask for compensation for those who have been bodily affected or injured or are likely to be affected or injured. So, I would like the Minister to make certain provision about this.

About the withdrawal of cases or suits and entering into a compromise, it has been provided in the Bill that the Government will be entitled to withdraw any suit or enter into a compromise. I agree that the Government should be entitled to do so, but when the Government is taking this power, I would suggest that when a compromise is arrived at or when a suit is withdrawn, it should be done with the consent of the affected party. Because, unless and until the party which has been affected is consulted, it is quite likely that it will be put to a loss. So, I would request the Government to take this aspect into consideration.

Having said so, I would request the Government to take into consideration all these things and to be very careful because the management is not likely to agree to a compromise. I will give only one or two examples, without going into the details. One 16-year old girl, who was affected by this tragedy, claimed damages from the Company. The Company argued that there is no defect in the plant and so the Company is not bound to give any compensation to the claimant, who claimed it on the ground of damage of the lungs. When this is the attitude of the Company, the Government have to be very careful and see where they can pinpoint them for negligence.

Then, apart from the persons who are already suffering, even the children who have not yet been born will also be suffering. It is the opinion of the experts that the pregnant women are most likely to be affected; not only the mother, but the unborn child in the womb of the woman is also likely to be affected. The Bhopal gas tragedy will have its impact on the children still unborn. The first child which was born after the tragedy had no eyes or organs to identify the sex; there was abnormality to that extent and that was the direct result of this tragedy.

When the lungs are affected, the kidneys are affected, the heart is affected, naturally the child in the womb will also be affected to a large extent. This is a very serious matter.

It is heartening that the Government have taken the right step. But, after having taken the right step, certain precautions have to be taken which, according to me, have not been taken. So, I would request the hon. Minister to take into consideration all these factors. I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI. VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN, (Barmer); Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster Bill, 1985 which has been presented here.

The tragedy of Bhopal is the first of its kind in the history of India. I think this disaster is the only one of its kind even in the world, which has greatly pained us.

The Central Government have brought forward a bill in this respect. In this Bill provision has been made regarding the mode of compensation to be given to the gas victims or the dependents of the deceased. Government have taken a decision to file a suit in America after processing the claims of the claimants and collecting the necessary information. This is the decision which has been taken. Now the question is whether we can take action against the Union Carbide in our own country or not. Is it necessary to go to the courts in America when the cause of action has taken place in Bhopal? In view of this, the matter should be taken up in the courts of Madhya Pradesh and Bhopal. But the question is that the defender belongs to that country and therefore the action can be taken there. We should enact a legislation under which action could be taken in India itself against the multinational companies, or the foreign companies operating here.

The most important point in the matter is that at the time of filing of the claims the burden of proof will lie on us and we shall have to prove that the disaster occurred only because of negligence on the part of the Union Carbide. When we file the suit we shall have to establish that they failed to take precautions. ... (Interruptions) I know that the onus of proving the case lies on one who files the claims. It will have to be proved that there has been negligence on the part of the Union Carbide factory. We shall have to collect information about the negligence on the part of the Union Carbide in connection with the suit to be filed by us. There is a provision in the Bill that the claimant can also engage his own lawyer besides the advocate to be appointed by the Central Government. This provision is a welcome step because in case the Government advocate does not plead effectively then the claimant will have the right to engage his own

[Shri Virdhi Chander Jain]

lawyer. This is an appropriate provision and it should be there

Secondly, a National Calamities Fund should be created in order to provide relief to the victims of calamities like earthquakes, famines, and disasters, such as have occurred in Bhopal. The Centre should collect contributions from all the States for this Fund. The Centre had collected funds from all the States when Bihar was rocked with earthquake. The people had generously donated money and in this way it was possible to provide relief to the victims of the tragedy in an effective manner. In a disaster like this, in which 2500 persons have lost their lives and lakhs of people have been affected and their future has become bleak, an appeal should be made on a national level to face such a tragedy. We shall get crores of rupees in response to our appeal and thus we may be able to help the affected people. Arrangements for medicines and for their rehabilitation would have to be made. About 95 per cent of the people dwelling in jhuggies and jhopries have been affected by this disaster. Schemes should be prepared to rehabilitate them. The Madhya Pradesh Government should formulate such a scheme and the Central Government should give special assistance for it. They should be provided with every available facility. The most competent lawyers should be engaged to plead their cases. In this connection, the services of a good lawyer from America can be availed of. Efforts should be made to compensate the victims of the gas tragedy. The need of the hour is to give them relief at the earliest and to take positive steps in this respect. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, no Member of this House will disagree with this Bill. Hon. Members of the House have drawn their conclusions about the tragedy in Bhopal or about the extent of compensation that should be claimed, by depending on hearsay, the newspaper reports or by talking to one another. The real enormity of the disaster can be gauged only

by those who were present there, who were a witness to the disaster and its after-effects, and it is they who know what the need of the hour is. I am that unfortunate Member of Parliament who has been elected from that constituency. The poor and the aggrieved people have elected me. I have also suffered a loss because I could become a Member of this House only a month later. It is because of that tragedy that I have become junior to other Members by one month. We want compensation. A plan should definitely be chalked out in this respect and maximum compensation should be given. Unless we assess the extent of compensation to be claimed and on which counts it has to be claimed, we cannot succeed in our efforts. So far as the claiming of the compensation is concerned my impression is that everyone is of the opinion that compensation should be claimed for the loss of life and personal injuries. There have been two types of personal injuries i.e., grievous injuries and simple injuries. When the proposal for granting relief was under the consideration of the Government, the Madhya Pradesh Government had decided to grant Rs. 10,000 to the heirs of the deceased. It was also decided to grant Rs. 2000 to those who suffered grievous injuries and Rs. 1000 to those who suffered simple injuries. Sir, I was also a member of the Relief Committee, and I had asked the officers as well the doctors how they would define a simple injury. They only said that it referred to only those whose eyes have been affected by the gas. When I asked them how they would find the numbers of persons whose eyes were affected, who took medicines and for how many days they took medicines, and the number of persons who suffered after-effects, they had no reply to all these questions. This is the reason why except in a few initial cases when some people got Rs. 2000 and some got Rs. 1000, this relief was stopped because it was not possible to reach any conclusion till the survey work was completed and till the extent of assistance could be decided.

The survey work was entrusted to the personnel of Tata Institute but it is yet incomplete. Sir, what I mean to say is

that it is not possible to gauge the enormity of the tragedy caused by the Gas leakage in Bhopal.

[*English*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Sir, where is the Minister ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is the joint responsibility. Some hon. Ministers are sitting in the House.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : It seems we have not given the importance that it deserves.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is the joint responsibility. Ministers are present in the House. They are taking note of the points raised in the speech. A Minister can do so even mentally.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : The victims have not died mentally. They have died physically. Is it a hem gas from the Ministers ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : I would like that a survey should be conducted to find out the number of persons who suffered personal injuries on account of the gas and the extent of damage caused to property.

Sir, when this tragedy occurred during the night of the 2nd and 3rd December people were running about in every street and on every road from 12 O'clock in the night to 5 or 6 O'clock in the morning in the Bhopal city as if death was bounding them. Everybody was in the grip of panic so much so that the son did not bother about his father and the husband did not bother about his wife. Every one was running as fast as he or she could with the sole object of saving his or her life.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Who were the wives who did not bother about their husbands at that time

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN : Had you been in Bhopal at that time, you would

have seen not one but many such instances. Previously also, a similar mishap had occurred in Bhopal in 1982 in which some employees of the factory were killed. I was the first to raise the matter in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly and had warned of the consequences which the city of Bhopal would have to face if this poisonous gas leaked from the factory some day. Yesterday when one of our colleagues was saying while discussing Sriram Chemicals.....

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : When did you raise this question in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly ?

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : I had raised this question in March, 1982 and had pleaded for effective measures to contain it. Yesterday, Lalitji was saying in this House in regard to the Sriram Chemicals factory that the history of Bhopal might be repeated in Delhi. Believe me, I shuddered at the reply because a similar reply was given to me in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly that everything had been taken care of and everything was all right and that the factory was not a stone which could be shifted to any other place.

Sir, I would like to plead that no rule or law or Government can come in the way of saving human lives. Government should take the incident which occurred in Bhopal seriously. Safety measures should be adopted with regard to Sriram Chemicals factory also at the earliest. The Madhya Pradesh Government had set up a committee and that committee submitted its report also but no action was taken thereon.

Many of our colleagues have raised a doubt that when the suit for the compensation is filed, we shall have to establish that the Company has been responsible for the tragedy. The company is definitely responsible. I would like to urge upon the Government that, alongwith the diplomacy of decency, we should also examine whether it was not an experiment on this poor country, on poor Bhopal and on the poor people of Bhopal to find out the effects of this poisonous gas on

[Shri K.N. Pradhan]

human beings and also its after-effects

In America, MIC gas is stored in tanks made of good quality stainless steel because it has been mentioned in their report that if water in pure forms enters MIC gas tanks then it would not affect it but if iron-mixed water enters the tanks, it would react. Here carbon steel tank was used.

Similarly, earlier five specialists used to work in the factory. Within one year, four specialists were withdrawn and only one specialist was there when this incident took place

In the name of rationalisation, INTUC Union was pressurised by the factory-owners to get its staff-strength reduced. When INTUC Union did not agree, the other Union was enticed into agreeing to the reduction in the strength of the workers with the allurements of increase in the emoluments of the workers. The office-bearers of the INTUC Union were gheraoed and they were pressurised to sign the agreement.

At the tank where the leakage occurred, there used to be 19 people on the job and they were all trained. After the agreement, 11 persons were posted, out of whom only four were trained. Does this not indicate that it was all deliberately done to give it appearance of an accident, whereas actually they wanted the gas to spread outside so as to observe its effects on the people—how they will writhe and die inch by inch; they wanted to find out the treatment for it and observe its after-effects. We shall have to look into this aspect also.

The extent of damage can be gauged from the fact that on the night the incident took place, about four lakh people fled from Bhopal and out of them one lakh people have not returned. Till the day "Operation Faith" was started, people continued to flee, fearing that the tank might burst at any time and there might be consequent leakage of gas

which might hamper their escape. This fear made them run for safety. The result was that the people sold their utensils, cycles, livestock and other belongings at throw away prices and fled from Bhopal.

The day "Operation Faith" was started in the old city of Bhopal, where about four to five lakh people reside, every door was locked and there was an eerie silence everywhere. Only two to three thousand people were left behind who were traffic policemen or hospital personnel doing their duties. Otherwise, the whole of Bhopal was a deserted city.

In T.T. Nagar and HEL more than 80 per cent of the people had sent their families out. Thus, out of a population of nine lakhs, more than seven lakh people had left the city. So far as its impact is concerned there was not a single town or village of the three districts of Bhopal, Schore and Raisen where people of Bhopal had not taken shelter. In shivering cold, people tried to save their children by burning fire. The problem before them was, if they returned to Bhopal, where they would find any means of livelihood. Business had come to a standstill and factories had been closed. Even today, 50 thousand families are facing the problem of unemployment. Government have, no doubt, done a lot, for which I am thankful to them and specially to the Hon. Prime Minister who visited Bhopal on the 4th instant and saw the wailing humanity with his own eyes and extended to them all possible assistance. The scheme which was formulated for supplying free ration for three months, will remain operative only up to the 31st March. This aspect should also be looked into.

You may formulate a scheme of compensation, which is, of course, a good step. But when will it be finalised? When will the people get employment? What about their treatment? These matters should be considered at the earliest. The most regrettable thing is that the doctors sitting in America and Calcutta are writing strange things about the disease which has instilled a sense of fear among the

people of Bhopal and they do not know what is in store for them. The people who have been affected physically are, of course, suffering but those who have not been physically affected are suffering mentally. It is quite necessary to alleviate their sufferings. Treatment is being given to them, dispensaries are working but everything should be done systematically. A big hospital should be opened. A scheme should be prepared for them and it should be decided as to what treatment and medicines would be required to cure them. If this is not done, their problems will go on multiplying. There should be a research centre.

Similarly, the people who have become victims of this gas tragedy, whose eyes, legs or lungs have been damaged should be provided with employment. The factories which have been closed, should be reopened to provide employment to the people there. J.K. Batteries has been closed down, Straw Products is also closed. You should examine the question of expansion of H.E.L. Funds should be provided for underground trenches, slum clearance and for water supply.

After the reorganisation of States in India, Bhopal has been allocated the least amount among the new capitals. This aspects should be looked into. Today, Shri Rajiv Gandhi is at the helm of affairs and he has a lot of sympathy for Bhopal. When he visited the city, he promptly said that assistance to the City should not be confined only, to the scheme of compensation, but the people should be provided with medical treatment and employment also.

If the sufferings of the citizens of Bhopal are not mitigated and employment is not provided to them, then it will only mean shedding crocodile tears.

With these words, I support the Bill and hope that the Central Government, besides implementing the scheme, of compensation, would also prepare a scheme for the resettlement, employment and medical treatment of the people of Bhopal, where we feel that an experiment has been made. We hope that Government will take steps to provide relief to the people.

[English]

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully support the aims and objects of this piece of legislation which is now before the House. The Minister has undertaken this great responsibility on his shoulders of ensuring and protecting the interests of all those people who were affected during the recent greatest tragedy and disaster which has overtaken Bhopal, which is unprecedented, which is first of its kind in the entire world. I only wish that he succeeds in discharging the great responsibilities which he has undertaken.

I am happy that this piece of legislation has been introduced on the question of protecting the interests of the victims and other relatives of the affected members of families in the Bhopal tragedy. But to meet similar situations God forbid, it should not recur—Government must have a permanent piece of legislation just as in the case of accidents on account of fire where there are permanent instructions issued for rushing help and assistance to the victims; Government must have a standing and permanent Statute whereby they undertake the responsibility of safeguarding and protecting the interests of all people concerned, whoever be the victims and in whichever part of the country it may occur, in whatever circumstances it may occur. This is the first suggestion which I place before the Minister for his due consideration.

The Minister, as I stated earlier, has got a very onerous responsibility on his shoulders. How many people were affected, how many died, how many were injured, how many people are yet to suffer, how many people suffered serious and severe injurious, how many generations are going to be damaged and disabled—these are all things which he should take into consideration and he should see that necessary compensation is paid to them. We must have statistics about these. The Minister, previously, on a different occasion, placed before the House the statistics which were then available, but they are not complete figures. The complete data are perhaps in the process of being collected. A

[Shri S.M. Bhattam]

separate body has been constituted for this purpose; the Tata Institute of Social Sciences was named here; the responsibility has been entrusted to them of collecting the information and placing it before the concerned authorities. That process is still perhaps going on. Even without knowing the number of persons who were affected, how is it possible for the Government to safeguard their interests and undertake such measures as are necessary to go before a court of law and establish their case for payment of proper compensation? Therefore, this is the basic essential data which the Minister must be able to collect and keep ready as expeditiously as possible. This is the basic minimum requirement which is absolutely and highly necessary. This is what I would like to point out in the beginning.

Again, the question of limitation comes. The Limitation Act, of course, is there. The Minister has stated that in the Limitation Act 1963 under Sec. 8 (1) certain period is prescribed for going in appeal before the competent court. But here he makes an exception and he provides for a belated application before the court of law. All right. But I do request him to once again consider whether it will be legally valid at all to provide for such exemption in this piece of legislation and not in the original Act, that is, in the Limitation Act of 1963 and without providing for it there and providing for exemption in this piece of legislation would it be valid at all? ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is a Special legislation whereas Limitation Act is a general Act.

SHRI S M. BHATTAM : May be a special Act, but will it over-ride whatever is contained in that act? This is a matter for consideration. After all I am making a submission for him so that he can make his case foolproof. It is only in the best interests of people concerned and not with a view to pick holes and find fault with anybody in this regard. So on this aspect he may also give due consideration again.

Not merely that, another aspect the Minister must consider. There are two things open for the Minister. Either he may go to a court of law on behalf of all such affected persons in this country or he may go before a court of law in the USA. Or the third alternative is that he can arrive at a settlement out of court—a compromise may be effected. There are the there courses open to him. Which course exactly is he going to adopt? Is he going to prefer an appeal to a court of law here in this country? Or is he going to a court of law in America? What is it exactly he proposes to do?

I am conscious of the fact that the Attorney-General was sent on a previous occasion to America to study the legal system there, to consult the necessary legal luminaries there and also other organisations and bodies in the field. Similarly, the Secretary, Law Department was again deputed to USA to study the situation. What is the result? What has happened? And what is the decision taken? For a common man like me, our information goes to show that after all the amount of compensation which is generally and normally conceded and paid to such victims in America will be much bigger. A huge sum is paid to them normally. Then why not we go in appeal to America? Why in India? So, this is still a subject matter for discussion. Has something been done? Has some decision been taken? Has some stand been taken in this regard? I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten the House on this particular issue.

Again there are some people whose cases were pending before the courts of law in America. What happens to those cases? Now here under this piece of legislation the Government has conferred all powers and authority, exclusive authority to go before a court of law with a view to protect the interests of the affected persons. But what happens to those people whose cases are now pending before the courts of law in America? Will all pieces of legislation you undertake here, you implement here and you

enact here be binding there in that country where the courts are already seized of the matter and the cases are pending and the matter is *sub judice*? This is also another aspect which the Minister should consider and decide whether it has got any legal validity and application to all outstanding cases which are now pending before the Federal Court or State Courts in America.

Sir, three months have elapsed now. In the course of these three months what is it that the government has done with regard to this issue. Has the government appointed the Commissioner as envisaged in the Act to prepare a scheme and process the claims? At what stage does the matter stand? Has the Commissioner been appointed for the purpose of ensuring welfare of the victims of the disaster?

Sir, the Minister is credited to have stated on the Floor of Rajya Sabha that if and when such a scheme is prepared it will again be placed before the House. That goes to show no such scheme has so far been prepared. What does it indicate. No doubt, the Minister is anxious to expeditiously deal with the matter so that justice is done to them as speedily as possible but as it is the scheme has not been prepared and the cases of the claimants not projected in the proper forum.

Sir, instead of dilating on the subject at length before I conclude I would once again endorse the main aims of the Bill and as stated earlier I earnestly wish that Minister may profoundly succeed in discharging the responsibility which he has taken over his shoulders. After all he is doing a great service to the people who are very innocent, poor, helpless and illiterate and nobody else to support them. May he succeed fully and profoundly in it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, I welcome this Bill and I can say that the Government has taken a very serious and right attitude so far as the Bhopal tragedy is concerned. This is one of the greatest tragedies that our country witnessed or perhaps the world

witnessed. Like George Orwell's 1984 perhaps India, witnessed some of the biggest tragedies in the year 1984. Here I would like to quote what the Japanese people thought about this Bhopal tragedy and how they demonstrated in Tokyo before the Head Office of this the killer Corporation union carbide. I quote :

"We cannot restrain our anger at the report that more than 2500 people were killed and hundreds and thousands of people are suffering as a result of the leakage of poisonous gas. We have seen no such other example of massacre committed by one private enterprise at one time so far."

The Japanese have correctly expressed their anger at the tragedy that the people of our country have faced. I would like to know till today has the government been able to place before the House or before the people as to who are really accountable for this disaster? I was trying to go through the publications that have been made and reports published during the last three months but nowhere I could come across that such and such person or such and such department has been held responsible for such a disaster.

I would also like to know from the hon Minister that had this happened in the western countries what would have happened to this multi-national corporation?

15.00 hrs.

Perhaps they would have been asked to close down everything. We are a sovereign and independent country. Have we got no right to exercise our sovereign rights? Why could you not make any provision while granting licence to multinationals that if such a disaster happens you can confiscate their entire property? There were demands from all sections of the House and the people also that gradually we must have majority equity participation in all multinational corporations. In fact, in many of these corporations India got majority participation of 51 per cent. But why that in

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

the case of Union Carbide, they are retaining still 51 per cent of equity share? I don't understand this and I request the hon. Minister to enlighten the House on this point.

I want to know as to who granted licence for setting up of this factory in the heart of Bhopal city which is heavily populated. I hope the hon. Minister has gone through all these aspects of the matter. These multinational corporations are now spearheading neo-capitalism in the third world countries. In the third world countries today every year nearly 25,000 people die from the use of pesticides which are not being manufactured in the West because they are considered poisonous and hazardous for safety. Now they say that it is better to control these things by natural process instead of using these poisonous pesticides. In the third world countries, because the labour is very cheap, they set up their factories earning more profits. In the western countries, they are more conscious about their safety than ourselves. So these multinational corporations are trying to see that such poisonous gases are manufactured in the developing, third world countries where labour is very cheap, and where they could get many concessions also.

In this connection I would like to quote what Dr. P.N. Haksar has said. It is an interesting observation. He said :—

“Research work done at the Union Carbide Centre at Bhopal was of dubious nature and it might be linked with the research in chemical warfare.”

Dr. P.N. Haksar has written an article about it. Now, the question which arises is this. Who granted this licence for this MIC Gas production? Why were 100 tonnes of MIC stored at a time in the factory? Was there no system of monitoring and supervision there? The usual process adopted is to manufacture a tonne every hour or so, instead of storing hundred tonnes at a time. These are very vital questions which have got to be answered.

One hon. Member pointed out that those who will suffer after this happening, have not been taken care of. I find that those have been taken care of. The hon. Minister has said that the victims of the disaster who have managed to survive are still suffering from adverse effects and the further complications which may arise in their case in course of time cannot be fully visualised even at this stage. Therefore, provision has been made in the Bill for taking care of those who will suffer as a result of after-effects of this tragedy.

These multinational corporations have their ways of doing things. Many experts come who are utilised by Union Carbide. They know very well how to utilise these spokesmen. They can speak out as if all the blame lies on the part of the Indian Government and not on any of them. One of their very noble laureates came to India and somebody asked him about the Bhopal tragedy. He said ‘this may happen because Government of India always insists on having the equipments manufactured in India itself and perhaps those equipments utilised in this Union Carbide Plant must be of Indian manufacture’. As if it is a crime on our part to insist on indigenous manufacture of equipments and plants and machineries.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Utilising that kind of the equipment may be culpable negligence.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Now, they are trying to build up a case. Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister—it is good that the Government has taken a very serious view of this tragedy—as to how much claims have been processed for the last three months and what is the actual amount of compensation that the Government of India has in view for the extensive damage that has been caused? I think some figures should be given so that we know to what extent the damage has been caused.

Sir, I was reading an American newspaper. Perhaps hundred of cases have been filed in different courts in America. Sir, you have experience that in regard to

the court matters one court may differ from the other and the judgement of one court may differ from that of the other. So, ultimately, they will have to go to the Federal Court and if the judgement of the Federal Court is in their favour, where do we stand? The multinational corporations have been so powerful and they have accomplices also in the Third World countries to support them. Today, they are the biggest exploiters of the Third World countries. Therefore, as a sovereign country, can we not immediately ask for taking over 51% equity share of the Unit and start functioning on our own without waiting for the judgement of the American Courts? We do not know what the Federal Court's judgement would be. Nobody knows about it.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : How can we do that ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Ours is a sovereign country and we can do that. All the Third World countries today are unitedly fighting against all the multinational corporations. It is not that India alone will do that. It is the biggest challenge of the 21st century that we are going to face. Therefore, I am happy that this Bill is brought forward and our Prime Minister has taken a very serious view of this Bhopal tragedy and the Government is seized of this matter as to how to provide adequate compensation to the victims. Here only India's sovereignty comes. It is not the question of getting compensation of \$2 million or so for our victims. It is how we exercise our sovereignty when such a disaster has overtaken our people. So, we must take care of these multinationals corporations in the future.

With these words, I support this Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the night of 2nd and 3rd December, the demons of death ran amuck and claimed many lives in Bhopal. These 45 tonnes of gas were flowing close to the earth. When 45

tonnes of gas leaked within a day and flowed close to the the earth, it caused inflammation in the eyes and pain in the chests of the people, due to which many people died. It took three weeks for the Government to constitute a Commission of Inquiry. Eleven weeks have since passed and we do not know what report that commission has submitted. Even after 11 weeks; We do not know who has been found guilty according to the report.

Now, you have brought forward this Bill. You have said that after this Bill is passed and it becomes an Act, you will do the needful. How much time will it take? I do not know whether your Department of Law have thought about all the powers which are proposed to be vested with the commissioner—about which clause 6 says—

[*English*]

“For the purpose of assisting it in discharging its functions under this Act, the Central Government may appoint an officer, to be known as the Commissioner for the welfare of the victims of the Bhopal gas leak disaster, and such other officers and employees to assist him as that Government may deem fit.”

Who will be that officer and what will be his qualifications? Will he be a High Court Judge, or an SDO or Collector? What do you mean by an officer?

Then sub-clause (2) :

“The Commissioner shall discharge such functions as may be assigned to him by the Scheme.”

Where is the scheme?

[*Translation*]

Now, what would be this scheme? You have brought forward this Bill, but your scheme is not ready. When the scheme is not ready, what work can be done on it.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : You have not gone through this Bill.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : If you have gone through it, please do tell me. It is now over 2½ months, but your scheme is not ready as yet. You tell me the number of people who died in this disaster, the number of people who became blind, the number of those who are suffering from eye diseases and the number of people whose property was destroyed. What figures have you got in this regard ?

You have said in clause 9—

[*English*]

“The Central Government shall, for carrying into effect the purposes of this Act, frame by notification in the official Gazette a scheme as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act.”

Where is that scheme ?

[*Translation*]

This is how you are preparing that scheme. You have brought forward this Bill in the House and you are going to delegate all these powers, but so far you do not have any scheme as to what you are going to determine. The powers proposed to be vested are—

[*English*]

Then, “A scheme may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :

- (e) amounts which the Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf credit to the fund referred to.....”

[*Translation*]

From the aforesaid it appears that it is still not clear as to what compensation will be paid to the people.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Daga, may I invite your attention to clause 9 (3) ? Please go through it. It says that after the scheme is framed, it shall be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : It will be laid after this Bill is passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Definitely.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Is the scheme available ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : After it is prepared it will be laid. Hon. Minister will lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What is the harm if we can do it along with this Bill ?

[*Translation*]

When you have not prepared the scheme as yet, naturally you cannot tell us the details of the suit which you are going to file for compensation. If a person dies in an air crash, you pay him Rs. 1 lakh as compensation. In case of a death caused by an accident—

[*English*]

“Under the Workmen’s Compensation Act, the amount payable to Workmen in the event of death ranges from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 40,000 and in case of permanent total disablement from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 42,000. Naturally, this relates to compensation payable only to workmen and not to members of the public. In the case of India Railways, liability is limited to Rs. 1 lakh in the event of death. Indian Airlines, however, offers compensation of Rs. 2 lakhs for death or injury which results in permanent total disablement.”

[*Translation*]

So, please tell us how you would pay them the compensation or what your

formula would be for that. You cannot even tell us what the extent of compensation would be. The people say that if a suit for compensation is filed in India, commensurate with India's conditions comparatively less amount of compensation would be granted and now that you are filing the suit in the U.S.A., would you be getting more compensation? The doctors who diagnosed also have said that they could not identify the substance which caused the deaths. This could be utilised by the defence to challenge the claim for compensation on the plea that Dr. Gopal and his wife were able to find traces of cyanate and could cure the patients by neutralizing this cyanate. Since it was not done earlier, the deaths in Bhopal continued to occur and no treatment for this could be given. You tell me what are the statements of your experts. The experts are telling us that all this happened due to our negligence and our mistake. Why were the provisions of the Factory Act not complied with? Did the Government ever take any action against the offenders? This matter was never investigated into. So, all these points go in favour of the defence. Are the Government in a position to reply to all these points? Are the Government in a position to tell us how many people have been affected by this gas leakage, how many children to be born in future would be affected, how many of them would become disabled, how many of them would be deformed? Nobody is tell us all this. As long as our scheme is not completaly ready and the Government do not file the suit, it is of no use of it. You want to delegate the powers, you may do so and a Bill for this purpose has come before the House but there are certain aspects of the Bill which should be finalised in the House itself. The scheme is not yet ready and I went that full details thereof should be incorporated in the Bill. We should not delegate all the powers to the bureaucrats.

SHRI LAL VIJAY PRATAP SINGH (Sarguja) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill introduced by the hon. Minister. It will not be an exaggeration if I say that the Bhopal Gas Tragedy was the most horrifying tragedy of this century. It has not only claimed 1400 or

1500 human lives but has also directly affected about 1.5 lakh people. More than this number have been affected in other ways. Apart from those who have directly suffered, there are a large number of people who have suffered psychological damage. It is difficult to describe in words the atmosphere which prevailed in the entire city of Bhopal at that time. Not only human lives were lost, but a large number of cattle also perished. At this stage, I feel it my duty to mention that soon after this tragedy occurred, our State Government promptly took all steps to deal with the situation. Orders were issued at once to all the 21 hospitals of the city and all the dispensaries to treat the victims of the gas tragedy with selfless devotion. Here, I also want to tell the House that 700 doctors were pressed into service, out of whom over two hundred were called from outside. Many mobile and permanent dispensaries were opened, through which proper treatment was provided to the people. With a view to savery the people from hunger, many camps were set up where arrangements were made to provide free food and milk. Our State Government of Madhya Pradesh made arrangements to provide 200 ml. of milk per unit.....(*Interruptions*) Not only this the Government also made arrangements to provide compensation of Rs. 10,000, Rs. 2000 and Rs. 1000 respectively, to those whose lives could not be saved or who were seriously infuced. The Government made proper arrangements to provide relief to the people. This helped in restoring a sense of confidence in the minds of the people to a great extent. Owing to this confidence, you have seen that the people have elected Shri Pradhan to this House with a massive majority. I want to mention this also because I know very well that the intention of our Government is to provide all possible relief to the people.

Our Rajiv ji is fully aware of the tragedy and on the 4th instant he met the people in Bhopal and listened to their tales of woe and issued appropriate orders in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, sir, keeping in view the catastrophic tragedy that occurred in Bhopal and the various steps taken

[Shri Lal Vijay Pratap Singh]

by the Government in this regard, it is my belief that the facilities provided to the victims of the tragedy are negligible as compared to the horrowing experience and trauma which they had to undergo. These facilities need to be enhanced.

So far as the question of filing a suit in the Courts in our country or in foreign countries is concerned, it is for the Government to take a decision in this regard. But I must say this much that ours is a backward State and the voice of the people of that state cannot be raised here but through this Bill, that backward area would receive suitable attention and the people there would feel secure.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY (Katwa) ; Mr. Chairman, this Bill reflects the confused mind of the Government. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it has been said :

“The legal position examined carefully with reference to the laws obtaining in the United States of America and in our country and in the light of the examination it was felt that/special provisions should be made for processing the claims.”

It means, disposal of the claims also. Now, if that is so, where is that provision in this Bill? What is required for this is, to set up a special tribunal which will go into the aspect of compensation and that tribunal will dispose of everything.

Now one point has been raised, that is, to go to the U.S.A. and to file the case. The argument advanced is that we will get more money. What action has been taken for the grant of relief? It is difficult to understand from this Bill. We have our own law. If we feel that it is insufficient to achieve desired compensation, we can make amendments to the Act, if that is what intended. What is the law of the

U.S.A. ? They have their own law, for their own citizens. We are not their citizens. It is difficult to understand how their law of paying compensation will apply to our citizens. So, what is required is, and that is what we ask the Government to do, to set up immediately tribunals to dispose of these matters. That is the first question.

The second question is, that so far as the victims care concerned, in the contents it is said that the Government act on behalf of the victims, and that they will take care of the victims ; that is all welcome. But the point is how to assess the damage that has been done? We have been officially told that the death toll is not more than 2,500. But there are reports that more than 7,000 have died. That is the report. There are reports that 7,000 coffins were used.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who has reported ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : We know. We have our agencies also. Why are they defending when such a large scale disaster took place ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please address the Chair.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : They should not act as an agent of Union Carbide.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If any Member speaks sitting, please do not attach any importance to that. And please address the Chair and not the Member.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : There is an attempt to destroy the evidence. We want to know the people who are doing that. Union Carbide has an interest to show the contamination in a very lower level. Actually reports are coming from different corners that the gravity of disaster is much more. We have to assess it. Has the Government set up any machinery to assess the extent of the disaster? Hundreds of reports are coming in the press that due to this disaster blindness is taking

place. Union Carbide has denied that. I am afraid that Government has also denied that some time or the other, ICMR and Tata Institute of Social Sciences have conducted surveys. They have proved that blindness is taking place. It is affecting kidney and the brain. The oxygen carrying capacity of the cells is being destroyed. That will lead to leukaemia and cancer. Another horrifying report has come that cyanide poison has been traced in the victims. That has been confirmed by the doctors. Union Carbide is trying to deny that. But the patients, who are treated with sodium thiosulphate, have shown some improvement. That suggests that they had cyanide poisoning. Two years ago, in the Company's journal they had that report published the MIC can decompose into cyanide in a particular degree of temperature. But they withheld that information from their people in Bhopal. It came in *The Times of India*.

We must assess the extent of damage, its reaction on vegetable, water, flora and fauna and future generation. It is not a question of compensation alone. For that we have to set up something of our own. We do not know whether the US court will accept or reject our claims. How is it that a foreign company, which has established its plant here, is not bound by our law? They were doing research, but we did not have any access to know about that. We could not monitor that. They did it in the name of trade secret. In that plant they used to do research for chemical warfare. They could keep it secret and we do not have any law to know about that. What were the terms of reference when this plant was set up? That is all secret; we know nothing about that. We have to take it very seriously. We have to make amendment in our law to get the due compensation. We will have to assess the damages. We can charge them punitive compensation also. Union Carbide is the seventh among the world chemical giants and 17th among 200 top multi-nationals. They take away crores of rupees from our country. It is very difficult to fix certain compensation. It has certain future repercussions also.

Those who will be born in future will be bearing the reaction of this gas. For them also you have to make laws so that those who are making so much money and transferring in to their country, they have to pay a certain amount in the coming so many years for the benefit of the people of that area who have suffered because of their negligence. An attempt is being made by Anderson and others also that we Indians are at fault and what they are feeling is that their reputation has been damaged because of this incident. They are trying to say that they are not at fault and it could be an act of sabotage. I must say that some people on their behalf are trying to say that they do not have any responsibility and some suggestions are being made that it is for the victims of for our country to prove that there has been some negligence on their part and then only we can sue them in the court. That is a very wrong interpretation of the law. The fact is that they had stored MIC in their plant. The English law is there which was applied in the case of Royland V/s Flature, and that law is commonly applied by other countries also. That is the law of strict liability. Union Carbide is responsible for this disaster and they have to pay for this. They have employed 400 persons to propagate that they are not guilty. Their line of propaganda is we poor Indians are not very intelligent people and those Indians who were in charge of this plant, are responsible for this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Indians but appointed by them.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : Yes, appointed by them. But the point is, as admitted by Union Carbide's spokesman Jackson Browning, no advance warning computer system, obligatory for their enterprise in U.S., was there at Bhopal. I want to know how is it that before giving permission to instal such a plant, we did not care to see whether safety measures are being taken or not. Who is responsible for that? Central Government is responsible or the Madhya Pradesh Government? I want to know when collaborations are entered into with foreign companies, do we have a model Act to regulate these companies, Do we have any scope for a public scrutiny of

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhury]

those companies? Now comments have been offered by many scientists that they were using obsolete technology for manufacturing the pesticides. There was a safer technology. Why that was not used? Because they had nothing to do with the pesticides, they had the intention to do something more heinous in our country, which they are not permitted to do in their own country. So, they are culprits and we must deal with them as culprits. You may try to sue them in a court, you may try to get some compensation, that is all right, but my point is that you have made a provision in the Bill regarding entering into a compromise. You may say it is a legal term or a technical term or anything, but I am very much opposed to that. We cannot enter into any compromise with them. You can say settlement out of the court or something else, but the word compromise hurts our reputation. Therefore, you have either to drop this word or substitute it with any other word.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If they concede to all the claims?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY: But the word compromise is the reflection of a very bad mind, Sir. No compromise should be there.

At the end, I must say that whatever has happened at Bhopal, should not recur in our country and for that we require a model Act which will monitor all such foreign collaborations and provide for the public scrutiny of such companies also. I want to know what are you going to do in that regard. With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of claims) Bill 1985. Through this Bill, the hon. Minister wants to acquire some powers:

[English]

“to confer powers on the Central Government to secure that claims

arising out of, or connected with, the Bhopal gas leak disaster are dealt with speedily, effectively, equitably and to the best advantage of the claimants and for matters incidental thereto.”

[Translation]

The aforesaid points form the basis of the Bill. As regards the provisions of the Bill, has any agency been set up to give complete information with regard to the people who have died because of this gas leakage, or who have been affected or have fallen sick or have been disabled or have become blind or fallen victim to other diseases? From this side, it was said that the number of persons who lost their lives is 2500. This is the official figure. But from the other side it was claimed that 7000 persons had died. So, Government should provide information in this regard so that the people could know about the number of persons who lost their lives, who were affected by the gas leakage, who lost their eye-sight and, in case of pregnant women, the number of cases where the baby either died in the womb or became blind, or was disabled. Have you set up any machinery to collect such information? So long as this assessment is not made, how can you file a suit for compensation in America or here? Unless this information is available, to whom will you pay the compensation? Therefore, it is absolutely necessary for the hon. Minister to make arrangements for the Collection of this information on the basis of which claims can be processed and paid to the people.

Our Government have all along been providing relief wherever such calamities have occurred. The Government of India and the State Governments have always been providing relief. You must have seen in today's *Times of India* about the relief arrangements made by the State Government. They spent Rs 10 crores for this purpose. Compensation to the tunes of Rs. 1000, Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000 was provided. Arrangements for food and medicines were made and medical facilities were also provided. But what is happening today? The State Government do not have the resources to fur-

ther provide medicines and food for them. Then, who will make these arrangements? Thousands of people have been affected by this gas tragedy and they are unable to earn their livelihood. The Government should ponder over it and make some arrangements for them. These arrangements have not been made so far. I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to this fact and request him to make some arrangements in this regard, otherwise thousands of people would die of starvation. Thousands of people have died in this holocaust and their families have been given some monetary help by you but this cannot provide them a living for ever. Now their ration, milk and medical facilities are being stopped because they cannot be provided on a perpetual basis. The Government of Madhya Pradesh also cannot make perpetual arrangements for all these things. I would therefore, like to know what arrangements have been made for the widows and the orphans there?

There is one more thing which has been mentioned by other hon. Member also. The Union Carbide is an American Company and it has pleaded that this gas leakage was caused by sabotage. What steps are being taken by our Government to prove that the gas leakage was not due to sabotage but due to negligence on the part of the Company?

The last thing I want to say is regarding compensation. Lakhs of people have been affected by this tragedy and in future also, the effects of the gas would be felt on vegetation and human health. What arrangements are being made to pay compensation for this? In what way would you ask that company to pay compensation to the people so that they could get some relief? I would request the hon. Minister to pay special attention to this aspect. With these words, I support the Bill.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Bill which has been introduced by the hon. Minister for the Bhopal gas disaster com-

ensation. When all of us sitting here, including you, Mr. Chairman, were fighting our grim battle on the ballot boxes, Bhopal was undergoing one of the biggest disasters ever recorded in the history of the world industrial units. On the night of 2nd and 3rd December, there was a gas leakage from the plant belonging to the Union Carbide. As a result hundreds of persons who came in the way of gas flow died. In the case of several others, there was damage to their vital parts—eyes, chests and limbs. Thousands of people left Bhopal on the 3rd of December in panic. This grim tragedy has left certain prominent scars on the town of Bhopal which was once the garden city of India. It has not only created problems of compensation, but has also created certain health and environmental problems, in front of which, in my humble opinion, the compensation problem is very negligible.

Even though this Bill deals only with compensation, I feel that apart from the compensation aspect, there are other aspects, which should also be brought into light in this august House.

There was an element of fear and suspicion created among all the citizens of Bhopal. And it goes to the full credit of the State Government which rose to the occasion. It never allowed the law and order problem to go out of hand. The health cover and other reliefs were given by the Government, semi-Government and social organisations and the situation was controlled.

Though the situation was controlled, you will agree with me that the disaster and its damages could not be controlled, they can only be cured. Unfortunately wrong publicity was given about the number of people who have died and the number of people who are suffering from health hazards. I think one of the victims of wrong publicity was our hon. Member who was saying that 10,000 people have died and 7000 coffins were counted. It is on record of the State Government, they have taken the statistics from various burial grounds and cremation grounds and the figures which have been given officially are found correct. In this Bill which is

[Shri Ajay Mushran]

to be enacted I feel that it is not the number of deaths, but it is the impact which this disaster has left, temporary or ever-lasting, which is to be fought and I personally feel that when this compensation is to be paid and this Bill has been brought forward, it cannot encompass all things and all provisions. Therefore, rules will be made and certain other schemes will be formulated. As Shri Dagaji was saying, it is not possible to include all the things here, but I am sure the hon. Minister will take note of this and as soon as it is possible, those rules will be made and those schemes will be formulated. Otherwise this enactment will not serve any purpose at all.

Today the problem is as I was submitting earlier, more of health rather than anything else. Beside what the State Government has done, there is an immediate need to institute a research centre and infrastructure for this should be created. The hon. Health Minister is here. So, research facilities should be immediately created in Bhopal so that today when you have the people who are suffering, it will create a ready-made research work on objects that will be available to you. The more the delay, Mr. Health Minister, the more you lose the value of research work, and if this disaster has taken place in Bhopal, there is no point in setting up a research centre in Delhi or Bangalore or Madras. It should be set up in Bhopal only. The earlier the better; you will serve the people of Bhopal not only from the compensation point of view, but from the health point of view and the generations of people in Bhopal will be indebted to the House for having taken a step which will go a long way in arresting all the ill-effects which have been created by the leakage of MIC.

So far as the compensations are concerned, the State Government has paid a very meagre sum which it could afford from its own funds, but the other schemes which the hon. Minister will be having in mind for quick compensation should include easy representation by the claimants and the effective and deliberate bo-

structionist activities of the multinational Union Carbide must be arrested and I am very sure the hon. Law Minister is very very conscious of this problem and the hon. Health Minister will make a declaration or a statement in this House. If he is serious about arresting the ill-effects, the far-reaching effects of this gas tragedy, he should immediately declare opening of a health research centre so that he will come to know as to what are the effects of this gas on the human and animal life in Bhopal, and the future generations will bless this House for taking such a farsighted decision,

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : (Mandsaur) : Mr Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill. As the time is short, I therefore, fully endorse the views expressed by my colleague, Shri K.N. Pradhan, who has been elected from Bhopal. He gave a poignant description of the conditions prevailing there and the House has also come to know of the sufferings of the people of Bhopal through him. Therefore, this problem must receive our attention. I would begin with the suggestion that whether you file the suit in India or in America, you must contest the case with full determination and spend whatever money is required to realise the maximum possible compensation from the multinational company which has played with human lives in India, considering that the country is backward and poor. It is quite necessary to do so and for this purpose you may come before this House as many times as you feel necessary and get the necessary legislation passed. In this matter, the House reposes its confidence in you and I am sure that the entire country is with you.

Now, I want to raise an important matter to which attention has not been paid so far and I am sure that I am raising this matter in the House for the first time. As a result of this disaster, many children have been orphaned and they are the children of Hindus, Muslims and Christians and no one is there to look after them, or to wipe off their tears. No one is left to think about their education and treatment. In such a situa-

tion an international conspiracy can be hatched and foreign agencies might take these children out of the country in the name of adoption. I appeal to all the political, social and religious in situations to ensure that these children are adopted by some institutions or families and they remain in this country following their respective religions and live with respect. If these children go out of India, their names, religion, etc., would be changed, and when they grow up, they would spit on our faces thinking that these were the people who in their youth and old age threw them out of the country and did nothing to wipe off their tears.

I would request the Government of Madhya Pradesh that at least for the next 20 years they must make provision in their Budget for the education, employment and special facilities for these children so that they may not feel helpless and the Central Government should also advise the State Government to this effect.

This legislation which has been brought here has a specific purpose and relates to the Bhopal gas tragedy. Therefore, I would like to submit that keeping in view all the multinational companies working in our country, a new Bill should be drafted which should provide for prompt action in case of recurrence of such a tragedy.

Endorsing the views of Shri Daga, Shri Vyas and Shri Mushran, I would say that it should be investigated whether it was a conspiracy or whether we were subjected to some experiment in Bhopal.

Lastly, I would say that in Bhopal there are three categories of people affected by the poisonous gas ; those who have died ; those who are dying ; and those who will be still-born or will take birth but will die due to this reason. The hon. Minister should consider all these aspects and make some arrangements to heal their wounds. In these efforts all of us will share your burden.

If the hon. Health Minister is listening to me, then I would submit to him that

he should consider the setting up of a Medical Research Centre in Bhopal, for which we would be thankful to him.

*SHRI R. ANNANAMBI (Pollachi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on The Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Bill, 1985.

Sir, this lethal gas leak took place on 2nd and 3 December, 1984 at Bhopal. At the same time in Tamil Nadu and in Andhra Pradesh there was disastrous cyclone in which thousands of common people were afflicted. In Tamil Nadu our beloved leader Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R's State Government took prompt steps for alleviating the misery of the masses. Similarly, in Andhra Pradesh, Shri N.T. Ramarao's State Government rendered immediate relief assistance to the afflicted people. Here, on the 4th of December, 1984, the worthy son of the former great Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi who today personifies in himself the hopes and aspirations of young India and who is at the helm of affairs of the country, rushed to Bhopal to console the people in distress. He took personal interest in the relief measures. He assured through Press and Radio that the Government of India will spare no efforts to ensure immediate relief to the victims of this tragedy. From his Relief Fund, he gave financial assistance. Our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, has endeared himself to the entire nation by taking prompt and quick decisions in this regard. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh also deserves approbation for maintaining law and order during the two days of chaos.

16.00 hrs.

Sir, I have to say that these two days were the days of total gloom in human history. These two days also revealed how human greed does not hesitate to exploit human misery also. From all over the world the newspaper men and photographers descended upon this city

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri R. Annanambi]

of misery. They took photographs of the suffering people ; they mindlessly asked questions of the people in sorrow. Many lawyers from the USA also came to Bhopal. They took thumb impressions and signatures of the victims, assuring them that they would file against Union Carbide in U.S.A. and get them compensation. They did not bring the much needed medicines with them; on the other hand, they wanted to drag the Company into endless litigation. We cannot just say that this tragedy occurred as a consequence of Union Carbide's negligence. We have to condemn the callous approach of the Company in extending instantaneous medical advice to the private Doctors who were besieged by the victims. Those living outside the compound of the factory perished. When the gas started moving many others felt the irritation in the eyes. The Company Doctors knew the palliatives for this. But they did not advise the private medical practitioners to adopt such treatment. These Company Doctors should be proceeded against in the Courts for this blatant crime.

Again it is our young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi who rushed the Attorney General to the USA for getting a personal assessment of the development in the USA. Immediately he has ensured the promulgation of the Ordinance by the President for getting claims dealt with speedily, effectively, equitably and to the best advantage of the claimants. He has brought this Bill to substitute the Ordinance. Now the Central Government will have the necessary powers for protecting the people afflicted in this tragedy and for preventing legal deception. I am sure that the Central Government will rescue the hapless victims from unscrupulous lawyers. I will take the opportunity to suggest the constitution of National Calamities Fund, both for natural calamities like earthquake, floods etc. and also for scientific disasters like this.

16.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In their Chair*]

The Madhya Pradesh Government had

declared Rs. 10,000 for the dependents of deceased, 2000 for the grievously injured and Rs. 1000 for those suffering from simple injuries. Only a few people got this financial assistance. There was some confusion about the definition of grievous injury and simple injury. The Government of Madhya Pradesh ordered a survey to be completed first. Unfortunately that survey came to a grinding halt in the middle and the financial assistance has also stopped. I demand that this survey should be completed expeditiously and the financial assistance must be rendered to the victims of this tragedy. I would also suggest that N.K. Singh Commission's report should be expedited. The guilty should be punished at the earliest, before the relevant evidence is destroyed. With these words, I once again support this Bill of human compassion and resume my seat.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Bhopal, which is the capital of a very large State of Madhya Pradesh, which is surrounded by the hills of Vindhya, which is beautified by ponds and lakes, where the evenings are pleasant and the atmosphere is melodious and full of piety, became the victim of a big disaster. Sir, that same beautiful city became the city of death on the night of 2nd and 3rd December. No one remained to take care of the widowed, the uprooted and the helpless people and the women who lost their children.

Sir, I agree that no words are adequate to commend the work done by the Madhya Pradesh Government and the Chief Minister and particularly by our Prime Minister to provide relief to the frightened people of Bhopal. But there are certain doubts which still frighten the people of Bhopal and compel them to live under the shadow of death. I want that the hon. Minister should pay heed to those questions and assure the House that the Government would take action in that regard.

Sir, the first question which is still causing fear and apprehension in the minds of the people and about which prominent newspapers of Madhya Pradesh

have also reported, is that in the Union Carbide factory, gas is still left in the tanks and it has not been completely neutralised and at any time the gas may leak and Government may have to get the whole of Bhopal vacated to get the gas tanks emptied. The newspapers there have published a news to this effect and have given figures. I am saying this because so far neither the Madhya Pradesh Government nor the Central Government have given any clarification about it nor have they contradicted it. Thus, the people there are still living in the shadow of death.

Sir, the second thing towards which I would like to draw the attention of the House is that a large section of the people feel that the incident which has taken place in Bhopal is not an ordinary one and that it was a rehearsal and an experiment in chemical warfare which the imperialists carried out in Bhopal. I am not the only one to say this; the Chairman of the World Peace Council said this in Bhopal at a press conference where correspondents of all the Indian newspapers were present. This has not been contradicted by the Government of India or the Madhya Pradesh Government. Not only this, a prominent leader of an all India recognised party, who belongs to Madhya Pradesh, disclosed in Bhopal that two American Military Generals had visited Bhopal and stayed in the Union Carbide factory two days prior to this incident. This has been published in the newspapers. This experiment was conducted under their supervision and this too has not been contradicted or clarified by the Government.

Sir, the third thing which I would like to submit is that the Union Carbide have levelled charges against the Madhya Pradesh Government and *Vice Versa*, which have yet to be decided. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he has made inquiries to find out whether the electrified system in the Union Carbide factory in Bhopal which is installed in every factory of this type, was functioning Under this system, there are arrangements to burn the gas automatically with electric current in case there is leakage

of gas. I feel it may not be possible for the committee to go into this aspect because Union Carbide authorities can use their influence at any level. I would like the hon. Minister to constitute a committee of the Members of Lok Sabha to get this aspect examined. I want that the hon. Minister should clarify the position in this regard.

Sir, I have said earlier also that the Government of Madhya Pradesh have done a lot which is commendable but you must go and see the condition of the thousands of poor workers who are living a hapless life. You should prepare a scheme for their rehabilitation. Unless we guarantee continued employment to those widows and orphans who have lost all their family members, the purpose of this Bill will not be served. I would, therefore, urge the hon. Minister in the name of the widows and the orphans and other people of Bhopal in distress that you may bring forward whatever Bill you want, you may file any case in the Indian or the American Courts, but your decision will not be fruitful till the affected people accept it fully. There is a court above all the courts and that is the historian of the future. It is he who will analyse your as well as our actions and it is posterity that will decide whether we discharged our responsibility properly or not. I would like to say to the hon. Minister that if we fail in discharging our duties then the historian as well as posterity will put us in the dock and curse us for ever. I would urge the hon. Minister not to disappoint posterity and the future historian, and our course of action should be such, as may not give a chance to the future historian to raise finger against us.

With these words, I support the Bill.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Sir, while introducing this Bill, the Minister has said that it is the firm intention of the Government to secure just and fair compensation either inside India or outside India, either in the Indian court or in the U.S. court. This is a limited Bill ; the Bill has the limited intention of securing compensation only.

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

But the tragedy of Bhopal is not limited to this thing only. The Government is quite silent on this matter. The Bhopal gas leakage tragedy is the biggest environmental disaster in India—not only in India but in the whole world. Do you know how many people died? They say 2,500, but some people say that the number is much more; people maimed and injured—more than two lakhs; people who are suffering from acute troubles—more than 50,000. For three days continuously the *Times of India* was giving reports and illustratively it is quite clear what suffering Bhopal is going through. These 50,000 people have serious ailments of kidney, eye, liver, brain, respiration, etc and a vast majority of the people have lost their power to work. They cannot go to work. All these things have been done in Bhopal. Even some of our friends of the Congress Party are saying very correctly that it is the act of the multi-national corporation whom Communists regard as enemies of the world people... (*Interruptions*). So you also regard them as enemies. It is fine. To-day you are inviting multi-nationals in other ways if not these chemical people. You are inviting multi-nationals in other ways. Perhaps such a tragedy has never taken place anywhere in the world after Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And this tragedy is not a tragedy like an earthquake or flood or any other natural disaster. It is man-made. And this gas which was leaked was a gas which some people say this company has been using in preparation of weapons, gas weapons which are used in Vietnam. Such things were perhaps being prepared here and perhaps just now as my friend of the Congress Party said that perhaps it was their testing ground. You know pretty well that these multi-national corporations use the third-world countries as their guinea pigs for their tests and perhaps it was their testing site. So I hope that the Government should rise to the occasion. As yet the Government has not risen.

The suffering of Bhopal has not ended. It is still continuing. The reports in the *Times of India* have said that when they visited Bhopal three months ago people

who were healthy at that time are now weak. People who were not having ailments are now having ailments. People who should work at that time cannot work now. So all these effects are continuing. Labourers cannot go to their places of work. Women cannot perform their duties. This is what is going on.

Regarding treatment, the ICMR had an extensive and rigorous testing and they have proved that cyanide poisoning is very much present in Bhopal. Even the post-mortem conducted by the Government has proved that cyanide poisoning was present in those bodies. But the medicines which are being supplied are not the correct medicines. The main medicine which is required is Sodium diosulphate is not being supplied in many places. Not only that, what the ICMR has proved after extensive and rigorous testing, attempts are made to dilute it. Such is the influence of this multi-national corporation that they have been successful in influencing a large number of physicians and doctors at Bhopal. And now the Bhopal doctors or at least a section of them are propagating that cyanide poison is not present or attempts are being made to create confusion. And naturally the scientific treatment which is supposed to be given there to the patients is now turning into a symptomatic treatment and the scientific treatment that is suggested by ICMR is yet to come to these people of Bhopal who are still suffering. Naturally, I do want as our other friends also have wanted that some special hospitals to meet the occasion or at least one such hospital should be set up in Bhopal so that the real treatment can be given. It has been proved that the treatment given by ICMR is much more effective than the one being given by other doctors only on symptoms.

Regarding relief the less said the better. Paper reports give a picture of an appalling state of affairs. Several thousands of people affected by this tragedy as yet have received no relief because they have no ration cards. Only ration card holders have been given relief and are being given relief. Those people who have no ration cards did not get relief. Sir, much talk has been made about 12 kg wheat, milk,

etc. having been given to these people. Already about wheat it has appeared in the Press that the quality of wheat is very bad. It is full of stones and then what actually reached them was only one-fourth. The middlemen are minting money whereas Government is spending the money.

I would also like to point out that relief is being given on *ad hoc* basis, that is, month to month basis. The last *ad hoc* relief was ordered to be given just prior to the Assembly elections. I beg the Government of India kindly to continue giving relief. Since elections have ended and you have got votes so relief should not end. I would also like to say that this relief consisting of wheat, etc. only would not do. Suffering people must have proper medicines and nutritious food. That attempt should be made by the government.

Regarding this case I fail to understand why you should go to USA. They did the mischief here and why are you going to USA? Why can't you bring them here? I want to say that the Government is adopting a very callous attitude. Mr. Anderson, Chairman of this company while he came to India was arrested and there was a big flash in the newspapers about his arrest but in the evening he was released. He was not only released but also brought to the airport and given a VIP goodbye. He was allowed to go in an executive class. So, how can you catch hold of them.

Sir, the Union Carbide is not going to bow down easily. Already they are trotting out their theory that they are not responsible and sabotage is the main reason for death to which this thing took place. So, our Government must be cautious. Today's papers state that the Union Carbide people at Bhopal have even refused to submit the statement before the court at Bhopal saying that CBI people have been putting restrictions on their entry into the factory. Such things are being done. In the meantime we are hearing our Indian brethren who are serving in Union Carbide like Shri Harish Mahendra who has said that he is sorry that he is an Indian,

‡ May be we are sorry that he is an Indian as he is serving his white masters more than he serves the people of India. We are also hearing—I do not know why—that out of court compromise is being attempted. Why? Is it not humiliating on the part of Government of India to come to an out of court compromise with Union Carbide, I submit that this thing should stop. These cases will take a long time to get settled. Mr. Anderson has declared that they are not going to accept any responsibility for these losses; he said that his plant was not at all at fault in any way. He said this categorically in the USA. Now, if the cases linger in the USA like this, what will happen to the victims who are numbering lakhs? How long can they wait till the cases get settled in the courts? What I feel is this, Government of India, on its own, should take steps to compensate the people and then adjust the amount when the case is finally decided. If the case is lingering for 5 or 6 or 7 years the people will be finding solace only in death; compensation for them will be only quicker death. I hope that Government of India will take needful action in these matters. With these words I conclude, Thank you.

SHRI K. RAMACH ANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): Sir, I am very happy that the Central Government has come forward with this legislation. But the question is, what is it that can be achieved? Is the legislation free of all loopholes? Can the court in America or in India twist the case and make use of other loopholes in the Act to the detriment of the claimants? Sir, I find that three are number of clauses here which are vere loosely worded. They can be interpreted in any way you like. What is the real intention and thinking of the Government to help these victims? The Chairman of Union Carbide came here; a show of arrest was made; he was released on bail and a VIP treatment was meted out to him. This only shows the real intentions of the Government. Rash and negligent act has been there on the part of Union Carbide. Because of that lakhs and lakhs of people have suffered; thousands lost their lives. In such a case what should have been done by the Government? They should have immediately launched

[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]

criminal prosecution under section 304 of IPC or sections 332 to 336 of the IPC. But the Government did not do any such thing. The Chairman of Union Carbide was just allowed to go away on bail. If the case had been registered under the above sections he would not have been allowed to go to the USA. This is only a case of rash and negligent act on the part of Union Carbide. This factory emits gas which is obnoxious. All safety precautions should have been taken but they were not taken. I am told that the safety system became inoperative. That means, they did not choose to repair it. Nearly 3 or 4 times earlier there was leakage of gas and some people died. All these things clearly show that Union Carbide has not been taking proper precautions in the matter. So, there was rash negligence on their part. They did not choose to take necessary precautions to safeguard the public against this obnoxious gas. These people should have been prosecuted as I said, under the relevant section which I mentioned. But the Government did not choose to do that.

I will now substantiate my point how this Act is loosely worded.

Sub-section (3) of Section 3 states :—

“Provided that in the case of any such suit or other proceeding with respect to any claim pending immediately before the commencement of this Act in or before any court or other authority outside India, the Central Government shall represent, and act in place of, or along with, such claimant, if such court or other authority so permits.”

Now, Sir, this is with respect to those cases which have been launched prior to the coming of the Act. If the Court permits this, they will act and if the Court does not permit, what are they going to do? In this way it is highly doubtful if any justice can be done or they will be left to their fate.

The second thing is that in the Sub-Section (2) clause B of the same Section,

that is, entering into compromise, what is the *locus standi*? Are they going to take the victims into consideration? All these things have been left out. The intention of the Government is a little doubtful. By enacting this Act, the Government is trying to take a *locus standi* to represent the plaintiff who will sue the defendants.

Now, you are amending this Act and you are trying to say that you have got the *locus standi*. Probably this Act may be binding upon the Courts in India. If you are not going to prosecute them in India but only in America, how is this Act binding on American Courts? You are supposed to make the claims in American Court. But is this Act binding on American Courts? I do not know whether the Government has taken due care in this matter.

As far as the jurisdiction is concerned, now, the cause of action occurred in India, victims of the gas stragedy are here, the factory is here and the owners who are the defendants are here. But I do not know why we should go to America. The reason is that by going to America, you may get a few chips more, the compensation may be more. But the degree of compensation is not only consideration. It is only for a few chips more that they are going to America. If the Government is taking into consideration the value of those who have lost their lives, those who have lost their parents, lost their wives husbands and children, I feel the whole money at the disposal of the Union Carbide will not be a fit compensation for the loss, anxiety and torture suffered by the people. A number of people have suffered a lot of injuries and the Government which is so intent to come forward with such a legislation, what is it they have done to safeguard the victims? What will they do with regard to the victims? You did not provide relief to the victims. You did not get them treated properly. Probably you made a semblance of treatment and relief till the elections were over.

Now, with regard to those people who have suffered injuries, what are the

evidence ? Have you got *post mortem* certificates or the people who have died ? Have you got certificates of those who are injured ? It is said that over 2,500 people have died. Some have run away from Bhopal immediately after the tragedy, some have died in the fields, some have died on the way. How are you going to take these things into account and how are you going to obtain certificates for them ? After the tragedy was over did you make a search of the Union Carbide premises with the help of some experts to find out whether the leakage is due to negligence or otherwise ? You should be able to prove that the ghastly tragedy occurred due to negligence of the Union Carbide. What is the proof for this ? You did not know how the disaster has occurred. How are you going to prove your claim ?

In any case, it appears that this Bill has been brought forward to satisfy the public at large and it is not intended to benefit the victims. If you really want to benefit the victims, in that case all the loopholes pointed out by me and other hon. Members should be plugged. Anyhow, I commend this Bill because at least some steps have been taken in this direction.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this august House, a detailed account has been given about the tragic incident which took place in the Metropolitan city of Bhopal, which is a centre of the civilization and the culture of India. The disaster which took place there was in no way less intense than what had happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki or the explosion of 1976 in Italy which resulted in leakage of gas from a pesticide plant and caused immense havoc. The tragedy which our country had to face due to the plant of the Union Carbide of U.S.A. was a great tragedy. We are being informed that about 2,500 persons have died there but the correct figure is not being revealed. It seems that the number of persons who died is much more. So far

as the magnitude of the calamity is concerned, as per the press reports, more than two lakh persons have become victims of different kinds of diseases and no one knows for how many generations the poisonous effects of the gas would be felt, as had happened after the atomic explosion. It was reported in the press some time back that a child born after the Bhopal tragedy was found to be deformed. This is not only a disaster of our time but it will have its impact in the coming years as well.

I am greatly pained to say that the Central Government have not given due importance to the tragedy which has taken place in Bhopal, the capital of Madhya Pradesh and one of the biggest cities of India. The Government have not treated it as a national tragedy. Everything has been left to the Madhya Pradesh Government. So far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, it appears from the press reports and from what the hon. Members have stated in this House, the Madhya Pradesh Government have also failed in their duty. Apparently, the Madhya Pradesh Government spent Rs. 10 crores, but according to the newspaper reports, even the survey work has not been completed. The survey work was to be undertaken by the Tata Institute of Bombay in cooperation with Colleges of Social Studies. But they have also given up the job of preparing the report since last month. It seems that the incident is being presented in a distorted way. A great tragedy has taken place but the agencies involved in the survey of it are not carrying on their work properly. A report to this effect has appeared in the three consecutive issues of the *Times of India* in a serialised form and in other newspapers also. Now the situation is that most of the items of ration which were being provided so far, e.g. 15 kg. foodgrains, $\frac{1}{2}$ kg. sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ kg. oil per head, have been discontinued. We are not receiving full reports regarding those thousands and thousands of people who have died or have been rendered homeless. The sad part of the whole matter is that in the Bill which has been brought forward by the Government there is no mention of compensation. That is why we are opposing this Bill. This Bill is not related to compensation, it

[Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuili]

is about litigation. The Bill seeks to confer certain powers on the Government of India to secure claims in the litigation against the Union Carbide of U.S.A. for compensation for loss of life or personal injuries. Outwardly, it appears that a big step is being taken but how much time would the litigation with the Company of the United States take? Another fact which has emerged from this Bill is that the process was initiated after studying the law of the United States and of this country; but how much time would it take? You have specified an amount in this Bill and have decided to appoint a Commissioner. Regarding expenditure on this account, you have stated in the Financial Memorandum :

[English]

“...appointment of Commissioner for welfare of the victims of the Bhopal gas leak disaster and of other officers and employees to assist him...”

[Translation]

It has been stated in the Financial Memorandum that Rs. 1,25,000 would be spent on the salaries and you have placed the demand for it before the House. Along with it you have stated :

[English]

“The provisions of the Bill do not involve any other expenditure of a recurring or non-recurring nature.”

[Translation]

But there is no mention of providing assistance. You have simply said that you want to start litigation. I want to say that the whole approach is wrong. In fact, it is the duty of the Government to find out about the individuals who lost their lives or about the entire families which perished. There are hundreds of houses where not a single person survived. Besides, the whereabouts of labourers or persons who worked on daily wages are not known. So I think the Government of India should ensure that

the survey is completed early so that you can find out the total number of persons who lost their lives or who suffered personal injuries and thereafter take the matter to the courts. Firstly, you should try to find out how many persons have suffered in this tragedy and are suffering even now or how many persons are not getting meals and whose children have been deprived of education or what the numbers of those widows and orphaned children who have no means of livelihood are. After getting all this information, you should take steps to solve their problems.

So far as litigation with the multinational company, Union Carbide, is concerned, what is the number of deaths in respect of which claims are being filed against the Company? Some say that 10,000 persons have died and some say that 15,000 persons have died. Some are still facing death in their own homes. So, you should do contest fight the case with the Union Carbide after preparing a full report in this regard.

It has a moral aspect also. You should take up the matter with the United States at Government level also. Our country is not a money-making market where big companies may open their factories without adopting any safety measures. The facts have come out that this machine was meant for making money, as a source of increasing income. The Union Carbide, factory did not care for the lives of lakhs of the people of this country. So, I think you should take up the issue at the United Nations level.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (Badagara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject. I warmly welcome this Bill. I think there has been a misunderstanding among the members about the aims and objects and it has not been clari-

fied in aims and objects that have been set out here. I welcome it because it is only an enabling legislation to process claim and seek claim. Since the time at my disposal is short, I do not want to go into the various dimensions of this tragedy which has on parallel in the post-industrial history of the world nor shall I go into various moral and other aspects because I know that you will ring the bell. So, I would like to confine myself to certain essential points which are very important when we consider and approach this problem of claim, that is to provide meaningful relief for thousands of families who have suffered in Bhopal. I shall not go into the various consequences and other related matters which are of tremendous importance, whether of industrial safety operation of multi-nationals or level of technology and so on.

You must have observed that there has been an invasion of United States lawyers to Bhopal and India—People who have never been here before. I have a grave misgiving and suspicion about this invasion and I do not want to go into the details of this now. But I must share this information with the Minister and the House that at least in some of these cases—I do not want to discuss it publicly because it is not proper—these lawyers have been inspired by Mr. Kelley, Dryer and Warren, Leading corporate law firm of New York, who is also attorney for Union Carbide, US. Therefore, we have to be very careful in dealing with this problem because we cannot allow Union Carbide, US or its delinquent subsidiary in India to trade in blood and misery. Therefore, the Government of India will have to take care. I wish the Law Minister was here today. I would have liked to pose certain questions to him more than the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers. These questions in terms of claim of compensation ought to have been clarified by the Law Minister. We have to understand certain things of the legal framework of this case. The Union Carbide, US, which is a very big multinational is the parent company and the parent company is only supplier of technology. They would go and say, as they are doing now, that it is a contributory

negligence of the subsidiary company which is responsible for this tragedy. There are certain important issues. I do not want to go into all this. One is about the jurisdiction of court which will come up, because the Indian lawyers as well as the American lawyers on this point, I am sure the lawyers will agree with me, is based on English common law. Therefore, the case must be heard here in Indian court because the incident occurred in India: both the plaintiff as well as the primary defendant that is Union Carbide are in India. The basic and related evidence can also be related to from the Indian environment. You will have to argue that in exceptional circumstances it can be heard in American courts, because we will have to then say that justice will be denied in Indian courts, the claimants will have to say that because Indian courts and the Civil Procedure Code require that ten per cent be paid of the claimed amount,—unless you are going to change that also. But, can the Government of India be a party to such a thing which will soil our own reputation, and go into an American court, and say that justice will be denied in India, “so we are seeking jurisdiction here”? So, therefore, even if all these claims and counter claims are made before U.S. courts, it will take at least two to three years for the primary issues of jurisdiction matter alone to be settled.

Then there is an important and fundamental question of the liability of a foreign company in such circumstances. Now, it will depend upon lot of evidence, but here also there is a pitfall, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that it will be heard by an American jury, if it is to be heard. And I cannot imagine a situation, given the context of American economy and influences that are at work in the United States, where any jury in the United States would award a verdict or a judgment which would have far-reaching consequences for them? This again you have to look at from a time-frame. You must be prepared for a long-drawn legal battle.

Then there is the question of quantum of damages. In many cases in the United States you will find, as well as in India in

[Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan]

some cases, the question is the reasonable expectancy of life. That will be a determinant factor which in the case of India or Bhopal I do not know what it could be, how it will be interpreted and there is also the real danger that if an exceptional award is given, the Company can go bankrupt. Please do not think that it is not possible. If you examine the corporate history of the United States, several such cases have been there. Recently, there has been a case of a huge multi-national John Mansville going bankrupt. And then there is a question of secured creditors whose claims will have also to be verified. Therefore, Sir,...

SHRI H.A. DORA (Sri Kakulam) :
He went bankrupt after alienating properties in favour of his w.f.e.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :
Therefore, we have to tread very warily here.

There is also a very related problem. I am sure, you may not be able to answer some of these points. I would have preferred if the Law Minister was here, to reply to some of these questions. There is also the question of insurance companies that is, the liability of Indian insurance companies who have insured this plant, even though there must have been re-insurance with other insurance companies must have occurred and we might be recovering some part of the damages from the Indian companies, nationalised companies themselves. So, the quantum of such an exposure will also have to be weighed.

These are some of the problems which will come up and which will have to be studied at length, before we process these claims. It is not enough for us to be careful. Please remember one thing. I have seen some reference to the Boeing case which is going on. The Boeing company is a company located in and operating from the United States. Here in this case the legal framework is essentially different because the plant was owned and operated by a subsidiary of a multi-national.

Subsidiary company is a separate company it as has always been. That is why I have been saying for a long time-long before this tragedy-that this problem will have to be looked into and that we will have to tie down these multi nationals with certain amount for such contingencies if they want to invest here. I do not want to take much of your time. I only wish that the hon. Minister for Chemicals and Fertilisers as well as the Ministers of Law and Finance will look into this problem. It is also possible to get not merely legal advice from the Ministry of Law or the Attorney-General, but to get such legal advice as is required in this case.

A reference has been made that we should rule out the question of any settlement or compromise. In this case, I am primarily interested in providing meaningful relief for the victims. I do not think that we should tie down the Government by saying that we should not talk to this Company or we will only settle it in the Indian court or the US court. You cannot rule out any possibility. And to rule out such a possibility would only get you involved in a situation where you would not be able to provide any relief for the victims at all. Therefore, judging it purely from a political angle, that we should rule out any settlement or any negotiation with the Union Carbide which is a multi-national, would be counter productive. I do not want the Government to be tied down in any manner because this will have to be dealt with at various levels and I am sure that our Government will be able to deal with it.

SARI VEERENDRA PATIL : I am happy that almost all the hon. Members, who have participated in this discussion, have welcomed this piece of legislation. I need not repeat what many of the hon. Members have said.

So far as this legislation is concerned, its purpose is very limited. The purpose, as has been made very clear in the Bill is to take powers so that claims should be processed and dealt with speedily, effectively, equitably and to the best advantage of the claimants.

The tragedy that occurred in Bhopal on 2nd and 3rd of December, 1984 was unique and unprecedented in character and magnitude not only for our country but for the entire world. Nobody had anticipated the magnitude of this tragedy. So it is a disaster. After this disaster has occurred, whether it is the State Government or the Central Government, that way the entire society is responsible to see that those who are victims of this tragedy are looked after very well and their interest is safeguarded.

17.00 hrs.

I do not wish to go into the details about the relief measures that have been taken by the State Government and to what extent the Central Government has gone to the rescue of the State Government in providing relief to the victims. The relief work is still continuing.

Some hon. Members wanted to know why Government should not file the cases in Indian courts, some hon. Members have already come to the conclusion that Government has taken a decision to file the cases in American courts. So far as this Bill is concerned, nowhere it is said that Government is going to file these cases either in Indian courts or in United States courts. But this Bill, as the hon. Member Mr. Unnikrishnan has pointed out just now, only enables the Central Government to have three options. It gives three options to the Central Government. One option is to file the cases in Indian courts, the second option is to file the cases in American courts and the third option is that whatever course the Government takes, it should be to the best advantage of the claimants. So, the interest of the claimant or the victim is uppermost in the mind of the Government of India. Supposing an offer comes that the company is prepared for a compromise, and if that offer is going to be the best offer in the interest of the victims, as the hon. Member Shri Unnikrishnan has pointed out, why not we consider that option? So, these three options are open to the Government of India. Whichever option is in the best interest of the victim, Government will certainly consider that

option. That is why after the Bhopal tragedy a Cell has been created in the Law Ministry to go into the legal aspects of the problem and whatever measures have to be taken in order to safeguard the interests of those victims, all those measures are being taken. I am going to give the details just now. There are some eminent lawyers on the other side who were arguing why we want to go to the American courts; if necessary, why not have a tribunal here and file the cases and get the settlements as early as possible? Supposing for argument's sake I say all right, we file the cases in Indian courts and get a decree. Then where to execute that decree? If we want to execute that decree in India, then to the extent the property belonging to the Union Carbide is available in India, we can recover, we can realise and then pay to the victims. But is that enough? Then again for execution we have to go to the American courts and there we have to say that this is the decree our court has given and we want to get it executed because the company is in their country. One doubt was expressed by Mr. Unnikrishnan. I must make it clear now that it is a parent company.... (Interruptions).

SHRI H.A. DORA (Srikakulam) : I may be permitted to say one thing at this particular stage. The Act is quite silent on the charge created on the properties of the Union Carbide Ltd. What I mean is suppose a charge is not created and attachment of the properties before judgement is not there and suppose the properties are alienated by the company in favour of some third party, then the composition that is to be awarded by the courts will become infructuous. So, is there any provision which provides the attachment of the properties before judgement about the compensation is given?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The hon. Member is referring to the attachment of property.

SHRI H. A. DORA : Suppose the property is alienated in favour of a third party? Then, we cannot attach the property after the verdict has come.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The hon. Member is referring to the question of attachment of property. If it is a question of attaching property in our country, certainly we can consider it. But, can we, sitting here, attach a property which is situated or located in other countries? Can we do that?

SHRI H. A. DORA : Suppose a charge is created on the properties of this company in India with retrospective operation, that will safeguard our interests. Otherwise, suppose it is alienated, what would be the fate of the victims?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I want to make it very clear that our proposal has been to proceed against the parent company. I will clarify the position. I do not know whether it is correct to say that company here in India is a subsidiary company. It is a FERA company in India and the Union Carbide of America has got 51 per cent shares in it. So, there is no question of parent company and subsidiary company and the parent company saying that it is not their responsibility, it is the responsibility of the subsidiary company. We are proceeding against the main company, the parent company. That is the problem we are now dealing with.

The hon. Shri Janga Reddy wanted to know why Government has not proceeded with or prosecuted the Union Carbide. In my statement last session, I made it very clear that the State Government has prosecuted the company and the case is pending. The State Government entrusted the investigation to the CBI, which is going into the matter. So far as the causes and other things are concerned, as the hon. Members are aware, they are being enquired into by a commission appointed under the Commission of Inquiry Act.

Another doubt expressed by some hon. Members was, what will happen to the cases which have already been filed. It is true that immediately after the accident some advocates, lawyers and attorneys came here, tried to collect some signatures, went back and filed the cases in the

courts there. In this Bill we are taking exclusive right. With regard to cases which have already been filed, I invite the attention of the hon. Members to the proviso to clause 3(3), which reads :

“Provided that in the case of any such suit or other proceeding with respect to any claim pending immediately before the commencement of this Act in or before any court or other authority out-side India, the Central Government shall represent, and act in place of, or along with, such claimant, if such court or other authority so permits.”

So, we have already taken these powers under this Act. We are going to represent to the courts whether we can represent the claimants. We want to put it before the courts. Supposing the court does not permit it, then, sitting here, by passing a legislation here in our Parliament, we cannot bind the hands or tie down the hands of the courts in other countries. That is why we have to make a provision. We can do that only if the court permits. Therefore, the problem of the cases which have already been filed has been looked into and it has been taken care of by this proviso.

Hon. Members wanted to know the details about death and injury, how many people have become disabled and how many are still suffering. I can only say that so far as immediate effect of the poisonous gas is concerned, the State Government is collecting that information. About the number of deaths, whatever figures the State Government had been able to collect, I have already given. Still the State Government is collecting this information. They have already entrusted this work to the Tata Institute of Social Sciences. They are still collecting this information. According to my information, I do not think the organisation to which this work has been entrusted, has made a final report. As I made it very clear in the beginning this is an unprecedented tragedy, we cannot fix a time limit and say that before that time limit is over, the report should be ready.

On the effect of this poisonous gas on the health of the people several studies are being conducted by the State Government and several other organisations and these studies are going on. But, as Government of India, we are concerned about the long-term effect of leakage of this gas on the health of the people. That is why recently the Government of India has taken a decision to appoint a Commission for the purpose of medical and scientific studies on the life systems. It is for the purpose of obtaining authoritative information and producing valid hypothesis with the objective of devising the best of therapy for restoration and relief. They will ensure a well-conceived and well-formulated approach for continuing the studies already initiated so that apart from the affected persons, posterity may stand to benefit from the data so obtained. So, the Government of India has already taken a decision to appoint such a commission and such a commission is going to be appointed very shortly.

Some hon. Members suggested if there is any compromise, then the consent of the affected party should be obtained before compromise is effected or settlement is arrived at. I do not think this is possible, because we are taking this power for collective action. When we are going to file the claims on behalf of thousands and thousands of victims who have suffered because of this tragedy and if we are going to have a compromise on their behalf, is it possible for us to go to everybody and seek their consent? Physically it is not possible. The Government is doing all this in good faith and not for any other purpose. We are not here to safeguard the interests of the Union Carbide. We are not working here as their agent. On the other hand we are very sorry that such a tragedy has occurred in our country and it becomes the duty of everybody to see that the interests of those who have suffered should be safeguarded at our cost. Therefore, the Government of India is bearing the entire cost so far as the litigation is concerned.

I want to make one point clear that although three options are left, so far as the option of filing the cases in American

court is concerned, I think we have to take a decision very quickly, because I am told the cases which are already filed in American courts, although those cases have been adjourned, not those cases are coming up for further hearing on 16th of April. So, before that date, it appears that a decision has to be taken.

So, I want to give some information because although the options are open, it does not mean that we are still considering and we have not taken any action. We are taking all precautions and we are taking all necessary actions in this regard so far as filing the cases in American courts is concerned. If it becomes necessary and if it is in the interest of the victims, then the time is very short; so we have to take a decision.

Hon. Members are aware that in this connection our Attorney General had been to the United States of America and very recently our Law Secretary also had been to the United States of America. So far as filing the cases in the United States courts is concerned, the Government of India has already appointed M/s Robins Zelle, Larson & Kaplan, a renowned top litigation firm of U.S.A. to represent the Government of India in case it is decided to file a suit in the U.S. court. With the assistance of this firm a draft complaint has been prepared. To finalise this draft complaint, representatives of this law firm have already arrived in our country. Today they have come to our country, for representatives of this law firm have arrived in India today. The purpose is to finalise this draft complaint so that we are in a position to file the complaint well before the next date of pre-trial hearing of the case already filed in the U.S. court. The next date of hearing is 16th April 1985.

Sir, hon. Members wanted to know how much damage we are going to pay for, what is going to be the quantum of compensation.

SHRI H.A. DORA : Irreparable damage has already been caused.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, in all these matters we are guided by our legal experts, we are guided by the officers who are working in the cell and if the cases are going to be filed in U.S. court we are naturally to be guided by the attorneys who have been appointed or the law firm which has been appointed for this purpose. I can assure you, because I do not wish to go into the details, as Mr. Unnikrishnan said that if my colleague the Law Minister had been here, he would have been in a better position to explain all that because I do not know whether compromise is possible; if it is not possible; anyhow the cases have to go to the court. Therefore, I do not want to...

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : We can claim exemplary damages.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : That is why I said, while filing the cases whether it is necessary for us to mention the quantum of compensation. That is why I said I do not wish to go into the details. Some experts said that it is not necessary to mention the quantum of compensation at this stage. Therefore, it is all left to the legal advisers and we will go according to the advice that we receive from time to time from the legal advisers, from the law firm. That is all I want to say. At this stage I do not wish to go into the details about the quantum of compensation, on what basis we are going to claim the compensation, on what basis we are going to calculate the compensation, what are the criteria, what are the guidelines—these are not the matters which have to be discussed here when the matter is likely to go before the court and the purpose of the Bill is not to decide about the quantum. We are not discussing anything about the claims and all that; we are only taking power so far as these three options are concerned.

Some hon. Members wanted to know the details of the scheme. That is why I said a lot of people have suffered and they are still suffering and we do not know in the near future and in the long run also how many people are going to

suffer. So it is very difficult to guess; it is very difficult to arrive at a figure. Therefore, a scheme is being prepared and many Members wanted to know when the scheme is going to be prepared. The scheme is already being prepared in consultation with the Law Ministry and we have made it very clear in the Bill itself that as soon as the scheme is prepared, that would be placed before the House and the hon. Members will have full opportunity to discuss about this scheme. If they feel that there is need for any modification, they can suggest at that time. So, we are not doing anything to keep the hon. Members in dark. It is because, this is meant not only for those who have suffered, not only for those who are suffering but also for those who are likely to suffer in future. So, this scheme is being prepared only for that purpose.

SHRI H.A. DORA : Under clause (9) of the Bill, you have mentioned that the Central Government shall frame by notification in the Official Gazette a Scheme as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act. I request that this phrase "as soon as may be after" be replaced with "soon after". "As soon as may be" means, it may be 30 years or 40 years.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : That is why. I have made it clear that the scheme is being prepared.

Some hon. Members, I think, Mr. Chintamani and other hon. Members, have wanted to know why this unit was allowed to be located in Bhopal or very near to Bhopal or very near to a thickly populated area. In 1972, a letter of intent was granted to this company and it was converted into licence in 1975. At that time, there was no location policy as such or decision taken as such by the Government of India. But I can only say from my information that at the time of giving licence or converting the letter of intent into licence, the State Government was taken into confidence and everything done was in consultation with the State Government. But the location policy decision must have been taken

by the Government of India subsequently in 1977 or 1978. So, before that, they approached the Government of India for converting it into a licence and they selected a site. The State Government also okayed the site. That is how, they came and started their activities there.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : What about the supervision of this MIC storage ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So far as the supervision of storage or so far as safeguarding the health and life of the workers is concerned, it is the responsibility of the State Government. So, under the Factories Act, the State Government is expected to send its factory inspectors to visit the factories and to find out whether safety measures have been taken and whether the unit is functioning properly or not.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Were all these things done correctly ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : They have inspected several times. In the past, I agree, as one or two Members referred to, some incidents, some accidents did happen. Some injuries were there. In this, in one case, one worker was killed; and action was taken. They have been prosecuted and the cases are still pending in the courts. It is not that the State Government is keeping quiet or shutting its eyes. It is taking action under the Factories Act and wherever it has found that security measures, wanting, in such cases, it has proceeded against the factories and the cases are still pending in the courts.

Mr. Chintamani wanted to know, "because they are a multi-national company, why do you not confiscate their property and throw them out as we are a sovereign State?" I agree, we are a sovereign State. We have got enough powers. We can take over this unit; we can nationalise this unit. That way, immediately after this tragedy, the State Government have already proceeded against them. They have issued notice and they have asked them to close down the unit. To-

day the unit is completely closed down. No activity is going on in the unit. I have visited this unit immediately after I took charge of this Ministry. The State Government and the Central Government have got enough powers. It is not that we are incompetent. It is not that we are lacking in powers. In the past hon. Member, Mr. Chintamani and the entire House must be aware—we have thrown out several multi-nationals. I do not wish to name the multi-nationals which have been thrown out of our country. We can throw them out. But is it only the remedy? By throwing the Union Carbide out, can we find a remedy to all these problems that have been created because of this tragedy.

Now, we are thinking about the relief that has to be provided to those people. That is why this Bill is before us for our consideration. As to whether that should be nationalised, whether that should be allowed to continue in our country, that is a different matter.

I have already told the House on the last occasion that so far as the State Government is concerned, they do not want any activity of the Union Carbide in the State. They have made it very clear. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has already written to the Prime Minister saying that this unit should be nationalised and it should not be allowed to exist in Madhya Pradesh. That is under examination. That is a different matter. I wanted to make it very clear that, as a sovereign State, we are quite competent to take whatever decision we like which is in the interest of the country.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : When the case lingers on, what relief are you going to give to the victims ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Whether the case lingers on and it prolongs, we are not in a position to say; if it is filed here or in U.S. court; when the case is going to be decided—it is very difficult for anybody to predict it. But the relief measures are going on. The relief has already been given by the State Government. To the extent possible, the

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

Central Government has also helped them in providing relief *Ex-gratia* payment also has been made, not that it is compensation.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will relief works continue beyond 31st March, 1985 ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The hon. Member has put a pointed question as to whether relief works are going to continue beyond 31st March, 1985. To that, my reaction is that I will be in a position to tell the House only after I get in touch with the State Government to know what is their programme, how long they want to continue this relief work. My own feeling is that if the people are suffering and the relief has to be continued, then I will certainly have a talk with the Chief Minister. I will convey the feelings of the hon. Members of this also, whatever they have expressed about the relief measures, to the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

I do not wish to take more time of the House. It is not necessary also because it is a simple and non-controversial Bill. I want to again assure the House and, through the House, the entire nation that the Government of India is quite alive to this problem.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : They could keep their method of production secret in the name of trade secret. So, I want to know whether the Government is going to have a model Act to regulate all such collaborations to set up such units so that our people can also scrutinise the methods that are being used by them. We have so many intelligent scientists. They can tell us what they are doing, whether it is good or bad for country. That is very much important for the safety of our people. Is the hon. Minister in a position to give a reply to that ? That is the need of the hour to prevent such disasters in future.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So far as the method of production is concerned, the question does not arise because the factory is closed now.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : But there are so many other factories.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The factory is closed now. It is too early for me to say whether the Government of India or the State Government is going to permit them to resume their activity. But I know the mind of the State Government that they are not for allowing this Company to carry on their activities. They have made that very clear.

Now, the question is : What about safety measures for all such units which have health hazards. We have already taken several measures. It is not correct to say, as some hon. Members said, that these multi-nationals are producing this dangerous material only in developing countries. A similar unit to that which we have in Bhopal is in America also. I understand that unit has been closed down (*Interruptions*) and lot of agitation is going on, on the issue whether it should be allowed to be re-opened or not. That is a different matter. There are several chemical industries and most of the chemical industries are health hazards. Now this Bhopal tragedy opened the eyes of not only our country but of the entire world. Everywhere people are very much worried about this problem of pollution. We have, therefore, already undertaken studies in this regard. We have already written to the State Governments to suitably amend the Factories Act. We have already asked the State Government to activate their Pollution Control Board. All these measures are necessary in order to see that the industries which are producing these dangerous chemicals are completely pollution-free and absolutely safe. This aspect also is being studied and whatever measures are being adopted in the technologically advanced countries are also being studied.

I can only tell the hon. House that in view of the tragedy that has occurred in Bhopal, whatever is necessary in order to safeguard the health of the people working in factories is being done. We are also ensuring that the environment round about the factory and the entire country is free from pollution. All such measures are being considered and all

possible measures will be taken in due course of time.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I just want to seek a clarification about the claims of Indian Insurance Company to which I referred. Will you let us know ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I am sorry. I do not have that information. Therefore, I am not in a position to give it.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You can give it later.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I will pass on your query to the Ministry of Law.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): The damage that has been done has to be properly assessed. Government will pay compensation to those families whose people died and those who will be obviously sick. But one category of people have been left out. There are women who complain and they are getting medical help through private doctors. It seems that the babies in the wombs are adversely affected. Government have not organised medical termination of pregnancy. Therefore, women are going privately and getting pregnancies terminated. It is a great national loss. Who will pay compensation to them ? Who have assessed the damage ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : It is not only a question of compensating those who have suffered but it is also a question of compensating those family members whose people have died. I have already mentioned that point. We are not only trying to help those are still suffering but we are also thinking of a scheme for those who are likely to suffer in future also.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Deformed babies are in the wombs.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : While formulating the scheme, the problems of

those who will suffer in future will also be taken care of.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in view of the national disaster in Bhopal, Government of India is considering to review the functioning and the administration of the multi-national corporations in this country in future or at present and whether any fresh thinking is there on the part of the Government.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : If a tragedy occurs in a particular factory, simply because it belongs to multi-nationals, I do not think it is correct to condemn all multi-nationals who are functioning in our country but so far as multi-nationals and foreign participation and collaboration is concerned, we have got a Board, the Foreign Investment Board. All such proposals are studied and only when they are found feasible, when they are found to be in the interest of the country, they are approved.

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Registration of claims, maintenance of claims, processing of claims—all these form the basic data on which the Government may have to proceed in future as far as institution of suits is concerned. There is no knowing as to when this will be complete. The Minister himself does not seem to be in a position to give us any inkling as to the final date by which this will be done. Again, the Minister has also not made it clear whether they prefer to go to the USA and file suits there or whether they will be taking a decision in favour of going to the courts here. What is the stand of the Government on these two issues ? When are we going to complete all this and when do they hope to render the necessary relief or initiate action in this regard ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I am sorry if the hon. Member has not followed whatever I have said. I have answered this point. I have said that, so far as filing of the case in U.S. courts is concerned if we have to take a decision, we have to take that decision very shortly. I have already

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

read that note. We have already appointed a law firm for that purpose and four attorneys have already arrived in our country and they are in Delhi now; they want to familiarize themselves with the whole thing, they want to discuss about the plans they have prepared. All that is being done. If we have to file a suit in U.S. court, we have to file it before the 16th April because the next date of hearing has already been fixed for 16th April.

SHRI H.A. DORA (Srikakulam) : I wanted to explain...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No explanation. Seek only clarification.

SHRI H.A. DORA : My submission is this. Suppose by the time the decree is awarded either by the Indian courts or by the American courts, if the assets of the particular company are liquidated or transferred in favour of third parties, then the very purpose of the Act itself would be frustrated. What steps are being taken by the hon. Minister to safeguard the interests of the claimants in this regard ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : This is a hypothetical question that the hon. Member has put. The hon. Member feels that, during the pendency of the case, the Company might try to transfer their property. We have already appointed a law firm and it is their job to find out, and if any such thing happens, certainly they will advise the Government of India to take necessary action in the matter. In all these matters, because they involve legal issues, we will be guided by our law firm, by our legal advisers, and we will act on the basis of whatever advice is given by the legal advisers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In view of the reply given by the hon. Minister, would the hon. Member, Shri Janga Reddy, like to withdraw his Resolution ? Or, should I put it to the vote of the House ?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I am not pressing.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to confer certain powers on the Central Government to secure that claims arising out of, or connected with, the Bhopal gas leak disaster are dealt with speedily, effectively, equitably and to the best advantage of the claimants and for matters incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are many clauses to which Shri D.B. Patil has given notice of amendments. But as stated by him while speaking, he will not be able to move the amendments given notice of by him as he was leaving for the constituency.

So I will put all the clauses together to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That clauses 2 to 12 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 12 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

17.41 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
 DISAPPROVAL OF REQUISITION-
 ING AND ACQUISITION OF
 IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMEND-
 MENT) ORDINANCE
 AND
 REQUISITIONING AND ACQUI-
 SITION OF IMMOVABLE PRO-
 PERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we go to the next item. We take up items 12 and 13 together. The time allotted is one hour for this discussion.

Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz,

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) :
 I beg to move :

“This House disapproves of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance No. 2 of 158) promulgated by the President on the 8th March, 1985.”

Why I move this resolution is that this ordinance was promulgated by the President on 8th March and Parliament was meeting on 13th March. The President has powers to promulgate ordinances but normally ordinances will be promulgated when there is an emergency. Now the Bill and the ordinance that is available with me is a very small amendment. Since the period of 15 years which was the period for which they could requisition a property or land was expiring on 10th March, there was some urgency. Therefore, President promulgated the ordinance on 8th March. But I would like to ask a question as to why this Bill was not put before the House in the earlier session. We met in January. It shows that in the departments there is terrible slackness and when this ordinance was passed ultimately by the President, the Parliament was taken for a ride.

I take this ordinance and many such ordinances as an affront to the dignity of

Parliament. The question is : when Parliament was meeting on the 13th, why was the ordinance promulgated on the 8th? Now people outside Parliament do not know these niceties. Now they want to extend the requisition period by 2 years. Instead of 15 years they would like to make it 17 years and who knows after 2 years they will not come forward again for another amendment for an extension by 2 years because they are not definite. It is not a question of the Works Ministry. It is a question of all Ministries put together and I think this is a great encroachment on the authority of the Parliament and the slackness in the Department gets extended to the President's table where there is no option for the President but to promulgate the ordinance and thereby the dignity of the Parliament gets eroded.

Then a further question arises. For 15 years they can requisition a property or land. That was the period. They were not sure how much more time they would require. This time they have come forward with an amendment that they would require a further 2 years. But for all these years they have requisitioned properties and lands and already they have 200 properties under requisition involving some 2400 acres of land and most of it is waste because it is not used for anything. It is a national loss. So, the departments have to be vigilant and take decisions in time and not organise the process whereby the dignity of Parliament is eroded and then come forward with Ordinances.

Sir, the general public have a feeling that Parliament has become a rubber stamp. On 8th March you promulgated an Ordinance and on 13th March the Parliament was meeting. It is only for the sake of this principle that I have moved this Resolution and I want to remind not only the hon. Works & Housing Minister but also the entire House how long ago Mr. Mavalankar, perhaps the greatest man who sat in this Chair, had raised this issue in the Conference of the Presiding Officers and I quote :

“It was obviously a wrong convention for the executive Government to

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

promulgate Ordinance merely because of shortage of time. That power was to be exercised only when there was an emergency and the legislature could not meet. It was not a desirable precedent to promulgate Ordinance for want of time as inconvenient legislation might also be promulgated in that manner."

So, many wrong things could be done through Ordinances if you form the habit of issuing Ordinances before the Parliament is to meet. I would also like to quote what Mr. Mavalankar wrote to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister at that time in this respect. I quote :

"The procedure of the promulgation of Ordinance is inherently undemocratic. Whether an Ordinance is unjustifiable or not the issue of a large number of Ordinances has psychologically a bad effect. The people carry the impression that Government is carried on by Ordinances. The House carries a sense of being ignored and the Central Secretariat perhaps get into the habit of slackness which necessitates an Ordinance and an impression is created that it is desired to commit the House to a particular legislation as the House has no alternative but to put its seal on matters that have been legislated upon by ordinance. Such a state of things is not conducive to the development of best parliamentary traditions."

Sir, in reply to the above letter this is what Jawahar Lal Nehru as Prime Minister wrote on 13th December, 1950. I quote :

"I think all my colleagues will agree with you that the issue of Ordinance is normally not desirable and should be avoided except on special and urgent occasions."

And, now hereafter I can only request you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that you have

to rise to the occasion and protect the honour and dignity of this House. So, I press this Resolution.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR)
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the power of the Government to requisition immovable property has been in existence for over four decades. According to the Act as amended by the Amending Act of 1980, properties requisitioned on or before 10th March, 1970 are to be de-requisitioned within 15 years, i.e., by 10th March, 1985.

After the passing of the Amendment Bill in Parliament in the year 1980, the Ministry of Works and Housing has released from the requisition during the period April 1980 till now, 102 properties. The Ministry of Works and Housing is also taking steps to release from requisition the remaining requisitioned properties early.

The total number of properties requisitioned by various Ministries/Departments all over the country is less than 200 in number and about 8,400 acres of land. Most of the land, however, has been requisitioned by the Ministry of Defence. It is, however, the intention of Government to keep a strict watch over the properties requisitioned by various departments and Union Territories so as to ensure that all the properties requisitioned on or before 10th March, 1970 are released from requisition within two years and timely action is taken for releasing the other properties, within the period specified in the Act. Considering the revision of compensation and the programme releasing the properties, the amendment proposed to be made will not act harshly against the individuals whose property is under requisition.

In view of this position, it is necessary to amend the Act so as to extend the

maximum period of retention of requisitioned properties by a period of two years. As the period of retention of such properties requisitioned on or before 10th March, 1970 would have expired on 10th March, 1985 and some of the properties including land are under occupation of Ministries like Defence and Communications and Delhi Administration, etc., and Ordinance was promulgated on the 8th March, 1985 to enable Government to retain requisitioned properties for a further period of two years. The Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance.

With these words, I commend the Amending Bill, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motions moved :

First one is the Resolution moved by Prof. Saifuddin Soz :

“This House disapproves of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1985) promulgated by the President on the 8th March, 1985.”

Next is the Amendment Bill moved by Shri Abdul Ghafoor :

“That the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

—Both the Resolution and the Bill are before the House.

SHRI SUDHIR ROY (BURDWAN) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government has introduced the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

I agree with Prof. Saifuddin Soz that

the promulgation of this Ordinance was extremely unhappy because the Government could have brought the Bill earlier before the House. In a democratic State the Government has to respond to the various needs of the people. It has to make requisitioning and acquisition of properties of private citizens. But, it is often found that rich people are spared at the cost of the poor people.

When requisitions are made in respect of properties of individual citizens, it is often found that poor farmers, marginal farmers and people belonging to low-income groups suffer because their properties are requisitioned and they do not get rent at the prevailing market rate. If they move the Courts, they do not get justice. In this country, getting justice is a time-consuming process. It is beyond the reach of the common people.

Therefore, what I ask for is a categorical assurance from the hon Minister that when properties are requisitioned, the poor people should be paid rent or price at the prevailing market price. There should be full justice rendered to them. This is my request.

With these words I conclude.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words. I would be untrue to myself if I were to let go this opportunity to advise the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs in regard to the proclamation of these Ordinances. It is a wrong procedure and the late Speaker, Mr. Mavalankar, gave a proper warning to the Government as a whole and to the only Ministry which can be expected to advise the Ministries in the Government or their Administrations to ensure that they would come to the House in proper time for its sanction for whatever measure they want and they should not resort to this lazy man's undemocratic method of promulgating Ordinance a few weeks, a few days, before the Parliament meets and thereafter place this kind of legislation more or less as a kind of *fait accompli* and short-circuit the procedure. Therefore, I would like to advise the Parliamentary

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

Affairs Ministry to circulate it to all the Ministries so that they would not countenance this kind of procedure to be followed hereafter and they should ensure that every piece of legislation, first of all, goes through the usual normal course for approval by Parliament by placing the Bills in time before Parliament and the administration should not be allowed to go on waiting until almost the last minute or date and then embarrass the poor Minister and force him to resort first to Ordinance and thereafter to be taken to task by Parliament. I hope the Ministries concerned would take proper warning from the protest made by my hon. friend in right time. I congratulate him.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bill seeks to extend the period for which a peasant's land could be requisitioned from 15 years to 17 years. You want to extend the acquisition period for two more years, for which also they should be given compensation. Are you giving that or not?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill.

Prof. Soz has taken strong objection to the promulgation of the Ordinances. In

this connection, he has also cited the ruling of Shri Mavalanker. I want to ask him how many times the Kashmir Government have promulgated ordinances? Has he ever raised any objection against those ordinances?

Why have these ordinances to be issued? Has the Professor Sahib ever tried to find out the number of ordinances promulgated in India and in his State? The need for promulgation of such ordinances arises because our officers fail to apprise the Government of the position in time. They have to be promulgated because of such lapses. These ordinances are promulgated because officers fail to warn the Government about some wrong work being done. This is the reason. Therefore, warning should be given to those officers who are working in that department and because of whose lapse the ordinance was promulgated. The hon. Minister has done all this to save them. Hence, there must be some provision to proceed against those who are at fault. This type of provision is absolutely necessary.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may please continue tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 28, 1985 / Chaitra 7, 1907 (Saka)