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Agrahayana 20, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 11, 1985/
Agrahayana 20, 1907 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : Sir, we cannot function in this House with all the notes, papers and everything locked up inside the rooms.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no rule under which a discussion can take place.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow. Under the rule ?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of discussion, Sir. There is no rule under which it can be discussed. If you want to flout all the rules it is for you to do so. What can I do about it ?...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : There is no rule under which a discussion can take place. If you want to flout all the rules, I cannot allow it. I am not your master. You are my master.

(Interruptions)**

2

MR. SPEAKER : If you want the House it can go on. If you do not want the House, I cannot help it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to listen to me, I can tell you something. There is no rule under which before the Question Hour, I can take up this discussion...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of privilege...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I am telling you. If you want to listen, you can do so. Otherwise, I cannot function. Look here : the problem is that all the things regarding administrative matters can be discussed by mutual cooperation amongst all of us; and I can sit amongst you and talk it over. For me, there is no Opposition or ruling party, as far as administration is concerned. I can sit with you.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No question of prestige. Why should I stand on it ? This does not concern me personally. Unnecessarily, Mr. Unnikrishnan's ire got on me. I had nothing against him, and he should have nothing against me. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : That was far from my intention.

MR. SPEAKER : I would have listened perfectly. I am always there to listen, and I will always listen.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : If Mr. Unnikrishnan had not been that sort of agitated, I would have always listened. I always listen. I would always listen to him, as long as I am sitting here. No problem on that, because it was not in me to do otherwise. I do not want anybody to vacate the rooms. What is its use to me? I am only functioning as a functionary of yours. *(Interruptions)* Just listen to me.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : What about the manner in which you have done it? *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : I only want to put it this...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a discussion. I only want to say this: you can come. I can call all of you—members of the ruling group, and all others.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : At what time?

MR. SPEAKER : Any time, whatever you say—not now, before that. You can come at 3 o'clock; you can come at 2 o'clock. Any time you can come. There is no problem. *(Interruptions)* I am not barring...If you are not listening, what can I do or say? I am only saying that it is always open for discussion. For me, it is immaterial who occupies the rooms, provided you give me the rooms. I will allot you rooms; and provided you fix the rules I will abide by them. No problem with me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I say. That is what I want to say. It was unnecessarily...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

MR. SPEAKER : Again you are getting agitated unnecessarily. No. Look here. *(Interruptions)* If you don't listen, what can I say? *(Interruptions)* Nothing will go on record, except what I say.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Please take your seats. I am saying something to you. You are speaking all at the same time, unnecessarily wasting the time of the House. I want only to say that if you want to discuss that problem, and also the one which Mr. Unnikrishnan is now referring to, viz, what was the manner in which I got them vacated—that also I will answer, because I have had full one year at my disposal and you also had it at your disposal to sort things out. Otherwise I would not have done it.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Again you are speaking. Why can't you listen to me? Just listen to me. *(Interruptions)* I heard the rules; I heard the conventions always followed by the Speakers, and always followed by the House.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : No. No question. There is nothing. I did not say that. I never said it. I am not going to say anything which I cannot follow. I keep my promise; and I keep them and carry them out. You are welcome. I will call the ruling group also. You can sort it out. Whatever you decide there, I will follow. *(Interruptions)* You come at 2 o'clock. Let us make it 2 o'clock. Let us make it so.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : I have a basic objection to the practice that you have very generously allowed in this House. It is very serious and dangerous for the functioning of this house. I maintain the position which I stated yesterday. The office of the Speaker and his administration is beyond the discussion of this House.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes; we cannot.

(Interruptions)**

S. BUTA SINGH : Let me complete.

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow any discussion now. You come to my Chamber at two O'clock. You are welcome at two O'clock, all of you.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I would like this thing to be over. I welcome the members of the Ruiling Party as well as Opposition at two O'clock to my Chamber.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : This is not appointment. This is the general practice which I have been following. Please sit down. There is nothing wrong about it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, there is nothing wrong about it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : This is the general practice which I have been following. I have been calling all the members of the groups when there is anything to be sorted out.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is Question Hour. I will not allow any discussion on it.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : The hon. members must know that the budget of the Speaker's Office is not discussed in the House. (Interruptions) When files pertaining to the office of the Speaker cannot be questioned by any discussion in the House (Interruptions) Therefore, I maintain that you kindly discuss these things in your Chamber and not in the House.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Basudevji, it is you who has got this work done from me and even now you are going.

(Interruptions)

All of you may please sit down. I shall ask only you to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. K. Ramamurthy.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Amendment to AIR (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

†

*326. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :
SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any legal provision for a citizen to vent his grievances

against the industrial units violating the norms for checking pollution;

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal to enact a suitable amendment to the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, there is no provision for an individual to launch any prosecution.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details are being worked out.

SHRI S.M. GURADDI : In cement industry the dust is a health hazard, as you know. The Committee on occupational health hazards had laid down certain norms. These are not being followed by the industry and workers working in such industries are many a time suffering from T.B., Cancer and Asthma. Has the government taken any action against these manufacturing units that emit poisonous gases and effluents there ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Under the Act which is available today, the Board is empowered to take action, and wherever it is found that the cement factories are exceeding the limit which is fixed, action can be taken against them, the State Board as well as the Central Board. If a cement factory is in the jurisdiction of the Central Board, action can be taken by Central Board.

SHRI S.M. GURADDI : In ARC Cement Factory has been in production against the order of the U.P. State pollution Central Board. The Prime Minister himself had written in April 1985 to the then Chief Minister of U.P. asking him to

take appropriate action. Whether the necessary action has been taken by the U.P. Government against them ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : As far as action taken by the U.P. Government is concerned, I shall have to collect the information and give it to the hon. Member. But the hon. Minister of Environment has made a statement on the Floor of the House that some teeth is given to the Act and the Board so that some effective action can be taken. Also, it was mentioned in the House when the statement was made, that the individual may have the *locus standi* to prosecute the industries which are committing the offences.

SHRI S.M. GURADDI : You have not answered the second part of my question, whether any changes are likely to be made in the Technical specifications in the licence issued by the Pollution Control Board. That is not answered.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I have also stated in the House that we are looking at the Act itself and we want to make that Act more effective. Now, whether the specifications have to be changed or not, that also can be seen. But the Boards are empowered to fix the specifications and the standards and if those standards are not followed, action can be taken.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Thampan Thomas. Absent. Shri Raju.

SHRI ANAND GAJAPATHI RAJU : I would like to know whether air pollution and water pollution would be regulated under an act; if so what type of act would it be, and who would be the regulating authority. Will it be a tribunal? If one goes to a court, it will be further delayed. Are you thinking of a tribunal or something which can regulate it? Otherwise it becomes a big problem. There is a lot of effluence in rivers and there is lot of air pollution also. Will the hon. Minister take it seriously and do something in the matter ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : That is what exactly I have mentioned in the

House. There are two Acts available to us. Under these two Acts powers are there and the Boards are empowered to fix the standards and if those standards are not followed action can be taken to make them follow the standards. To make the action which can be taken by the Board more deterrent, more effective, some amendments are suggested and amendments would be made in the law. The Boards will be made more effective and private persons also may have some right to proceed against the industries which are not following the standards.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mool Chand Daga.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act came into force in 1981. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the number of industries prosecuted after this Act came into force and if none has been prosecuted, the reasons therefor? Do you think there is need to make some amendments in this Act to make it more effective and if so, when such a need was felt? Pollution is continuously increasing and even after 5 years, you say that we shall consider it but no step has been taken by the government during the last four years. May I know who is responsible for it?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, action has been taken against 515 industries so far. The penal provision in this Act provides that either imprisonment or fine can be imposed. But we propose to enhance the fine and imprisonment both. We are also considering whether both the penalties can be imposed together and what would be its implication. Keeping in view the action being taken by us in this regard, we are also taking other steps to make this Act more effective.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsii—Absent.

Shri B.V. Desai—Absent.

Shri T. Basheer.

Industrial Schemes for Kerala

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

(a) the particulars of the industrial schemes including expansion of existing units, submitted by Government of Kerala for inclusion in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

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

Statement

The draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) of the State of Kerala envisaged a total outlay of Rs. 3,300 crores. Out of this, the share of Industry and Minerals Sector was proposed at Rs. 325 crores. During the discussions between the Deputy Chairman Planning Commission and the Chief Minister of Kerala, the overall size of the Seventh Plan of the State of Kerala was finalised at Rs. 2100 crores taking into account the resources available. The share of Industry and Minerals sector out of the total 7th Plan (1985-90) outlay was agreed at Rs. 207 crores as detailed below :

	(Rs. crores)
1. Medium and Large Industries	126
2. Mining	4
3. Village and Small Industries	77
	—
Total :	207
	—

Appendix I to this statement gives the schemes included and outlays proposed in the draft Seventh Plan submitted by the Government of Kerala. Keeping the *inter-se* priorities, the Government of

Kerala will earmark schemewise outlays, within the overall plan outlay of Rs. 207 crores for the Industry and Minerals Sector.

Appendix-I

Broad Schemes included in the draft Seventh Plan of Kerala under Industry and Minerals Sector

(Rs. crores)

1	2	3
		Outlay proposed by the Government of Kerala
A. Medium and Large Industries		
1.	Kerala State Financial Corporation	2.20
2.	Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation	25.00
3.	Kerala State Textile Corporation	6.20
4.	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation	50.00
5.	Industrial Development areas	5.00
6.	Departmental Enterprises	
(a)	Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Limited	14.39
(b)	Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited	10.00
(c)	Sitaram Textile Limited	0.30
(d)	Steel Industrials Kerala Limited	7.96
(e)	Kerala Rolling Mills Limited	2.00
(f)	Malabar Cements Limited	5.00
(g)	Scooters Kerala Limited	0.50
(h)	Kerala Automobiles Limited	0.40
(i)	Chalakudy Refractories	0.50
(j)	Special Refractory Project	13.00
(k)	Traco Cables Company	4.00
(l)	United Electrical Industries Limited	1.00
(m)	Transformers and Electricals (Kerala) Limited	5.00

1	2	3
7. Other Schemes		
(i)	Management Development Centre	0,25
(ii)	Mannam Sugar Mills Cooperative Limited	0,50
(iii)	State Investment Subsidy	10,00
(iv)	Subsidy on Electricity duty	5,00
(v)	Interest Free Sales Tax Loan	15,00
(vi)	Preparation of Feasibility Reports etc.	1,00
(vii)	Cooperative Spinning Mills	3,20
(viii)	Trivandrum Spinning Mills Limited	0,30
(ix)	Export Processing Zone at Cochin	10,00
(x)	Kerala State Export Trade Development Council	1,00
(xi)	Revitalization	2,00
		200,50
B. Mining (Department of Mining & Geology)		
1.	Direction and Administration	} ... 0,90
2.	Mineral Investigation	
3.	Strengthening of Chemical Laboratory	0,08
4.	Training of Personal	0,02
5.	Setting up of Clay Testing Laboratory	0,35
6.	Rock cutting and polishing unit	0,15
7.	Kerala Mineral Exploration & Development Project	2,20
8.	Placer Gold Mining Project	0,80
		4,50
C. Village and Small Industries		
(i)	Small Scale Industries	70,00
(ii)	Khadi & Village Industries	9,00
(iii)	Coir	18,00
(iv)	Handloom	14,00
(v)	Powerloom	4,00
(vi)	Handicrafts	5,00
		120,00
Grand Total (Industry & Minerals Sector)		325,00

SHRI T. BASHEER : What is the total investment made in the central sector in Karala during the Sixth Five Year Plan and what is the proposed central investment in the State during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : In the Sixth Plan the proposed outlay was Rs. 2175 crores and the final outlay was Rs. 1550 crores. For the Seventh Plan the total outlay proposed by the State is Rs. 3300 crores and the total outlay agreed to is Rs. 2100 crores.

SHRI T. BASHEER : I am asking for the industrial sector.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : For industries and minerals, the outlay proposed by the State Government in the Seventh Plan was Rs. 325 crores.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : He is asking for the central sector.

SHRI T. BASHEER : What is the investment made in the central sector in Kerala in the Sixth Plan and the proposed investment in the central sector in Seventh Plan for the industrial sector ?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : So far as the particulars of the central sector are concerned, I have not got the figures here. But the particulars of the Seventh Plan for State industrial sector and the total outlay of the Sixth Plan have got.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will you collect and lay it on the Table ?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : A special notice is required for that.

SHRI T. BASHEER : The total investment in the central sector in Kerala State is just 2.3 per cent which is far below the national average. The figure of unemployed registered with the employment exchanges is 23 lakhs. To absorb these people it requires rapid industrialisation in the State. Will the

Minister consider this fact when he makes allotment for the industrial development ?

The traditional industries like coir, handloom and cashew have a very important role in the rural economy of the State. In this context, has the Central Government received any scheme from the State Government ? If so, what steps have been taken and what allotment is going to be made by the Central Government ?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : The first portion of the question is request for action. So far as coir is concerned, in the Sixth Plan the proposed outlay was Rs. 8 crores. Out of that the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 12.43 crores. This is a good performance. So far as the Seventh Plan is concerned, the proposed outlay is Rs. 18 crores and the final outlay is being discussed.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : May I know the fate of aromatic complex that was to be set up in Cochin ?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : The main question relates to the industrial schemes in Kerala.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I am sorry, he cannot distinguish industry from agriculture. If the hon. Minister does not know it, he should not have answered it, nor should he have accepted this question. He should have turned it to industry.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : I know the difference between agriculture and industry. If the hon. Member sees the question, he will find that the whole list giving particulars of industrial schemes and expansion, has been tabled where details regarding medium and large scale industries are given...

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I am amazed that it is not an industrial scheme.

Printing of National Atlas

*330, SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain countries have printed maps of India showing border areas in unauthentic manner ;

(b) if so, the number of such cases taken up with the respective authorities during the last three years and with what results ; and

(c) when the latest edition of our National Atlas was printed ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Thirty three cases of wrong depiction of India's external boundary have been taken up with foreign Governments and publishers during the period 1983-85. In many cases the concerned organisations have accepted our position and promised to carry out the corrections in their future editions. In other cases the matter is still being pursued.

(c) The latest edition of our National Atlas was printed in 1982.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, my question has not been answered. I asked 'the number of such cases taken up with the respective authorities', but he said nothing on that. He has tried to avoid it. I do not know whether he had seen the question and thought it proper not to answer it.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all the hon. Minister may be requested to go through the question and then reply. I have not received reply to my question. If there has been any reply, kindly let me know the names of the countries which had shown the borders of India in unauthentic manner in their maps and the years in which it was done? What action was

taken by the Government of India and when ; what was the reaction of the concerned governments and by when they will carry out the corrections ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Hon. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has raised an objection that we have not given complete details in reply to part (b) of his question. The hon. Member, is a very senior Member, he is well aware of the Parliamentary procedure. This is a starred question. Something should be left for supplementaries also.

...(Interruptions)

I have replied that we have taken up 33 cases. If he wants me to give the details of all the 33 cases indicating the nature of cases, he should have asked an unstarred question instead of a starred one, in which case we could have given the complete details in a statement.

I cannot mention the names of all the countries at the moment, but as I said earlier, most of the countries—and the list has few governments and more private individuals and publishers—have agreed to correct the maps in their publications, but some countries—I would like to mention the name of U.S.A. in particular—have mostly shown in their maps the line of actual control between India and Pakistan in respect of Jammu and Kashmir border. In the case of Sino Indian border, they have shown the Indian claim line and from Chinese side they have shown the line of actual control. With regard to Sikkim, they have shown it as part of India.

Similarly, I would also like to mention Pakistan. The Western Europe, the Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union have all shown Jammu and Kashmir as part of India, as is the Indian case. In the case of Sino Indian border, they have shown the Eastern and the Middle sector, in Indian possession and in the Western sector; they have shown the Chinese occupation. Sikkim has been shown as a part of India.

[English]

India-China boundary is shown as per Chinese alignment.

[Translation]

Sikkim has been shown as a part of India. In Jammu and Kashmir, the actual position has been shown. Similarly, there are other countries also. I hope the hon. Member will be satisfied with it.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : May I know the names of the countries with whom you had done correspondence and who assured you of carrying out corrections? Also please tell when such an assurance was given and what is the time by which they will incorporate the corrections?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : As I said, the countries in West Europe had agreed when it was pointed out to them and, as I mentioned earlier, many of the private publishers have also agreed. As regards East European countries and Bangladesh, I shall send the complete details in this regard to the hon. Member in due course.

[English]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, you have given the answer that in many cases the concerned organisations have accepted our position and promised... (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right, Shri Jaipal Reddy.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, I would like the hon. Minister to tell us as to whether the Government of Maldives in its maps has shown Sikkim to be an independent country.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I am not aware of Maldives showing in its maps.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Sir, I would like to know what steps the Government have taken to see

that such maps are not circulated in the country, especially amongst our students in various parts of the country. Secondly, what has been the response to the protests that we have lodged with these countries for making wrong publications in such maps?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : The maps which are not corrected as per our position are not allowed in the country. In some cases the private publications, if they have been allowed, the publishers themselves have given a line of notation that these maps are neither correct nor authentic. Then they are allowed.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Recently there was a press report that in Arunachal Pradesh about two hundred square miles have been *de-facto* surrendered and *de-jure* encroached by foreign tribals like Lizas. I would like to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government and what action has the Government taken against this.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : This is a separate question. It is not a question of map. Therefore, I require a separate notice on this.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to state if it is feasible for the Government to send our national maps giving correct demarcation to all the other countries and get endorsement from them rather than we getting on to the defensive and crying round that it is not the demarcation, because line of actual control has nothing to do with the demarcation of our country.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : The line of actual control is not from us. As I said earlier, the line of actual control in all those maps which they have depicted, in each case we have explained to them. We have taken up this matter in about 33 cases where we have explained our position.

In regard to the authentic maps, our National Atlas shows the correct depiction. This was reprinted in 1982.

MR. SPEAKER : What you have to say about his suggestion that our maps should be sent there.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : My question is whether it is feasible for the Government to send a correct copy of our national map giving the demarcation and getting their endorsement so that they do not err on it, rather than we ourselves getting on to the defensive.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : That we have done, Sir.

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Some of the Governments have not carried out the correction as per the demand made by our Government. In this regard I would like to know what was the reason for not doing so? Have they expressed their point of view and what is their conscious objection to that? In short what are the reasons for which they have not made any corrections?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Well, there are Governments, for example Pakistan and some other Governments, whose positions are known on this. I have given some examples, but as I said earlier, we have explained to all of them our position. Our position is correctly depicted so far as the map is concerned in the National Atlas. It was first published in 1957 and again it was revised and published in 1982. All this position has been explained to them and also to the publishers. In many cases they have been corrected, but in the cases where they have not been corrected, they are not allowed in this country. They are banned in this country. Some of them which have been allowed have been allowed with the notation that the maps are not correct or authentic.

Planning Group for Hill Areas

*333. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that

there is a widespread feeling especially in the hill areas and hill States about the neglect of the special needs and problems of these areas and if so, corrective steps taken/proposed to ensure that special consideration is given to the development needs of such areas;

(b) whether Government propose to set up separate Planning Groups for hill areas only; and

(c) whether Government are considering that areas in North East specially Sikkim, need special consideration and financial and other support in regard to development?

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

Statement

There is no basis for the conclusion that the special needs and problems of Hill Areas and Hill States are being neglected. The Hill States, namely, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura come in a Special Category for the purpose of Central Assistance. As regards Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, their plans are being funded almost entirely by Central Assistance. There are also 'designated hill areas' covered under two programmes known as the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and the Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP). The HADP covers two districts in Assam, 8 districts in U.P., Nilgiris district in Tamil Nadu and three sub-Divisions of Darjeeling district in West Bengal. The WGDP covers Western Ghats Hill Areas in the States of Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Goa. Special Central Assistance is provided for the development of the areas covered under both the HADP and the WGDP.

There is a proposal to set up an Advisory Committee on Hill Areas including Western Ghats.

The plan outlays of Sikkim and States/Union Territories in the North Eastern Region are met substantially out of Central Assistance, the quantum of which has been increasing considerably over successive plan periods.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Sikkim and Himachal and other hilly States in our country have got plenty of natural resources like water, minerals and good environment for different types of plantations, but the Planning Commission has never noted the presence of all these things. So, I would like know whether the Government is willing to prepare a plan especially for the development of these areas in regard to transport and exploitation of this forest wealth.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : So far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned, the hon. Member knows that this falls under a special category. The hill States like Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland fall under a special category. Transport and marketing of local produce are subjects which are given priority. In fact all the Committees which have been set up have laid emphasis on three main things. One is the basic needs of the people. The second is watershed management. The third is how the movement of goods can be improved, that is, how communication can be improved. All these things are there. If there is any particular suggestion, we will consider it. All these important committees have considered all these aspects.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : In Andhra Pradesh there are two hill regions—these are Badrachalam and Arakloya. Special assistance under Hill Area Development programme is not extended to these two areas. May I know whether Government is willing to extend any special assistance to these two hill areas?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : If these two hill areas fall within the definition of

'hill area' they will receive assistance. One is being co-extensive with the boundary area of the State and the other is, some portions of it being marked out as hill areas called Designated Hill areas. So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, some portions of it are marked as hill areas. If it is coming within the definition of hill area, it will receive the same assistance like other hill areas.

DR. V. VENKATESH : What is the definition of hill areas?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : At present, as advised by geologists and experts, there are several criteria, such as average slope of 30% and above.

DR. V. VENKATESH : The hilly region is devoid of transportation and communication facilities. Because of these things, there are number of illiterates in the hilly regions. Unless they are educated the integrity of the country will be threatened. Therefore I want to ask the Prime Minister whether there is any proposal to set up Hill Region Universities to educate them?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : My hon. friend is not correct when he says that in all hill areas the literacy is low. In fact there are some hill areas where the literacy rate is quite high.

DR. V. VENKATESH : What about Sikkim?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : So far as Sikkim is concerned, the position is the best as far as it stands now. *(Interruption)* Establishment of University is a different thing. But now we are speaking about the outlays and what attention is being given to these hill areas. Sir, North Eastern region is being given the highest priority. Our Prime Minister emphatically asked to look into the needs of the North Eastern region. Immediately after the meeting of the National Development Council I was called and all the Chief Ministers of the North Eastern region were present and there priorities were discussed by the hon. Prime Minister and they were directed to go and physically

see whether those things are going on. As far as per capita expenditure is concerned, the hon. Member asked about Sikkim. The figures of per capita expenditure for Sikkim are as follows :

5th Plan	Rs. 1906
6th Plan	Rs. 5809
7th Plan	Rs. 10952

The All India average is Rs. 1493

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : I hope the hon. Minister is aware that Sikkim is the youngest State in our country, and it is far, far behind compared to many other developed States of our country in all respects. May I know from the Hon'ble Minister what then Central Government is doing for this backward State and make it self-sufficient, by generating its own resources ?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : The hon. Member has special knowledge about Sikkim and I appreciate that. As I said, the per capita expenditure is the highest—not only in terms of All India average, but it is the highest among the hill States also. Sikkim's figure is Rs. 10952. Therefore you will appreciate that special attention is being given to it, particularly to the basic need of the people. And then, naturally within those, education comes in and other social services come in, transport communication comes in and power comes in.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Sir, I would like to add one word. The total Seventh Plan for Sikkim is Rs. 230 crores and the Central Government is giving Rs. 247.62 crores. So, we are giving 107% of the Plan.

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Sir, I thank them for general Central assistance given to Sikkim. May I know from Hon'ble P.M. But what is the Centre doing to make Sikkim self-sufficient ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir we give all the assistance and we would appreciate Sikkim using it to make it self-sufficient.

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Sir, we do not want to be dependent on the Centre always.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARILAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that Aravalli hills are in Rajasthan which the Hon. Prime Minister had visited a few days back ? The condition of Adivasis there is appalling and the assistance which is given for the hill areas is not being given in the case of hill areas in Rajasthan. Will you please see to it Rajasthan is also provided with this assistance ?

[English]

SHRI A.K. PANJA : So far as Rajasthan is concerned, that area does not come under special category. We have to decide it according to certain broad line of parameters laid down because as far as these particular areas are concerned, each hill area is being attended to with special assistance. But to get special category assistance, there are certain demarcations and on that basis, we decide the particular hill area.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : The condition of the people there is appalling.

MR. SPEAKER : I also wanted to say something about the hills, but I have forgotten, anyway.

[English]

Steps for full Ocean Exploitation

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

(a) the steps envisaged to have an exhaustive data base and technology

option for full exploitation of ocean wealth in a phased manner;

(b) the long term and short term measures drawn with that end in view.

(c) how far it will go in meeting our expectations for exploitation of the ocean wealth; and

(d) whether any progress has been made in deep sea mining in Indian Ocean till now and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). An extensive data base is already available in the National Oceanographic Data Centre, which is located at the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa for storage, processing and dissemination of data and information systems related to ocean science and technology. Intensive efforts are underway to build R & D infrastructure for the development of requisite technology for the exploitation of ocean wealth.

During the seventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to upgrade the above Data Centre and to develop technologies in different thrust areas.

(d) Yes, Sir. Two mine sites have been identified in the Central Indian Ocean and India has filed an application with the Preparatory Commission of the International Seabed Authority for the registration and allotment of one of the two sites for deep seabed mining. Considerable progress has been achieved in the extraction of metals from the nodules obtained from deep seabed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is heartening to note that exploratory ocean mining work is in progress. I want to know whether any

programme has been envisaged in the Seventh Five Year Plan to step up research and development activities in the National Institute of oceanography, Goa and what provision has been made in this regard ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : This research laboratory is under C.S.I.R and we can say that we spend Rs. 3 to 4 crores annually on this project. The work undertaken there is of different types. Firstly, the samples of living and non-living wealth in the ocean are taken out and examined how they can be used in our economic growth.

Secondly, effects of ocean on whether are also studied.

Thirdly, the effect of ocean water on iron, wood and another elements is studied. By doing so, we also consider developing protective measures to our ships, ports, etc. The work of testing polymetallic nodules taken out from deep sea bed and processing and dissemination of computerised data is also undertaken there. Thus, a variety of work is done there.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : I want to know what are the expectations from the nodules obtained; what type of metal and in what quantity are we going to get ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, these polymetallic nodules have been found in the Central Indian ocean at two places and we are making efforts to extract metals from these nodules in the laboratories. Cobalt, nickel, copper and zinc, etc. have been extracted from these nodules and experiments are being carried out in two to three laboratories—one of them in Bhubaneswar—to evolve processes for extraction of metal. But I do not have complete information at the moment to what extent we shall be able to accomplish it. I do have some information but not complete information. Permission is required to be obtained from the United Nations before the nodules are taken out and application for

that is required to be submitted to the Seabed Authority. Exploitation work starts after permission is obtained from the Seabed Authority. So far nodules have been found at two places and application for permission has been submitted to the Seabed Authority. We hope to get permission in one case and we can start work of its utilisation after it is extracted. I think the technology in this field is not yet fully developed in the world. Complete knowledge regarding its extraction and commercial use is not yet available in the world, what to talk of India. However, work in this field is going in India and outside India and it is hoped that complete technology in this field will be developed within 10-15 years and by that time it will be possible for mankind to extract metals from the sea besides earth for its use.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : India has got vast sea-coast. Not only that. Our Andaman & Nicobar Islands are there. According to international law, we can explore up to 250 nautical miles from our land surface. So, we can explore 250 nautical miles from Andaman & Nicobar & Laccadives Islands also.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what special efforts are being put in ? As the hon. Minister has stated that the seabed authority has to give the permission, are we obtaining the permission only near the Bombay coast or Visakhapatnam coast or the permission is also being sought for the research near Andaman & Nicobar coast ?

There was talk of purchasing three research vessels for conducting research at the bottom of the sea for sea food, for nodules and for exploration of oil. I would like to know whether these three research vessels are also purchased.

I would like to know these two points from the hon. Minister.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The exclusive economic zone of India is equal to two-third of the land-mass of India. As

far as the exclusive economic zone is concerned, it is not necessary for India to obtain permission from International Sea Bed Authority or the United Nations. India has economic sovereignty over exclusive economic zone and India can exploit the natural resources from this area. For using the resources from the open sea, it is necessary to obtain the permission from the Sea Bed Authority and it is for that purpose we have made application to the Sea Bed Authority and not for using the resources in the economic zone. The survey is going on to find out what are the living and non-living resources in the economic zone of India. Now we propose to cover lot of area and find out what is being done. We have already obtained two ships, one is Sagar Kanya and the other is Sagar Sampada. Sagar Kanya is used for living and non-living resources survey in the economic zone as well as in the open. Sagar Sampada is the ship which is used for surveying the living resources in India. We have the third ship called 'Gaveshini' which is also being used for survey.

Steps to Encourage Forestry on Wastelands

*336. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the special consideration being given by certain States to farmers raising forest crops on their lands;

(b) whether Government have considered treating forestry on the same lines as plantation crops like tea and coffee;

(c) the steps being taken to encourage forestry on waste lands by farmers; and

(d) the funds allotted for raising forestry crops on waste-land in 1985-86 ?

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

ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Farm forestry is being promoted all over the Country.

(b) Efforts are being made to avail of institutional finance etc. for forestry on the same lines as other plantation crops. Tea and coffee are not considered as forest crops.

(c) The following steps are proposed for encouraging forestry on wastelands by the people including farmers :

- (i) People's nurseries — Nurseries would be decentralised and raised through small and marginal farmers, schools, women's group etc.
- (ii) Leasing of lands for raising trees would be promoted.
- (iii) Setting up Tree Grower's Cooperatives to promote farm forestry.
- (iv) Voluntary agencies would be encouraged to undertake wastelands development.
- (v) Mahila Mandals and other Women's organisations would be utilised for promotion of fuel-wood, fodder and other trees and grasses they need.
- (vi) Seeding would be taken recourse to wherever conditions are suitable.
- (vii) Grass and other fodder will be grown in conjunction with the tree crops.
- (viii) Proportion of farm forestry is proposed to be increased. This would help develop a people's movement.
- (ix) Intensive wasteland development in certain selected districts.

(d) The funds allotted for afforesting wastelands in 1985-86 amount to Rs. 450 crores.

SHRI D.P. JADEJA : My question was regarding the special consideration being given by certain State Governments to farm forestry because forestry would differ from State to State and also from region, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the amount allotted for farm forestry State-wise and which are the districts of Gujarat that are included under this project.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : As far as the allocation in the Seventh Five-Year Plan is concerned, it is in the vicinity of Rs. 2,500 crores. I am told that no separate allotment for farm forestry has been made. This is the amount for afforestation. As far as information relating to the Gujarat State particularly is concerned, I will collect the information and give it to the hon. Member.

SHRI D.P. JADEJA : I had specifically mentioned that special status be given to farm forestry on par with tea and coffee plantations. The hon. Minister says that tea and coffee plantations will not be considered on par with farm forestry. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what special steps are being taken to improve and, if necessary, to import technology for grass and other products, especially for the drought-affected areas ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Afforestation and plantation are two different things. If we treat afforestation on par with plantations, difficulties may arise. The Commerce Ministry has been giving certain concessions and certain facilities to the planters and they are encouraging tea and coffee plantations. For afforestation also certain facilities are given and different States are giving different facilities. Seedlings are freely given. Then some amount of money is also given to the planters. Use of fruit of the trees is also allowed.

As far as the new technology is concerned, there are various methods which can be used for planting grass. The seeds can be spread by aircraft and the leguminous tanks also can be used for fixing nitrogen from the atmosphere into the soil so that grass is also helped. There

are other genetic methods which are not in actual use; but they are in the process of development.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : What is the infrastructure that is created for implementing these schemes and what is the amount allocated Statewise ? Or is it allocated schemewise ? What are the methods by which the special species of social forestry are identified regionwise, i.e., a particular type of forestry is necessary in a particular region according to its climate and all that ? What is the agency which is identifying these special species regionwise ? What is the infrastructure for implementing it ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, the task of afforestation is being done by the State Governments. The State Governments prepare the plans and those plans are implemented by them. In different States different methods have been followed. In some States they keep distributing the seeds, in some States they distribute the saplings. In some States they are giving money to the planters. In some States they are allowing the planters to use the fruit of the trees. At the central level we are giving money and other facilities.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Setting up of National Computer Centre at Madras for Educational Programmes

*325. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a national Centre at Madras for generation of computer software and hardware for application in educational programmes on television; and

(b) if so, the action taken to implement this proposal ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Recommendations of Ramamurti Committee

*327. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has received the recommendations of the Ramamurti Committee on the role of Centrally sponsored scheme in the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Ramamurti Committee;

(c) the recommendations of the Planning Commission; and

(d) the reaction of Government in the matter ?

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

(b) A statement giving the summary of the recommendations of the Ramamurti Committee is attached.

(c) The Planning Commission recommended to the National Development Council that a Committee of the Council be appointed to go into all aspects of the matter.

(d) There does not arise any question of the reaction of Government, in view of the reply to (c) above.

Statement

Summary of recommendations of the Ramamurti Committee

(i) Centrally Sponsored Schemes have an important role to play and they

should form an integral part of the national plan. However, the number of such schemes should be limited and they should primarily aim at initiating a process of change.

- (ii) The scheme should satisfy one of the following criteria for being taken up as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
- (a) It should relate to demonstration, pilot project, survey and research or;
 - (b) It should have a regional or inter-State character or;
 - (c) It should aim at building up institutional framework for the country as a whole or for a region or;
 - (d) It should be in the nature of a pace setter with a definite time frame within which the objectives outlined are sought to be realised.
- (iii) Programmes of national importance could be identified and classified into a sub-Plan within the State Plan with earmarked outlays and provisions of special Central assistance. Thus separate sub-Plans could be prepared for important sectors like health and family welfare, rural employment, poverty alleviation etc. as a part of State Plans during the 7th Plan period.
- (iv) Central outlay for centrally sponsored schemes should not exceed 1/6th of the block Central assistance for State Plans. However, if the Committee's recommendation for Sub-Plan for programmes of national importance is not accepted, it would be unrealistic to restrict the Central outlay to 1/6th. Even so, the Central outlay for Centrally Sponsored Schemes should not exceed 1/3rd of the block assistance for State

Plans and steps should be taken to reach this proportion by the end of the Seventh Plan.

- (v) No programmes having an All India coverage should be taken up as Centrally sponsored unless the outlay on the programme is more than Rs. 25 crores. In case, where the coverage is limited to a few States the outlay should not be less than Rs. 10 crores for a five year period. These limits do not apply to pilot projects or surveys which are crucial for plan formulation.
- (vi) The schemes in which it is intended that committed liability at the end of their operation would fall to the charge of the State Governments should invariably be classified as Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Schemes which are essentially in the nature of centrally sponsored should not be introduced or classified as Central sector schemes.
- (vii) All Centrally Sponsored Schemes should be identified at the time of Plan formulation and the likely outlays and pattern of financing of the Schemes finalised when the Five Year Plan is approved.
- (viii) Centrally Sponsored Schemes initiated in the middle of the Plan period should be fully funded by the Government of India.
- (ix) Centrally Sponsored Schemes should be discussed when the Annual Plans of the States are finalised.
- (x) The Central Ministries should insist that States' Departments obtain prior clearance from the Planning and Finance Departments about the desirability of implementing new Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
- (xi) There should be close consultation between the Central Ministries and

the State Governments regarding the objectives and the administrative procedures for implementing the Centrally sponsored programmes. The States may be asked to prepare detailed schemes for achieving the objectives outlined in the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, which is examined and approved by an Empowered Committee at central level.

- (xii) Review and monitoring of implementation of State Plans should not be confined only to Centrally Sponsored Schemes but should cover the entire State Plan to be undertaken by the Ministry as well as by Planning Commission.
- (xiii) Financial sanctions for all Centrally Sponsored Schemes should be issued by the Expenditure Finance Committee.
- (xiv) There should be effective mechanism for coordination between the various Central institutions like the U.G.C., I.C.A.R., C.S.I.R. etc. through which the Central Plan funds are channelised to State Institutions to ensure that adequate outlays in the State Plan are made to receive and assimilate the development schemes administered through such Central agencies.
- (xv) An effective information system may be developed for transmission of information regarding innovative schemes taken up by different State Governments so that other States could examine with reference to their local conditions the feasibility of adopting some of the successful ventures undertaken by different States.

Designing of Proto-Type Fast Breeder Reactor

*328. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-
SEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is engaged in designing and constructing a proto-type fast breeder reactor;

(b) if so, what will be its capacity;

(c) whether the size of the reactor matches with the coal-fired thermal power stations; and

(d) if so, by what time the breeder will be ready ?

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

(b) 500 MWe.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It is planned to complete the construction by the year 2000.

A-Point Action Proposed by Commonwealth Summit

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commonwealth Summit has taken note of the critical economic situation being faced by the developing countries and has proposed a 4-point urgent action to improve the environment;

(b) if so, the details of the 4-point;

(c) the steps being taken to implement these 4-points; and

(d) to what extent these suggestions will improve the world economy ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The Commonwealth Summ

mit recognised that the critical situation facing development countries necessitated urgent action to improve the external environment—higher growth and a roll-back of protectionist measures especially in industrial countries; lower interest rates; and significantly increased external assistance and foreign investment as well as continuing efforts to improve their domestic economics.

(c) Action on the above rests largely with the respective countries. Some of the issues are also under consideration in the relevant specialised international fora. A reform in the functioning of the international monetary and financial system could also assist in creating a favourable environment. In this regard the CHOGM Summit noted that the Spring 1986 meetings of the Development and Interim Committees would provide an opportunity for in-depth examination of the relevant issues.

(d) These suggestions if accomplished and implemented by all countries concerned can contribute to the creation of a favourable economic environment in the world and provide a fillip to mutually re-enforcing growth in the industrial and developing economies.

[*Translation*]

Pollution by Thermal Power Plants

*332. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
SHRI ANAND SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated 24 October, 1985 wherein it is stated that a situation of acid rain could obtain in Delhi due to the pollution being spread by the thermal power plants; and the same situation can arise all over the country because of such power plants

(b) the details of the facts in this regard; and

(c) how cities, villages and forests will be affected in case of acid rain ?

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

(b) According to the India Meteorological Department there is no evidence of acid rain problem in the country as indicated by the data being recorded to various places.

(c) Acid rain causes corrosion of buildings and monuments, reduces agricultural yield and forest growth and also adversely affects the water bodies.

[*English*]

Union Medical Service Commission

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up Union Medical Service Commission for the appointment of doctors.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which it is proposed to be set up; and

(d) the amount to be spent on the setting up of the Commission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Steps to save Pine Forests in the Himalayas

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

(a) what steps have so far been taken by his Ministry to save pine forests in

the Himalayas, especially in the hills of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the recommendation of the Dehra Dun Forest Research Institute in regard to destructive practices of resin tapping have been implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): (a) A statement on the steps taken is given below.

(b) Jammu and Kashmir has set up a Committee to study the efficacy of the recommended method. Himachal Pradesh has accepted the recommendation and is adopting it in a phased manner. Uttar Pradesh has reported that they are adopting a different method devised by their own State Forest Research Organisation.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

(a) To save the forests in the Himalayas, following steps have been taken.

1. Hill States have been considered as special areas for central assistance by the Planning Commission.
2. Enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 by the Central Government,
3. Enhanced protection measures to conserve forest resources including suitable legislation by the State Governments.
4. Undertaking the following afforestation and soil conservation measures in the areas :

- (i) Raising of large scale plantation of pines and other species in the Himalayan

region by the concerned States.

- (ii) Soil Conservation in the catchments of the river valley projects.
- (iii) Indo-German Dhauladhar Farm Forestry Projects in Himachal Pradesh.
- (iv) Himalayan Watershed management Project in U.P.
- (v) Integrated watershed management in the catchments of flood-prone rivers.
- (vi) Adoption of improved land use practices.
- (vii) Social Forestry including rural fuelwood plantations.
- (viii) Laying down norms for management of forests.

Besides the above measures the States have imposed ceiling on the exploitation of Pines for resintapping and made provisions for stringent punishment in connection with the forest offences.

Steps to Prevent Andaman and Nicobar Islands from Turning into Waste Land

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

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the "Times of India" dated 6 October, 1985 under the heading "Treasure Islands turning Waste";

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take or have taken to save the Andaman and Nicobar Island from turning into waste land; and

(c) extra funds allocated, if any for the purpose ?

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

(b) and (c). Government are seized of the matter concerning environmental conservation of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The news paper report mentioned in part (a) of the question is based on a study commissioned by Government. Export Groups are studying various aspects relating to conservation and sustainable development of natural resources of the Islands. Allocation of funds will depend on the conclusions of the studies.

Kaiga Nuclear Plant in Karnataka

*339. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :
SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work on Kaiga Nuclear Plant in Karnataka has started ;

(b) if so, the amount spent so far ;

(c) whether precautionary measures have been taken to safeguard against health hazards in that area due to the establishment of the nuclear plant ; and

(d) the steps taken to convince the people of that area about the safeguards provided and to allay their fears ?

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

(b) About Rs. 18.5 crores have been spent so far towards carrying out site investigations and advance procurement of long delivery items of equipment.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The public are being contacted through exhibitions and lectures by experts and the inbuilt safety systems/measures are being explained to the public.

Naval Installations in Pakistan Ports

*340. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of Press reports that facilities for large navy ships and other installations of a strategic nature are being set up in Pakistan ports ;

(b) if so, for what purposes these are being set up ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE; RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The attention of the Government has been drawn to the reports about the plans for the development of the ports and harbours along the Makran Coast of Pakistan. These are reportedly aimed at securing greater flexibility for the operation of Naval and Air units, which were hitherto confined to Karachi.

(c) The Government of India keeps all developments having a bearing on the country's security under constant observation in order to take appropriate measures from time to time to maintain full defence preparedness. The Indian Navy is being constantly re-equipped, modernised and developed.

Rural Fuel Wood Plantation

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

(a) State-wise production and demand of fuel-wood as assessed by the Fuel Wood Study Committee of the Planning Commission ; and

(b) the steps taken to create rural fuel wood plantation ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) The Report of the Fuel-wood Study Committee of the Planning Commission does not mention State-wise production of and demand for fuelwood. However, the annual fuel-wood consumption at 1975-76 level was estimated to be 133 million tonnes.

(b) The National Wastelands Development Board has been set up with the objective of bringing 5 million hectares of land under fuel and fodder Plantations every year.

Plantations are being raised under various schemes and programmes as under to improve fuelwood availability in rural areas in particular :

- (i) Social Forestry Programmes in the State sector including Farm Forestry Programmes involving distribution of free seedings ;
- (ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of social forestry including rural fuelwood plantation ; and
- (iii) Social forestry under Rural Development Programmes, such as NREP, RLEGP, DIDP and DPAP.

Other plantations e.g. those of timber trees also contribute to increased fuel-wood supply as and when the trees are cut. Other initiatives being taken to promote planting of fuelwood/fodder trees by creating a people's movement for afforestation are :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ix) Intensive wasteland development in certain selected districts.

Industrial Production during Seventh Plan

*342. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) what are the industrial production items on which stress has been given in the Seventh Plan ;

(b) whether internal market would be available for these products, if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether majority of the population including weaker section will be benefited through such production, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K PANJA) : (a) Stress has been

given in the Seventh Plan on energy items that is, petroleum, coal and electricity, production of basic metals like steel, aluminium, zinc and lead, road transport vehicles, machine tools, fertilizers, petrochemical intermediates, plastics, electronics, synthetic fibres and yarn, sugar, vanaspati, textile etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. The demand-supply balances in the Plan of all these have been worked out on the banks of detailed exercises, comprising a set of material balances and input-output model.

(c) Yes, Sir. The production leaves envisaged in the Plan have been determined keeping in view the demand pattern resulting from the proposed programmes for alleviation of poverty, reduction in un-employment and re-distribution of incomes and consumption.

Shramdan and Youth Participation in Cleaning Ganga

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

(a) whether "Shramdan" and youth participation has been included in the relating to purification of Ganga ; and

(b) if so, the extent of public involvement in the scheme ?

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

(b) Specific programmes are currently under preparation to secure active participation of the people in the formulation and implementation of Ganga Action Plan.

(i) Activities like "Shramdan" and holding of camps will be organised for the youth in different locations to undertake activities such as cleaning up and maintenance of selected ghats, beautification for river bank, tree plantation, special awareness programme of

understanding river quality and aquatic life etc. ;

(ii) a multi-media and multi-lingual programme to develop public awareness about the problems of river pollution is under preparation.

(iii) Arrangement for dissemination of information about the Ganga Action Plan and its progress is being made in conjunction with the Doordarshan, All India Radio and the Press.

Meeting with President of Pak at Muscat

*344. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :
SHRI U.H. PATEL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prime Minister had met President of Pakistan during his visit to Muscat recently;

(b) if so, whether Pakistan President expressed his readiness to improve relations with India;

(c) whether the continuing skirmishes in Siachen area were also discussed; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the discussion held ?

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

(c) and (d). The Siachen Glacier and the area adjoining, has always been under our control and is an integral part of the territory of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir. The developments in Siachen Glacier figured between the Prime Minister and the President of Pakistan in their talks in Oman on November 18, 1985.

U.K.'s Offer of Technology

*345. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Britain has offered high technology for India's development when the British Minister of State for Industry visited India;

(b) if so, the details of the high technology offered by Britain;

(c) whether such technology could not be obtained from France;

(d) the extent to which such a help will be a hindrance to the development of Indian technology; and

(e) the areas for which the technology will be brought from the United Kingdom ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) No specific offer was made during the visit of the British Minister of State for Industry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Public Dealing by Officers of All India Services

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

(a) whether importance is being given to the quality of public dealings by officers belonging to All India Services;

(b) the steps taken to bring about more respect and regard from officers in their public dealings; and

(c) the details of incentives and measures to ensure better treatment to the public from officials of high cadres ?

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

(b) and (c). The Members of the All India Services are put through various training courses from time to time. Among the objects of these courses are developing a new work culture and ethic and building up appropriate attitudes to the problems of common people, especially the poorest and the socially neglected. The training programmes at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoories also include visits to villages and tribal areas to enable the officers to develop empathy for the weaker sections of Society. Their performance in dealing with the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their relations with public are reported upon in their annual confidential reports.

Fifth Expedition to Antarctica

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

(a) whether the fifth Indian Antarctica expedition is planned to sail during this month;

(b) whether some of the top research institutions are having second thought about participation and the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa is even thinking of pulling out of the trip;

(c) whether experience of some of the scientists who joined the fourth expedition has not been encouraging and one of the scientists wrote to the Prime Minister also; and

(d) if so, whether Government still intend to go ahead with the fifth expedition and future trips ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) The fifth Antarctica Expedition sailed from Goa on 30.11.1985 at 5-30 p.m.

(b) No Sir. In the fifth expedition, the National Institute of Oceanography has sent two scientists for the summer team and one scientist to undergo wintering in Antarctica.

(c) and (d). Letters were addressed to members of the four expeditions to Antarctica inviting their comments and suggestions with a view to bringing about requisite improvements in the subsequent expeditions to Antarctica. Responses received have been/are being incorporated in planning future expeditions.

Assistance to Clean River Krishna

3438. **SHRI S.M. BHATTAM :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 250 crores has been allocated during the Seventh Plan for improvement of drainage and treatment facilities in 27 major cities on Ganga banks to arrest domestic and industrial pollution in the river Ganga;

(b) whether any amount has been suitably set apart for any river in the South and whether the Krishna River is being considered for the same; and

(c) whether Government have decided to allot some funds for depollution of river Krishna as its water is supplied to Madras for drinking purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) An amount of Rs. 240 crores has been allotted during the 7th Plan for implementation of schemes under Ganga Action Plan.

Improvement of drainage and Sewage treatment facilities to reduce the pollution

load from domestic sources on the river Ganga is the major component of the schemes drawn up in 27 major class-I Towns/Cities.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Decision to Locate Rocket Testing Site in Orissa

3439. **SHRI CHINTA MOHAN :**
**SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-
NAIK :**
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no change in the decision to locate rocket testing site in Orissa to which the local resident had raised objections on account of displacement without adequate rehabilitation;

(b) whether Government will ensure that not only economic but also social, ethnic considerations will be kept in mind in drawing up rehabilitation plans; and

(c) whether Government will involve the persons to be displaced in planning their future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. However, comprehensive rehabilitation schemes have been drawn by the State Government which will provide for the rehabilitation and employment of those affected. It is also felt that once the project is in full swing a significant growth in service-type employment will be generated in the area.

[Translation]

Prime Minister's Directions to Improve the Living of Tribals

3440. **SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIKWA :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prime Minister visited the tribal areas of Rajasthan to know the condition of the tribals;

(b) the directions given by the Prime Minister for improving the standard of living of tribals; and

(c) what follow up action has been taken by the Union and State Governments on those directions ?

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

(b) The Prime Minister had indicated that while planning investment under Integrated Rural Development Programme the productive assets supplied should be related to local conditions.

(c) The Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development has addressed the Chief Minister of Rajasthan impressing upon him the need for taking effective steps for implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme. Recently, this Programme has also been reviewed in the conference of the State Ministers in charge of Rural Development, held on 29th and 30th November, 1985.

[English]

Steps to Boost Economy of Punjab

3441. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the special steps under consideration to put the economy of Punjab on rails; and

(b) whether Government propose to conduct a special survey of Punjab's economy which has suffered due to disturbed conditions in the State for the last four years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) A number of

steps have been contemplated to boost the economy of Punjab in the Seventh Plan period. The outlay for the Seventh Plan of Punjab State has been agreed at Rs. 3285 crores which is higher by 67.86% than that of the Sixth Plan. In order to enable the Government of Punjab to have a reasonable Plan size for 1985-86, in addition to the normal Central assistance, the State has been allocated advance Plan assistance of Rs. 100 crores and further additional assistance of Rs. 45 crores for Thein Dam and Rs. 15 crores for SYL Canal Project as well as a medium-term loan of Rs. 75.52 crores.

The 7th Plan of the State includes a provision of Rs 500 crores for the Thein Dam project. Besides a Railway Coach Manufacturing Factory is also being put up in the State under the Central Sector.

(b) No, Sir.

Pak's Claim of Kashmir as their Territory

3442. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether President of Pakistan at a meeting of Pakistanis in New York on 21 October, 1985, has described Kashmir as "Part and Parcel" of Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether such statements are a set-back to efforts at better Indo-Pak relations; and

(c) whether Government of India has lodged any formal diplomatic protest at this claim ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to Radio Pakistan, the President of Pakistan, while addressing the Pakistani community in New York on 21st Oct, 1985, stated that "Kashmir was a life line of Pakistan."

(b) and (c). Government's position that such references to Kashmir are contrary to the Simla Agreement has been conveyed to the Pakistan Government on different occasions. We have also reiterated that the whole of the State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India and that the only issue which remains to be resolved is the vacation of the illegal occupation by Pakistan of Indian territory.

Working of Bombay Passport Office

3443. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to streamline the working of the Bombay Passport Office;

(b) the number of applications for passport on record presently;

(c) the average time taken by Bombay Passport Office for issue of passport; and

(d) whether any study has been made at Bombay Passport Office on ways to reduce the delays ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Government are keeping constantly the working of Passport Offices under review and steps have been taken to streamline these including the Passport Office in Bombay. Additionally, as a result of inspection by Headquarters two additional Officers were deployed on regular basis to supervise service at the counters. Similarly three officers were moved closer to their sections for better supervision of their staff and working;

(b) Number of applications pending as on 1.12.1985 is 21,451.

(c) Generally, five working days after receipt of clear security and identity verification reports on passport applicants from Police authorities;

(d) Passport Office, Bombay, is regularly inspected by Headquarters to supervise and improve its working.

Relationship Between Crime and Consumerism

3444. SHRI DINESH SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed the relationship between crime and consumerism;

(b) whether the Bureau of Police Research and Development have carried out any research on this; and

(c) if so, the result of the study ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Ganga Basin Conference in Calcutta

3445. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Centre for Public Health and Environment in association with a number of Central and State Government Departments held a Ganga Basin Conference and exposition in Calcutta during the last week of November, 1985;

(b) whether apart from different concerned authorities in the country some foreign agencies like the Thames Water Authority sent their representatives to the Conference;

(c) if so, the subjects discussed at the above Conference; and

(d) the follow-up action being taken in the matter so far as the Central Government authorities are concerned ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The following subjects were discussed :

- (i) Waste-water collection and transportation;
- (ii) Waste-Water treatment of recycling;
- (iii) Energy recovery and product marketing and river water quality modelling;
- (iv) Problems of industrial waste management; and
- (v) Financing industrial Waste treatment systems.

(d) The recommendations of the Conference have not been received.

Depletion of Forests

3446. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the use of traditional wooden packing cases have gradually led to damage and depletion of forests and degradation of ecology; and

(b) how Government propose to save forests from the packing case manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Use of wood for traditional packing cases has contributed; to some extent, to the

depletion and degradation of forests in certain parts of the country.

(b) Government have set up an inter-ministerial Group to recommend measures for substituting the use of wood for various purposes, including packing boxes. The report of the Group is awaited.

Trade Barriers among Commonwealth Countries

3447. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any trade barriers exist among any Commonwealth countries adversely affecting their trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposals were made at the recent meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government to dismantle such trade barriers; and

(d) if so, the outcome of those proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Trade barriers in the form of Tariff and Non-Tariff restrictions exist among the Commonwealth countries. The Commonwealth, is no longer a forum for liberalisation of trade amongst its Member Countries. The trend is to seek liberalisation of trade on multilateral basis or on regional basis.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Exploitation of ocean wealth during Seventh Plan period

3448. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to give more emphasis to carry on the exploitation of ocean wealth during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, what are the areas identified for research works to achieve the goal; and

(c) the details of the schemes proposed in this regard ?

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

(b) & (c) The major areas identified for research work during the Seventh Five Year Plan period would be : Survey of living and non-living resources of the exclusive economic zone for optimum utilisation, polymetallic nodules programme, Antarctic research, control of marine pollution, development of suitable technology for extraction of energy from the sea, development of under water technology and increased human resource development in ocean science and technology.

Thakkar Commission Report

3449. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the final report of the Thakkar Commission has been received and is likely to be laid in Parliament during this Session; and

(b) whether Government have extended the term of the Thakkar Commission and if so, for how long ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Thakkar Commission of Inquiry has not submitted its final report so far.

(b) The term of Thakkar Commission of Inquiry has been extended upto 31.12.85.

Construction of Roads in Himachal Pradesh

3450. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to connect the Lahaul Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh with the rest of the country;

(b) if so, whether any tunnel or all weather road has been constructed there; and

(c) the details of the efforts made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The trafficability of Manali-Leh road via Lahaul-Spiti valley is restricted on account of the snowfall and avalanche at Rohtang and other Passes. Feasibility studies related to the construction of a tunnel at Rohtang Pass are being conducted. In the meantime, improvement works and snow clearance measures on this road are being undertaken to keep the road open to traffic for a longer duration than in the past.

[Translation]

Setting up of Electronic Undertaking in M.P.

3451. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government propose to establish an undertaking for electronic industry in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) At present there is no proposal to establish any Central Undertaking for electronics in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Government encourages setting up of electronics industries throughout the country in any permissible area. No special measures are being adopted for Madhya Pradesh. The State Government endeavours to create conditions conducive for setting up such industries. Department of Electronics gives necessary guidance whenever required.

[English]

Human Sacrifices in Orissa

3452. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ghastly happenings of human sacrifices in Orissa in such modern times has drawn the serious attention of the Government of India;

(b) whether another human sacrifice has occurred in Mine No. 1 of Tata Iron and Steel Company at Sukinda on 7th October;

(c) whether the Union Government is enquiring into such human sacrifices in Orissa; and

(d) whether more than 60 human sacrifices have taken place in Orissa during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) or (d). The subject "Public Order" is in the State List of the VIIth Schedule of

the Constitution. So is the subject "Police". Maintenance of public order which includes prevention and detection of crime through the machinery of the police agencies is, thus, the responsibility of the State Governments.

According to the information furnished by the Government of Orissa, only 8 cases of human sacrifice came to the notice of the Government during the last 3 years. Out of these 8 cases, 3 cases were declared not pertaining to human sacrifice after investigation. In the Mine at Sukinda, no case of human sacrifice was reported on the 7th October, 1985. However, a murder took place on that date due to sudden provocation.

Steps to remove Corruption in Police Organisation

3453. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH :
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take some specific steps to remove corruption in the police organisation in the Capital and in other Government organisations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The measures are that decoy complainants are sent to police stations; corrupt officers are being weeded out; raids are intensified under the Prevention of Corruption Act; and the Distt. Vigilance Cells and the Vigilance Branch of Delhi Police have intensified surveillance to guard against malpractices and corruption.

Pakistani Trained Extremists

3454. SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that five hundred Pakistani trained extremists crossed over to India between August 18 and 25, 1985;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the extremists have been armed by Pakistan with sten guns and mausers;

(c) the steps taken by Government to seal the border with Pakistan to check not only further infiltration but also the escape of the extremists to Pakistan after they commit crimes in India; and

(d) the steps taken to apprehend the extremists who have already crossed over to India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) & (b). Government have no such report. However, interrogation of extremists so far arrested revealed that Pakistan has been arming them with stenguns, revolvers and grenades.

(c) & (d) Constant vigil is maintained by BSF and other security forces. Joint ambushes, raids and patrols with local police and other preventive agencies are organised by the BSF. Additional companies have been deployed by the BSF. Observation towers have been erected to watch movement of ex-filtrators/infiltrators. Screening and combing operations as also the requisite follow-up action are being taken by the concerned agencies to locate and apprehend the extremists who might have already crossed over to India.

Setting up of Seed Bank for Forestry

3455. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a seed bank for forestry;

(b) if so, details of the centres of that bank and names of the trees, seeds of which will be available at the bank; and

(c) steps being taken for nursery development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The seed requirements for forestry have not yet been fully assessed. Various details in this regard are being continuously studied. Existing institutions/infrastructure will be utilised as far as possible.

(b) The scope is still being explored and as such details of centres and species are not available.

(c) Decentralised nurseries are being promoted to help encourage people's movement for afforestation.

Setting up of Task Force

3456. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR ; Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plan for the institution of Task Forces for Economic Development has made any headway and the Forces have been set up;

(b) if so, the details about the Task Forces set up so far and a resume of their functioning;

(c) whether any more Task Forces are also being set up during the current and the subsequent years of the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the outlines of the expansion programme ?

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

(b) Ecological Task Forces on the pattern of Territorial Army are currently operational in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. The Task Force in Uttar Pradesh with a strength of 243 men has been in operation since January,

1983 and has undertaken afforestation and soil conservation works in Shahjahanpur Block (District Saharanpur).

Since April, 1985, the Task Force has been moved to Kiarkuli Catchment for the restoration of mined areas on Mussoorie slopes.

The second Task Force has been in operation since July, 1983 on the left bank of Indira Gandhi Canal near Bikaner in Rajasthan. This Task Force has a strength of 668 men. Its activities include afforestation, pasture development and sand-dune stabilisation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Grants for Upliftment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

3457. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) amount of grants given to voluntary organisations for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1984-85;

(b) amount out of it given to the Harijan Sevek Sangh; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure proper utilisation of grants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) An amount of Rs. 1,30,04,076 was released to the voluntary organisations engaged in the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the year 1984-85.

(b) A sum of Rs. 23,72,366 was given to the Harijan Sevak Sangh during 1984-85.

(c) The performance in regard to the implementation of welfare schemes and utilisation of grant-in-aid by the voluntary organisations is assessed by the Directors for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who carry out periodical checks on the working of the schemes run by the organisations. The officers of this Ministry also visit these Institutions during their tours.

Irregularities in Selection of Constables in Central Industrial Security Force

3458. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that selection list of constables in CISF in Chandra Pura (Bihar) was cancelled;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the reason for its cancellation was certain irregularities committed in the selection;

(c) if so, details of the action taken against officials found guilty; and

(d) the time by which action will be taken for making fresh recruitment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against the then Commandant of the Central Industrial Security Force, Chandrapura Unit, and the other concerned official alleged to be guilty.

(d) Fresh recruitment will be made as and when vacancies of Constables occur in the Central Industrial Security Force. As a result of cancellation of the Select List of Constables, those vacancies have been filled up out of recruitment made in other States.

[English]

Computer Error in U.P.S.C. Exams

3459. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the candidates who had appeared from Danapur Centre of Patna for the Civil Service Examination had failed as per computer tests;

(b) whether it is also a fact that when the students protested, a manual recheck was undertaken and many were found to have passed;

(c) whether instances have come to light where UPSC has sent mark sheet showing a candidate having passed the test while subsequent computerised mark sheet sent showed that the candidate had failed; and

(d) if so, steps taken to ensure that the career of bright students are not marred due to some error in feeding the computer ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir. All candidates who appeared from four out of total of seven sub centres of Danapur failed at the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1985.

(b) After the announcement of the results based on representations from a few candidates, the Commission rechecked the entire results. Consequently, 232 candidates, including 190 candidates of the four sub-centres of Danapur, Patna were found to be eligible for the Main Examination and they were accordingly admitted to the Main Examination.

(c) No individual mark sheets are prepared for the candidates in the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination. The question of any instance of discrepancy

in mark sheet coming to notice does not, therefore, arise.

(d) New Programmes have been developed to ensure recheck of machine scores and detection of any malfunctioning of scoring machine. Other validation checks have also been evolved to ensure correctness of results. These precautions would prevent chances of the career of any candidate being marred due to errors in feeding the Computer.

Survey Conducted Regarding Scheduled Castes Below Poverty Line

3460. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that according to the recent survey of certain districts in Bihar conducted by L.N. Mishra Institute of Economic Development and Social Change, more than 95 per cent of the Scheduled Castes in Bihar constitute to be below the poverty line and live under abysmal conditions besides being treated as 'untouchables'; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No information is available.

(b) Question does not arise.

Allocation of Funds for the Welfare of Blinds

3461. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the funds allocated in the Seventh Five Year Plan for giving more facilities to the blinds in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : A sum of

Rs. 34 crores has been allocated in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the welfare of all handicapped persons for the following schemes :

(1) Development of National Institutes :	...	Rs. 12 Crores
(2) Scholarships' Supply of aids & appliances and assistance to Voluntary Organisations :	...	Rs. 20 Crores
(3) District Rehabilitation Centres :	...	Rs. 1 Crores
(4) Establishment of special cells in Employment Exchanges :	...	Rs. 1 Crores

Except the provision for National Institutes, the other allocations are meant for the welfare of all handicapped persons including the visually handicapped.

A provision of Rs. 2 crores under Plan and about Rs. 4 crores under Non-Plan has been made for the development of the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped.

[*Translation*]

Survey for Consumer Price Index

3462. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted for Consumer Price Index by Central Statistical Organisation and the Planning Ministry ;

(b) if so, the result of this survey ;

(c) the position in regard to prices in different cities according to the survey ; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes. A middle class family living survey was conducted at 59 selected centres during 1982-83 by the Central Statistical Organisation for revision of the Base Year (1960) of

the existing series of Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-manual Employees.

(b) to (d). The data collected under the Survey are being processed.

Disc for T.V. Transmission

3463. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences issued by Government for the manufacture of private disc for television transmissions ;

(b) the total number of discs installed by these companies and the location thereof ;

(c) whether Government have fixed any standard price for these discs ;

(d) whether it is a fact that these discs are sold by the companies at a very high price ; and

(e) whether Government would take some action to control these high prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No licence has been issued by Government for manufacture of private disc for TV Transmission.

(b), to (e). Do not arise.

[English]

Completion of Border Road in Arunachal Pradesh

3464. SHRI WANGPHA LOWANG : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of road from Roing to Anini in Arunachal Pradesh by the Border Road Task Force (BRTF) was started in 1969 and still the road has remained incomplete ; and

(b) how many Kilometers are left and when the road shall be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The road Roing to Anini is a combination of two road sectors, namely, Roing-Hunli (89.75 kms) and Hunli-Anini (148.75 kms). The road sector Roing-Hunli, which was entrusted to Border Roads Organisation in 1969, was completed in 1976. The road sector Hunli-Anini, which was entrusted to Border Roads Organisation in 1976 has been completed upto Km. 113.

(b) About 36 kms. of road in the Hunli-Anini sector is likely to be completed by 1987.

Shifting of Thorium Plant at Trombay

3465. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the thorium plant in Trombay at Bombay is likely to be shifted from Bombay ;

(b) if so, whether there is strong opposition to the proposal for the shifting of the plant by trade Unions as well as by the Maharashtra Government ;

(c) if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Indian Rare Earths Limited, a public sector undertaking has initiated action for setting up a new Thorium Plant at a location outside Bombay in place of the old existing Plant at Trombay, Bombay. The new location is yet to be finalised.

(b) Indian Rare Earths Worker's Union has protested against the proposal to locate the new Plant outside Bombay. The Government of Maharashtra have written to Central Government enquiring the position in this regard on the basis of the letter from the above Union.

(c) When the new Plant is established elsewhere and the existing old plant is eventually closed down, the employees who opt to shift to the new location will be transferred. Others will be provided alternative employment under other units of the Department of Atomic Energy located in Bombay. Those who opt to take retirement will be paid due compensation.

Collaboration for Manufacturing of V.C.R.

3466. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the precise terms and conditions of the collaboration entered into by Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation with Grundig, the West German Electronics firm, for manufacture of Video Cassette recorders ;

(b) whether the West German firm will transfer the technology and know-how for the manufacture of VCRs; and

(c) the details of savings in term of foreign exchange as a result of indigenous

manufacture of VCRs with the proposed collaboration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). No collaboration agreement has yet been signed. However, Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation Limited (ET&T) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding on 7.11.85 with M/s. Grundig of West Germany for establishing a Joint venture in India to manufacture VCRs and to set up a technology development centre for consumer electronics with facility for research, training, pilot production and a base for export support.

(c) It is difficult to estimate at this stage.

Extradition of Terrorists from Canada

3467. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India has made a list of Indians residing in Canada and fastering terrorism in India;

(b) whether the list has been forwarded to the Canadian Government with a request for extradition of those persons; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes Sir. However, the list is not complete in as much as it requires constant review and updating.

(b) The attention of the Government of Canada is drawn to specific cases with the request for appropriate action under Canadian law.

(c) The Canadian Government has taken legal steps against some suspected terrorists, and has assured that it will make all efforts to bring terrorists in Canada before the law.

Japan's Know-how for Development of Electronics

3468. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to have a tie-up with Japan for the development of electronics and to acquire the latest know-how in this field; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). In certain high technology areas, Government would be interested in acquiring know-how from developed countries including Japan. Apart from this some collaborations have been entered into by private parties and Public Sector Enterprises in India with manufacturers in Japan for production of various electronics items.

Amount spent for Development of Backward Areas

3469. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent by the Centre during the Sixth Plan for the development of backward areas in the country;

(b) the achievement in this respect;

(c) whether the backward areas have not received enough attention so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The total amount spent by the Centre during the 6th Plan for the development of backward areas in

the country was Rs. 2059.68 crores. The details of the approved outlay and expenditure under various programmes were as under :

(Rs. crores)

	Approved outlay	Expenditure
(i) Area Development Programmes :		
(a) Desert Development Programme (DDP)	94.85	73.55
(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	404.30	335.58
(c) Hill Area incl. Western Ghats Development Programme (HADP)	560.00	555.65
(d) North Eastern Council (NEC) Programme	340.00	381.15
(e) Tribal Areas Programme	485.00	485.00
(ii) Incentive Schemes for Industrially Backward Areas	228.75	228.75
	2112.90	2059.68

(b) The physical achievements in programmes for development of backward areas are always not quantifiable. As a result the financial expenditure is normally considered to be a broad indication of physical achievements as well. Accordingly 97.48% of the target was achieved.

(c) No, Sir. The backward areas have received adequate attention. This will be continued during the 7th Plan as well.

(d) Does not arise.

Organisations Receiving Foreign Contributions

3470. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA
SINHA :
SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some associations and persons having cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programmes, have received foreign contributions during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of such associations and persons the amount of foreign contributions, the sources from which and the manner in which such contributions were received and the purpose for which and the manner in which such foreign contributions were utilised by such associations and persons;

(c) the irregularities, if any, in such cases; and

(d) whether Government are aware of the institutions receiving foreign contribution even though those institutions are not registered with Government and if so, the details thereof and action taken and proposed against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The material required for reply involves more than 10,000 (ten thousand) associations which received foreign contributions during the last three years and thus the reply with the required details will be so voluminous that it may not be feasible to lay it on the table of the House. However, in case the Hon'ble Member desires to have the information in respect of any particular association/institution, the same could be furnished.

(c) Few cases involving suspected violation of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 have come to the notice of Government and there are under investigation.

(d) During the last three years i.e. 1982, 1983 and 1984, registration of the associations/institution under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 was not required for receipt of foreign contribution.

Ex-Servicemen's Problem

3471. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ex-Servicemen have been representing to the Ministry for defining the term 'Ex-Servicemen' to ensure the benefits of new policy of reservation;

(b) whether a high powered Committee on Ex-Servicemen's problems have already accepted the need for re-defining the term; and

(c) the action taken by the Ministry thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) to (c). The re-

commendation of the High level Committee on Problems of Ex-servicemen on the definition of 'Ex-servicemen' has been examined by the Government and accepted in principle. Necessary notification in this regard will be issued by the Department of Personnel and Training.

[Translation]

Appointment of Scientists in Bureau of Police Research

3472. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had constituted the Police Research and Development Bureau in August, 1970 to make use of science and technology in the working of the police system and techniques;

(b) if so, whether besides police officers, criminologist and scientists have also been given appointment in this bureau; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU): (a) to (c). A copy of the Government of India, Resolution No. 8/135/68-P. I (Pers. I) dated 28th August, 1970 regarding setting up of a Bureau of Police Research and Development is given in the Statement below. Besides Police Officers, Scientists in the grade of Director, Deputy Director, Assistant Director, Senior Scientific Officers and Research Officer with degree in Criminology have been appointed in the Bureau.

Statement

No. 8/135/68-P. I (Pers. I)
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
New Delhi-1, the 28th August, 1970

Resolution

The Govt. of India have from time to time taken steps for the modernisation of

systems, methods and organisation of the police in the country, in 1963 when the Central Bureau of Investigation was set up, a Crime Records and Statistics Division and a Research Division were established in it. In 1966 a Police Research and Advisory Council was constituted to oversee, guide and direct the functioning of the Research Division of the Central Bureau of Investigation. In furtherance of the objective of modernisation, the Govt. of India have now decided to set up with immediate effect a Bureau of Police Research and Development in the Ministry of Home Affairs with a view to taking a more direct and active interest in the matter and to promoting a speedy and systematic study of Police problems in a changing society and bringing about rapid application of science and technology to the methods and techniques of the police in the country.

The Bureau of Police Research and Development will have the following Division :

- (I) Research, Statistics and Publications.
- (ii) Development.

The Charter of Functions of the above said Divisions will be as laid down in the Annexure.

The Research Division will identify the need and problems of the police services in the country and initiate, stimulate and guide research in this field in co-ordination with various Institutions, Organisations, Ministries, Universities, Chiefs of Research Institutes, Inspectors General of Police of States and other agencies and individuals interested in the subject.

The Development Division will keep abreast with developments in the application of science and technology to police work in India and other countries, and study new procedures and methodologies with a view to promoting the introduction of it and techniques in

The Bureau will conduct tests the results of which will be circulated to the State Police forces for information and appropriate action.

Besides advising the Govt. of India, the Bureau will if required by the State Govts advise them on matters falling within the field of its operations.

Sd/-
(L.P. SINGH)

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Immediate

No. 8/135/68-P. I. (Pers. I)
New Delhi—1
the 28th August, 1970

ORDER : Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all State Govts./U.Ts Administrations, Director, I.B. Director, CBI, Director General, BSF, Director General, CRPF, Director, NPA, Commandant, CFIs, all ministries/Depts. of the Govt. of India.

Ordered also that the Resolut on be published in the Gazette of India for General information.

I. *Research, Statistics and Publications Division :*

1. Analysis and study of crime and problems of general nature affecting the police *e.g.*
 - (a) Trends and causes of crime.
 - (b) Prevention of crime—preventive measures, their effectiveness and relationship with crime;
 - (c) Organisation, administration, methods and techniques of police forces and their modernisation.
 - (d) Improvements in methods of investigation, utility and results of introducing scientific aids and equipment.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(e) Inadequacy of laws; and</p> <p>(f) Juvenile delinquency.</p> <p>2. Assistance in police research programmes in States, processing and coordination of research projects; sponsoring extra-mural research.</p> <p>3. Work relating to Police Research Advisory Council .</p> <p>4. Participation in and convening of Conferences and Seminars relating to study of police problems.</p> <p>5. Participation in social defence and crime prevention programmes.</p> <p>6. Participation in the work of the United Nations in the field of prevention of crime and treatment of offenders.</p> <p>7. Organisation of training courses in the research field.</p> <p>8. Maintenance of all India statistics of crime.</p> <p>9. Statistical analysis of trends of crime.</p> <p>10. Documentation relating to police science and criminology.</p> <p>11. Publication of :</p> <p>(i) Research Reports, News letters and Research and Development Journal.</p> <p>(ii) Crime in India.</p> <p>(iii) Reports and Reviews relating to suicides, accidents, losses and recoveries of property and other information of police interest.</p> | <p>(i) Arms and ammunition;</p> <p>(ii) Riot Control Equipment;</p> <p>(iii) Traffic Control Equipment;</p> <p>(iv) Police Transport; and</p> <p>(v) Miscellaneous Scientific Equipment including aids to investigation.</p> <p>2. Liaison with the National Laboratories, other scientific organisations and institutions and Public and private sector Undertakings in the above fields, co-ordination of development programmes and stimulating indigenous production of police equipment.</p> <p>3. Application of computer technology in various fields of police work.</p> <p>4. Participation in the work of the Central Forensic Science Advisory Committee.</p> <p>5. Work relating to the establishment of the Central Medico-Legal Institute and the Central Institute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences.</p> <p>6. Convening of Biennial All India Identification Officers Conference and other Conferences and Seminars to discuss the application of science and technology to police work.</p> <p>7. Work relating to the Permanent Committee of the Inspectors General of Police Conference on Riot Control Equipment.</p> |
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[English]

Setting up of Electronic Unit in Sikkim

II. Development Division :

1. Review of the performance of various types of equipment used by the police forces in India and development of new equipment in the following fields :

3473. **SHRIMATI D.K. BHAN-DARI** : Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government proposed to set up any Electronic Unit in Sikkim

(b) if so, whether such a unit will be in a joint venture between the Central and the State Government; and

(c) if not, whether Government will encourage private enterprises to set up such a unit in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). Government encourages setting up of Electronic Industries throughout the country in any permissible area. If the State Government endeavours to create conditions conducive for setting up such industries, Department of Electronics would give the necessary guidance for setting up of such units in Sikkim. With a view to encourage more electronic industries in Hill Districts included in Category 'A', has also been decided that the maximum ceiling of Central Investment subsidy would be raised from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs at the rate of 25% in case of electronic industries set up in 'Special Region Districts' in Category 'A'.

Memorandum for Bringing Fire Works Industry Under the Air Pollution Control Board

3474. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any suggestion for bringing the fire works industry under the purview of the Air Pollution Control Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) action taken on this suggestion; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS (SHRI Z R. ANSARI) : (a) No such suggestion has been received by Government of India.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Pakistants Arrested for Espionage

3475. Shri K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pakistanis arrested for indulging in espionage activities in J & K and Punjab during the last one year;

(b) whether their number has increased considerably during this period; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to check the illegal entry of foreigners from across Pak border ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) During the period from 1.7.84 to 30.6.85, Seven Pak Nationals were arrested in Punjab and Eight were arrested in J & K for espionage activities.

(b) There has not been any significant increase in the number of foreign spies arrested during this period.

(c) To prevent illegal entry of foreigners from across the border, vigilance by security forces including BSF and Army has been intensified in the border regions.

Number of Military Personnel who lost their lives while Climbing Mount Everest

3476. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of military personnel who lost their lives while climbing Mount Everest during the last three years;

(b) the amount spent by Government on these expeditions; and

(c) whether Government would discourage the climbing Everest by Uniformed personnel in view of the grave risks involved in these expeditions and leave the field for others ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Five Army officers lost their lives during this period. All five were members of the till-date only Indian Army Everest Expedition, 1985. Rs. 62.74 lakhs, approximately, were spent on this expedition.

(c) No, Sir.

Degree Courses in Defence Sciences

3477 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of universities in the country are having degree Courses in Defence Sciences;

(b) if so, the names of the universities with particulars of the courses;

(c) whether the Army Headquarters had constituted a Study Group to re-examine the need for establishment of a separate Defence University or any other similar Institution; and

(d) if so, the recommendations of the Committee and the Government's decision thereon ?

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

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Study Group recommended the establishment of a Defence University. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Growth rate of Industrial Performance

3478. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the areas of weakness observed in the last year of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the industrial performance has shown an average growth rate of 6 per cent which is below target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, whether the fundamental issues examined in connection with slow growth particularly in manufacturing industry were kept in view while formulation the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) A weakness of the Indian Industry has been inadequate attention paid to cost and quality considerations as it operated within an environment of protection. Widening technological gap between India and rest of the world also had the wider effect of increasing obsolescence and raising costs and inadequately up-grading quality.

The shortfall in out-put as against the target of the plan in various industries may be attributed to short-term factors and others relatively more long term in nature. Out-put in many industries was affected because of inadequate and irregular availability of power. Production also suffered due to prolonged labour unrest and insufficient demand in case of textiles, raw material shortage in case of jute manufacture, scarcity of coking coal in case of steel and inadequate availability of proper quality of steel in case of steel using industries.

(b) The target of growth for industrial production in the Sixth Plan was 7% per annum. The growth rate achieved however, was 5.5%. Augmentation of

new capacity in the Sixth Plan has been more or less in consonance with target in a number of industries including among others, aluminium, zinc, petrochemical intermediates, cement etc. However, shortfalls in production have taken place in some basic industries such as steel, cement, non-ferrous metals, fertiliser etc. Production targets were exceeded in a few industries like machine tools, cars, motor cycles and scooters, consumer electronics etc.

(c) The Seventh Plan aims at an overall average growth rate of over 8% in the industry sector. For this target to be achieved Indian industry will have to attain a higher level of productivity and economic viability. Up-gradation of technologies and modernisation of industry will have to be combined with better efficiency in the use of factors of production. The Seventh Plan also envisages improving performance and efficiency of the core sector namely power, railways, steel and coal and enlarging purchasing power through overall economic growth and the specific poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes. These will help in ensuring the desired rate of growth in the industry sector. The main elements of strategy for the industrial sector are : efficient use of capital, improving infrastructural facilities, modernisation and upgradation of technology, productivity and thrust areas for export.

Review of Working of Delhi Police

3479. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to review the working of Delhi Police in general and of Trans-Yamuna area in particular to protect the interest of poor people; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) To review the working of Delhi Police,

Government have set up a Study Group under Shri S.D. Srivastava. The Group had since submitted its report to the Government. On the basis of the recommendations of the Study Group, 3 additional Police District, 12 Sub-Divisions and 37 Police Stations in phases have been sanctioned. Besides, this, additional infrastructural facilities like more vehicles, strengthening of Control Room, purchase of modern equipments for some sensitive duties have been provided. In the trans-yamuna area, 2 Police Station have been sanctioned in the first phase.

Trace of girls from Brothel by Police in Delhi

3481. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of girls traced in different brothel by Police in Delhi during 1984 and first 8 months of 1985;

(b) whether Government are aware that several inter-state rackets are active in this connection; and

(c) steps being taken to stop this crime ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) 9 girls in 1984 and 14 girls in 1985 (upto August, 1985) were traced in the different brothels by Delhi Police.

(b) No inter-state racket operating in Union Territory of Delhi has come to notice.

(c) Strict watch is being kept and prompt legal action is taken as and when any complaint is received. Decoy sources are deployed to detect such crimes. An anti-Vice Cell functioning under Crime Branch of Delhi collect intelligence in this respect and takes appropriate action where warranted.

**Provision for Indira Gandhi Himalayan
Environment Institute**

3482. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
to state :

(a) the provision made in Seventh
Five Year Plan for Indira Gandhi Hima-
layan Environmental Institute and the
amount likely to be spent during the cur-
rent year;

(b) the names of places where re-
search work will be conducted by the
Institute;

(c) whether the land required for it
has been acquired; and

(d) if so, the name of the place where
it has been acquired and the details in
this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a)
An allocation of Rs. 300 lakhs has been
provided for the Indira Gandhi Institute
of Himalayan Environment and Develop-
ment during the Seventh Five Year Plan.
The allocation during the current year is
Rs 50.00 lakhs and this amount is ex-
pected to be spent.

(b) The Institute will have a decen-
tralised structure with units located in the
existing universities/research institutions.
These include Garhwal University, Sri-
nagar, Uttar Pradesh; Central Building
Research Institute, Roorkee; Kumaon
University, Nainital; North Eastern Hill
University, Shillong; Himachal Pradesh
Agriculture University, Solan; Jammu
University, Jammu and Kashmir Univer-
sity, Srinagar.

In addition, the main Institute is pro-
posed to be set up in District Almorah,
Uttar Pradesh.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Launching of Technology Missions

3483. SHR JAI PRAKASH AGAR-
WAL :

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government propose to
launch technology missions every year in
specific areas of urgent needs; and

(b) if so, the lists of the technology
missions prepared with target of these
missions and other details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECH-
NOLOGY AND IN THE DEPART-
MENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT
ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS
AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V.
PATIL) : (a) Yes, the Government
proposes to launch a few Technology
Missions in the Seventh Plan period in
specific socio-economic areas of national
priority.

(b) The Government in the Seventh
Plan is planning to give a significant
positive thrust in the major sectors of
agriculture, industry and various infras-
tructure segment through the enhanced
and appropriate use of Science and Tech-
nology. For this, Science and Techno-
logy has to relate closely to the objectives
of these sectors/segments and give sub-
stantial, meaningful and clearly visible
returns on investments in the foreseeable
future. This calls for an integrated, goal
directed Science and Technology effort.
A Mission oriented approach to techno-
logy development and its applications
can foster relevance and provide motiva-
tion, establish organic linkages, which are
live and working, between sectors which
otherwise tend to remain compartmental-
lised, and would also introduce a sense
of urgency, participation and commitment
required to achieve the desired objectives
within the Planned time-targets. Presently,
an exercise is being carried out to for-

ulate specific Technology Missions in this context. A Mission oriented approach has already been successfully followed in some sectors like Atomic Energy, space, etc.

Schemes under Socio-Economic Programme for Employment of Women

3484. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes under Central Social Welfare Board sanctioned for Socio-Economic Programme in 1981-82, and 1982-83 in West Bengal; and

(b) the number of women working under each scheme during 1985-86 after taking training and after one year working ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Under the Socio-Economic Programme a variety of income generating units are assisted for gainful employment and self-employment to needy and poor women as also the physically handicapped. In West Bengal during 1981-82 and 1982-83 the number of units assisted were 75 and 61 respectively.

(b) Not available.

[*Translation*]

Tribal Sub Plan for Gujarat in the Seventh Plan

3485. SHRI C.D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the provisions made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for tribal sub-plans in Gujarat and the details thereof;

(b) the details of the amount likely to be provided; and

(c) the specific schemes proposed for the upliftment of primitive tribes and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the proposal of the Gujarat Government for the Tribal sub-Plan during the Seventh Plan is annexed. The total provision for the Tribal sub-Plan approved by the Planning Commission is Rs. 540.01 crores.

(c) Schemes for the Upliftment of Primitive Tribes include development of 'Kyari' lands, supply of fruit grafts and plants, bullocks and bullock carts, milch animals, goats, poultry development etc. Schemes under the forestry sector include collection of minor forest produce, grass cutting and bailing, supply of forest wood and characoal etc. Under the Education Sector, schemes to provide incentives to parents of primitive tribes children by giving foodgrains to the family, supplying books, uniforms and other educational aid are included. Drinking water wells are taken up under Public Health and Nutrition Programme. Schemes under irrigation, cooperation, rural electrification, housing, employment and training and art and culture have also been devised. A sum of Rs. 72.30 lakhs was provided as Special Central Assistance to the Government of Gujarat during 1980-85 for the development of primitive tribes.

Statement

Tribal Area Sub-Plan Seventh Five Year 1985-90

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Sector	Total TSP outlay 1985-90 proposed by State Govt.
1	2	3
1.	Agriculture and Allied Services	12,067.73
2.	Rural Development	2,216.95

1	2	3
3.	Co-operation	1,203.80
4.	Irrigation and Flood Control	8,292.05
5.	Power Development	1,523.00
6.	Industries and Minerals	2,750.00
7.	Transport and Communication	4,200.00
8.	Social and Community Services	12,809.08
9.	Economic Services	502.00
10.	General Services	3,932.54
11.	Mid-day Meals	8,250.00
12.	Scientific Services and Research	—
13.	Nucleus Budget	2,553.00
TOTAL		Rs. 60,300.15

[English]

Setting up of Electronic Industry

3486. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some Electronic Industry in the country in collaboration with Singapore;

(b) whether any such proposal has come from Singapore; and

(c) what other steps are proposed to be taken for the growth of Electronic Industry in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The proposal by a Non-Resident Indian (NRI) from Singapore for setting up of Electronic Industry is under process.

(c) The steps proposed to be taken for the growth of Electronic Industry in

the country are given in the attached statement.

Statement

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

- (1) A general liberalisation of licensing policy, with emphasis on promotion rather than on regulation.
- (2) Where controls are unavoidable, as a general rule, resort will be taken to fiscal controls, in preference to physical controls.
- (3) By and large, there will be no upper limit on capacity and no restriction on a sectoral nature like large scale, small scale, private sector, public sector, etc. except where specific reservations are made on very special considerations.
- (4) Volume production at the economic level, with contemporary

technology would be the guiding principle.

The following specific measures need to be highlighted :

- (i) For certain category of items "broad-band" licences will be issued.
- (ii) The electronic components industry has been delicensed. Also consumer durables are delicensed subject to the condition that the units would not draw upon the resources from the financial institutions.
- (iii) Import of technology and foreign collaboration will be permitted in all areas of electronics. Units having foreign equity less than 40% will be permitted in all areas.
- (iv) For the following items, the technology will be acquired on a centralised basis to achieve economics of scales.
 - (a) Telephone Instruments.
 - (b) Electronic PAEX Systems.
 - (c) Rural Automatic Exchange.
- (v) Development of small scale industry will be encouraged. Approval for a number of items have been decentralised to the level of State DIs. Investment limit for this sector has been revised to Rs. 35.0 lakhs and that for ancillary units to Rs. 45.0 lakhs.
- (vi) For the sake of economics of scale, it is proposed to de-reserve some of the components which are reserved for small scale sector.

(vii) Electronics units will be allowed to establish in any permissible location.

(viii) In the area of telecommunications, manufacture of telephones, EPABX, teleprinters, facsimile equipment, data communication terminals etc. have been allowed in the private sector. Other items can also be taken up by private sector with Central/State Governments participation of at least 51% of the equity share.

(ix) In almost all areas of electronics, excluding consumer electronics, MRTP companies have been exempted from clearance under section 21 & 22 of MRTP Act. This is besides the increase in limit of MRTP investment of Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 100 crores.

(x) A new computer policy has been announced with emphasis on the manufacture of computers based on latest technology at prices comparable with international level and progressively increase indigenisation consistent with economic viability.

(xi) Import duty on raw materials, components and capital equipment has been reduced. In the case of computers, including software and black & white TV receivers with 36" screen size, there is complete exemption from excise duty.

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

**Families Under Tribal Sub Plan in
Madhya Pradesh**

3487. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :
Will the Minister of WELFARE be
pleased to state :

(a) the number of tribal families in
Madhya Pradesh brought under Tribal
Sub Plan areas so far and how many of
them were below the poverty line ;

(b) the steps taken to raise them
from the poverty line ; and

(c) the schemes implemented exclusi-
vely for that purpose with details
thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The
Scheduled Tribe families in Madhya
Pradesh are estimated to be 24 lakhs
as per 1981 census, out of which 18
lakhs Scheduled Tribe families are
covered in Tribal Sub Plan areas. 15.30
lakh Scheduled Tribe families in the
TSP area are estimated to be below
poverty line.

(b) and (c). 1. During the Sixth
Five Year Plan period (1980-85) 7.63
lakhs Scheduled Tribe families were
economically assisted. Of these, 3.27
lakhs families were covered under the
Integrated Rural Development Pro-
gramme (IRDP) while another 4.36 lakhs
families were covered under the
other programmes. During the first
year of the Seventh Five Year Plan
(1985-86), additional 95,442 beneficiaries
are reported to have been assisted by
the end of October, 1985. Under the
non-IRDP programmes assistance was
given to tribal families in various sectors
such as agriculture, animal husbandry,
forestry, sericulture, horticulture, Khadi
and Village industries etc. The assis-
tance was also given to the families in
supporting sectors such as minor Irriga-
tion, Cooperation, Dairy Development
etc. Schemes implemented in these sec-
tors for the benefit of the families include
schemes for input subsidy and plant pro-
tection to the tribal farmers, tribal-cum-

demonstration for various crops on the
tribal farms, scheme of subsidy to fruit
and vegetable growers for plant material
and pesticides, scheme of subsidy for fruit
plantation, scheme of special assistance to
small and marginal for horticulture plant-
ations, scheme of distribution of bulls,
milch animals, pigs, goats on subsidy,
scheme of subsidy for fodder demonstra-
tion plots, schemes of rehabilitation of
degraded forests with the involvement of
tribals, scheme of subsidy to small and
marginal farmers towards development
of minor irrigation resources such as
electric and diesel pumps etc., scheme
of loan to tribals for private minor irri-
gation work, scheme for growth of medi-
cinal plants and its processing, scheme
of mulberry seed production and distri-
bution, scheme of mulberry silk pro-
duction, Tasar silk production, scheme
of training of Sericulture etc. of the
total investment in the beneficiary sector
in the State in the Sixth Five Year Plan,
37.70% is reported to have been given
to the Tribal Sub Plan beneficiaries.

2. During the Seventh Five Year
Plan period, the State has been given a
target of 9.21 lakhs Scheduled Tribe
families to be brought above the poverty
line. The State Government has proposed
to spend 28% of its total outlay under
Tribal Sub Plan (Rs. 1295 crores) for
the economic development programmes.

**Use of data collected by Space
Telescope**

3488. SHRI P.A. ANTHONY :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government have finally
decided to make use of the data to be
collected by the space telescope which
will be placed into orbit under a
NASA-European Space Agency joint
project in August 1986 ; and

(b) if so, the preparations being made
to make use of this facility ?

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

MENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The matter regarding use of data from Space Telescope is under consideration by the Scientific Community in India, and before being formalised, discussions are taking place with the appropriate US Agencies connected with the Space Telescope Facility.

[*Translation*]

Purchase of Leather Goods

3489. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on purchasing leather goods specially the uniforms and on shoes or the value of these articles for which supply orders were placed during the last two years ;

(b) the total value of such articles purchased from or for which supply orders were placed with Bharat Leather Corporation Tannery and Foot Wear Corporation or, from leather factories set up by State Governments ;

(c) whether public sector factories are unable to meet the demand ; and

(d) the percentage of these articles being purchased from the public sector factories during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Rs. 5,85 11,453/- were spent on the purchase of shoes by the Army during 1983-84 and 1984-85.

(b) No orders of boots were placed on Bharat Leather Corporation in last 2 years. The details of orders placed on Tannery & Footwear Corporation and other State Sector Undertakings are given in the attached statement. Other leather articles e.g. belts leather of sorts, Frog bayonet, saddlery items etc. are being procured through D.G.O.F.

(c) The public sector undertakings have not been able to complete the supply in time.

(d) For the current year Tannery & Footwear Corporation has been given 37% of the total quantity ordered for Boot DMS and the Rehabilitation Corporation Ltd, Calcutta have been given 6.20% of the total quantity ordered of Boot Ankle.

Statement

List of Public Sector Undertakings alongwith details of orders placed on them

(i) TAFCO

	<i>Pairs</i>	<i>Total Value</i>
(aa) <i>Boots Ankle</i>		
83-84	50,000	Rs. 60,00,000/-
84-85	11,667	Rs. 14,00,040/-
(ab) <i>Boots DMS</i>		
83-84	1,82,000	Rs. 2,11,41,120/-
84-85	1,02,635	Rs. 1,19,21,965/-

(ii) Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta

(aa) <i>Boots Ankle</i>		
83-84	16,000	Rs. 19,20,000/-
84-85	12,000	Rs. 14,40,000/-

[English]

Orphan Homes

3490, SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) number of orphanages in the country, State and Union Territory-wise ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are large number of orphans in the country without any shelter ;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to set up more orphan homes for them ; and

(d) the details of the schemes in this regard ?

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

(b) to (d) . Due to the financial constraints, it is not possible to take up a

programme to cover the entire population of orphans in the country. However, there has been a steady rise in the allotment of funds for the centrally sponsored scheme for the welfare of children in need of care and protection and more and more institutions, looking after destitute children, are being covered under this programme. While during the Sixth Plan a grant-in-aid of Rs. 690.86 lakhs was given as grant-in-aid to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, an outlay of Rs. 20 crores is included in the Seventh Plan. The Scheme was launched in 1974-75 to provide shelter, education and welfare services to abandoned, neglected, orphaned and homeless children. The scheme provides assistance to voluntary organisations through the Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for extending both institutional and non-institutional services to children (0—18 years) in need of care and protection. The expenditure on grants is shared equally by the Central and the State Governments from 1979-80. However, in respect of Union Territories the Central Government provides the entire grant.

Statement

Number of Orphanages in the country, State and Union Territory-wise in receipt of assistance under the 'Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the welfare of children in need of care and protection during the Sixth Plan

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territories	No. of Orphanages
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59
2.	Assam	15
3.	Bihar	30
4.	Gujarat	22
5.	Haryana	10
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
8.	Karnataka	121
9.	Kerala	32

1	2	3
10.	Madhya Pradesh	20
11.	Maharashtra	42
12.	Meghalaya	18
13.	Manipur	5
14.	Nagaland	5
15.	Orissa	29
16.	Punjab	8
17.	Rajasthan	53
18.	Sikkim	2
19.	Tamil Nadu	159
20.	Tripura	9
21.	Uttar Pradesh	84
22.	West Bengal	50
UNION TERRITORIES		
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	6
25.	Delhi	12
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5
27.	Mizoram	2
28.	Pondichery	8
Total		814

Land Available for Afforestation

3491. **SHRI S.M. BHATTAM :**
SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH
GOSWAMI :

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether 60 to 80 million hectares of degraded land is available in the country for afforestation ;

(b) whether Government have any proposal or programme of leasing the same to the landless people and marginal land-owners ;

(c) whether any study or assessment revealed that the country is loosing any-

where from 1.5 to 2.5 million hectares of good forest and agricultural land per year; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard ?

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

(a) Wasteland in the country is estimated at 175 million hectares. A large portion of the area is available for afforestation.

(b) Leasing of lands to the poor for afforestation is one of the alternatives being pursued.

(c) Various estimates have given different figures of annual loss of forest and agri-

cultural land as being 1.5 to 2.5 million hectares.

(d) The following steps are being taken:

- (i) Diversion of forest lands for non-forestry purpose has been drastically reduced by strict enforcement of Forest Conservation Act.
- (ii) Conservation of ecologically fragile ecosystems.
- (iii) Guidelines have been issued to review the provisions of working plans to consider *inter alia* banning the felling of trees above an altitude of 1000 meters.
- (iv) Stricter enforcement of the Indian Forest Act.
- (v) Annual afforestation of five million hectares is being aimed at.
- (vi) Enhancing the productivity of our forests, especially in regard to fuel-wood and fodder.
- (vii) Encouraging efficient utilisation of forest produce.
- (viii) Creating a massive people's movement for achieving the above objectives.
- (ix) Import duty on pulp and wood-chips has been abolished and that on logs reduced to 10% *ad valorem*.
- (x) An indepth study is being carried out to help substitution of wood by other products.

Foreign Cooperation in the Execution of Ganga Project

3492. S.M. BHATTAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether offers of cooperation from Holland, Britain U.S.A., and

World Bank in the execution of the Ganga Project have been received by Government and if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) whether the cleansing of Ganga at Hardwar and Rishikesh has begun and how much expenditure has been incurred so far and when will it be completed ?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

The details are as follows :—

Holland :—An offer of technical and financial assistance has been received for the following items :

- (i) Integrated sanitation project at Kanpur for Jajmou area covering improvement and extension of sewer, sewer facilities, treatment of tannery and domestic wastes, possible biogas production and utilisation of low cost sanitation and related items.
- (ii) Sanitation project at Mirzapur, U.P.
- (iii) Technical assistance for treatment of certain types of industrial pollution effecting Ganga.
- (iv) System analysis, water quality monitoring and research equipment and other aspects of the Ganga Action Plan.

Britain :—The U.K. Government have offered to provide financial assistance to meet the cost of consultancy by a firm of consultants in developing planning system, appraisal procedures and monitoring practices in the context of the action plan.

U.S.A. :—No specific offer of assistance has been received so far.

World Bank :

The areas of possible assistance have been identified as follows :

- (i) Technical assistance.
 - (ii) Supply of equipment.
 - (iii) Rehabilitation/augmentation of existing facilities.
 - (iv) Selected new facilities.
- (b) Yes, Sir.

The expenditure incurred so far is as follows :

- (i) Hardwar — Rs. 19.77 lakhs
- (ii) Rishikesh — Rs. 28.33 lakhs

The State Government have reported that the works will be completed by 31st January, 1986.

Kalpakkam Fast Breeder Reactor

3493. SHRI B V. DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 68 crore rupee experimental 50 MW fast breeder test reactor at Kalpakkam went critical on 18th October, signalling a new era in atomic power generation in the country ;

(b) whether with the FBTR going critical, India has now joined a select band of half a dozen advanced countries in this field ;

(c) whether criticality of Kalpakkam represents India's entry into the 2nd stage of its nuclear programme ;

(d) whether FBTR would be run at low power to enable scientists to conduct reactor physics experiments ; and

(e) the other tests likely to be made from this ?

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

(d) and (e). In order to measure reactor physics characteristics of FBTR, lower physics experiments being conducted since criticality are expected to continue till the end of December, 1985. Important commissioning tests have already been made to verify the proper operation of the numerous sub-systems and components of this technologically complex plant. Examples of these tests are those for sodium fillin gaud circulation, sodium temperature raising, control rod drive mechanism operation, fuel handling machine operation, control and safety systems operation and so on. It has been observed that upto the present the plant has exhibited very good behaviour and smooth operations.

Foreign Aid for Christian Mission Institutions

3494. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4263 on 22nd August, 1984 regarding foreign aid received by schools run by Christian missionaries and state :

(a) the latest available figures of the aid received by way of food, medicines and other kind from foreign countries by schools, colleges, dispensaries, hospitals and other service centres run by christian missionaries in different States of India during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the names of the donor countries, institutions and organisations ; and

(c) the names of the institutions and organisations which have taken these donations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). As the information asked for relates to a large number of institutions receiving foreign contributions, donor organisations and countries, it may not be feasible to furnish this information due to its voluminous nature. However, in case the Hon'ble Member desires to have the information in respect of a particular institution/organisation, the same could be furnished.

State Bills Pending for President's Assent

3495. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of bills still pending with Central Government for President's assent ;

- (b) State-wise names of those bills ;
- (c) when these bills were received by Government ;
- (d) reasons for the delay to give assent ; and
- (e) how long it will take to clear these bills and initiative taken by the Government to clear the immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (e). As on 9.12.85, 55 Bills are pending for assent of the President. A statement showing the details is given below. All efforts are being made to clear the pending Bills as expeditiously as possible.

Statement

Sl. No.	Date of receipt	Name of the Bill	Present Stage
1	2	3	4
<i>Andhra Pradesh (4)</i>			
1.	14.6.84	The A.P. (Telangana Area) Abolition of Thams (Amendment) Bill, 1984	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
2.	9.9.85	The A.P. College Service Commission Bill, 1985	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
3.	9.10.85	The A.P. Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Boot Leggers, Dacoits Drug-Offenders, Goondas Immoral Traffic Offenders and Land Grabbers, Bill, 1985.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
4.	18.10.85	The Hindu Succession (A.P. Amendment) Bill, 1985	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
<i>Assam (4)</i>			
5.	16.5.84	The Assam Irrigation Bill, 1984	Pending with the State Government with effect from 11.2.1985.

1	2	3	4
6.	14.5.85	The Assam Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta Bills, 1985	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
7.	8.10.85	The Gauhati Metropolitan Development Authority Bill, 1985	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
8.	6.10.85	The Assam Urban Water Supply and Sewage Board Bill, 1985	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
<i>Bihar (5)</i>			
9.	21.4.82	The Bihar Homeopathic Medical Education Institutions (Regulation & Control) Bill, 1982	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
10.	16.8.82	The Criminal Procedure Code (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
11.	12.8.83.	The Bihar Vinirdista Bharasta Acharan Nivaran Bill, 1983	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
12.	16.8.83.	The Bihar Sashastra Police Bill, 1983	Pending with the State Government with effect from 12.7.85.
13.	29.11.85	The Bihar Sugar Undertakings (Acquisition) Bill, 1985	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
<i>Gujarat (1)</i>			
14.	5.5.84	The Gujarat Universities Services Tribunal Bill, 1984	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
<i>Haryana (Nil)</i>			
<i>Himachal Pradesh (1)</i>			
15.	26.12.83	The H.P. Minerals (Vesting of Rights) Bills, 1983	Pending with the State Government with effect from 28.6.85.
<i>Jammu and Kashmir (Nil)</i>			
<i>Karnataka (5)</i>			
16.	1.9.82	The Karnataka Contract Carriages (Acquisition and Amendment) Bill, 1983	Pending with the State Government with effect from 30.6.84.

1	2	3	4
17.	5.12.83	The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods (2nd Amendment) Bill, 1983	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
18.	25.5.84	The Karnataka Agriculture Credit Pass Book Bill, 1984	Pending with the State Government since 23rd February, 1985.
19.	7.6.84	The Electricity Supply (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1980	Pending with State Government since 15th February, 1985.
20.	16.7.84	The Karnataka Education Bill, 1983	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
<i>Kerala (2)</i>			
21.	11.10.77	The Kerala Casual Temporary and Badli Workers (Wages) Bill, 1977	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
22.	22.10.85	The Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Fund Bill, 1985	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
<i>Manipur (1)</i>			
23.	1.5.85	The Manipur Rifles Police Force Bill, 1984	Pending with the State Government since 19.9.85
<i>Madhya Pradesh (Nil)</i>			
<i>Maharashtra (4)</i>			
24.	8.5.79	The Bombay Metropolitan Regional Development Authority Bill, 1979	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
25.	14.5.84	The Maharashtra Workmen's Minimum House Rent Allowance Bill, 1983	Pending with the State Government since 31.10.85
26.	17.12.84	The Bombay Horticulture Development Corporation Bill, 1984	Pending with State Government since 29.8.85
27.	30.8.85	The Bombay Homeopathic and Biochemic Practitioners Amendment) Bill, 1985	Pending with State Government since 28.11.85
<i>Meghalaya (2)</i>			
28.	25.7.80	The Meghalaya Regulation and Employment Bill, 1980	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.

1	2	3	4
29.	8.8.85	The Meghalaya Succession to Self-acquired Property (Khadi and Jaintia Special Provisions) Bill, 1984 <i>Nagaland (Nil)</i> <i>Orissa (Nil)</i> <i>Punjab (Nil)</i> <i>Rajasthan (1)</i>	Pending with State Government since 4.9.85
30.	23.5.84	The Jodhpur University (Change of name and Amendment) Bill, 1984 <i>Sikkim (Nil)</i> <i>Tripura (3)</i>	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
31.	20.9.83	The Industrial Disputes (Tripura Amendment) Bill, 1982	Pending with the State Government since 12.8.85.
32.	28.8.85	The Tripura Educational Institutions (Acquisition of Right, Title and Interest) (Amendment) Bill, 1984	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
33.	29.10.85	The Stamp (Tripura Third Amendment) Bill, 1985 <i>Tamil Nadu (10)</i>	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
34.	16.6.81	The Industrial Disputes (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1981	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
35.	29.9.81	The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1981	Pending with the State Government with effect from 26.12.84
36.	17.5.83	The Tamil Nadu Tax on Entry of Goods Bill, 1983	Pending with the State Government with effect from 26.3.84.
37.	12.12.83	The Payment of Gratuity (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1983	Pending with the State Government with effect from 29.5.84.
38.	3.1.84	The Tamil Nadu Patta Pass Book Bill, 1983	Under examination in consultation with the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.

1	2	3	4
39.	14.11.84	The Tamil Nadu Buildings and Constructions Workers (Conditions of Employment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1984	Pending with the State Government since 23.3.85
40.	16.2.83	The Tamil Nadu Recognition of State Registrar of Practitioners of Indian Medicine Bill, 1983	Pending with the State Government since 27.6.84
41.	2.8.85	The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1985	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
42.	2.8.85	The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Bill, 1985	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
43.	17.9.85	The Tamil Nadu Scrap Merchants and Dealers in Second-hand Property and Owners of Automobile Workshops and Tinkers Shops (Regulation) Bill, 1985	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
<i>Uttar Pradesh (Nil)</i>			
<i>West Bengal (12)</i>			
44.	21.5.81	The Land Acquisition (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1981	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
45.	1.7.81	The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1981	Under examination in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments.
46.	24.2.81	The West Bengal Mazdoor, Tindal Loader, Godownman and other works (Regulation of Employment & Welfare) Bill, 1981.	Pending with the State Government with effect from 23rd July, 1985.
47.	22.11.83	The Trade Union (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1983	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
48.	26.4.84	The West Bengal Shops and Establishments Bill, 1984	Pending with the State Government with effect from 15th March, 1985.
49.	21.5.84	The Calcutta University (Amendment) Bill, 1984	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

1	2	3	4
50.	7.5.85.	The Motor Vehicles (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1985	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
51.	19.6.85	The Code of Criminal Procedure (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1985	Pending with the State Government since 3.9.85.
52.	8.10.85	The West Bengal Religious Buildings and Places Bill, 1985	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries Departments concerned.
53.	22.10.85	The Mahesh Bhattacharya Medical College and Hospital (Taking over of Management and Subsequent Acquisition) Bill, 1985	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
54.	22.10.85	The Code of Criminal Procedure (West Bengal Third Amendment) Bill, 1985	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
55.	22.10.85	The Official Trustees (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1985	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

Functions of National Wasteland Board

3496. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the main purpose and functions of the National Waste Land Board;

(b) the works undertaken by the National Waste Land Board since its establishment; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Y.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). The main purpose and functions of the National Wastelands Development Board are (i) to coordinate and catalyse programmes which would enable the country to achieve a target of planting 5 million hectares a year; (ii) to increase tree and other green cover on wastelands; (iii) to develop a people's movement for afforestation; and (iv) to fulfil fuelwood and fodder needs of the people.

2. To achieve these objectives, the States have been asked, *inter alia*, to identify wastelands, set up new nurseries in the people's sector, provide tree patta to the landless and other rural poor, involve voluntary agencies and other non-government organisations and intensify efforts on extension and training.

3. A Pilot Project for setting up of Tree Growers Cooperative Societies has been drawn up which would be implemented by the National Dairy Development Board in the initial stages.

4. As against an achievement of 1.26 Million hectares in 1984-85, the States have been requested to step up the target to 3.25 million hectares for 1986-87 through funds in the forest, rural development and soil conservation budgets.

Achievement and Expenditure on Antarctica Programme

3497. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure so far on the Antarctica Programme and the results achieved therefrom;

(b) the amount allocated for Antarctica Programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and the results expected to be achieved therefrom; and

(c) how the results from experiments from various types of explorations conducted by the previous expeditions and data collected by them have been utilised, industrially, logistically ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The total expenditure so far on the Antarctic Programme is approximately Rs. 15.75 crores. During these expeditions, India established a permanently manned station at Dakshin Gangotri which provides the basic infrastructure facilities for continuing the scientific research programmes in Antarctica. As a result of scientific work carried out by India, the country has gained the status of a Consultative Party to the Antarctic Treaty and has been admitted as a full member to the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research.

(b) The amount allocated for the Antarctic Programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 45 crores. During the next five year, it is proposed to cover larger and larger areas of Antarctica and establish additional stations and continue scientific work in the identified thrust areas of geology, biology and meteorology.

(c) it is too early to apply the data collected from Antarctic Expeditions for industrial application. On the logistic side, the data collected from Antarctica have been useful and these have been utilised in planning future expeditions.

Social Forestry in West Bengal

3498. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the broad outlines of the Plan formulated to replenish forest cover during the Seventh Plan and its total capital outlay involved; and

(b) the amount earmarked for undertaking the action programme in the Sundarbans Area in West Bengal in the spheres of the Centrally-sponsored social forestry schemes including rural fuelwood plantations, the bridging of gap between demand and supply for industrial wood requirements, the conservation of ecosystem and fauna and flora, increasing of plantation under social forestry to meet the fuel requirements and choosing of new types of indigenous species for faster growth and for improving soil and moisture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) An annual afforestation of 5 million hectares is to be attained during the Seventh Five-year Plan period. Funds to the extent of about Rs. 2500 crores is estimated to be available from the Seventh Plan outlays for forestry, rural development and soil conservation activities.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Visit of PLO Chairman

3499. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) visited India in November, 1985 to held talks with the Prime Minister on the West Asia situation; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks and whether any solution to the long-standing Palestinian issue is in the offing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) & (b) Chairman Yasser Arafat visited New Delhi on November 18-19, 1985 at the invitation of the Indian Youth Congress (I) to address the inaugural session of the Non-aligned Youth Conference.

While in India, he met the Prime Minister and during this meeting there was a useful exchange of views on the Palestine question.

**Pollution by Kaiga Power Plant
Karnataka**

3500. SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent dialogue between the country's top Nuclear Scientists and different environment groups from Karnataka tried to thrash out the controversy over the Kaiga Power Plant;

(b) whether the local people had their apprehensions and misgivings about the possible pollution hazards; and

(c) whether the matter is resolved to their satisfaction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) A meeting was convened by Chief Minister, Karnataka at Bangalore on 25th October, 1985 when Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, Chairman, Nuclear Power Board and other senior officials of the Department of Atomic Energy discussed various issues raised by representatives of Environmental Groups.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Details of safety approach adopted in Nuclear Power Plants and various measures to prevent environmental pollution were explained in the meeting. Apprehensions and concerns expressed by

the Environmental Groups were clarified with technical and other details.

**Modernisation of Infrastructures of
Science and Technology**

3501. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK :
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to attain complete integration of Science and Technology by the end of Seventh Plan Period;

(b) if so, fields identified to implement the proposed plan;

(c) whether Government propose to consolidate and modernise the existing infrastructures under this plan;

(d) if so, steps being taken in this regard; and

(e) details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The approach in the Science & Technology sector specially in the last decade has been to make Science and Technology an essential and integral part of all major sectors, and to develop capabilities essential for fulfilment of science and technology tasks in these areas. These efforts would be further strengthened during the Seventh Plan period.

(b) Science and Technology component with special thrust in the areas of engineering, fertilizers, industry, transport, communication, irrigation, chemicals etc. has been identified with the help of expert groups.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). For science and Technology to be actively applied, there is need to strengthen the total chain consisting of:

basic research, applied research, design and development, prototype fabrication, extension, awareness building, production engineering, design and consultancy and production. Modernisation and consolidation of infrastructure facilities would be taken up with this objective in view, especially on a significant basis in some selected major sectors of importance. Modernisation would include replacement of old equipment by contemporary and forward looking items, introduction of new capabilities into the system, including new and skilled human resources, appropriate training and retraining programmes. The thrust would be on consolidation of the existing infrastructure without taking up programmes for creation of new facilities. However, it is also proposed to set up some national facilities in highly advanced areas of science and technology which can be used by a large number of scientists and technologists in the country. Some of these include : A Giant Meter Wave Length Radio Telescope, Phytotron and Synchrotron Radiation source. Instrumentation has also been given high priority as a key transectoral and under pinning element for modernisation and advanced scientific research. Emphasis would be placed on the setting up of an appropriate national science and technology information system.

The relevant areas where special emphasis has been given include : Micro-electronics, Informatics and Telematics, Biotechnologies, Material Sciences, Oceanography, Earth and Atmospheric sciences and Modern Biology etc.

[*Translation*]

Recommendation of Tiwari Committee

3502. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tiwari Committee had given a suggestion in September, 1980 to the effect that the environment protection should be included in the Concurrent List under Seventh Scheduled of the Constitution to enable the Union Government to enact legis-

lation on important aspects of environment; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any action thereon and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The recommendation has been accepted and action is underway.

[*English*]

Discharge of Toxic Exhaust Effluents in Metropolitan Cities

3503. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study has been carried out by the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi in regard to discharge of toxic exhaust effluents into the atmosphere in Bombay, Delhi and other metropolitan cities.

(b) if so, details thereof; the figures regarding average daily discharge of various toxic gases and vapour like Carbon Monoxide, Sulphur dioxide etc. in each metropolis ; and

(c) the steps contemplated to minimise the discharge of these effluents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi has carried out such a study for Delhi.

(b) The details of the average daily discharge of various toxic gases and vapours etc. in Delhi are summarised in the attached statement.

(c) The concerned agencies have been asked to amend the Motor Vehicles Act

and enforce vehicular emission control measure to reduce air pollution. Air Pollution Zones have been notified under the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act and the State Pollution Boards have been asked to enforce strict pollution control measures. Emission standards for various air polluting industries have been prescribed.

Statement

Pollutant-Suspended Particulate Matter :

The concentration of suspended particulate matter (SPM) (a pollutant group which can lead to irritation/damage of eyes, respiratory problems apart from being toxic to plant and animal species and corrosive to metal structures and other materials) is higher than the prescribed limit, in all the heavy traffic junctions monitored.

The SPM level was found to be :

- (i) 5.36 times the prescribed limit at Radhu Cinema Chowk, Shahdara.
- (ii) 3.8 times the prescribed limit at Kingsway Camp Crossing;
- (iii) 4.2 times the prescribed limit at Nirman Vihar Chowk;
- (iv) 3.44 times the prescribed limit at Ashram Chowk;
- (v) 3 times the prescribed limit at Palika Bazar Crossing.

At other traffic junctions the figures vary from 1.18 to 2 times the prescribed safe limits.

2. Pollutant-Carbonmonoxide :

The concentration of Carbon monoxide (CO) (a highly toxic pollutant that causes headache, dizziness, lassitude even when present in concentrations as small as 30 parts/million, and can be fatal in high concentrations) are found to be :

- (i) 2.24 times the safe prescribed limit, at Kingsway Camp Crossing;
- (ii) 2.48 times the safe prescribed limit, at Radhu Cinema Chowk, Shahdara.
- (iii) 2.6 times the safe prescribed limit, at Nirman Vihar Chowk.

At other traffic junctions such as Palika Bazar Crossing, Ashram Chowk etc. the (CO) levels are also fairly high but within prescribed limits.

3. Pollutant-Nitrogen Oxides (NO)_x.

The concentrations of oxides of Nitrogen (NO)_x—(a group of pollutants that cause skin irritation, tears in eyes and lead to photochemical smog are found to be :

- (i) 6.7 times the prescribed limits at Radhu Cinema Chowk, Shahdara;
- (ii) 5.8 times the prescribed limits at Nirman Vihar Chowk;
- (iii) 3.1 times the prescribed limits at Kingsway Camp Crossing.

4. Pollutants-Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and Lead :

While the Sulphur dioxide SO₂ concentrations are found to be within limits, ambient lead concentrations are 2 micro-gram/metre 3 and above at all the traffic junctions monitored. SO₂ causes plant damage and respiratory ailments while lead presence in human blood leads to brain damage.

Democratic set up for Union Territories

3504. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) names of the Union Territories which are not having democratic set ups like Legislative Assembly or Territorial Council; and

(b) whether Government propose to establish Legislative Assembly or Territorial Council in each of those Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep do not have Legislative Assemblies even though some sort of democratic set up exists in these Union Territories.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Targets fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan under the Social Forestry Project in West Bengal

3505. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether physical targets were

Planting Activity	Physical Targets (ha.)		Physical Achievements (ha.) (1981-85)
	1981-87	1981-85	
Farm Forestry	52,000	25,520	36,861
Village Woodlots	6,000	3,580	1,639
Strip Plantations	20,000	9,500	10,147
Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests.	15,000	7,500	14,430
Total :	93,000	46,100	63,077

(c) There is no shortfall in overall achievements except in the case of village woodlots which was due to non-availability of suitable lands.

Target for additional Resource Mobilisation

3506. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission

fixed for the Sixth Plan period under the externally aided Social Forestry Project seeking to improve the wood-fuel resource situation in rural areas and amelioration of the agro climatic environment in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of the Sixth Plan targets and the actual achievements in West Bengal during 1980-85; and

(c) the reasons for shortfalls, if any ?

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

(b) World Bank aided social forestry project in West Bengal was launched for a period of 6 years from 1981-82 to 1983-87. The physical targets fixed over the entire project period and four years of the 6th Plan (1981-85) and the actual achievements upto 1984-85 are as under :

has suggested any target for additional resource mobilisation by the State Government of West Bengal to finance Public Sector Outlay during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the target and actual achievement by Government of West Bengal in the matter of mobilising resources during the Sixth Plan period ;

(d) the views of the State Government about the target suggested by the Planning Commission for Seventh Plan; and

(e) tax and non-tax measures proposed for adoption by the Government of West Bengal for mobilising additional resources for the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) . The target for additional resource mobilisation for financing the public sector plan outlay of West Bengal during the Seventh Plan period has been fixed at Rs. 1582.84 crores in consultation with the State Government.

(c) Against the original estimates of total resource mobilisation by the State Government of Rs. 2819.74 crores including additional resource mobilisation of Rs. 512.33 crores for the Sixth Plan, the latest estimates of the resources raised by the State Government are placed at Rs. 930.86 crores inclusive of additional resource mobilisation of Rs. 746.78 crores.

(d) The target for the Seventh Plan has been approved by the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Government.

(e) The specific tax and non-tax measures for realising the additional resource mobilisation target will be decided by the State Government on year to year basis during the Seventh Plan period.

American Aid To Afghan Insurgents

3507. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that any move of US to raise the quantity and quality of aid to the Afghan insurgent has serious implications for India ;

(b) if so, whether the aid is delivered through Pakistan as is the view of several Americans considered Knowledgeable on Afghan situation; and

(c) the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTEANAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) (a) to (c). Government of India has seen media reports regarding US decision to step up aid to Afghan rebel groups. According to these media reports most of this aid is channelised through Pakistan. India is opposed to outside interference and intervention, and stands for a political settlement of the afghan issue, which takes into account the legitimate interests of all concerned. In this context, India supports UN Secretary General's initiative on Afghanistan. It is India's view that any external fuelling insurgency in Afghanistan will only complicate the situation and delay a political sattlement. The US Government has been informed of the views of the Government of India.

Outcome of Discussion held with US Officials

3508. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AEAFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs and Special Assistant to President visited India in September, 1985 and had discussions with our senior officials; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The discussions centred around the situation in South Asia like developments in Sri Lanka, the forthcoming SARC Summit, Indo-Pakistan relations and Afghanistan. India's known concerns about the non-peaceful dimensions of Pakistan's nuclear programme were also reiterated.

Report of High Powered Technology Policy Implementation Committee

3509. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether high-powered Technology Policy Implementation Committee has submitted a blue-print for the establishment of a technology forecasting mechanism in the country;

(b) if so, details of the report submitted by the Committee;

(c) whether Government have examined all the recommendations made in the report; and

(d) if so, to what extent they have been examined and what are the steps to be taken to implement them ?

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

(b) to (d) . The matter is still under

Government's consideration,

Grant to Voluntary Organisations For The Welfare Schemes for Aged

3510. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the voluntary organisations and the total amount provided to each of them by the Department of Social Welfare for the welfare schemes for aged during the last three years ;

(b) the criteria on which this amount is made available to these organisations alongwith the number of aged benefited thereby ; and

(c) whether Government have issued any guidelines and ever get any survey conducted in this regard ?

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

Statement

The names of the Voluntary Organisations receiving Grants with number of beneficiaries and purpose during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 (Upto November, 1985)

S. No.	Name of the Voluntary Organisation	Grant released	No. of aged benefitted and the purpose for which grant released
1	2	3	4
1983-84			
1.	Helpage India, I, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi,	Rs. 1,60,650	For providing mobile medicare to 20,000 aged persons.
2.	Helpage India, I, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi,	Rs. 57,352	For organising 5 camps each consisting of 25 workers of middle class engaged in age care Services.

1	2	3	4
3.	Guild of Services, 29, Casa Major Road, Egmore, Madras.	Rs. 60,626	For providing nutri- tional support to 70 aged in Madras slums and one rural centre.
4.	Fr. Muller Charitable Institutions, Kankanady, Mangalore.	Rs. 20,000	For providing medical support 100 aged T.B. patients in four rural centres around Mang- alore.
5.	Women's Coordinating Council, 5/1, Red Cross Place. Culcutta	Rs. 39,980	For providing resi- dential care to 20 destitute aged women and sponsorship for 50 low income near de- stitute aged women.
6.	Age-Care India, A—67, N.D.S.E., Part—II, New Delhi.	Rs. 40,500	For providing geriatric health check facilities to 1200 aged persons and for a day care centre for 30 aged persons.
1984-85			
1.	Pramod Van Anand Dham Chitrakut, Dist. Satha, Madhya Pradesh.	Rs. 7,470	For age care services to 30 aged persons.
2.	Fr. Muller Charitable Insti- tutions, Kankanady, Man- galore. (Continuing Programme)	Rs. 21,300	For providing medical support to 100 T.B. patients in four rural centres around Man- galore.
3.	Age-Care India, A-67, N.D.S.E., Part-II N. Delhi. (continuing programme)	Rs. 41,580	For providing geriatric health check up facili- ties to 1200 aged per- sons and for a day care centre for 30 aged per- sons.
4.	Guild of Services, 29, Casa Major Road, Egmore, Madras. (continuing programme)	Rs. 15,626	For providing nutri- tional support to 70 aged in Madras slums and one rural centre.
5.	Samaritan Society, Palai, Kerala.	Rs. 62,500	Taken grant for cons- truction of a home for 50 aged.

1	2	3	4
6.	All Bengal Women's Union, 89, Elliot Road, Calcutta	Rs. 1,10,700	Taken grant for providing residential care to 25 old destitute, disabled fallen women.
7.	Women's Coordinating Council, 5/1, Red Cross Place, Calcutta.	Rs. 50,000	Taken grant for construction of a Home for providing residential care to 20 destitute women.
8.	Helpage India, I, Jai Singh Road New Delhi, (continuing programme)	Rs. 46,237	For organising 5 camps each consisting of 25 workers of middle class engaged in age care services.
9.	Women's Coordinating Council, 5/I, Red Cross Place, Calcutta, (continuing programme)	Rs. 36,976	Residential care to 20 destitute aged women and sponsorship for 50 low income near destitute aged women.
10.	Helpage India, I, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi, (continuing programme)	Rs. 59,325	For providing mobile medicare 20,000 aged persons.
11.	Indian Association of Retired Persons Gohil House Lady Jamshedji Road Mahim, Bombay.	Rs. 11,205	For running a day care centre for 50 aged persons.
12.	Dharampuri Madhar Sangam Venketa Sarma Road Dharampuri Tamil Nadu.	Rs. 49,725	For providing services to 25 aged women (60+).
13.	Matru Sewa Sangh Sitha Building North Ambazari Road Nagpur.	Rs. 1,00,000	Taken grant for construction of a Home for 50 aged persons.
14.	Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh Delhi.	Rs. 60,885	For providing day care centre services to 75 aged persons in rural/tribal areas.

1	2	3	4
1985-86 (<i>Plan</i>)			
1.	Poona Blind Men's Association 82, Rasta Peth Pune.	Rs. 1,00,000	Taken grant for construction of a Home for 50 aged persons.
2.	St. Joseph's Cluny Hospice Convent 4, Laporte Street Pondichery.	Rs. 45,675	For providing services to 75 aged persons.
3.	Age-Care India A-67, N.D.S.E., Part-II New Delhi.	Rs. 32,400	For providing day care centre facilities to 60 persons.
4.	Guild of Services 29, Casa Major Road Egmore, Madras. (Additional coverage)	Rs. 17,820	For providing nutritional support to 80 aged in Madras slums.
5.	Women's Coordination Council 5/1, Red Cross Place Calcutta. (Additional coverage)	Rs. 8,100	For sponsorship to 50 low income near destitute women.
6.	Dharampuri Madhar Sangam Venketa Sarma Road Dharampuri Tamil Nadu.	Rs. 31,714	For providing services to 25 aged women (60+).
7.	Cheshires Homes India 28, Casa Major Road Egmore, Madras.	Rs. 50,940	For repair of building for housing 100 aged persons.
1985-86 (<i>Non-Plan</i>)			
1.	Bharatiya Adim Jati Sangh, New Delhi. (Continuing programme)	Rs. 40,590	For providing day care facilities to 50 aged persons.
2.	Arge-Care India, A-67, N.D.S.E., Part-II, New Delhi. (continuing programme)	Rs. 39,990	For providing geriatric health check up facilities to 1200 aged persons and for a day care centre for 30 aged persons.

1	2	3	4
3.	Guild, of Services, 29, Casa Major Road, Egmore, Madras, (continuing programme)	Rs. 15,626	For providing nutritional support to 70 aged in Madras slums and one rural centre.
4.	All Bengal Women's Union, 89, Elliot Road, Calcutta, (continuing programme)	Rs. 1,10,700	For construction of building for providing residential care to 25 old destitute, disabled, fallen women.
5.	Fr. Muller's Charitable Institutions, Kankanady Mangalore, (continuing programme)	Rs. 27,000	For providing medical support to 100 aged T.B. patients in four rural centres around Mangalore.
6.	Pramod Van Anand Dham Chitrakut, Satna Madhya Pradesh, (continuing programme)	Rs. 6,270	For maintenance services of 30 aged persons.
7.	Women's Coordinating Council, 5/I, Red Cross Place, Calcutta. (continuing programme)	Rs. 37,854	Residential care to 20 destitute aged women and sponsorship to 50 low income near destitute aged women.
8.	Helpage India, New Delhi, (continuing programme)	Rs. 1,32,529	For providing mobile medicare facilities to 15,788 aged persons.
9.	Age-Care India, New Delhi, (continuing programme)	Rs. 39,285	For providing geriatric health check up facilities to 1200 aged persons and for a day care centre for 30 aged persons.

Criteria and Guidelines

Grants are given to registered voluntary organisations which have at least two years experience and competence to take up the Scheme, are well managed stable organisations and not run for any profit and where services are open to all without distinction of class, religion, etc.

Grants are given for construction, extension, repair and rent of buildings, salaries of staff to run the Scheme, cost of furniture and equipments and other necessary contingent expenditure.

The Ministry has not conducted any survey of voluntary organisations working in the field of welfare of the aged.

[Translation]

Clearance of Forest Since Independence

3511. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 42 lakh hectares of land has been cleared of forest since independence ;

(b) the area of new land, in hectares, where afforestation has been undertaken and the total expenditure incurred on it till now;

(c) the extent of land affected by erosion; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to check land erosion, the amount spent on this item so far and the extent of land saved from being damage by erosion ?

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

(a) About 43 lakh hectares of forest have been diverted to non-forest uses since independence.

(b) 2953016 hectares have been afforested under social forestry between the years 1951-85 at a total cost of Rs. 446 crores.

(c) 132 million hectares of land in the country is affected by erosion.

(d) To check erosion the following schemes are being implemented :

(i) Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects.

(ii) Integrated Watershed Management in the catchment of flood prone rivers.

(iii) Pilot programme for control of shifting cultivation. 2.09 million

hectares of land subject to erosion have been treated so far at a total cost of Rs. 211.83 crores.

**Non-Plan Expenditure during
Sixth Plan**

3512. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to State :

(a) the details of the non-plan expenditure during the Sixth Plan showing the amount earmarked and actually spent by the Centre, each State and Union Territory in the country;

(b) the names of States which had no overdrafts during the entire period of the Plan for completing the plan targets; and

(c) the steps being taken to regulate the expenditure at all levels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K.
PANJA) : (a) The original and latest estimates of non-plan expenditure during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) of Centre including Union Territories and of each State are given in the statement attached

(b) Excluding the States of Jammu & Kashmir and Sikkim, which do not bank with the Reserve Bank of India, there was no State which had not resorted to overdraft as some time or other during the period of Sixth Plan.

(c) Instructions have been issued recently to various Central Ministries/Departments to take effective steps to curb non-essential expenditure and affect a minimum of 5% reduction in the total non-plan provision made in the Budget Estimates for 1985-86. A Group has also been set up under the Chairmanships of cabinet Secretary to review all plan schemes as well as non-Plan expenditure of the different Ministries/Departments of the Central Government in order to identify all those activities which have

lost their utility and to conserve resources which could be redeployed for better utilisation in more needed areas.

In order to relieve the strain on the States' resources caused by the deficit generated by them in earlier years, the Centre has provided a medium term loan

of Rs. 1628 crores in the current year to the States. The Centre has also advised the States to improve tax collections and control non-plan expenditure so that they finance their approved plan outlays in the current year without resort to overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India.

Statement

(Rs. crores)

	Original Estimates	Latest Estimates
A. Centre including Union Territories*	67485	82785
B. States		
1. Andhra Pradesh	4739.00	6669.96
2. Assam	1509.00	2247.48
3. Bihar	3926.00	5847.45
4. Gujarat	3619.00	4804.14
5. Haryana	1237.00	1584.66
6. Himachal Pradesh	698.00	1027.01
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1053.00	1314.35
8. Karnataka	3660.00	4626.88
9. Kerala	3145.00	3765.52
10. Madhya Pradesh	4276.00	5986.06
11. Maharashtra	8242.00	9818.82
12. Manipur	268.00	363.44
13. Meghalaya	218.00	334.57
14. Nagaland	330.00	531.58
15. Orissa	2128.00	2849.75
16. Punjab	1935.00	2764.85
17. Rajasthan	2952.00	4113.90
18. Sikkim	69.00	77.81
19. Tamil Nadu	4746.00	6001.96
20. Tripura	273.00	430.74
21. Uttar Pradesh	6880.00	8114.72
22. West Bengal	5206.00	6698.30
Total (States)	61089.00**	79973.95

*Including non-plan revenues expenditure of the Union Territories without legislatures and non-plan revenue expenditure, net of revenue receipts, for the Union territories with legislatures.

**Since adjusted.

[English]

Perspective Plan for Decade

3513. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER
JAIN :
SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-
NAIK :

Will the Minister of PLANNING
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to
draw up a perspective plan for the
decade beginning from the year 2001 to
tackle the problems like food supplies,
housing, health and sanitation, power,
etc., arising out of increased population;
and

(b) if so, when the plan will be drawn
up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI
A.K. PANJA) : (a) & (b). No, Sir.
However the Seventh Five Year Plan
(1985-90) Document contains a Chap-
ter on "Development Perspective :
Towards the year 2000," Vide Chapter 2
Vol-1 thereof. At present, there is no
proposal to draw up any perspective
plan beyond 2001, integrating the require-
ments relating to food supplies, housing,
health and sanitation, power etc. for the
increase in the population.

[Translation]

**Fund for Desert Development and
Designated Hilly Area**

3514. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER
JAIN : Will the Minister of PLAN-
NING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated by Union
Government for desert development and
designated hilly areas development,
separately, under the Special Regional
Development Programme in the Seventh
Five Year Plan;

(b) the population likely to be
covered under the two programmes;

(c) the areas covered by the two
programmes;

(d) whether it is a fact that adequate
funds have not been allocated for desert
development programme in view of
its population and the area covered
as compared to the hilly areas develop-
ment programme; and

(e) if so, what remedial steps are
proposed by Union Government to ensure
equal treatment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI
A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). The plan
allocation, population, and area covered
by the two programmes are as follows :

Allocation/Population/ Area	Hill Area Development Programme (HADP)	Desert Development Programme (DDP)
1	2	3
1. Outlays in Seventh Plan (1985-90) (in crores)	870.00	245.00
2. Population as per 1981 census (in lakhs)	448.00	149.67
3. Area (in thousand sq. kms.)	229.20	348.00

(d) No, Sir. Area and population alone are not the relevant parameters for comparison of these two programmes. While the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) is multi-sectoral, the Desert Development Programme (DDP) is mainly oriented towards agriculture and allied activities.

(e) Question does not arise.

National Desert Parks in Jaisalmer and Barmer Districts of Rajasthan

3515. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of progress made so far in the National Desert parks set up in Jaisalmer and Barmer districts of Rajasthan; and

(b) the provision made in the Seventh Five Year plan for the development of these National Parks and the targets proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) According to information furnished by the State Government of Rajasthan, the following developmental works have been *inter alia* undertaken so far in the Desert National Park in Jaisalmer and Barmer Districts :

- (i) An area of 4550 hectares has been fenced to develop forage for the wildlife and to maintain the desert habitat from further degradation.
- (ii) For making available water in the area, two tube wells, five naddies, six guzzlers and eight tanks have been constructed.
- (iii) Ten protection posts have been established in the area and a mobile squad created to prevent poaching of wildlife.
- (iv) One wood fossil park has been

developed at Akal and is being maintained.

(v) Reseeding and plantation work has been taken up in the protected area.

(b) The State Government of Rajasthan have made a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs for the development of this national park in the seventh five year plan. The Central Government have approved an outlay of Rs. 247.00 lakhs for the development of this national park out of which an expenditure of Rs. 108.97 lakhs only has been reported upto the end of the Sixth Five year plan. For 1985-86, a provision of Rs. 7.91 lakhs has been made for the protection of the desert habitat, regeneration of desert flora, water conservation and development, and maintenance of fossil park at Akal.

[English]

Achievements under Atomic Energy Programmes

3516. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of achievements in the power, medicine and agriculture sectors under the Atomic Energy Programmes;

(b) the target set in the Seventh Plan for above sectors; and

(c) the achievements made in Rajasthan and Gujarat and those envisaged in the Seventh Plan, sector-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Details of achievement under the Atomic Energy programme in various sectors are as follows :

(1) *Power*

The three atomic power stations

at Tarapur, Kota and Kalpakkam have generated 15613 Million Units upto the end of VIth Five Year Plan. The Madras Atomic Power Station at Kalpakkam is the first atomic power station which has been designed, engineered, built and commissioned indigenously.

(2) *Medicine*

- (i) Setting up of facilities for providing service, training and research in the applications of radioisotopes in investigations, diagnosis and treatment of human diseases.
- (ii) Achieving capability and self sufficiency in the production and supply of radioisotopes to meet the demands of the above activity at the national level.
- (iii) Establishment of facilities and providing service for the radiation sterilisation of medical products on a commercial scale.

(3) *Agriculture*

Six new varieties, two of arhar, one each of moong, urid, groundnut and jute have been released and notified by the Ministry of Agriculture for cultivation by the farmers. This year (1985) over 300 tonnes of seeds of arhar and moong were produced by the Maharashtra State Seed Corporation, Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola and Mahatma Phule Agricultural University, Rahuri for growing Trombay varieties on about 20,000 hectares. Several other varieties are at different stages of testing in the coordinated programmes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research or the Agricultural Universities. Based on the experiments carried out at BARC, Rashtriya Chemi-

cals and Fertilizers Ltd., Bombay, has set up a pilot plant to produce ammonium polyphosphate fertilizer for field evaluation. Experiments to understand the environmental impact of agrochemicals established that widely used fungicides thiram and ziram were biodegradable in soil and no residues were found.

(b) 1. *Power*

The target for nuclear power generation in the VIIth Five Year Plan is 31785 Million units.

2. *Medicine*

During the 7th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to set up a medical cyclotron facility at Bombay for the production and application of positron emitting radionuclides in nuclear medicine. Four more regional dispensing centres are proposed to be set up to extend nuclear medicine facilities to the regions not adequately covered by existing nuclear medicine centres. A Phase-II expansion of the radio-pharmaceutical laboratory at Vashi will be undertaken for production of monoclonal antibodies and developing new kits. It is also proposed to set up production plants for the processing of number of radioisotopes which will be produced in the high flux Reactor Dhruva and which find applications in medicine. It is proposed to set up a medium scale radiation sterilization plant at Bangalore for providing GAMMA irradiation service to local hospitals and manufactures of medical products.

3. *Agriculture*

In the seventh plan period the development of improved varieties by mutation breeding will continue. Emphasis would be to develop disease and pest resistant

varieties of pulses and oilseeds. Depending upon the demand from the state agencies, seed production will be increased. Research in the areas of isotopeaided studies on fertilizer use efficiency and environmental impact of agro-chemicals will be intensified.

(c) In addition to the existing Rajasthan Atomic power stations, two more atomic power stations, one each at Kakrapar in Gujarat and Rawatbhata in Rajasthan are under construction.

Training of Defence Officers in U.S. Defence Universities

3517. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether army, airforce and navy officers have been sent to U.S. Defence Universities to get training in sophisticated weapons; and

(b) if so, number of army, airforce and navy officers sent so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Government of India have been availing of a limited number of courses in the US during the last few years under the United States Inter-national Military Education and Training Programme. It will not be in the national interest to disclose infor-

mation regarding the number of officers from the Army, Navy and Air Force sent for such training.

Rate of Growth in per capita income

3518. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of growth in per capita income during the Sixth plan period and how does it compare with the other developing countries;

(b) whether per capita consumption of foodgrains and textiles during Sixth Plan period has decreased in comparison to the earlier Plan periods and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the rate of growth of per capita income, consumption of foodgrains and textiles during the first six months of the Seventh Plan period is satisfactory; and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K PANJA) : (a) The growth rate of India's per capita income i.e. Per Capita Gross National Product (GNP) at constant market prices as estimated by the Central Statistical Organisation and that of the Developing countries as published in the World Development Report, 1985 for the various years of the Sixth Plan are as indicated below :—

Year	Average annual growth rate of per capita GNP (percent)	
	India	Developing Countries
1980-81	4.5	3.3£
1981-82	2.7	0.8
1982-83	0.3	-0.7
1983-84	5.3Q	-0.1*
1984-85	N.A.	2.1@

£Based on average Annual compound Growth rate in 1973-80.

*Estimated

@Projected

Q Quick estimates

(b) Data on per capita consumption of foodgrains and textiles are not available. However, data on their per capita net availability are available and the same have been published in the Economic

Survey 1984-85. Based on the same, the per capita net availability of foodgrains and textiles during various plan periods are indicated in the Table below :

Plan	Per Capita Net Availability of			
	Foodgrains (grams per day)	Textiles (Metres per annum)		
		Cotton	Manmade fibres, including Blended/ Mixed Fabrics	Total Textiles
1. First Plan 1951-56	430.9*	14.4*	—	14.4*
2. Second Plan 1956-61	468.7*	13.8*	1.2*	15.0*
3. Third Plan 1961-66	449.1	14.8	1.4	16.2
4. Annual Plan 1966-69	435.6	14.0	1.8	15.8
5. Fourth Plan 1969-74	452.5	13.0	2.0	15.0
6. Fifth Plan 1974-79	440.8	11.3	3.0	14.3
7. Annual Plan 1979-80	410.4	13.1	4.6	14.7
8. Sixth Plan 1980-84 (First 4 years pro- visional)	456.4	10.3	3.9	14.4

Source : Economic Survey 1984-85 and earlier issues.

* : Relates to last year of the concerned plan.

As could be seen from the above table, the Per Capita net availability of foodgrains in the first 4 years (1980-84) of the Sixth Plan (Provisional estimates) is more than that in the earlier Plans. The net availability of cotton cloth has shown declining trend but that of blended/mixed and manmade fabrics have shown increasing trend. As the durability of the latter fabrics is three times that of cotton, it may be regarded that the per capita consumption (Net availability) of cloth has actually increased, in terms of cotton equivalent during the Sixth Plan period, as compared to all the earlier plans.

(c) & (d) The estimates of the rate of growth of per capita income consumption (Net availability) of foodgrains and

textiles during the first six months of the Seventh Five Year Plan are not yet available.

Sino-US and Pakistan axis against India

3519. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been established that under the American Strategy the Chinese have been made to part with all sorts of help to increase Pakistan's capacity for producing military hardware to be used only against India under the guise of facing the Russian threat to that country ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to face this threat of Sino-US and Pakistan axis against India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Government are aware of military assistance to Pakistan by other countries and that military hardware acquired by Pakistan may be used only against India. Government continues to maintain a constant vigil over all developments having a bearing on the country's security.

Arrest of Pakistani Spies in Jammu and Kashmir Border

3520. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
SHRI ANAND SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as reported in the Times of India dated 7th September, 1985 two Pakistani spies were nabbed while crossing the border into Jammu and Kashmir ;

(b) if so, whether vital clues were obtained from them about the Pakistani designs to infiltrate trained Pakistani guerillas into Jammu and Kashmir to perpetrate subversion and sabotage ; and

(c) the details of the information obtained from them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) No such spies were caught.

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

Steps to end Minority Regime in South Africa

3521. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether frontline nations in the struggle against apartheid have informed India that an armed struggle in South Africa is the only way now left to liberate the people there ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). We are not aware of any communication by the African Frontline States to India stating that an armed struggle is the only way left to liberate the people in South Africa. The question of Government's reaction, therefore, does not arise.

Outlay for Lakshadweep

3522. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the outlay for Lakshadweep for the Seventh Plan is being reviewed ;

(b) whether any representation for increasing the outlay has been received from the administration of Lakshadweep ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has not been found possible to increase the outlay for the Seventh Plan of Lakshadweep since the outlay already provided to wit, Rs. 43.90 crores representing a stepup of 115.7% over Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 20.35 crores, takes adequate care of all the viable and usc-

ful schemes, proposed by the Administration, within the resources available.

**Issue of Bonus to Share Holders by
Electronics Trade and Techno-
Development**

3523. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited have issued bonus to the share holders ;

(b) if so, the basis on which the bonus shares have been awarded and the quantum of such shares ; and

(c) whether the Corporation has also paid dividend on its paid up capital and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The bonus shares have been issued in the ratio of 1 : 1 on the existing paid up capital of 50 lakhs (comprising 5000 shares of Rs. 1000/- each).

(c) Yes, Sir. The Corporation has paid dividend for 1984-85 at the rate of 10% on its paid up equity share capital of Rs. 50 lakhs. In addition it has issued bonus shares.

[Translation]

Per Capita Amount Provided to State

3524. SHRI MOHD. MEHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the States have been provided economic assistance on per capita basis;

(b) if so, State-wise per capita amount provided by Union Government in the Seventh Plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not giving assistance equally to all the States on per capita basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For the Seventh Plan, the Central assistance has been allocated amongst the States on the basis of the principles embodied in the modified Gadgil Formula as decided by the National Development Council in 1980. Besides, the States have been provided additional General assistance for the externally aided projects approved for the State Plans.

**Generation of Power by Existing Atomic
Power Station**

3525. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of power being generated by the existing Atomic Power Stations in the country;

(b) whether all these stations are working to their full capacity;

(c) whether any proposal to set up new Atomic Power Stations is under consideration keeping in view the increasing power requirement in the country and scant possibility of increase in the number of hydel schemes due to uncertainty of monsoon; and

(d) if so, the names of the places selected for this purpose ?

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

ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) During the year 1985-86, the three atomic power stations at Tarapur, Rajasthan and Madras together have generated about 3164 million units upto November, 1985.

(b) Performance of the atomic power stations has been satisfactory except Unit-1 of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station which is not in operation since 20th May, 1985 as a new crack has been observed in the south and shield.

(c) and (d). The Government have announced the setting up two new atomic power stations of 2×235 MW capacity each at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan and Kaiga in Karnataka. Additional sites for setting up of atomic power stations to achieve a target of 10 000 MW installed capacity by the year 2000 AD are under consideration of Government.

[English]

Workshop to Focus Attention on Problems of a Female Child

3526. **SHRI ANAND SINGH :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a workshop to focus attention on problems of a female child was jointly organised by United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and National Media Centre;

(b) if so, the salient features of the workshop and of the suggestions and observations made therein; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon ?

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

(b) The workshop was held on the 12th to 14th October, 1985. It pin-

pointed the major causes and consequences of the neglect of the girl child. Education of the mother and the child, attitudinal changes in the community, eradication of traditional prejudices, putting an end to the trend of distorting the female image in the media, a better health delivery system to improve the health status of both the mother and the girl child, and treating the girl child as an important human resources in society, were mentioned as critical factors in promoting and developing the growth of the girl child.

(c) The final report of the seminar has not been received by the government. However, Government has already taken up major programmes for expanding and improving social services for woman and child development with due emphasis and attention to the above mentioned points.

Electronics Complex in Orissa

3527. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that electronic complex is likely to be set up in Orissa with Central assistance for the manufacture of components for the super computer; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). There is a proposal of Government of India to set up a Super Computer in Bhubaneswar. Orissa Government can promote a group of software specialists around the Super Computer and in that case Government of India would give necessary training and guidance.

Criteria for Identification of the Poor

3528. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have adopted any methodology for identification of the poor through criteria other than the per capita/calorie requirement;

(b) if so, the details of the same; and

(c) when the per capita limit was fixed last for identification of the poor and whether Government now propose to enhance that limit now in view of rising prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The basis of determining the poverty line is the report of the "Task Force on Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand Commission. According to this report, the poverty line is the per capita monthly expenditure level of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices, corresponding to the calories requirements of 2400 per capita per day in rural areas and 2100 per capita per day in urban areas. This poverty line expenditure is up-dated for recent years, by using the Central Statistical Organisation Private Consumption Deflator (as a proxy for rise in the price of the consumption basket). At 1984-85 prices, the poverty line is Rs. 107 per capita per month in rural areas and Rs. 122 per capita per month in urban areas. This up-dated consumption expenditure on poverty line has been used in the Seventh Five Year Plan and it works out to Rs. 6400 per household per annum in rural areas and Rs. 7300 per household per annum in urban areas.

Lion Population in Gir Forests

3529. SHRI RANJIT SINGH

GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the lion population in the Gir forest in Gujarat;

(b) whether it has gone up during the last ten years;

(c) the amount sanctioned for the year 1985-86 for development of Gir Lion sanctuary; and

(d) the steps taken in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) & (b). The lion population in the Gir forest of Gujarat has gone up from 180 in 1974 to 239 in 1985.

(c) and (d). The State Government of Gujarat have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 27.03 lakhs for the development of the Gir Lion Sanctuary and National Park during 1985-86 and the following steps, *inter alia*, are being taken :

- (i) Improvement of the habitat for wild animals.
- (ii) Creation of a dry rubble wall around the sanctuary.
- (iii) Creation of fire-lines for protection against fire.
- (iv) Maintenance of roads.
- (v) Maintenance and expansion of wireless communication network.
- (vi) Enumeration of wild animals.

Indian Embassies without Ambassador

3530. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Indian Embassies or

Consulates which are at present without an Ambassador/Consuls General/Consul;

(b) since how long they are without of the Ambassador/Consuls General/Consul;

(c) the reasons for the post remaining unfilled; and

(d) the steps being taken to fill up these posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). The following posts of Heads of Mission Post are presently vacant :

Name of Mission		Date of vacancy
1. Embassy of India, Beirut	...	28.11.1984
2. Embassy of India, Amman	...	24.11.1985
3. Embassy of India, Caracas	...	14.11.1985
4. Embassy of India, Dakar	...	6.11.1985
5. Embassy of India, Kinshasa	...	28.5.1985
6. Embassy of India, Oslo	...	6.11.1985
7. Embassy of India, Rome	...	1.11.1985
8. Embassy of India, Thimpu	...	10.10.1985
9. Embassy of India, Warsaw	...	28.11.1985

(c) and (d). Heads of Mission/post are not in position in 9 Mission out of a total of 138 Missions/Posts abroad. Out of these 9 vacancies, 8 Heads of Mission have already been named and they are all expected to be in position shortly. Gaps between the departure of the Head of Mission and the arrival of the successor arise on account of factors such as the chain of postings, time taken for farewell formalities and consultations at Headquarters.

Pollution of Tapti and Girna Rivers in Maharashtra

3531. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noted the press report of extreme pollution of water of rivers Tapti and Girna flowing through District Jalgaon of Maharashtra :

(b) whether Government have instructed the concerned authorities to find out how much water pollution is due to paper Mills and Chemical factory situated on the banks of rivers Tapti and Girna flowing through Bhusaval and village Bambori in District Jalgaon of Maharashtra;

(c) the effect of water pollution of rivers Tapti and Girna on human and animal life ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to clean polluted waters of concerned rivers and recurrence of pollution ?

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

Pollution by Mathura Refinery

3532. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the causes of environment pollution due to Mathura Refinery and the remedial measures taken therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : Sulphur di-oxide emission is the major component of environmental pollution from the Mathura refinery. The remedial measures taken include : use of low sulphur fuel, installation of sulphur recovery system ; tall chimneys for better dispersal of pollutant of effluent treatment facilities.

[Translation]

Development of Electronic Industries in Hilly Areas

3533. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided not to issue licences for setting up some of

the industries based on imported techniques ;

(b) if so, the names of such items proposed to be manufactured by those industries ;

(c) whether the Ministry is prepared to give exemption therefrom to the entrepreneurs who are willing to set up industries of these items in hill-areas of the country ; and

(d) If not, the other alternative arrangements being made for development of electronic industries in the hill areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). As per present Policy, Import of technology is being permitted to develop an appropriate electronics base in the country. At the time of issuing Industrial Licences for any new product, the anticipated demand in the foreseeable future, as well as the techno-commercial viability, will be kept in mind. The same Policy is applicable to hill areas also.

(d) With a view to encourage more electronic industries in Hill Districts included in Category 'A', it has been decided that the maximum ceiling of Central Investment subsidy would be raised from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs at the rate of 25% in case of electronic industries set up in 'Special Region Districts' in Category 'A'.

Pilgrims to Kailash Mansarover

3534. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pilgrims who have visited Kailash Mansarover after its re-opening ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to make the visit convenient keeping in view the deep religious sentiment of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) A total of 694 pilgrims have visited Kailash Mansarovar since the pilgrimage was reintroduced in 1981.

(b) Various steps are under consideration to make the pilgrimage more convenient. These include the provision of improved board, lodging transport and wireless communication facilities, for the benefit of the pilgrims.

[English]

Promotion of Electronic Industry in West Bengal during Seventh Plan

3535. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether provisions have been made in Seventh Plan for promotion and growth of electronic industry in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). At present there is no special provision made for promotion and growth of electronics industry in West Bengal. However, Government encourages setting up of electronics industry throughout the country in any permissible area. No specific measures are being adopted for West Bengal. The State Government endeavours to create conditions conducive to setting up of industries. Department of Electronics give necessary guidance whenever required.

Development in Sikkim

3536. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sikkim has vast unexploited potential for cultivation of vegetables, mangoes, cardamom, mushroom on a large scale ; and

(b) if so, details of projects if any, cleared so far ?

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

(b) High priority has been given to the development of horticultural crops including fruits, vegetables, mushroom, cardamom, etc. in the Seventh Five Year Plan of the State. The programme include the strengthening of existing and setting up of new progeny orchards, vertical screening in vegetables, increasing the local production of planting material, expansion in area and providing adequate marketing support. Similarly, for the development of large cardamom, rejuvenation of old plantations, area expansion, improvization of curing methods and adaptive research are being implemented.

P.M.s Discussions at Oman

3537. SHRI U.H. PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister and Senior Officials accompanying him in his visit to Oman in November, 1985 had discussions there with the Heads of State/Prime Ministers/Ministers/Senior Officials of other countries ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and

(b). The Prime Minister, during his visit to Oman from 17 to 18 November 1985, met and held discussions with the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the King of Jordan, the Sultan of Brunei, the Deputy Prime Minister of Tanzania and the Minister of National Security of Sri Lanka. These discussions covered bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest.

Preservation of Ecology of Silent Valley, Kerala

3538. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to preserve the ecology of Silent Valley (Kerala) after the same was declared as National Park;

(b) whether any improvement have been suggested consequent to the recent visit to the valley by the Prime Minister; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Government of Kerala have notified the Silent Valley Reserve Forest as a National Park vide their notification dated 15.11.84. According to information received from the State Government, there were two forest guards incharge of the area prior to declaring it as National Park. After notification the following protection staff was added :

range officer-1, forester-1 and forest guards 2. A separate wildlife Division under the control of a wildlife warden is proposed to be set up under a scheme prepared for the better protection of the National Park.

(b) and (c). It has been suggested that construction activity should only be

undertaken outside the park and that it should be in conformity with the environment and aesthetically appropriate.

Setting up of Nuclear Power Plants

3539. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to set up some nuclear power Stations in the State of Karnataka;

(b) the place identified for the location of nuclear power plants;

(c) the proposed plans, if any, to rehabilitate the people whose landed property will be acquired; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d). Government has announced setting up of an atomic power station of 2×235 MWe capacity at Kaiga in Karnataka. Details of the rehabilitation plan are being worked out in consultation with the State Government of Karnataka.

Electronics Industries in the Hill States

3540. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Electronics has given any licences for the setting up of electronic industry/units in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana during the past three years including the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any preference would be given to the Hill States/Region in the country on account of the moderate temperature and dust free climate in this sphere; and

(d), if so, the nature thereof ?

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

(b) Several Licences/Letters of Intent have been issued for the setting up of various electronic industries/units in Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Punjab and Haryana during the last 3 years. The details of Licences/Letters of Intent issued so far since 1983 are given below :

(i) Himachal Pradesh	...	30
(ii) Jammu & Kashmir	...	17
(iii) Punjab	...	26
(iv) Haryana	...	70

(c) and (d). In regard to licensing and foreign collaboration policies in electronics, no distinction is made between various regions in all the permissible locations for industry. However, with a view to encourage more electronics industries in Hill Districts included in Category 'A' it has also been decided that the maximum ceiling of Central Investment Subsidy would be raised from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs at the rate of 25% in case of electronics industries set up in 'Special Region Districts' in Category 'A'.

Foreign aid Received by Kerala Institutions

3541. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of charitable and religious institutions trusts, private educational institutions, etc., in Kerala which have in the past three years received financial aids from foreign countries and the amounts thereof; and

(b) whether there has been any instances of institutions obtaining such funds under false pretexs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) The information asked for relates to a large number of institutions and the amounts of foreign aid received by them during the last three years and it may not be feasible to lay it on the Table of the House due to its voluminous nature. However, in case the Hon'ble Member desires to have the information in respect of any particular institution/organisation, the same could be furnished.

(b) No such specific instance has come to the notice of the Government so far.

Inclusion of more Population in Tribal sub Plan Area in Madhya Pradesh

3542. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines had been issued to the Government of Madhya Pradesh to include more tribal population in the sub plan area under Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) ;

(b) if so, the criterion being adopted for this purpose;

(c) the number of additional scheduled Tribes people included in the sub plan areas under MADA; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI

GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) The criteria adopted for identifying such pockets in States having tribal sub-Plan, including Madhya Pradesh are (i) a minimum of 10,000 population living in contiguous area with at least 50% scheduled Tribe population on therein, (ii) the tribal pockets so identified should ordinarily lie within a development block.

To increase the coverage of Scheduled Tribes population under tribal sub-Plan approach during the Seventh Plan, the Ministry requested the States to send proposals for carving out clusters having a total population of at least 5,000 with a scheduled Tribes concentration of 50% or more therein.

(c) & (d). A statement showing the scheduled Tribe population covered in the identified pockets in Madhya Pradesh is attached.

Statement

Pockets of Tribal Concentration in Madhya Pradesh

S.No.	District	Blocks/Pockets	Population of Scheduled Tribes (1971 Census)
1	2	3	4
1.	Betul	Amla Prabhapattam	13057 16662
2.	Bilaspur	Bilaspur-I Bilaspur-II Mungeli	10077 9613 17677
3.	Chhindwara	Chhindwara Sausar Amarwara	38658 5379
4.	Damoh	Jabera Tendukheda Hatta	10553 5493 5274
5.	Dewas	Kanned & Kathgaon Bagli	18164 25150
6.	Durg	Balod	66259
7.	Guna	Guna Chachoda	7660 6894
8.	Hoshangabad	Harda Sohagpur	25619 15266
9.	Indore	Mhow	13201

1	2	3	4
10.	Jabalpur	Sihora-I Sihora-II Murwara-I Murwara-II Patan Kundam	6837 13652 13022 7862 8395 46100
11.	Khandwa	Burhanpur Pandhurna	9464 14569
12.	Hoshangabad	Seoni-Malwa	11362
13.	Morena	Vijaipur	8568
14.	Narsinghpur	Narsinghpur	20779
15.	Panna	Pawai	12147
16.	Raigarh	Sarangarh	9372
17.	Raipur	Mahasamund-I Mahasamund-II Boladabazar	39867 29428 26207
18.	Rajnandgaon	Khairgarh Rajnandgaon Kawardha	8840 30172 22030
19.	Raisen	Silwani Bareli Goharganj	16017 9796
20.	Ratlam	Ratlam	18542
21.	Rewa	Mauganj	7987
22.	Sagar	Rehli	18758
23.	Santa	Raghurajnagar Nagod Maihar Amarpattam	13559 7051 8294 6393
24.	Sehore	Ichhawar Narsulaganj Budhni	19838
25.	Seoni	Seoni	42115
26.	Shahdol	Bandhogarh Beohari	61132 16375
27.	Shivpuri	Shivpuri Pohri	5438 6154
28.	Sidhi	Gopadbanas Singrauli Deodar	43627 13086 91862
29.	Dhar	Badnawar	17617
GRAND TOTAL		56 Pockets	1072920

Deposits of Uranium in Bihar

3543. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uranium deposits available in Bihar have been exploited;

(b) security measures taken after the reports of theft of uranium from there some years ago have been found effective and

(c) whether arrangements have been made to utilise uranium available in Bihar in Atomic Power Station after enriching it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIV RAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Uranium deposits available in Bihar are being exploited in a phased manner.

(b) Though a number of news items have appeared in the newspapers/magazines in the past regarding theft of uranium from Jaduguda no case has so far been substantiated. Strict security measures are enforced in the uranium mine and mill complex at Jaduguda by the Central Industrial Security Force personnel.

(c) Uranium available in Bihar is being utilised in Atomic Power Stations after necessary processing for fabrication of fuel.

Environmental Problem due to the use of Natural Gas

3544. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the use of natural gas in fertilizer plants creates environmental problem and if so; and

(b) measures being taken to overcome this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Of all the feed-stocks available for fertilizer, production, use of natural gas results in least environmental problems.

(b) Adequate pollution control measures are being incorporated/proposed in gas based fertilizer plants.

Retirement Age for Army Officers

3545. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have rationalised the retirement age for Army Officers from social list officers cadre;

(b) if so, the retirement age fixed for each of those cadres; and

(c) the date from which such decision will come into effect ?

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

(b) The ages of retirement have been fixed as under :

Upto and including the rank of Colonel.	—	55 years
Drigadier.	—	56 years
Major General.	—	57 years
Lieutenant General.		58 years

(c) The orders are effective from 4.10.1985.

Persons of Indian Nationality in Prison in Gulf Countries

3546. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDANAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of prisoners of Indian

Nationality reported to be behind bars in different gulf countries ;

(b) whether Government have had occasion to interfere in the matter of such persons; and

(c) if so, under what circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) (a) While Governments in Gulf countries do not provide information about foreign nationals held in custody, our Missions in Gulf countries have indicated the following figures of Indian nationals in jails :

- () Qatar 41
- (2) Kuwait 155
- (3) Saudi Arabia 235
- (4) Iraq 22
- (5) Yemen Arab Republic 1
- (6) Iran 160

(b) & (c) While it is the policy of the Government of India not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, our Missions in Gulf countries have been in regular touch with the local authorities and the Indian community to safeguard the interests of Indian nationals and to provide Consular assistance whenever required to Indian nationals under detention.

Subsidy to Industries for Purchase of Pollution Control Equipments

3547. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme to help small and medium scale polluting industries by subsidising the purchase of pollution control and detection equipments ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to implement the scheme ; and

(d) the progress in West Bengal ?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Scholarship to N.C.C. Cadets

3548. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposal to introduce scholarships and insurance cover for the National Cadet Corps cadets ;

(b) if so, the number of cadets expected to get the proposed scholarship ; and

(c) the details of the proposed scholarship and Insurance cover to the NCC cadets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The Directorate General of NCC have introduced a scheme for providing monetary assistance to academically bright NCC cadets to be financed from the Regimental Fund. An NCC Cadets Welfare Society has been formed to provide financial assistance to cadets who die or get permanently disabled while taking part in NCC activities.

(b) and (c). 50 scholarships worth Rs. 500/- each per year for the Junior Division and 50 scholarships worth Rs. 1,000/- each per year for the Senior Division have been provided for.

The quantum of compensation is Rs. 20,000/- in the case of death or total permanent disablement, and reduces depending on the nature of the disability.

Preservation of Food Method Developed by CSIR

3549. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Financial Express' dated 5 November, 1985 that Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has developed processes for better preservation of food and improved post harvest technology to give a fillip to food industry in the country ;

(b) whether his Ministry have examined these processes and how many of them they feel can be utilised for public sector units under its control ; and

(c) the Ministry's general reaction to each of the innovation made for the food sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The research institutes under the CSIR have developed about 250 techniques and processes for preservation of food and post harvest technology.

(b) and (c). More than 50% of the techniques and processes developed by

Central Assistance Including Grants and Loans (Plan)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount Released	Amount of Expenditure	Reasons for shortfall, if any
1982-83	1938.54	1921.74	16.80 (belated creation of posts and non receipt of D.G.S. & D. Bills.
1983-84	2220.87	2094.11	126.76 (5% cut in plan expenditure and balance Rs. 111.05 lakhs due to non receipt of D.G. S&D. bills/Non creation of posts.
1984-85	3000.00	2979.90	20.10 lakhs (non creation of posts and non receipts of D.G.S. & D. bills.
<i>Central Assistance Including Grants and Loans (Non-Plan)</i>			
1982-83	648.87	648.87	Nil
1983-84	983.43	983.43	Nil
1984-85	941.46	941.46	Nil

CSIR institutes for food preservation have been utilised by both the private and public sector Units. The Department of Food has set up a Standing Scientific Research Committee to plan, programme, budget and monitor the implementation of S&T programmes and projects of the Public Sector Enterprises, CSIR and the Universities of relevance to the Department of Food. This Committee would examine the techniques and processes developed indigenously including those of CSIR for their techno economic feasibility and implementation.

Utilisation of Central Grants to Union Territory of Pondicherry

3550. SHRI P. SHANMUGAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the Central Grants extend to the Union Territory of Pondicherry, year-wise from April, 1982 to April 1985 ;

(b) whether these grants have been utilised by the State Government ; and

(c) if not, the reasons, therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The information is given below :

Repatriation Agreement with Gulf Countries

3551. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any agreement with Gulf Countries for the repatriation of Indian Labourers working in those countries and have criminal cases pending against them in Indian Courts; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir, However, individual cases are taken up on their merits.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Modern Equipment to Curb Nexalite Movement to A. P.

3552. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM :
SHRI T. BALA GOUD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government sought from the Centre sufficient supplies of sten guns, wireless kits and other modern equipment to curb Nexalite movement.

(b) whether four battallions of Central Reserve Force were also requested by the State Government; and

(c) the action taken on the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI AKUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

Irrigation Schemes by Madhya Pradesh Pending with the Planning Commission

3553. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL
SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names and number of Medium Irrigation Schemes which have been submitted by the Madhya Pradesh State Government and are pending with the Planning Commission for clearance;

(b) since when these schemes are pending; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Gej and Mahuar are two Medium Irrigation Schemes of Madhya Pradesh, pending clearance of the Planning Commission from 3-9-1984 and 24-9-1984 respectively.

(c) These schemes are likely to be cleared on receipt of the specific concurrences of the State Finance and Planning Departments.

Support to Indian Views on Pak Nuclear Policy

3554. SHRIMATI JAYANTI
PATNAIK :
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has called for all-out efforts, especially by western countries from whom Pakistan is acquiring nuclear technology and material to restrain Islamabad from proceeding along the nuclear path; and

(b) how many countries have so far supported the Prime Minister's view in regard to the Pak nuclear policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Several countries have indicated, publicly or privately, that they are concerned about Pakistan's nuclear programme.

Surveillance Radar

3555. **SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have contracted for obtaining surveillance radar from abroad;

(b) if so, whether any Indian organisation had also developed similar radar equipment and systems; and

(c) if so, reasons for not making use of Indian systems and equipment ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Radar which have been developed and productionised indigenously are being inducted into service. Other radars which are in the process of indigenous development will be introduced as and when they are fully developed.

Development of Western Ghats during Seventh Plan

3556. **SHRI T. BASHEER** : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals for the development of the Western Ghats Region during Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) amount allocated for those schemes; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The proposals for the development of Western Ghats region during the Seventh Five Year Plan period would include development programmes in sectors like Agriculture, Horticulture, Soil Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Dairy development, Forest, Fisheries, Minor Irrigation, Transport, Water Supply, Village Industries and Sericulture.

(b) A total amount of Rs. 116.50 crores for the entire area covered by the Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) has been provided for the Seventh Plan period. Schemewise allocations of this outlay will depend on the proposals made by the concerned States.

(c) The State-wise allocation of Special Central Assistance for WGDP for the Seventh Plan is as follows :

	(Rs. crores)
Maharashtra	38.10
Karnataka	28.20
Tamil Nadu	19.90
Kerala	23.80
Goa	6.00
Survey & Studies)	0.50
Western Ghats Sectt.)	
Total :	116.50

Enquiry into Missing Radium Needle from Mission Hospital in Shillong

3557. **SHRI S. M. GURADDI** :
SHRIMATI D. K. BHAN-
DARI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the experts from the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) Trombay have been enquiring into the missing of a radium needle from a Mission Hospital in Shillong;

(b) if so, what are the details of their findings;

(c) whether the rest of the radium needles have been taken into possession by the BARC; and

(d) if not, reason therefor ?

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

(b) The patient was implanted with radium needles having a total radium content of 9.5 mgs on 17-6-85. The Hospital staff found the needles were missing from the body of the patient on 19-6-85. As soon as BARC was informed, experts were sent to look into the matter. The present stock of radium with the Hospital is 345 mg. The accessible areas in and around the institution are safe from the radiation safety view point.

(c) and (d). The radium stock has been frozen.

Discovery of Ancient Temples and Ships Near Sea Coast at Dwarika

3559. DR. A. K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ocean Archaeological Unit of the National Oceanography Institute, Goa has discovered the remains of ancient temples and ships near the sea-coast at Dwarika;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far and the plans made for future; and

(c) what light does this discovery of the remains of ancient temples etc. at Dwarika throw on the ancient history of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) A group lead by Dr. S. R. Rao, Retired Superintendent Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India has reported discovery of ancient remains near the sea coast of Dwarika. National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) provided logistic support.

(b) Investigations were started by Dr. S. R. Rao in 1981 with logistic support provided by NIO and under Indian National Science Academy (INSA) grant. Work carried out in Bet Dwarika region revealed archaeological evidence. These have been reported to be of late and post Harrappan period. Offshore surveys have been conducted beyond the entry point of the ancient harbour at Dwarika during 1983-84. A wall like alignment has been noticed. Submergence is indicated by a massive stone wall built on the wall cut bench in the intertidal zone. Dr. Rao has submitted a three year programme of investigation,

in the coastal areas at different sites, to the Department of Science and Technology (DST) for funding. DST has agreed to provide support, CSIR has agreed to provide logistic support through NIO.

(c) Work so far undertaken indicated submergence in the region in Bet Dwarika. Further from decipherment of letters found on a jar, collected in course of investigation, it has been reported that these are identical to semitic alphabets of thirteenth-twelfth Century B.C.

12.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Sir, the teachers of the Delhi University are on strike on the issue of implementation of the agreement reached with them...(*Interruptions*).

The agreement reached with them is not being implemented...(*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, six thousand teachers in Delhi University are on strike since yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER : That does not matter.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, there was an agreement.

MR. SPEAKER : You give me something, then I will see.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We have already given.

MR. SPEAKER : I will get the information.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already allowed one 377.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : 377 will not do. We want policy decision.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What else can I do ? Let me get the information and then I will talk.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, the Minister should make a statement because higher education in Delhi has come to a stand-still.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM(Nagarkurnool) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you mood was somewhat off yesterday. So...

MR. SPEAKER : No, my mood does not go off.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : The issue raised by me regarding the poor harijans was lost sight of when the issue pertaining to Shri Unnikrishnan came up. We want your help in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I am mood-proof... (Interruptions)

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : The situation yesterday took such a serious turn that even an important issue of this nature was lost sight of.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am mood-proof.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Regarding those harijans who were killed ... (Interruptions).

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No, No. Not allowed. It is a State subject.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : That we do many times.

[English]

We certain times discuss on a general pattern, but not otherwise.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is a Central subject.

MR. SPEAKER : No, not Central subject. Law and order is a state subject....(Interruptions)

We shall see.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : If you kindly direct the hon. Minister (Interruptions). You just give an assurance that you will direct the Minister...

MR. SPEAKER : I shall direct him. (Interruptions) That you will do. I shall give you full support. You come to us, we are with you. One and one make eleven.

Vyasji, join us, we need elderly persons.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Section 41 of the Arms Act, 1959

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S. O, 667 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1985 regarding exemption to classes of persons in respect of the arms of the category or description specified in the notification when carried, possessed for their own personal use for the purpose of training or use in competitions, from the operation of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 3 and subclause (i) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Arms Act, 1959, issued under Section 41 of the said act. [Placed in Library. see No. LT 1582/85]

** Not recorded.

Naval Ceremonial Conditions of service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1985

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Naval Ceremonial Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 195 in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 1985 under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. see No. LT 1583/85]

Notification under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :
 - (i) G.S.R. 873 (E) and 874(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to component parts of electronic modules (including semi-knocked down packs and completely knocked down packs) of digital, analogue, digiana and similar combination type electronic wrist watches, when imported into India for the manufacture of electronic modules from the basic customs duty in excess of 15 per cent ad valorem and from the whole of the auxiliary and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.

- (ii) G.S.R. 875 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No.163/85-customs dated the 24th May, 1985 so as to delete Notification No. 215/83-Customs dated the 23rd July, 1983 which has since been superseded by Notification No. 345/85 Customs dated the 2nd December, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1584/85]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.-R. 880 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to all goods falling under Item No. 68 of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and manufactured by Messrs National Instruments Limited, Calcutta and supplied by them to the Ministry of Defence for official use from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1585/85]

Annual Report of the Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi for the year, 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1586/85]

Report of the Commission of Inquiry appointed to inquire into riots which took place on 11-10-82 within the jurisdiction of Police Station, Parliament Street, New Delhi and Memorandum of Action taken

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : On behalf of Shri P.A. Sangma, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 :

- (1) Report of the Commission of Inquiry appointed to inquire into certain rioting incidents which took place on 11th October, 1982 within the jurisdiction of Police Station, Parliament Street, New Delhi.
- (2) Memorandum of Action taken on the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1587/85].

Reports and Review on the working of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Srinagar for 1984-85 and Semiconductor Complex Ltd. for the year 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Srinagar, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology,

Srinagar, for the year 1984-85. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1588/85]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :
 - (i) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Semiconductor Complex Limited, for the year 1984-85.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Semiconductor Complex Limited, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1589/85].

Annual Reports and Reviews of the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore for 1984-85 and Goa Shipyard Ltd., Goa for 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (1) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT 1590/85]

- (2) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 1591/85]

Annual Report and Review of the Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi for the year 1984-85

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 1592/85].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I

have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the International Airports Authority (Amendment) Bill, 1985, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th December, 1985.”

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS
AUTHORITY (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1985

SECRETARY-GENERAL : I lay on the Table of the House the International Airports Authority (Amendment) Bill, 1985, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE
SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER : The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Second Report presented to the House on 6th December, 1985, have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the period mentioned against each :

1. Shri Srikantha Dutta	...	7th August to 29th August, 1985 and
Narasimharaja Wadiyar	...	18th November to 20th December, 1985
2. Shri Channaiah Odeyar	...	23rd July, 1985 to 9th August, 1985
3. Shri Arvind Tulsiram Kamble	...	7th August to 26th August, 1985
4. Shri Saleem I. Shervani	...	18th November to 20th December, 1985
5. Smt. Indumati Bhattacharya	...	23rd July to 29th August, 1985 & 18th November to 6th December, 1985

6. Shri Manik Sanyal	...	18th November to 20th December, 1985
7. Shri K. Ramamurthy	...	3rd December to 20th December, 1985
8. Shri Chhitubhai Gamit	...	25th November to 15th December, 1985
9. Shri Charan Singh	...	29th November to 20th December 1985.

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
Ninth Report

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri) : I beg to present the Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

Minutes

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitzings of the House held on the 5th December, 1985.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Need to direct the banks not to increase service charges on the issue of Bank drafts, Bills Cheques and other services

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Sir, according to press

reports, the nationalised banks all over the country have exorbitantly increased the bank service charges in respect of providing bank drafts, bills, cheques and other services.

The general public in the country particularly the lower and middle class families and business enterprises have get a severe setback due to the increase of commission by the banks.

The Federation of Associations of Maharashtra and Nag-Vidarbha Chambers of Commerce has also urged the Union Finance Minister to intervene and review the bank service charges. There is great resentment among the traders and lower and middle class families due to the hike made by the banks in their service charges all over the country.

The Government should immediately intervene into this affair and the banks should be asked to charge nominal charges in respect of providing such services etc.

- (ii) Need to purchase more mesta crop in Andhra Pradesh by the Jute Corporation of India by opening more purchase centres

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam) : Mesta crop is raised mainly in Srikakulam Vizianagram and partly in Vizag district of Andhra Pradesh under rainfed irrigated conditions by small and marginal farmers. The market price in Jute Trade registered a steep fall in different markets in Bihar and Calcutta with the result that the prevailing market price in the above districts is only Rs. 170 to Rs. 180 per quintal as against the local ruling prices of Rs. 429 to Rs. 795 in the preceding year, that is 1984-85.

The estimated area under mesta in these districts is about one lakh hectares in 1985-86. The anticipated production is also estimated to have increased from 5.5 lakh bales in 1984-85 to 10 lakh bales in 1985-86. However, the Jute Corporation of India purchased only 1300 bales as against the reported targeted procurement of 1 lakh bales during 1985-86. The Jute Corporation of India is also offering only Rs. 181 to Rs 186 per quintal of fibre whereas private trade offered only Rs. 170. The Jute Corporation of India has opened only 11 purchasing centres so far. The Jute Corporation of India should come forward to purchase at least 75 per cent of produced marketed in Andhra Pradesh by opening more purchase centres. Further, in view of the increasing area under mesta, a processing facility should also be considered by Jute Corporation of India.

- (iii) Need to amend the Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976 with a view to provide accommodation to the common man

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North) : I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing on the following matter :

The Urban Land Ceiling Act was brought before Parliament in the year 1976 and passed with a view to provide housing facility to the common man at a most reasonable price either by acquiring the land for public purpose or by regulating the construction of houses as per the rules and regulations of the Urban Land Ceiling Act.

During the last about nine years it has had very adverse effects. This prices of land and houses have gone up tremendously and acute shortage of houses in urban area. It has created a number of problems including the creation of slums in metropolitan cities.

I would like to request hon. Minister for Urban Development and Housing

to come forward with suitable amendments to the Urban Development and Housing to come forward with suitable amendments to the Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976 so that the problems of houses for common man can be solved and the prices of houses can be brought down.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

- (iv) Need to enact comprehensive legislation to enable authorities to take effective action against erring manufacturers of chemical-based consumer goods for not observing safety measures

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : A series of disasters due to gas leakage in urban cities like Bhopal, Bombay and Delhi is posing a serious threat to the life and health of the people living in these cities. On 3rd December, 1984, a potent combination of highly toxic gases principally methyl isocyanate, surged out under the pressure of a runaway chemical reaction from the Union Carbide pesticides plant in Bhopal and killed not less than 2500 people and made one lakh people suffer from varying kinds and degrees of medical disability. Chlorine gas leakage from a storage tank of Ilac Ltd. at Chembur, Bombay which occurred on 30th August, 1985 resulted in killing of one person and hurting more than 120. Massive leak of Oeum from a storage tank at the Shriram Food and Fertilizers plant of Delhi on 4th December, 1985 created considerable panic in the capital and gave rise to complaints of throat irritation, breathlessness and bouts of coughing and killed at least one person. These and such other incidents have highlighted the urgency of introducing comprehensive legislation which would enable the enforcing authorities to take effective action against the management which are not observing safety measures in their plants. I urge upon the Ministry of Labour and Industries to undertake such legislation at the earliest.

- (v) Need to construct a bridge across Kamla Balan river in Darbhanga district of Bihar

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are a number of rivers in the Darbhanga district of Bihar which are in flood during rainy season and as a result movement of traffic is disrupted for as long as six months. For example, in the absence of bridge across Kamla Balan river near Rasiyari village, the passenger vehicles in particular have to cover a distance of 60 to 70 kilometres to go across the river. Their link with the headquarters is snapped. The Central Government is, therefore, requested to get a road bridge constructed across Kamla Balan river which would prove useful to the thousands of villages.

- (vi) Need to increase quota of levy cement to Kerala for speedy completion of various projects

SHRI K. KUNJAMBU (Adoor) : The allotment of cement to Kerala is far from adequate. This has slowed down the work on many projects particularly the world bank projects and other externally aided projects. It is estimated that the annual requirement of cement for the execution of these projects is 20,000 tonnes. At present the annual allocation of levy cement by the Government of Kerala is only 6000 tonnes. This is due to the low allotment of cement by the Centre. The total quantity applied for during 1985 was 22,870 tonnes whereas the total quantity allotted was only 5900 tonnes. This is grossly inadequate.

Therefore, I would request the Government to increase the quota of levy cement to Kerala and release a special quota of 2000 tonnes every quarter for the speedy completion of the externally aided projects in the State.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Kolandaivelu.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Sir, I am not going to press this matter because the strike has already been called off and the Ministry has already settled the issue. I am withdrawing my Submission under Rule 377.

- (vii) Need to look into the demands of teachers of Delhi University and its affiliated colleges

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : 6,000 teachers of the Delhi University and its affiliated colleges have commenced an indefinite strike from 10-12-1985 in protest against the action of UGC and the authorities for dishonouring the January 1983 agreement in regard to promotion and other beneficial schemes.

The January 1983 agreement had provided for a continuous quota-free promotion scheme. This scheme was then incorporated into the Ordinances XI and XII of the University. The scheme was implemented till the UGC suddenly brought to a halt with effect from April 1985. Since April 1985, no promotions have taken place. The University Authorities by refusing to implement the Ordinances, are sacrificing the autonomy of the University.

The January 1983 agreement had provided that proposals for stagnation, removal of selection grade teachers and introduction of professor's grade in colleges should be sent by the University to the UGC and the Ministry for implementation. These proposals were adopted by the AC and EC and sent to the UGC in 1983. The UGC passed them on to the Ministry where they have been pending ever since. Almost 500 teachers are not receiving increments, in some cases, for as long as six years.

The January 1983 agreement had provided for a Rs. 3 crore housing scheme for university employees and Rs. 6 crores housing scheme for the colleges. In 1984, the Ministry had agreed in principle to another Rs. 20 crores scheme. All these proposals are awaiting the Ministry's financial allocation while the

overwhelming majority of Delhi University teachers still have no housing facilities.

The professional colleges of the University of Delhi continue to be outside the purview of Ordinance XII. The promotion scheme of January 1983 agreement was for all teachers of Delhi University. However, the teachers of the professional colleges have been kept out of the ambit of this promotion scheme.

The University authorities have not only failed to implement the interim report of the Working Group on Democratisation but have consigned the Working Group itself to cold storage and attacked these limited democratic rights by imposing a restriction of two terms on elected teacher representatives in AC and EC.

As a result of the strike, studies of 1.5 lakhs of students have seriously been affected. I request the Government to immediately intervene in the matter and take steps for just and fair settlement of this dispute.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : They are setting a very bad example by going on this strike.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why is the agreement not being implemented ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Why are the teachers forced to go on strike ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Minister is maintaining pin-drop silence.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He will answer it afterwards.

(viii) Need to provide drinking water and irrigational facilities to the people of Barmer, Jaisalmer, and Jodhpur districts of Rajasthan

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, about 22 thousand villages in Rajasthan

were declared problem villages due to drinking water crisis there. The problem of drinking water in many villages has been solved. But in the Thar desert where thousands of hamlets are spread over an area of 25 sq. km. to 250 sq. km., there is no source of water or where water is available it is in very little quantity or the water is saline. Where there are tubewells, drinking water from it can be provided to a few villages only. The only permanent solution is to solve the drinking water problem from Rajasthan canal or the Indira Gandhi Canal.

The scheme for providing water through lift canals to some villages of Churu district and urban areas of Jodhpur district has been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

The Lilwa Branch i.e. Sagarmal Gopa Branch, which passes through Mohargarh, Ramgarh, G'rhath road flow canal, Pokhran, and the Barmer life canal have not been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

The areas coming under flow and lift canals and which fall in Thar desert are severely affected due to water crisis.

Therefore, the Central Government is requested to include Lilwa Branch i.e., Sagarmal Gopa Branch, Pokhran lift canal and Barmer lift canal in the Seventh Five Year Plan so that work on irrigation, forest development and drinking water programmes can be undertaken. In this way the villages of Barmer, Jaisalmer districts and villages of Shergarh tehsil of Jodhpur district can be benefited. The first and foremost task is to provide drinking water in those areas.

12.18 hrs.

MOTION RE : 'CHALLENGE OF EDUCATION—A POLICY PERSPECTIVE'—(Contd.)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Anand Gajapathi Raju. Two persons in your side can participate in this discussion.

SHRI ANAND GAJAPATHI RAJU (Bobbili): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the present perspective of education is a heartening development. Since 1968, this has been the first time when a document has been prepared about perspectives of education. Today, another heartening feature is the formation of the Human Resources Development Department. It is in consonance with the philosophy expressed in consonance with the line of thinking that human resources are the epicentre of any developmental process. Unless the human aspect of development is adequate, unless education becomes meaningful, there can be no economic development, social development or any cultural dimension to our process. Therefore, what I say now is that we all agree that there should be a change, a meaningful change in the education policy. But what is more important is that a certain amount of fine tuning is necessary, in the sense that the canvas is so wide. Educational reform is a large question, but we must give a thrust in the desired direction, to the extent possible, to the extent necessary.

Today, manpower planning and vocational education deserve special mention. We are going in the direction of vocational education. We are trying to do something about manpower planning. These are very technical areas, and I would request the hon. Minister to form a sub-committee to go into these aspects, so that both vocationalization and manpower planning get their rightful place.

Again, education must be dovetailed into societal imperatives. This is very necessary, especially because, if education is to remain universal, if it has to be subsidized as it is being done today, it must definitely dovetail into the societal process and find newer meanings.

Generally, people speak about different segments of education, but I

would like to bring a particular aspect to the kind consideration of the hon. Minister, and also of the august House, viz. should we go in for an educational system that is universal and at the same time subsidized; or should we go in for an educational system which is high cost and selective? Which areas should be high cost, which areas should be subsidized; and in which areas should thrust be given? I feel that both quantitatively and qualitatively, there is need for a certain amount of change. Subsidy should come at the primary level, at the secondary level, at the level where one is made functionally literate. When a man is functionally literate, then alone can society move forward in its various programmes. Therefore, the high cost aspect of it should be left to the areas of specialization, where there is a selective approach towards the number of people who should be involved. And when you look at the figures relating to enrolment, you find that they have grown only at a meagre 4.5%, from 1950-51 to 1982-83. It is a very meagre figure, and the drop-out rate also has been rather high, at 61.4%. Therefore, at the grass-root level there should be an emphasis towards building more school buildings; there should be an emphasis towards providing more amenities, because it is only when we allow and provide for the unfortunate masses, masses who are not in the educational process, and only when we bring above those who are outside societal imperatives, that there will definitely be functional literacy in the country. And these people will be further able to participate in the planning process which is going on today. Today we are on the anvil of the 7th Plan. Unless we bring these people also in the mainstream, we will not be able to function. The plans and objectives will remain on paper, and within a few elite sections. Therefore, the need to stress the primary and secondary levels.

Then again, adult education and non-formal education should also be given a thrust. Because we cannot have illiterates in the country where we are go-

ing in for development; we cannot have children who are an economic unit to the parents in terms of going and rearing goat or going to the market place. They also must be brought into the system of non-formal education. Therefore, a thrust should be given to the education policy today. Let me maintain this incident, namely, that Lord Curzon was considered in those days as a very able Viceroy, a man who was both efficient and affective, a man who was dynamic. It was like a railway engine which had all the parts neatly assembled, dynamic as they were but with no sense of direction. Therefore, when there is no sense of direction, nothing can be achieved.

In this connection, let me mention that the State of Andhra Pradesh has ellected a lot of resources for the development of education. In fact, two to three years back, under the plan process, we had allocated more than Rs. 41 crores. This is a major development which the State Government is making. After all the Centre having education in the Concurrent List, must also give larger allocation in terms of resources towards education. This would result in upgrading of skill, productivity, and most important of all, bring the rural masses into the main-stream. Another dimension would be caste and communal conflict which has been resulted in a lot of loss to this country. This is due to the fact that people are not properly educated. Once they remain educated, then their whole attitude towards society and the community at large will change.

I am appreciative of the hon. Minister's approach which I chanced to read in the newspaper this morning that he wanted an all round development of personality. So, we agree with that approach that there should be an all round development of personality. But, at the same time, this personality, which is a part and process of society must also have a societal dimension. Therefore, a sense of direction and a societal dimension will definitely create a situation which is conducive to our planning process today.

I end by saying that we should be aware of complacency and such predicaments; if we are complacent, if we do not increase resources, if we do not increase the necessary thrust, then we will be just producing documents which are there in the archives and for posterity to go through. Therefore, I am hopeful and we would give our full cooperation to see that a new director, a new dimension is given to the educational policy.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : There is a well-known saying—knowledge is power. Education as generally understood imparts knowledge. But in the imparting of knowledge the sole purpose of education? This is a serious subject discussed all over and it has now been admitted that more than the knowledge, the real purpose of education is the imparting of the technique of transmitting civilization. In order to transmit civilization, education has to perform two major functions—it might enlighten understanding and it must also enrich the character of the individual. What the nation wants today more than anything else is not the technologies and technocrats, but the moral leadership founded on courage, intellectual integrity and the sense of value.

It is gratifying to note that the hon. Minister in his statement has expressed in very clear terms that our aim today is a total development of human personality.

Which will ultimately result in the total development of the community and the nation.

Planning for education is essential in order to achieve the real goal. In a country like that of ours where a large section of the people still remains below the poverty line these ideals will not be fulfilled unless planning takes into account the local conditions of the families from the poorer and weaker sections of the community. The main defect in the quality of education is that, today, to a large extent it is available only to

[Shri A. Charles]

the rich and the elitist group. So, my first proposal is that in the implementation of the Government's Education policy steps should be taken for the development of the human resources in the rural areas.

About implementation, I feel that there is no stress on implementation in the Paper. It is one thing to lay down a policy, but it is another to ensure effective implementation. The Paper speaks of various constraints in implementation. Financial constraint is the major hurdle that stands in the way of effective implementation of our educational policy today. It is really sad that only three per cent of the national income is earmarked for education, this is far too inadequate. Even out of this, 80 per cent is spent on salaries. This is a very sad picture. What is the state of real development of character in children? The equipment available now for the development of the existing type of education is practically negligible. As suggested in the Paper the Centre should enhance its allocation. I specifically point out that the suggestions made in the Chapter IV, Para 50 and 69 deserve serious consideration and that more emphasis should be laid on implementation itself.

There are also legal constraints. Education, as we know is a Concurrent subject. So, the State can suo motu take action in most of the cases. I feel that the Centre should be armed with the necessary powers to act independently on major policy issues.

There is a mention about the three language formula but nothing has been said about how it should be implemented.

In many States undue importance is given to the teaching of English, even at the pre-elementary stage. There is a rush for English medium schools and poor children below the age of two to three years are compelled to study in English medium schools and therefore, they do not get an opportunity to learn

their mother tongue even in their childhood. Therefore, there should be some central directions on how this three-language formula should be implemented. The other day an hon. Member from Tamil Nadu had very very strongly said that they are in favour of only a two-language formula and the Northern States are also having only a two-language formula. So, there should be some uniformity in this to decide as to at what stage the three-language formula should come in. This is a serious issue that has to be taken into consideration.

Another point is, there should be a code of conduct both for the students and for the teachers. The education field is totally indisciplined today and due to lack of funds no institution is able to survive independently. Efforts should be made to prevent politics from coming into the educational institutions like schools and colleges.

One more point is about the NCC. As it is today NCC is—I may say—treated as if it has no place. After imparting NCC training no care is taken of the persons to get them further practical training or jobs. I suggest that the NCC cadets after their education should be given some practical training and they can also be given the minimum training and they should be asked to serve any one of the Armed Forces, for a particular period and after their employment should also be ensured.

So, like that from the NCC onwards the training should go on so that their services could be better utilised I suggest that another motion bringing in concrete suggestions for the implementation of the policy for removing financial and legal constraints, ensuring discipline among students and teachers, rule of NCC and the medium of instruction, should be presented in the next session of the Parliament so that the new policy can go ahead...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI A. CHARLES : I have taken

only five minutes. I will take a few minutes more.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : When a person says he wants one minute, he takes five minutes. If he is taking five minutes more...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Eight minutes you have taken. That is all.

SHRI A. CHARLES : I am making only a few suggestions. Pre-primary education should be taken care of. At that level I am glad that the ICDS and the Angan Vadi programmes are there but there is lack of pre-primary education for handicapped children and for children from poorer families to compete with their counterparts in the rich sections. So, all the children in the rural areas should be taken care of in the ICDS, creches, Angan Vadis and the nursery schools. Voluntary agencies should be encouraged to take up effective works in that areas. If the nation is to take the whole responsibility, that may not be a success.

The quality of teachers at the elementary stage is very poor. I suggest that teachers with higher qualifications and committed teachers should be selected at the elementary stage and the salary should be commensurate with the qualification of the teacher rather than the grade to which he is appointed.

Secondary and higher education should be job-oriented. They should be given intensive vocational training in agriculture, industry, business and the like so that they may be able to cope up with the professional job requirement when they go out of the elementary stage. Higher education, as far as possible, should be confined to the selected candidates with skill, and those who have proved their ability in the elementary stage. More stress should be given on research at that stage and the result of the research study should be made available immediately for the progress and the development of the entire community.

Continuing education is another important aspect. Now it is totally neglected. I suggest that in every walk of life, whether it be industry or business or teaching or medical profession or engineering, continuing education should be there. Orientation programmes should be made available to them so that periodically they get the latest technology and the latest information about what is going on in the nation.

Stress should be laid on the ethical values also enabling to create a society free from discrimination, oppression, exploitation and corruption. The Prime Minister has often reminded us about the need for the inner growth. I am glade that the new Ministry of Human Resources is laying more stress on that. I wish to remind the House of the great dream of Pandit Ji when he visualised that this nation may grow into a mighty nation, mighty not in the sense of the number of armies or the navy or the type of the weapons we have, but mighty in the sense that the people may grow with large hearts so that this land may grow into a big country receiving all cultures and all types of secularism so that the nation may grow forward. Thank you, Sir.

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I want to point out that the document 'Challenge of Education' seeks to strengthen the elitist bias of education which already exists because the 'Challenge of Education' seeks to sanctify the establishment of modern schools at each district centre. These model schools will be accessible only to the rich and the elites because only English and Hindi would be the medium of instruction. Majority of our people live in villages. How can poor students living in remote village areas have access to these model schools? Like five-star hotels, these five-star schools would benefit only the rich and the elite while the common people, the people belonging to the low income groups and the people belonging to the poor strata of society will have no

[Dr. Sudhir Roy]

access to these so-called model schools. It will only strengthen the grip of the rich people.

We also find in the new National Education Policy that there is a scheme for privatisation of education i.e. certain institutions of excellence would be handed-over to the private parties who can finance them. This would also widen the gap between the rich and the poor.

This Challenge of Education document does not say anything regarding the evils of capitation fees. It is well known that in many southern States like Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Bihar, many cheap degree mills are being started. Rupees one lakh to three lakhs are being realised from the students who want these cheap degrees in Engineering and Medical branches. Nothing has been said regarding the abolition of these capitation fees in this document.

This Challenge of Education document does not categorically say that the universalisation of education, which was a directive from our founding fathers, should be the main objective of our education policy. The Constitution said that within ten years from the commencement of the Constitution boys and girls below the age of fourteen should be provided with free and compulsory education. We all know that if we want a real development of the country, if we want success in the family planning programme, if we want to create social awareness, then universalisation of education is a must. But it requires funds. In the 50s, the B.G. Kher Committee had opined that in order to implement this goal of universal education, ten per cent of the Central Budget, thirty per cent of the States' Budget and 6 per cent of the G.N.P. should be spent on education. Now a days almost all the State Governments spend nearly 30 per cent of their Budget, but the Central Government is spending less than two per cent of its Budgetary

allocation on education. Therefore, I am constrained to say that there is lack of political will on the part of the Central Government. In this way, they only want to maintain the

Had there been universal education, it would have democratised the society and it would have struck at the roots of the vested interests.

Nothing has been done regarding democratisation of educational institutions. Kothari Commission and the Gajendragadkar Committee laid emphasis again and again that colleges and university management should be democratised. Teachers, students, non-teaching employees should have a say in the management of the university. But in the name of depoliticization, they are indulging in the worst type of politics. In the name of depoliticization, they are allowing the educational bureaucrats to say the last word. Taking shelter behind ministerial responsibility these bureaucrats will decide everything and teachers will have no say in these matters. We find that in all the recently passed University Acts—the Vishwabharati Act, the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, the Pondicherry Act—the university bodies consist of many nominated and ex-officio members. Teachers, students, non-teaching employees have no representative on the university bodies. But we teachers always assert the right that the teachers should have the last say in the management of a University. But today, in the name of 'de-politicisation' this document is trying to concentrate all powers in the hands of educational bureaucrats. Sir, much fears are shed for college autonomy. But what is the real nature of the proposed college autonomy? If colleges are allowed to distribute diplomas and degrees what will happen? Only a few colleges (like the St. Stephen's college and the Presidency College in Calcutta) will develop; only their degrees and diplomas will be valued in the market. But colleges situated in the rural areas; and mofussil places will suffer. Their students will have no place in the job market at all, So, this is a sinister game. In the

name of 'college autonomy' you are trying to discriminate the college situated in the rural areas.

Now, Sir, we are opposed to the scheme of 'De-linking of jobs from degrees'. Now a days, students who have got degrees can demand jobs. They can say; "We have got education; it is the duty of the Government to provide us with jobs" But in the name of de-linking of job from degree what you want to do is this, You are conducting examinations for I.A.S., I.P.S., I.E.S. etc. Only a few students qualify themselves in these examinations, The rest will be told, "You are not fit for the job; therefore Government has no responsibility for you." So, in this way, the university degrees and diplomas will be de-valued, So, this is a sinister game.

They say about non-formal Education, open university scheme, distance learning, etc. In Education it is the teacher who counts the most. Education is not merely the importing of knowledge. It is from the teacher that the students learn the moral values. In Great Britain, Lord Perry, the first Vice Chancellor of the Open University said that Open University will only get second best students. It cannot impart that training which can be had in formal regular classes. In Britain, engineers and technicians qualify themselves from this Open University. But here you opine that universities and colleges have become hot beds of politics. Therefore, you want Open University; you want non-formal education. You are afraid of students' agitation, you are afraid of teachers' agitation. About six thousand Delhi teachers are today on strike. They are agitating because Government has refused to implement the agreements

We are opposed to this non-formal education. Non-formal institutions can be complimentary but they can never be the substitutes of regular, formal colleges and universities.

Sir, in the syllabus of secondary schools, sports and games should be

compulsory. We find that sports and games are altogether neglected. In the primary stage, one-teacher schools should be entirely abolished. There should be at least one teacher for every class. This should be ensured. Vocational schools should be opened; at least there should be one in each subdivision. The students coming out of vocational Schools or ITIs are not getting jobs. Therefore, in order to make it attractive, the students should be provided with employment and for this purpose, the banks, the cooperative societies and the Departments of the Government dealing with industry should act in a coordinated way so that the students from vocational institutions get jobs or become self-employed.

Since the time is short, I am pointing out certain other points only. First of all, education should be retained as a State subject. Under the Act of 1918 it was a State subject. Then under the Government of India Act, 1935, it was a State subject. Our founding fathers, after much deliberations and discussions, decided that education should remain a State subject because it is the State Governments which bear the expenditure mainly. Since India is a vast multi-national States of almost sub-continental dimension, certainly, the syllabus cannot be the same in Tamil Nadu and Nagaland because syllabus must conform to the regional culture, language, way of life of ethnic origin. Therefore, it is preposterous to think that there should be same syllabus all over the country. It will be against democratic norms.

Last of all, I should say that the time allocated is very short. There should be national debates and discussions over this important document. The teachers, students and guardians should express their views so that a national consensus may be evolved. Last time, in 1968, sufficient time, was given for evolving a national consensus. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Minister not to take a decision in hurry. They should give time to all the organisations so that, there may be a national consensus on the subject.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shrimati Basava Rajeswari, I hope, Madam, you will finish your speech within 10 minutes. Please try to finish.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Sir, time may be extended as the subject is very important.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a very important subject. I request, the hon. Minister through the Deputy-Speaker. It is a very important subject. I think, hon. Minister should rise to the occasion. It is a basic thing to our development.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All the Bills are like that. We can extend time. But we cannot extend the whole session for this.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : We all Members of the House request you to extend the time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How long can you extend the time ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : At least three hours more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even in three hours, it cannot be possible because there are so many speakers.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 5 hours have already been allotted.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : We have not got the time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your time is always there.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : You can take the sense of the House. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Time can be extended by one hour maximum. Madam, you can proceed. No interruptions. Please take your seat.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You can extend it by three hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why are you unnecessarily wasting the time of the House ? You cannot take one hour for one speech. I cannot allow. There are 50 persons more to speak. How long can you extend you tell me.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Please extend it by two hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even in two hours, we cannot finish the list.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the motion...

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir, I am on a point of order. There is no quorum. This is out of my conviction, I say. There is no priority for education. There is no quorum.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What do you want ? I will count it. Please sit down. I will let you know the result. Why are you in a hurry ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : There is no quorum.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wait. The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. You can continue your speech.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I

wholeheartedly support the motion :

“That this House takes note of the status—paper entitled ‘challenge of Education—a policy perspective’, laid on the Table of the House on the 20th August 1985”

moved by our hon. Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao. Shri Narasimha Rao is a philosopher, educationist and a linguist. Under his able administration and good guidance I am sure that the education system in our country will take a new and progressive turn. Our hon. Prime Minister has rendered yeoman’s service to bring about commendable reforms in our education system. He has brought different fields like sports, culture education etc. under one umbrella of one Ministry. Shri Narasimha Rao has abundant experience. His energy, experience and intelligence would be of great use to our education system. He is a sculptor. The whole nation is looking forward for progressive reforms in the field of education. I am confident that he will definitely would the 20th century generation to become good citizens of the country. I want to give some suggestions for the consideration of our Government.

Integrated child development and care projects are there in various part of the country. I urge upon the hon. Minister to extend this project all over the country in the 7th five year plan. Sufficient funds are not there for this project. The Government has to come forward to give more financial assistance for this project.

First of all there should be Anganwadis in every village. There should be proper buildings for these Anganwadis. Trained teachers should be posted to these institutions. The food that is supplied in these Anganwadis is of very poor quality. To improve health conditions of the children it is very essential to provide better food and milk. Children in the age group of two and five should be fed well. All other facilities also should be provided to these Anganwadis to enable them to function satisfactorily.

Secondly, I would like to express my views on compulsory education. Unfortunately, child labour is still prevailing in our country. Unless this malady is routed out from our society compulsory education will not be successful. Many families in the rural areas depend upon the earnings of their children. The Government should take the responsibility of putting an end to child labour. Proper encouragement must be given to enable the children of rural areas to attend the school compulsorily. Mid day meals, uniforms, reading and writing materials should be provided to the children in rural areas to attract them to school. Trained teachers should be posted to rural primary schools. Today in our country we find some primary schools without teachers. Many primary schools do not have buildings at all. Other facilities like black-boards, seating arrangements etc. are not there in most of the rural schools. It is the responsibility of the Government to see that all these facilities are provided to encourage compulsory education. These facilities should be extended to middle schools and high schools also especially in the rural areas.

Thirdly, I would like to say about Sainik schools. There are several Sainik schools in my State of Karnataka which are functioning very well. These schools are maintaining good discipline and the teachers are imparting good education to the children. I request our hon. Minister to open Sainik Schools throughout the country at the district level. This will enable our younger generation to study different courses. Discipline would be inculcated in the minds of our children. They would be good citizens of our country. These Sainik schools should be there for girls and also for boys.

I welcome the idea of opening Model schools, pre school training should be imparted to children to enable them to study in model schools. English will be the medium of instruction in Model schools. But this is an hurdle for rural children. I, therefore, emphatically say that education should be imparted through regional language. Research programmes

[Shrimati Basavarajeswari]

in the field of education are very few in our country. Compared to foreign countries the amount spent on educational research in our country is very meagre. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to allocate more funds for educational research.

Several medical colleges are coming up in our country, but there is no sufficient encouragement for Ayurvedic, Homeopathy and Unani medicine. In fact, Homeopathy and Unani are the best system of medicines. These old system of medicine which are prevailing in our country since centuries must be encouraged. Our country has enormous wealth of herbs. These medicinal plants should be utilised and research should be conducted in this regard. Post Graduate courses should be opened in Unani and Homeopathy, Ayurvedic medicine.

Most of the doctors in our country are reluctant to serve in rural areas. What I suggest to our hon. Minister is to open Rural medical colleges. These colleges should cater to the needs of the rural masses. The doctors who come out of such medical colleges should have a mind to work in the rural areas.

About 80% of our population belongs to the agricultural community. New technology has to be adopted in agriculture. Then only we can grow more and more good grains. New technology should be adopted in various fields like Horticulture, Floriculture, Sericulture, animal husbandry, poultry, piggery, bee keeping etc. more agricultural universities and research centres, should be opened in the country. We have the system of reservation for the harijans, Girijans and other under privileged classes. Such reservation should be there for agricultural community also. At least 10% of the seats should be reserved for the candidates who hail from rural areas. Income and merit can be take into consideration for reservation purposes.

Today children have to carry a big load of books. This load has to be

reduced considerably. T.V. programmes and other exhibitions should be arranged to enhance the knowledge of 10+2+3 system should continue. I support the three language formula. This will strengthen national integration.

Girls education and Adult education should be given top priority. We have traditional courses like mechanical, electrical and civil engineering e.c. in our polytechnics. But it is high time to introduce new branches like computer course, electronics course, space research, radar development etc.

Drop out is another important aspect. The percentage of drop outs is higher in the rural areas. This problem has to be tackled rigorously in the villages.

Many foreign students are coming to our country to study engineering, medicine etc. They are all rich students who bring here huge amounts of money. They stay here in some hostel and spoil the whole atmosphere. Many of them indulge in various activities like, murder, rape etc. This is a serious matter. I hope the hon. Minister will take note of this and take stern action to discourage such foreign students. Electioneering is another aspect which is spoiling our Universities. Some solution has to be found to this problem also.

Our hon. Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao is a great sculptor. I hope that the carving by his chisel will mould our future generation into a fine shape and a new era of progress and prosperity will usher in.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House now stands adjourned for Lunch to re-assemble at 14.10 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for
Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen
of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at Twelve minutes past Fourteen of
the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION RE : CHALLENGE OF
EDUCATION—A POLICY
PERSPECTIVE' — *Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri
Krishna Iyer,

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, probably it is for the first time in the history of the Education Ministry of Government of India that before formulating the policy, they have decided to consult all concerned. Ever since this document was placed before the public, there have been hundreds and thousands of seminars and symposia. I have gone through the document. It does contain useful and informative matter and it gives a lot of information and statistics. But it is disappointing in one respect that it does not give concrete proposals. Of course, Government might have decided probably that they will take a decision after consulting all concerned. But I wish they had given alternative proposals at least, so that the public would have expressed their views on the matter.

Sir, the thrust of the document has been on so many matters, in particular, universalisation of elementary education, adult education; switch over to functional literacy, reduction of drop-out rate, improvement of teacher-student ratio, delinking of jobs from degrees and so many other matters. But I would like to confine myself to two or three points.

With regard to universalisation of primary education, everybody knows that according to Article 45 of the Constitution of India, it is imperative that all children in the age group of 6-14 should be provided free education upto VII Std. We were expected to complete this universalisation of elementary education by 1960. After that 25 years have elapsed.

But unfortunately, we are very very far behind yet. It may be shocking to know that the World Bank has estimated that by the end of this century, about 54 per cent of the world's illiterates in the age group of 15-19 will be in India, if the situation continues as it is today. Sir, it is really a shameful thing. It is hightime that we should think about it seriously. As Education is in the Concurrent List, it is the responsibility of both the State and Central Governments to see that this Constitutional provision, which is mandatory is implemented in full. But unfortunately, it has failed. So why it has failed that we should ponder over. I see from the figures given in the document that from the First Five Year Plan to the present Five Year Plan, the amount provided under the plan has been decreased. When it was 56 per cent in the First Plan, now it is only about 36 per cent. The facts are like this. From a share of 56 per cent in the First Plan, it has decreased to 35 per cent in the Second Plan, 34 per cent in the Third Plan, and 30 per cent in the Fourth Plan. Again it has gone upto 32 per cent in the Fifth Plan and 36 per cent in the Sixth Plan. Still 20 per cent below the First Plan. On the other hand, between the First and Sixth Plans, the share of higher education—University education—has increased to between 9% and 16%. So we should see where the failure is. This is because sufficient funds have not been provided for the universalisation of education. I should at the same time say that is the main reason for the dropouts in the schools. I find from the statistics, that nearly 77 per cent of the children drop-out between First and Eighth standards. The main reason for this is, everybody knows that it is socio-economic problem. Because the parents want their children also to earn. Otherwise, they can't maintain themselves. That has been the main reason.

Sir, the experiment that is being carried on in Karnataka, I am sure that this august House and all State Governments should also consider. The hon. Minister of Human Resources, I am sure knows about it. In Karnataka, in all the Government Schools, the children attending the primary schools—from First to

[Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer]

Seventh Standard—have been provided with free uniforms and free text-books. During the current year, the State Government have provided, to nearly 65 lakhs of students, at a cost of Rs. 20 crores, free text-books and uniforms. Although this scheme has been introduced very recently, the results are not very sound, but by way of this the drop-outs can be minimised.

So, I would suggest that this Government of India—the Central Government—must see that all the State Governments can provide free text-books and uniforms to the School children at least upto the Seventh Standard in all the Government Schools. Though Karnataka is in a very difficult financial position and it has been reeling under famine for the past three years, it has spent about Rs. 20 crores, this year. And I am sure, the finances of many of the State Government are also not very satisfactory, it is my opinion that the Central Government must come to the rescue of the State Governments so far as this programme is concerned, that is provision of free text-books and uniforms to the children. It is very necessary and it will certainly attract the people. So, I am sure if this scheme is adopted, the drop-outs will be minimised. At the same time, I also take this opportunity to impress upon the Government—Central Government—that the amount provided in the Budget is really very-very meagre. In the First Five Year Plan—provision under education was 7 per cent of G.N.P. Now it is only 3 per cent. That is the amount we are spending on education. I am glad that some of the State Governments—the State Government of Kerala—is, spending 36 per cent of the Budget on education. Karnataka is spending about 18 to 20 per cent. All the State Governments are doing like that. According to the Statistics in the document, the State Governments have spent about Rs. 5200 crores in 1982-83, but the share of the Central Government on education, the hon. Minister must be able to tell you it is very-very meagre. If, I remember, correct, it is only 3 per cent of the whole plan. It should be revised,

Unless the Central Government provides sufficient funds for the education, it is impossible for our country to go as a proud nation—to enter as proud nation of the 21st century to which the hon. Minister had referred yesterday. So, I strongly urge for it.

Now a few words about the document. I really welcome the idea that adult education should be functional, and that there should be functional literacy. It is really shameful that in our country, the percentage of literacy is only 35, even 37 years after the achievement of independence. If we go at this rate, and if we compare with the whole world, illiteracy in India will be more than the combined world illiteracy. So, Government of India should take vigorous steps to see that illiteracy is removed.

I admit that, it is the responsibility of all of us, MPs. and other legislators, to come to the help of the Government. There should be a movement. It is not the responsibility of Government alone. Unless we join hands in this endeavour, our country cannot progress. In this field the Karnataka Government has really done well, *i.e.* with regard to adult education. They have got what is called *Akshara Sena*. It is a people's movement. Though it is not progressing upto our expectations. Government of India was pleased to sanction Rs. 25 lakhs to the Karnataka Government as bonus. I want Government of India to involve everybody in this effort. They should contact voluntary organizations in the States, and talk to the Chief Ministers and Education Ministers there and tell the voluntary organizations and people's representatives that it is their responsibility to see that our country becomes fully literate. I am sure the hon. Minister will take this suggestions seriously.

I am very sorry to note that women's literacy is very much less than 30%; and in the case of Scheduled Castes, it is less than 3%. The hon. lady Minister of State for Education has said that a special grant of Rs. 86 crores has been made for women's education. We see that the thrust has been on women's education. Government must see

that women are compulsorily educated. If women are educated, the whole nation will become educated. I am very happy that more funds have been provided for this purpose. I would request the hon. Minister to see that more and more funds are allotted for this purpose.

Now about the conditions in our schools. According to the statistics I have collected, out of about 5 lakh schools, 50% do not have proper buildings; 40% have no blackboards; 70% have no children's books; 80% have no drinking water facilities or lavatories. This is the position everywhere in the country, including my own State. It is an appalling condition. Of course, the main reason for this situation is financial constraint. I hope Government of India and the State Governments will seriously think as to how to improve this position.

There is a thrust in this document on vocationalization of education. The 10 Plus 2 scheme was meant to bring it about, *i.e.* to see that thrust is on it. So far, it has not been achieved. Vocational education will be successful only if you guarantee jobs in the categories in which students have received training under this 10 plus 2 scheme. I think that the public sector industries and the private sector ones must get involved in this endeavour. You must see what the requirements of the country are, what kind of technicians these where tries want, *e.g.* fitters, welders etc. You must conduct a survey and then introduce such courses in the schools. Unless you assure the students of jobs, there will be no attraction for the students to take up such courses in schools.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, out of 1600 vocational institutions in the country, 50% are in Tamil Nadu. They are doing a good work there. I am glad that in the document the thrust has been more on this, as also on agriculture and industrial education.

I would request the hon. Minister : Just as I mentioned in the case of voluntary institutions while speaking on adult

literacy, here also he should see that the employers in the industries are contacted. They must inform Government as to what are their requirements in respect of manpower—what kind of technical skill they require. Only then can Government formulate its policies properly.

Now about University education. I am very sorry to say that the University Grants Commission has not served the purpose for which it was constituted. It has failed miserably. I have a bitter experience so far as their role in Karnataka is concerned. Two Universities were established there 5 or 6 years back. Till this day, not a single paise towards grant has been given by UGC. They wanted the State Government to bring in some amendments : in the first instance, two amendments; but now they want 20 amendments to be made. They have adopted dilatory tactics. The administration there is really indifferent about it. I am sure the hon. Minister will pay attention to this.

Now about examinations. Of course, the document throws some light on examinations. I know that memory-based examination is certainly not good. But we cannot abolish it altogether. We must see that there is a radical change in the examination system, and take steps to avoid leakage of question papers, mass copying etc. I am sure the Minister will take action in this regard also.

Now about the model school. I welcome it. But the medium of instruction there should be the regional language. You have the Hindi language also. Our State is for the three language formula. But the medium of instruction must be the regional language. We must have Hindi. About English, I know you are going to have it.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN
(Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

[Shri Virdhi Chander Jain]

I would like to place my views before the House regarding "challenge of education—A policy perspective". As such the education policy of the country was laid down in 1968. But we neither provided adequate means in consonance with the policy nor brought about changes in the education system. Had we made adequate allocations and changed the education system in accordance with the National Policy of 1968 there would have been considerable change and we would have marched to progress.

I am placing these views before you so that you may ensure that the policy to be laid down for the education is realistic and is implemented. We have seen that the policy which is laid down is not followed and it creates adverse effect. So we should see that whatever policy we lay down is followed in letter and spirit.

The main question and challenge before our education policy is what kind of Primary education should we provide? We had decided in 1968 to raise the status of teachers. I think the way the Government is functioning will not be helpful in raising the status of teachers. The status of teachers is far below than the status of a clerk. He is not respected. The teachers should be competent and intelligent and only then can they earn respect from others. They should be well trained and dedicated. So if you propose to take a decision to implement the policy, you will have to take some positive steps. Firstly, those teachers should be sacked who are not competent and dedicated and are not qualified to teach. They may be posted as clerks or on some other posts. But we cannot tolerate those who are ruining the posterity. You should also identify the teachers who are not dedicated to the nation and are not committed to our constitution. They should also be sacked. Unless you do this, you cannot bring about desired changes in the education system. (*Interruptions*). If we have the will, we will get competent teachers, otherwise not. You should evolve norms for the future regarding the kind of teachers who should be appointed.

The standard of Primary education is at the lowest ebb and it is more so in the backward desert areas. Teachers do not want to go there. At some places model Girls Schools have been set up but lady teachers are not willing to go there. I would like to submit that in such inaccessible areas, backward hilly and desert areas, allowances should be paid to teachers by way of incentive to attract them otherwise we will not be able to meet the challenge of education... (*Interruptions*), Education is a concurrent subject. As such it is the responsibility of the Central Government to make proper arrangement for education there by earmarking special assistance for the development of desert and hill areas.

We are not paying attention towards moral education which is a very important subject. The reason for indiscipline among the students is that we are not according due importance to moral education. That is why they do not have good moral character and have developed drinking habits. The need of the hour is to develop character among students and for this purpose moral education should form part of the curriculum. They should learn about the lives of great men like Swami Vivekanand, Mahatma Gandhi. The students have no knowledge about the history of our country as well as the history of our freedom struggle. In this International Year of Youth we should acquaint the students with the history of the freedom struggle so that they may get inspiration from it and devote themselves to the task of nation building. It is imperative to do this so that they can become true citizens of the country and devote themselves to the progress of the country.

The maximum harm today is being caused by the cinema. Doordarshan too is not playing its desired role whereas it can play an important role alongwith cinema. We should utilise it in the field of education. Recently, a decision was taken to set up Indira Gandhi Open University. In this connection also, services of Akashvani and Doordarshan should be utilised. There is need to take advantage of these media in the field of

education in the border and far off areas. If we want to build our nation, we will have to stop obscenity in the films. We have already tolerated enough of this situation. We should not tolerate it any more. We have great hopes from the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi because he wants that our education system should be a confluence of the new changes and the old culture. He wants that along with spiritual values science and technology should also be integrated in our curricula. For this purpose, it is necessary that a radical change is brought about in it. The violence and obscenity in films should also be done away with. This medium should be utilised in the field of education. We should adopt an education policy which may inculcate ideas which are helpful in taking the country forward.

I want to say something about the 10+2+3 system also. This system has not at all been enforced in Rajasthan. It is a good system and it should be implemented there. If the resource constraint is the reason, the Central Government should provide assistance. I think it necessary also that in this International Youth Year certain concrete measures in consonance with the education policy should be taken for the character building of the youth.

I hope that the hon. Minister will consider the views expressed by me and give a new direction and that he will contribute his mite in nation building by helping actively in the uplift and progress of the country and the youth.

[English]

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Motion is to take note. So, I am requesting the Government, through you, to take note of some of my suggestions.

My colleagues have spoken on many points, but I like to place some suggestions for women's education mainly. I shall be very brief.

In the document, extra care for women's education has not been taken.

Unless in the new education policy extra or special care for women's educations is taken, education will not spread among the women in the whole of the country.

One of our aims is to educate all people. So we have to have the plan and programme accordingly. The new education policy is to be planned very carefully. For the development of girls education plans should be drawn, and it will not be possible to spread education among women, particularly among Harijans and tribals unless some special and practical steps are taken. Only allocation of money will not help. It may be mentioned that crores of rupees of the Government are spent for population control. But we all know that unless and until women are educated population control will not be possible and the crores of rupees will continue to be spent. For spreading of girls education only free education and supply of books will not help. Child care centres should be located in the vicinity of the school. I may say that it is very much vital. Unless we do that or take some steps for that, it will not be possible for us to spread women's education. Girls can put their younger brothers and sisters in the child care centres and go to the school. There are a large number of child care centres such as creches, balwadis, day care centres ICDS centres, but there is no coordination between schools and these child care centres. Coordination must be there and more women teachers also should be appointed in schools. Local girls are to be recruited in schools as far as possible. But unless there are hostels no good teacher will be available in the school, particularly in the villages. And, the hostels for teachers are to be located in all these areas.

It should be seen that under the curriculum an outline of the Constitution is taught. Our students should know what are their fundamental rights and they should also know that men and women have equal rights and they should develop equally in our country.

Another point is that we do not have the dignity of labour because, we do not

[Dr. Phulrenu Guba]

respect people equally. We respect the people according to their status. So, there should be a system so that the school can bring up those children with the idea of dignity of labour.

I would like to mention that some importance has to be given to non-formal education and adult education.

I am very very sorry to say that in most of the cases non-formal and adult education are taken very easily. We come from the voluntary sectors and we have worked in non-formal and other educational sectors so we know that the Government in most of the cases do not take proper attention for this adult education and non-formal education. This attitude has to be changed if we really want that our students and our people are to be educated.

Primary schools are to be established within walking distances of children, particularly of girls. For secondary schools, whenever it is necessary hostels are to be established because it becomes very difficult for the girls to come all the way and it is quite often happening that parents do not like to send their daughters to schools long distance away.

Another point I like to place before the Government, through you, is that I feel very strongly that because of the long hours, girls are withdrawn from the schools and I would request the Government to examine this point whether girls are withdrawn because of the long hours.

The curriculum should be made in such a way that it can help the students to gain self-confidence. Students should know about culture of our country and people of other provinces. It is very sad that at the present moment, even the educated people do not know anything about other States. There must be some arrangement so that our students know about different States of our country.

Vocational training should be on the practical line so that after the training the girls are able to stand economically. In many places people think that vocational training for girls means only sewing and knitting. In many of the vocational training centres particularly in the villages we find that for the women vocational training is sewing and knitting and it is only for six months. For boys it can be anything but for girls it is only for six months and that too sewing and knitting.

There is a general belief that girls are not fit for science education. That attitude should be changed. Opportunity should be given to girl students for science education.

Through the new education policy our students must have a new approach in life, must have social consciousness and they must have the conviction that men and women have equal rights not only in society but in homes also. Through new education syllabus our future generation must have respect for our old culture but should not follow superstition. In many cases superstition is spoiling the real aim of our moving forward. They should learn about the freedom movement, because in the present generation many people do not know what sacrifices our older generation have made for the freedom of the country. They feel that freedom has come automatically. They must respect the people equally, because now a day we find that people quite often, respect only the moneyed ones. They must have the dignity of labour which is very much lacking in our country at the moment. They should know that they have their duties towards the society and the country.

Lastly, education should not be placed under the State sector. There should be an outline of education including syllabus for all over India if we want national unity and national integration. But each State will have the right to have its system and syllabus within the framework outlined by the Government of India. But here I must say, the Govern-

ment of India must have that framework in consultation with different States of our country.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Before I go in the principal discussion, at the outset, I extend my heartfelt support to the propositions and suggestions made by Dr. Phulrenu Guha on women's education. I wish I could have done the same with the Government's policy on education, but I am sorry; I cannot do that.

This document which has been placed before us is a bundle of confusion and contains contradictory postulates. It tries to give a rignarole on education. It gives statistics which reveal dismal picture of Indian education. It discusses about the constraints of the new policy or suggest or at least makes an atmosphere of some suggestions of some new steps many of which, in my opinion, are disastrous.

Now, the main thrust of the present Government on the policy of education as well as on this document is on the one hand *laissez-faire* and on the other elitist. These are the two principal thrusts in the sphere of education. Since you would not give me a long time, I cannot illustrate all but I would request you to give me at least a little time so that I can substantiate some of my charges ... (*Interruptions*).

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am giving you little time.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Thank you, Sir. You are very sympathetic to me. This document also skillfully worked out an escape-route for the Government from the Constitutional obligation, and it seeks to reverse the concepts evolved by our people's movement for education which unfolded as a component of our struggle for independence and was carried forward even after the attainment of independence. It deals with the students and teachers with an astounding contempt.

As far as the *laissez-faire* and giving the Government an escape-route is concerned, why I am saying this? This document brings out the dismal picture of the primary education in our country and it is really very shocking that even after so many years of independence, India is below the average of twenty least developed countries, including Nepal and Bangladesh, in spreading literacy and in enrolling students in the age group of six to eleven. Everybody would agree that this is a deplorable condition. But then how to go out of it? The suggestion to go out of it is very interesting. By 1990 we have to universalise the primary education. How it will be done? Out of 64 million students that we have to cover in elementary education, only 25 million will be covered by the formal education and 39 million will be consumed to so-called non-formal education. I agree that in the formal education schools if there are no blackboards, no drinking water, and in some schools even no teachers, that is bad enough. But can the remedy be to consume them to a system where even the address of the school may not be found under the so-called non formal education which is going on? I am sorry to say that in some cases even the addresses of the schools are not found. It is true. The document itself says that no effective evaluation has been done of the non-formal system. Despite that, it has nothing to comment against consuming this tender-age group. Whose responsibility is that? That is directly the Government's responsibility. That is the Constitutional obligation to give universal education up to fourteen years, and not through this kind of a devious system. Therefore, I say that this is *laissez-faire*.

Now, why I say this is elitist? Many a friends have already mentioned, and rightly so, about the infatuation ... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : You are the second.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : May be inside the House, Sir, but outside the House I remind you, I will

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

show you who they are. And maybe inside the House also there may be many. Anyway, this is a favourite new found enthusiasm for the pace-setter schools and for the class. You know what is the class, Sir? That is the computer techno-literacy in schools. And you know what are the pace-setter schools? They are supposed to be those Hindi and English medium schools which will be set up all over the country in each district centre. What kind of priority is being given to these institutions in terms of finance can be understood from the fact that, of late, some allocation of Rs. 1,500 crores was made or is being contemplated to be made, if I am not mistaken. Out of this, Rs. 300 crores will be spent for this class, that is, this computer education, and Rs. 560 crores will be spent for these pace-setter schools. Who will be the beneficiary of this? Only an infinitesimal part of our student population, whom the Government is dutybound under the Constitution for bringing them under the scheme of universalisation. That being the situation, I would say this document should have had the courage to say that this is not the way. As I said to our hon. Minister for Human Resources that I may be alone or may be two at the moment in the House, but let me say that even the NCERT has opposed these pace-setter schools. I believe his Minister of State will tell him that NCERT had opposed the idea of pace-setter schools. So has the National Institute for Education Planners. Nobody will brand them with Communist ideas, I am sure. Not only that, in fact, the elitist trend has been criticised by very many intellectuals all over the country. I think you will kindly pay respect to that feeling and seriously go into this.

Now, I come to the question of vocational education. Though it is not written in this Document, yet I understand that the Government had appointed a Committee under the Vice-chancellorship of Annadurai University which made an interesting recommendation. It says, after the age of eleven, twenty per cent of students should be taken out of that

stream to be put in a vocational stream. Why should it be so? What had been our national concept on that question? What did Gandhiji say on this? He did not want to condemn some students from the age of eleven to a special stream called 'vocational stream'? He wanted that this should be accepted in the entire education, particularly through the stage of universal education. Then why should some people be taken out at the age of eleven? Is vocational training for the drop-outs? Is that the concept of vocational training? Here again I would say that this is the elitist attitude. I would like to go to the extent of saying that this is nothing but denial of national heritage. That had never been our concept. This had been the concept of Curzons, this had been the concept of Huttons and this had been the concept of Surgeons, not of the Indian National Congress in whose name you swear and in whose name we also have some respect because we also had been in the same movement. Therefore, I think you will think over it and not just laugh on this.

Now, I come to the question of financial responsibility. It is very interesting here. In keeping with the new drive for privatisation, it seems that even education is being given to private financial responsibilities. In this document itself it has been said that village community will have to assume the responsibility for maintaining the school buildings, mid-day meals, for uniforms, especially for the girls—poor girls. Now, Sir, I have no objection—I have full support—to getting finance out of the village aristocracy, from the rural rich. Let the Government take it and employ it, but not leave this sector to their care from the financial point of view or from the management point of view either.

Now, even the technical education you want to give to the industries! If this is the general drive, I would oppose it. The resources have to be mobilised by the Government itself. If it is to be mobilised from the industries, let them be mobilised from out of the industries, but let them not shirk their responsibility

or shift their responsibility to somebody else

Now, I would talk about teachers and students. The politicisation is very much criticised by this Document. I would say that there are ways and ways and there are aims and aims to criticise politicisation.

15.00 hrs.

What they want in the name of 'de-politicisation' is creating among the students and the teachers a pack of cheer-boys for the Establishment. They do not want the Establishment to be criticised. I do not think that is the heritage of our country either. The elected representation of the teachers and the students should be there in the Education Management. In fact, in the Students' movement, it is the weakening of the ideology-based politics which is at the root of many campus indisciplines; it is this and not the other way round. So, it is no use just blaming them. Of course, there are some who need to be more oriented and dedicated. That is true. But you should make the teachers' job more attractive from the point of view of wage, from the point of vertical and horizontal mobility, through promotion and training, etc. Why not create a Pedagogical stream of Service for the teachers?

Then, Sir, Distance Education is another facet about which we are all extremely worried. Distance Education which is another new fad has not been properly assessed as to its efficacy. You should do serious re-thinking about it before rushing in a big resource for that.

In the end I would say this: I think that this document whose thrust is *Laissez-faire* and elitist, is in line with Government's present thinking. I do not agree with that. Thank you.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAK-TAWAT (Chhittorgarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, education plays a pivotal

role in nation building and changes must be made in education to meet the needs of time and society. That is why in 1968 when education policy was being framed it was thought necessary to review the situation after every 5 years. Commissions like Radhakrishnan Commission, Mudaliar Commission have been appointed from time to time to review the education policy and they have given certain recommendations also. I would like to say about the suggestions made here that we are on the threshold of the 21st century and in such a situation it is necessary for us to think now itself as to what system of education and facilities should be provided to the children of the 21st century.

Education has been included in the Concurrent List and therefore, the responsibility falls on the Central Government also to see that special changes are brought about in the education. We cannot absolve ourselves of the responsibility merely by saying that it is a State subject. Similarly, the States cannot absolve themselves by saying that they have financial constraints. Education must undergo changes and modifications.

Sir, if we look at the amount being spent on education in our country, we will find that our expenditure on education is next only to the Defence. We are spending 3 per cent on education but in spite of this several schemes remain unimplemented and there are many shortcomings in our education. I would like to suggest through you that the expenditure on education should be increased from 3 to 6 per cent so that we are able to make the desired changes in the education.

Sir, in the Directive Principles of the Constitution, there is a provision for compulsory and free education and we will not be able to fulfil it till we increase the allocation of funds on education. For the bright future of the most precious trust of the nation, we will have to increase the expenditure on education. In India the manpower is largely illiterate or semi-literate and in if a census of the illiterate persons in the world is held,

[Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat]

India would account for the largest number. And the result will be that by the end of this century, 50 crore persons that is 45 per cent people in India will be illiterate. Therefore, we should think of bringing changes within the resources available to us.

Sir, many a time it has been said that our education system is faulty and as such, it should be changed. It has become a fashion to say this but little has been said about what are the faults, what type of challenges we are facing and how can they be removed and what should be the shape of our education? I would like to submit that the system of education in India has undergone several changes because our education system in the Mughal period was different from the one in the Vedic period and our present education system is different from the British education system. Brilliant scientists like Ramanna and Khurana are the products of this education system and it is only because of such scientists that we have seen 'green revolution' and 'white revolution' in our country but this needs to be modified a little according to the needs of the time.

Sir, are we not aware that our doctors and engineers are working in the Middle East Countries and other parts of the world. Had our entire education system been faulty, we would not have got so many achievements to our credit. But I would like to point out this much that there has been one lacuna in our education system and that is we have not been able to Indianise it whereas China, Japan and Russia have made progress with their own resources. It is our misfortune that we have been tolerating the system of education imposed by Lord Macaulay. Therefore, Sir, it is my humble submission that the debate is commendable because it seeks to discuss the education policy and I hope that many scholars will take part in it and on that basis you will be able to take a well considered decision on the new education policy. Also, you will be able to think about the shape to be given to our education in the 21st century so that there is all round development of our personality.

Sir, I would request you to divide education into 5 parts—pre-primary education, primary education, secondary education, university education and adult and informal education. Under the pre-primary education the child should be introduced to education. In our country, ICDS programmes and 'Anganbaris' are being run but, Sir, I am sorry to say that they are in very bad shape. We get a chance to see these institutions during the tours of Estimates Committees and other Committees. The condition of the 'Angansbaris' particularly in Assam, Rajasthan and Gujarat is appalling. There is no space for children and they are all huddled in one room, there is no proper system for providing meals and education, and no facilities are available for playing. The staff posted in these institution is not fully trained. Therefore, the condition there is miserable. Sir, I, therefore, suggest that you should appoint such lady teachers there who are conversant with child psychology and education psychology. You have fixed Rs. 100 for under matriculates and Rs. 200 for matriculates. What are your minimum wages? Rs 11 are paid as minimum wages and you want the teachers to work for Rs. 100 a month. That is not possible. I suggest that substantial increase should be made in the pay scales of the teachers of the *Anganbaris* and only then good teachers will come forward.

At present, in primary education also there are many shortcomings. We have not been able to provide free and universal education. In schools, there are neither black boards nor other facilities. In Rajasthan, there are primary schools where drinking water is not available. Therefore, first of all we will have to ensure whether they are getting all the facilities are not. We cannot just say that it is a State subject. We will have to pay attention towards education, which is an important subject. It will not be proper to leave this to the States.

The syllabus prescribed in the primary schools is dull. That is why the number of drop outs is quite high. In this connection I suggest that at the time of framing the education policy, it should be ensured that practical education is linked

with the theory. Teachers should take the children outside the class and show them rivers, hills etc. If the theory is linked with practical education, it will not remain uninteresting.

You are thinking of imparting pre-primary education through Doordarshan. It is a welcome step. It will be better if in the new education policy primary schools are also covered under this programme.

The poverty is the main reason for drop-outs in schools. The parents do so because they want their wards to help them in their work. Therefore, 'Earn and learn' Programme will have to be implemented. In many states it has been implemented also.

At present the teachers are not fully qualified. A teacher is like a burning lamp, who lights many other lamps. If that lamp is without light, how can we imagine that he will be able to impart good education to children? In this regard I suggest that orientation courses may be introduced for teachers and special care should be observed in their selection.

A lot of controversy has been raised about public schools these days. Some people say that public schools should be closed down. My view is that some of the public schools impart very good education. We shall have to adopt their good pattern. Suppose a man has ugly face. It does not mean that the beautiful face of another person should be disfigured. It will not be proper. We must adopt what is good in public schools.

Now I would like to come to secondary education. Adolescent education is very important. We will have to give a serious thought to it. You have contemplated about model Schools. I welcome this idea. The other schools in the district will be asked to follow the pattern of these schools. The branches

of schools running on this pattern should be opened at other places also.

We welcome the three-language formula. The hon. Member from Tamil Nadu had not supported this formula yesterday, but I would like to submit that it would be proper if the regional language, English and Hindi form part of the curriculum.

Besides, I would like to submit that secondary education should be made fully vocational. Your pattern of education is defective. The method of question setting and examination is also defective. There is need to improve it. I would like to submit that it would be better if you introduce semester system in secondary and higher education. It will make the students very regular. (*Interruptions*) I would also like to say something about the university education. Today our universities, which are the temples of our education, have become factories producing unemployed only. Why is there student unrest today? What are the reasons therefor? I would like to submit that today in the name of autonomy, universities are afflicted with regionalism and casteism. It needs much improvement.

Education is a concurrent subject. I would, therefore, like to give an important suggestion that primary and secondary education may be left to the States, but college and university education should remain under the Central Government in order to implement a universal and uniform pattern which would facilitate the migration of students from Tamil Nadu to Rajasthan and vice versa. (*Interruptions*) I would also like to suggest that a University Selection Commission may be set up on the pattern of Union Public Service Commission in order to ensure selection of good teachers and to transfer a teacher from one university to another. A teacher of Tamil Nadu can be transferred to Rajasthan and a Rajasthan teacher can be posted in Jammu and Kashmir. It will be possible

[Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat]

only when you set up a University Service Commission (*Interruptions*) At present technical education centres have many defects. I welcome the idea of the Indira Gandhi Open University and hope that it would also earn recognition in the world like Cambridge and Oxford Universities. You should make arrangements to run it on the same pattern. With this hope I feel that our learned Minister would take all these things into account while making radical changes in the education system and would give a practical shape to the educational system in the 21st Century.

[*English*]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this debate is welcome on many counts, and not the least of them on account of the fact that, for the first time since independence, for the first time in the history of Indian Parliament, the education policy is being placed before the House, the education policy is being brought in perspective by the Government, before it is finalised. Many times education policies have been discussed in this House, but never before, as far as records go, has the perspective been placed before this House. Has a debate been provoked in this House, has a national debate in fact been provoked, before the policy is finalised. On this count, Government deserves to be congratulated, not merely on the limited sphere of education but on the larger perspective because Parliament's role is not merely that of a rubber-stamp sanctioning the policies after the Government has made them, but Parliament's role, the traditional role, the dignified role, the role at the source, the Parliament, as an input in the formulation of Government's policy.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Model schools have been sanctioned without any consultation with us, without any discussion here.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : As you have given me limited time Sir, I

will not go into the model school concept which my friend has mentioned.

Most of us have children. Most of us, while speaking against the model schools in this House, make all efforts to put our children in model schools! I am sure, it has happened with Professor, it has happened with me at least. What I would like to emphasize here is that contrary to what very often happens, policies are framed by the Government and they are discussed here *ex post facto*.

In this case I welcome the approach of the Government of coming here with the perspective. It is not merely in this House by initiating a national debate, but also having this debate at all levels in all States, Managements, teachers, representatives of students and all those concerned with education have been involved in this debate and finally this policy perspective has come before the Parliament.

I commend the Government and I only say that let this example be followed by other Ministries. It is a bit embarrassing for us at this side to defend the Government when plans and other documents are discussed—Five Year Plans, we have seen, in Parliament being discussed in the fourth year of its implementation and then discussions go on. This is really just a formality devoid of substance, a shell of a debate which lacks thrust which lacks content and, therefore, let this example in which the role of Parliament is reasserted as an important input in the formulation of Government policies, persist, continue and spread to all the Ministries.

The document itself, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is not worthy. *Challenge of Education—A Policy Perspective*. It does not often happen with official documents of such nature; it does not gloss over failures and only highlight out of proportion achievements, real or supposed. Here, we have a document which is frank, which is forthright, which is sincere, which is honest, which is

courageous particularly in admitting failures. It is courageous saying particularly where we have gone wrong, it is courageous and full of enthusiasm and honesty in trying to find a way out, a path out, to bring this country into the 21st century with the people fully geared to face the challenge ahead, with the people channelising the national energy in one direction and the national energy channelising in the direction of building the country, so that this great country gets the place of honour, gets the pride of place in the comity of nations which it really deserves.

Sir, it is all very good. Let us look at the document itself from the point of view of failures. Let me say that there is no reason for this House or for this country to be unduly pessimistic. It is undoubtedly a fact and anybody who moves around does know that India today is an example for the developing countries. If you speak of technology for the African countries, or for the newly independent Asian countries, or for the Latin American countries, you immediately think of the appropriate technology which has been created by this country itself. What is being said again and again is that the technology of the European and Western countries is not the appropriate technology for the developing countries. What is appropriate is the success in many fields which this country has gone into, what is successfully implemented and the solutions found to many of the problems by our technologists in various fields.

The entire developing world looks forward to the solutions found by our technologists, by our scientists, by our intelligentsia to many of the problems which today the so called third world is facing. While we say this, while we undoubtedly acclaim the achievements of the Government since independence, in having the third largest technical man-power in the world, while we acclaim this, we cannot but—and this is what this document provokes us today—also appreciate or gloss over the fact that the very commitment made by our forefathers, the very position predicated

by the founding fathers of the Constitution in Art 45 that every child, that every citizen, that every human being belonging to this country, must get compulsory education upto the age of 14. This commitment which was there in the Constitution was to be implemented within 10 years of the framing and coming into force of the Constitution. Alas, thirty years have passed and still it is very far away, it is very distant and it is very remote. Art 45 of the Constitution, as the framers of the Constitution put it, imposes on the Government a duty that the State shall endeavour to provide within a period of 10 years. Now where are the ten years from the framing of the Constitution? How long back it has ceased to be? Within a period of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution, free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years. We have not been able to achieve this and until we achieve this, until all the citizens have reached the minimum level of education, the country cannot really progress. The country can definitely not merely not take up the challenges of the 21st century but cannot even take up with vigour the potential this country has and cannot even take up the challenges of the remaining few years of the present century.

What is the position in the schools? What is happening? A writer here says this and he poses this question—which question is relevant for everybody in this House and a question which Government would perhaps like to say something about. And the question in this: how many of the 4,74,636 primary schools especially the 1,64,931 single teacher schools are in actual existence? How many are on paper is the question and how many are existing as schools and how many of them have buildings, teachers, benches, black-boards, etc., etc.? Everyone concerned with the rural development, everyone who comes from a rural constituency just knows that if you just go around, you will find schools which are cowsheds. You find schools where one teacher is supposed to take 5 classes at the same time. It is a miracle. It is a thing which is not

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

possible. It defies the concept of times and space one teacher holding five classes, different classes at the same time, and this has happened. How many of these schools exist on paper? How far can single teacher schools be successful and how far they can fulfil even partially the objective of schools condition imposed upon them. According to the All India Educational Survey of 1978, 9% of the primary schools have no buildings, 9% of the primary schools have no building, 41.5% have no chalk-boards and these are the figures of not any particular individual, these are the figures given by a government agency—the All India Educational Survey of 1978. About 53% have no playgrounds, 89% of the primary schools in the rural areas lack even the basic facilities like lavatories or urinals. This is the condition of schools and in this condition how are we going to build up citizens that we look for?

What is the meaning of this education? Does this education go even a little beyond the scheme or does it even touch the scheme at all? These are the questions that one poses and these are serious questions. The challenges I have mentioned, I have just touched the school level, I am not touching universities. I am not touching the wide gamut of the discussion that my colleague has touched. On this question alone, I would like to say that while the Government show this much of determination in tackling the problem of education, this much of enthusiasm now is the Government going to fulfil these objectives? Is there any reasonable expectation of the Government fulfilling the objectives it has imposed upon itself or not? The answer has got to be that as per the financial allocation alone and looking at the figures alone, the Government cannot fulfil the expectations which have been raised by it. The Government cannot fulfil the objectives that it has imposed upon itself.

Now, if you look at the figures, the figures are as follows. Allocation of figures...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please now conclude.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Please give me a couple of minutes more.

Just look at the allocation in the budget and see if this objective of the Government can be implemented on the face of these allocations

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not necessary to read the figures.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : The figures are relevant to show that Government has an objective which cannot be fulfilled. Rs. 6,382.64 crores have been assigned for the entire Ministry of Human Resources Developing including education, culture, youth affairs, sports and so on and so fourth representing 3.5 per cent of the Plan outlay. It is an improvement over the Sixth Plan figure of Rs. 2,524 crores which represented 2.6 per cent of that outlay.

Sir, however, the Planning Commission Steering Group on funds for human resources development sector had given a requirement of Rs. 15,400 crores. From Rs. 15,400 crores the figure has been reduced to Rs. 6,382.64 crores. What is going to happen! The Group suggested that elementary education would require Rs. 6,400 crores. That means elementary education would require more than the entire budget of the Human Resources Development Ministry. Adult education is another important sector where an investment of Rs. 1365 crores has been suggested. What does these figures reveal? These figures reveal that you have not given to this Department even half of the amount that your own Committee had recommended and what you have given to the entire Department is less than what just a small section—though an important section—of this Department requires, namely, elementary education.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir, even within this limited allocation the educational institutions can definitely do

a good deal and I suggest that we must have the Government to fulfil the Constitutional obligation imposed on it when it was made a party to educational process by including Union of India in the Concurrent List by having a common national curriculum framework. We are not saying you interfere with the States unnecessarily. What we say is that you have a curriculum which is common to all the States. You get discipline involved for everybody where everybody develops child from the very beginning with respect for manual labour and apart from the respect for manual labour if the country is to get into scientific and technological age development also commitment to the nation.

Sir, those of us in the House and those who have been involved in the freedom struggle did not fight for any material gain. It was at the cost of their life itself. There was a challenge and danger to their life. They did this because they had a commitment to the nation. This example should go down to the children. Let them develop as good citizens; as citizens committed to the unity of the nation and for building of a nation to which all of us should be proud of in the 21st century.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, unfortunately, I did not hear the hon. Minister yesterday, but I come to know that he made a very brief but lucid speech. When I heard Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and Shri Faleiro now, I am reminded of a couplet :

Dekhna takreer ka lazzat jo usse kaha,
Meine ye jana ki goya hamara dil mein hai.

There is no disagreement so far as hon. Minister's speech yesterday, or what I heard from Shri Faleiro or Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee are concerned, or even what I have heard earlier. I must say that it is only a difference in stress. The goal is the same. I am in a very difficult situation. I have a lot of sympathy for the cause which is dear to the Prime Minister, or Shri Narasimha Rao. They want a change in the system of education, I agree with them.

I will not repeat the figures that have been quoted here; I am skipping that over. I want to raise some basic issues. There is an element of embarrassment for me, even after I say that I have a lot of sympathy and appreciation for the stand taken by the Prime Minister and Shri Narasimha Rao. Earlier he had said that he would again discuss this with us in the Consultative Committee, but now he comes to the Parliament directly, but still I agree with him; he came to the Parliament because it was already late. But this document which is really a good document should have been authored; it is not authored now. In essential elements, I agree with Shri Faleiro. This document should have been prepared by Shri Narasimha Rao's predecessor; he could have invited a couple of experts and tell them that we have wasted so many years, but now we must do something hurriedly. This document has been prepared by the Ministry of Education. I do not doubt, there are brainy people in the Ministry, but I cannot accept the Ministry of Education to be the repository of all wisdom. Therefore, this is a great lapse. When a document is authored, they are answerable. The Kothari Commission consisted of 10-11 persons; they were answerable to the faculty members, teachers, educators outside the precincts of the Ministry or the Board where they decided. That would add a dimension to this report. I agree with Shri Faleiro that this is the first time that a kind of debate has taken place here. But I feel that it was not correct not to have an authentic document before us. This document has so many good elements and I would come to that, but as I said, it should have been authorised. We want to know, who prepared it. Ministry can take a stand like Pal Bran that whatever is prepared in the kitchen is not necessarily produced or decided in the kitchen. They must have consulted experts, but this document should have been authored. Anyway, as I said, I will not go into the details. The Ministry has its own experts, but it would be necessary for the Ministry to consult people, but the Ministry has not done it.

I will now straightway come to the paper 'Challenge of Education—a policy

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perspective'. I must congratulate the Minister of Human Resources Development for the Seminars that the Ministry organised very sincerely, and which have generated a very good debate throughout the country. I had occasions to go to some seminars. I must congratulate the Ministry for organizing these seminars. The seminars reflected divergent opinions, but finally, the seminars came to some consensus and the Ministry must take notice of that consensus. I must congratulate the Ministry for ruthless admission of failures. Just now, Mr. Faleiro made a passing reference to the document in that respect. It is a ruthless admission, a thing which had never happened before. We have some document from the Ministry that was ruthless in admitting its failures. But afterwards, after that ruthless admission of these failures and constraints, the Ministry, I am sorry to say, did not pinpoint the fields which require pointed attention.

Now, you all feel very happy that you have got everything with this 'Human Resources Development'. I beg to differ with you. Where is the Ministry of Human Resources Development? I had gone through the Seventh Plan Document. I am not saying all this to show my eloquence before you. But I am challenging you on the basis of material that you yourself have produced. What is the priority that you have given to this Human Resources Development? It has the same priority as it had earlier. Education has the same kitty. Where are the funds? I invite your attention to the Seventh Plan Document which was not discussed here. In its preface by Shri Manmohan Singh, I find that vegetables have come first and oilseeds and other things have come first. But poor 'Education' has come last. I tell you, it is on page 10 under Item (vi). The preface of this document does not mention that the Seventh Plan document wants a revolution through education. I would read only three lines because the time at my disposal is very limited. It says :

"The proposed pattern of resource allocation is designed to ensure

that the country will remain self-sufficient in food and that significant progress will be made in increasing the production of vegetable oils, pulses, vegetables and horticulture."

It comes to education very late. When it comes to education, the document says something about Human Resources Development. But it was also found in the Sixth Plan. I have been a student of economics. I see the same phraseology. On page 12 in Section (xii) the Document says :

"Another major thrust area in the Seventh Plan is human resource development. Public Sector outlays for social services show a significant increase as compared to the Sixth Plan. The plan seeks to facilitate development of the human potential in terms of self respect, self-reliance and a life of dignity. Apart from expansion of the existing programmes in education, health, provision of clean drinking water and sanitation, new initiatives and innovative measures are contemplated in these areas."

I have studied this Plan Document. I do not find that revolution which Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri Narasimha Rao would like to bring forth. The Plan Document does not say anything about it at all.

When I come to resources, I will prove that Education has not properly been funded at all, even though Shri Narasimha Rao has fought a great battle. Here I would like to remind you about a small Persian couplet, which is as follows :

*Bah har range ki khawahi jame mi posh,
Man andage kudat ru mi shanasam.*

[Translation]

The poet is addressing the lover; a lover can be both male as well as female, I have translated it into neutral gender. My lover, You may wear any dress, I shall recognise you from your stature".

You may call it human resources development or something else.

[*English*]

Education has no priority or at least it does not have the right type of priority and that is what I am proving from the Plan Document. You may call it Human Resource Development, but that does not make any difference to us, because facts reveal that we have not paid any attention to it.

Now, before coming to the Status Paper "Challenge of Education", I have some basic issues to raise here. I want to pose a challenge to the hon. Minister. And this is my challenge. Will he like to be the godfather of Education? That is my point. I know and I think all the people here will agree with me that Industry has got a godfather; Commerce has got a godfather; and excuse me for saying so, but every lucrative field has got godfathers. Educationists, experts, teachers, parliamentarians and all the people of India feel that Education has no godfather. Will Mr. Narasimha Rao rise to the occasion to say that he will be the god father for education? I feel he could do it because I came to know recently that he followed the same style of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah of keeping education to himself, when he was the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, because Sheikh Abdullah had education with him when he was the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir State.

Then Sir, if you accept that role, that is very important, then I will tell you, kindly stop this battle of priorities—education versus defence, education versus industry, education versus commerce. Commerce is important. Tourism is important. Defence is important. Industry is important. But education is basic to all development. So that importance is not there. I want to invite the hon. Minister's attention to only one thing, that in a small area, education showed a revolution. I am not going into the details because there is no time for that. I would prove the points. I have not yet started.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : 12 minutes I have allowed. You try to wind up.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Because of importance given to female education, there was revolution in the mortality rate and the fertility rate and both rates are very important. And this in the fertility rate based on 1972 and 1978 Sample Registration Scheme Data was 13 per cent to 37 per cent in rural areas and 13 per cent to 44 per cent in the urban areas—in the age group of 15 to 44 years, that shows in a small area. And I accept the figures of the 'Challenge of Education' document. You say enrollment has improved, I agree. You say in female sector there is larger improvement, I accept the fact. And because of that, I tell you that education can revolutionise the whole scene of economic development, provided you allot priority to it. So there should be no education versus industry, that industry is important, vegetables are important, food is important, everything is important, but education is basic to all developments. Since there is no time, I am not reading out a paragraph or two from the Kothari Commission's Report/which is gathering dust in the Almirahs, but I thought that I would have time to remind you that, Kothari Commission told you how education is very basically important to all development in the country.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Food is important or education is important.

AN HON. MEMBER : Both

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : You are not giving both.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Then I come to priority—priority for education. Some people say that priority will come to education, if you put it into the Union List. I say you put it in the Concurrent List. But somebody whispered are you not educated enough? It is already in the Concurrent List. I tell you that it is not in the Concurrent List. This

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must be known to the hon. Minister why do you show or prove that it is in the Concurrent List? It is in the Concurrent List only in name. The Ministry must exhibit its personality before the States, because the Ministry has institutions at the national level like NCERT, NIPA, UGC. It has a host of institutions. Therefore, if you want to reform things, then do your duty by keeping effective education in the Concurrent List. That priority should be there.

Now, you cannot leave anything to the States, I will briefly tell you what happened in Jammu and Kashmir. I don't come to politics. We had science and mathematics made compulsory in the Jammu and Kashmir State and they appointed teachers who are matriculates. They preferred them to MSCs. Who is there to ask the States, what they are doing? Therefore, the Ministry must accept its responsibility. Now again on this background, I want you to formulate a policy for new revolution. This is the document which I have already explained. When you start, first of all, I would say that there are no resources for education. You just bear with me, I will show you only one thing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already said it.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I am going to say something very important.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : From whatever you told just now, everything is important, I feel.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : As far as resources are concerned, there are only Rs. 6,000 crores. I have calculated this. It is less than 3 per cent, I agree that it is 3 per cent. It is not more than what you had in the Sixth Plan. You have had 3 per cent of the Budget. So how do you say that you have more money and there is more money than the hon. Minister has unfortunately decided to spend on model schools. I will come to that a little later.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : A little later?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Bear with me, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are putting me in an embarrassing situation.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : So, it is elementary. Universalization of every education is the basic thing. I crave the indulgence of the hon. Minister. It was a Constitutional obligation.

Time is not there; otherwise, I would read from the Kothari Commission's report. Kothari had visualized this situation in 1976 itself. We were already late at that time. I tell you that universalization of education has not taken place. It was a Constitutional responsibility. We have not done it.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Why don't you say something on which you do not agree, viz. model schools?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : On universalization you do not agree.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : There we agree.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : On these things you do not agree: universalisation of education, democratization of education and model schools. Elementary education is very important; and in the Plan document, Mr. Manmohan Singh says with authority that he will succeed in universalization of education by the end of century. This is not correct, because you have a drop-out rate, according to your own admission, of 76% by Class IX. I agree, the Ministry has done a very good job in this document. There are figures which I accept. They are correct. The enrolment has improved, so far as boys and girls are concerned. But the drop out rate is 76%. You should match the drop out rate with enrolment. There are transparencies, researches and data banks in NCERT, and recently in NEPA also. There are

also some kind of figures. You look into these figures.

I say these for the record, because I know everybody is in a hurry ; and I do not know why you are not going to listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Everybody is listening.

SHRI RAM PIYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : You must care for others also.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : When sufficient funds are not available for univresalization of education, when you do continuing education, adult education and many things, and you also do the elitist drama, you will not universalize even by 2050 AD. This is my challenge. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister kindly listen to me and others universalize education, make primary and elementary education compulsory. For those who do not come to the school, take the school to them, wherever they are working. I agree with that type of continuing education. But where are the funds ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Please tell me how exactly do we make elementary education compulsory, because I know of many States where laws have been passed. My own has been perhaps one of the first States where the law has been passed. But it has never been, it could never be implemented.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I know the concern the Minister has for education ; and this concern will certainly pay some dividends. We have not altogether failed. Science potential is there. Scientists are there. We are not only ahead of the Third World. I can say that we can compare ourselves, so far as potential is concerned, and we can compete with any country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Please reply to my query so that I may be enlightened.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir, I am just coming to that.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Taking advantage of your request, Mr. Minister, he will take one hour. That is the problem.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : If he is going to give me some information or some methods or suggestions on which I can act, I would say : please cut from my time, and give it to him.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW (Nominated Anglo-Indian) : At the end of his speech, he will give suggestions.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Please tell me in telegraphic language and nothing else.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Our first assurance is that you have tremendous concern for elementary education. I know that ; but if you democratize education, if you are determined to improve the conditions of Government schools, then I have a formula for you. For instance, you want to have a model school. All right ; you will pump in Rs. 900 crores. You have got Rs. 1500 more for education. Now a chunk of it will go to the model schools. The model school at the district will be for 'S'X' number of students ; 'Y' will remain out. Suppose into that school. 'Y' will also come in, where do we get funds for it? Only for 432 model school, you require Rs. 1,000 crores.

But I am telling you that there are government schools, primary schools and middle schools numbering 7 lakhs. I accept the Ministry's figure. Primary schools are an odd number of 5 lakhs. We have two lakh middle schools. All these seven lakh elementary schools must have democracy. These schools do not

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have charts. Somewhere there is no black-board. They have no science kit and science is very important. In NCERT, I saw a science kit. Some tools are meant for primary schools and middle schools. I asked the price for them. *(Interruptions)*. This is more relevant to the Minister.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : It is not sounding any relevant any more.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : That kit will cost you only Rs. 500/- and for middle schools, it will cost you only Rs. 800/-. If you provide all elementary schools with Rs. 500/- for purchasing that kit, it will not cost you more than Rs. 40 crores. Do you have this provision in your budget? Not at all. And the money you are spending on middle schools...

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : No, no, this is very unfair. You should not jump to the conclusion that we have not written there that every school is going to get this kit; we are going to spend something on elementary education; there is something like a figure of money, an amount of money; out of that, we can always help these schools as I am going to say that we are coming up with a lot of assistance to the school education programme. So, you need not pin-point on that. That is well-known. You please tell me how to make it compulsory?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : This is the question of funds. Where are the funds? There is no fund. Elementary schools will be selected for pointed attention. That is not there. Therefore, I say in government schools, you have no black-boards, you have no illustrations, you have no science kits and you have no infrastructure. Then talking of non-formal education is not the point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Ratnam.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Educa-

tion is very basic. You can extend some time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I had allotted for you five minutes. Then it went on to 12 minutes. Now you have taken 25 minutes. Others have to speak. I am sorry. If anything more you have got, you can give it to the Minister in writing. This is too much.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : It is not a political discussion; it is a discussion on education. *(Interruptions)*. You give me ten minutes more. You pump in some money for the Higher Secondary Schools of all the States. *(Interruptions)* I am not opposed to the question of model Schools, but that could wait. In so far as the emphasis is concerned, there we differ, not that I am against the idea of the model schools.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I can conclude with some suggestions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Suggestions you can give later on to the Minister.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : This is very important.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is enough. Everything is important. Please take your seat.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I will keep standing. This is not correct. Why don't you understand it? I am not talking in Hindi; I am talking in English and you must understand that this is very relevant.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot go on like this; this is too much. I have to accommodate other members also.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I have to speak something very important by way of budget.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What you spoke in 25 minutes was not important.

16.00 hrs.

No, no. You have already taken twenty-five minutes. Why did you not say all the important points then ?

[Translation]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I shall write to the hon. Minister, but that is a different thing.

[English]

If you are interested in education, why not give more time ?

[Translation]

What is the hurry ?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the Minister replies, at that time you can mention your points.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I will conclude in five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I will conclude in five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have given lot of time. That is all I can do, Mr. Jeevarathinam.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I want only five minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the Minister replies then we will see.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakonam) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words about the Policy Perspective of New Education programme. At the very outset, I would like to give some facts and figures to prove that both the State Governments and the Central Government have given great importance to educational development and that education has made significant progress during the past 38 years after our Independence. The number of recognised educational institutions has increased from 2,31,000 in 1951 to an estimated 7,55,000 in 1984-85. The total enrolment over the same period in these institutions increased from 240 lakhs to nearly 1320 lakhs. The annual non-plan expenditure on education from the Central and State Budgets has increased more than 50 times over the last 35 years from Rs. 114 crores in 1950-51 to more than Rs. 6000 crores in 1984-85. There is specific constitutional provision also in our Constitution so far as education is concerned. All these facts confirm my contention that education has received the due attention in the national developmental activities.

By 1990 there will be universalisation of elementary education for the children in the age-group of 6—14. Attention has been given to achieve this in the 7th Five Year Plan by including this in the Minimum Needs Programme sponsored by the Central Government. Similarly, schemes have been formulated for achieving the laudable objective of eradicating the adult illiteracy in the age group of 15—35 during the 7th Five Year Plan. To provide good quality modern education with Indian values to talented children particularly from rural areas, it is proposed to set up 432 model secondary schools, one in each district during the 7th Plan. I welcome this multi-pronged strategy to take education of modern times to the door-steps of rural children. I also commend the constructive approach of the Central Government to remove all obsolete equipment in tech-

* The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri R. Jeevarathinam]

nical institutions throughout the country during the 7th Plan period.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister of Human Resources that at many places in the country permission is being given by the State Governments to the private sector for opening Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics, I.T.Is and Medical Colleges. The private sector is exploiting this opportunity fully for amassing unearned income. They run such technical institutions in thatched houses and huts without laboratory and without equipment. They collect capitation fees of Rs. 5000, 10,000, 50,000 per student at the time of admission. They do not pay prescribed scales of pay to teachers. Such technical institutions in the private sector have become breeding grounds for all sorts of malpractices. Our Education Policy has always been to get the poorest of the poor educated. Pandit Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Kamaraj had dedicated themselves for spreading education among the downtrodden and they had formulated plans for giving engineering education, medical education, technical education to the poor children in the country. But, in the private sector education has become a commodity for sale to the highest bidder. I am sure that our capable and talented Hon. Minister of Human Resources, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao will look into this problem and take steps to ban capitation fees in the private sector technical institutions. Due to the fact that Education is in the Concurrent List of our Constitution, the private sector is permitted by the State Governments to open such technical institutions, which become instruments of exploitation. The Central Government should direct the State Governments to take remedial measures for removing such malpractices, to punish the erring private sector educationists and also to take over such educational institutions if the private sector educationists do not mend their attitude and aptitude.

I am happy that Indira Gandhi Open University has been opened in Delhi and

now the students from all over the country will be able to undergo non-formal education and distance education through this institution and its proposed centres in different parts of the country.

The educated youths are the assets of the country. We should not fritter away this national wealth. Our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has given the foremost importance to this aspect of national activity and he has created this Ministry and brought under its purview all the activities that go to create a total man. Our seniormost elder statesman, known for his wisdom commitment to the lofty ideals of the nation, has assumed charge of this important Ministry. Our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has provided Rs. 1500 crores for the development of human resources in the 7th Plan. As our hon. Prime Minister is committed to planned exploitation of natural resources like minerals, oil, power etc., he is also keen to exploit the human resources of the country in a planned way. He knows that poverty in the country cannot be eradicated unless the human resources are developed and exploited in a planned manner. That has goaded him to create this Ministry of Human Resources and I am sure that Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao will make education the most potent instrument for the industrialisation of the country. I need not say that unemployment among the educated youth is definitely due to unplanned development of human resources. We cannot afford to lose the precious human resources in this manner. This is the prime cause for attempting this change in the educational policy of the country.

There is provision in the Seventh Plan for substituting the obsolete equipment in polytechnics. I want to know from the hon. Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao whether this facility will be extended to private polytechnics and engineering colleges also. I would like to tell him that he should re-examine again if such financial assistance should be given to private sector technical institutions for this purpose.

Unfortunately for the last one month the teachers are on strike in Tamil Nadu. The teachers should know that strike is not good for the country. If they have grievances, they should meet the Chief Minister and get them redressed. They should pay heed to his advice in this matter. I suggest that they should suspend their strike. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu should also invite the teachers for setting this issue. The education of children is suffering due to this strike.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): On a point of order, Sir. With regard to the teachers problem, that is everywhere. Even in Delhi about 7000 teachers are on strike. It has become a practise on the part of teachers to go on strike. Actually the children are not able to go to schools because of their going on strike. Are you supporting teachers' strike, Mr. Jeevarathinam? Already the Tamil Nadu Government has gone into this matter in detail and it has appointed one-man Commission for this purpose. Why is he mentioning all these things here? It is a State subject.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is requesting the teachers to withdraw the strike.

SHRI R. ANNANAMBI (Pollachi) : The State Government of Tamil Nadu has already appointed one-man Commission to go into this problem.

[Translation]

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : I am speaking in support of you. The teachers should withdraw their strike. Can we remain silent spectators while the education of the children and students is suffering? My theory is that the teachers should not resort to strike to get their grievances redressed. They should withdraw their strike. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu should call them for talks. There must be an end soon to the strike of teachers in Tamil Nadu. In conclusion I demand that the life of national leaders

and the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi and all those who had sacrificed their lives for the freedom of the country must be made compulsory subjects of study in schools and colleges.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi that after coming into power he thought of making radical changes in the existing education system and moved a Motion to this effect in the House which has been under discussion since yesterday. A very serious discussson is taking place in the entire country at various level since the time this Motion has been moved and I hope that the final policy to be formulated after all these discussions would prove helpful imparting practical education in villages and cities and everybody would be benefited thereby. It is true that after independence many commission were set up to suggest changes in the education policy. Those commission gave valuable suggestions also. Many of their suggestions were accepted and many others were not accepted. Many Members have expressed their views about the existing education policy. It is true that in the Motion many factual things have been incorporated and reality has been accepted. Hon. Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Narsimha Rao is an orator and efficient administrator. Initiating discussion on this Motion, he has expressed certain feelings with which, I understand, no person in this House or outside would differ. What he stated is a universal truth. He himself has said that Government wants to adopt a pragmatic approach and review the position in the light of the difficulties experienced during its implementation.

I would like to make a reference to 2-3 things only. Firstly, the existence of party politics among the students and the teachers has vitiated the academic atmosphere to an extent that no system is working smoothly. In universities and

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colleges syllabi have not been completed no higher education institution is free of party politics. Incidentally there is a provision in our Constitution under which teachers can be elected to Vidhan Parishads and a separate electoral college has been provided for them which gives rise to party politics. This resulted in formation of unions in universities and colleges and that is where they are initiated into politics. As has been expressed by several Members in the House, I would also like to say that all the parties should work together to ensure that they remain aloof from politics. All the schools, colleges and universities should remain aloof from politics and an academic atmosphere should be created there wherein they engage themselves in studies, teaching and research.

The second thing which I would like to say is that in the matter of education, the State Governments are required to do most of the work. Although education has been kept in the Concurrent List, yet the major part of the responsibility of implementing the education policy is to discharged by the State Governments. There is divergence from state to state due to policy, language, geographical position and traditions of the States. This thing will remain but gradually Government is taking over education. In Uttar Pradesh, from where I come, the Government have taken over the work of disbursing salaries to teachers and making appointments of teachers. Government accords recognition to schools and colleges and nobody can open a school without the permission of Government. Previously, the management of primary education was in the hands of local bodies. Now, the State Government has entrusted this job to the Basic Education Council. In this way the State Government has taken over the entire responsibility, but their financial condition is not good. They do not have adequate funds. It is true. Many Members have also said this thing. That is why a doubt arises in this respect. While replying to the discussion, the hon. Minister should throw light on this aspect. His deputy has used very

charming and attractive words and phrases in his speech, but he has also not thrown light about the resources required to implement this policy and the share of the Centre and the States in respect of the expenditure to be incurred on it. I do not want to repeat the suggestions given by other hon. Members in regard to resources. I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten us as to how it will be possible to meet the expenditure on the present education system within the existing resources.

I feel that the State Governments are responsible for deterioration in the standard of education. In our country, which has a democratic form of Government, common people will have to bear the education expenditure. They will also have to run our educational institutions. In this country the people have set up schools from primary level, high school level and college level. People extended their cooperation and they gave funds also and Government accorded recognition to them. Later on Government paid grants to them also. The private institutions played a major role in this field.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Which private institutions have done, Sir ?

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : I am saying this thing about Uttar Pradesh where individuals set up schools from primary level to high school level and degree college level. Government paid grants to them and now Government have taken over the management of all of them.

What was the result thereof ? Result was that peoples, initiative came to an end and the teacher also are not amenable to discipline as they have become Government employees. Previously they had some sort of fear but now Government is not able to exert any pressure on them. Government has become helpless. Now the Government of Uttar Pradesh is not in a position to give grant

to any new school in its budget. Now, Government do not propose to give recognition to any school. When Government have not made any increase in the budget, how will it give recognition to a school and give grant to it? We have opened a school in a village of Uttar Pradesh. The school exists but Government cannot accord recognition to it because the State government have not made any provision in the budget for new schools. It has no funds. It is a mockery of education.

Primary education, which was under local bodies earlier, has also been taken over by the Government. I have myself studied in a Primary School of a village. The facilities which were available in a village school in 1930-35, are not available to my grandson now because there is no private initiative now. There are no school building now in the villages. There is no floor mat (Tat-Patti) in the school on which students could sit. There are no chairs for the teachers. These days the village teacher sits on a raised platform made of earth, when such is the economic condition in the country, it is no use saying all this.

You should, therefore, have a discussion with the State Governments. When they have taken over the entire responsibility, what work would be left with the local bodies then? Today, the local bodies do not have any control over the teacher, because their Unions have become so powerful that they are not able to exercise any control over them. Basic Education officer; Basic Education Council is not able to exercise any control over them. There is no check on the performance of a teacher now. Earlier, members in District Council and Members of Municipal Corporation had control over the teacher, but that control is no longer there. Now they cannot make any complaint against the teachers. Even if they make any complaint no action is taken on it. Complaint is made to the officer and he submit report to the Minister. The Minister would of course not make a personal enquiry, so the complaint would be sent to the officer for the inquiry.

Therefore, if education policy is to be implemented successfully, I think it would be expedient if private initiative is encouraged again in this country so that people may mobilise private resources to run their own education institutions. Of course, the Government must exercise control over them. The Government should see whether the institutions are running or not. Higher education may or may not be under private control, but for primary education, private initiative must be there.

People go in for higher education, because they get employment thereby. We send our children to get education upto High School, because it helps them to get employment. If he does not get a job, we ask him the study upto intermediate. If he does not get a job, we ask him to study upto B.A. or M.A. Our aim is to get him a job. The student has to get higher education under compulsion. If one does not get a job, one drops out. The number of drops outs is increasing. Had you been able to provide jobs to all, they would have preferred employment to studies. Everybody wants to join Government service because there is good salary and extra income, and they do not have any work to do. Earlier, there was work for all the seven days, but now there is five days week for them. All the persons want to join a job having little work. Even if a person has ten bighas of land, a house to live in, he would still prefer a Khalasis job in the Railways. Even if he is a graduate or a post graduate, he wants to work as Khalasi or even as a casual labour in the Railways, because he would get regular salary there with little or no work. You say that jobs should de-linked from degrees. It would lead to further trouble. After all where will these children go? (*Interruptions*) If they do not study, the problem is not going to be solved. If the degree holders do not get jobs, what will they do?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : They would be in the category of educated unemployed.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : That would not happen, their condition would

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be same in the category of the educated unemployed. If the people start getting jobs and services, they will not go in for higher studies, as in the case in other countries. There is no need to continue studies upto B.A., M.A. or even higher level. As soon as a person gets a job, he will discontinue his studies. I would, therefore, like to submit in this regard that the primary education should be made universal and arrangements for teaching should be made. If there is universalisation of primary education, there would be so much requirement of teachers that a large number of people would get jobs. There are persons who are waiting for teachers job since 1974 after taking training of B.T.C. They are hoping that perhaps they might get a teacher's job some time. Now training of B.T.C. and J.T.C. has been stopped. Earlier, there used to be as many as four schools in every district, but now there is only one school in each district. The problem cannot to be solved in this manner. It is correct that a large number of people have got jobs through education. They have got jobs in their villages and near their houses, but due to take over by Government and because of party politics in education, there is erosion in the sense of responsibility and people are not getting the benefit.

I would like to say something about the three language formula. If the nation has to adopt a national language and the country has to remain united, three language formula will have to be adopted strictly and this thing cannot be left to the State Governments. They may adopt any three language - Hindi, English and one regional language. The people of the North.....

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur) : The language which is there in the constitution would be taught or do you want any other language?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : It would be better if in the States of Northern India, a language of the south India is taught. The three language formula is there, but it is bypassed by teaching

Hindi, Urdu, English or Hindi Sanskrit, English. It should not be bypassed in this way. A South Indian language should be made compulsory. It is not difficult to learn or speak a South Indian language. In my city, Varanasi, all the languages of the country are spoken. The persons speaking these languages reside in Varanasi and the people of Varanasi understand all of them. The residents of Varanasi understand all the languages in trade, practice, markets and religious places. It is not at all difficult. Efforts should be made in this direction. If there is any complacency in the implementation of the three language formula, it would jeopardise the unity of the country and we would never be able to develop a national language.

Sir, I would like to say one thing more. At places there are Central Universities and at many places, there are State Universities. The rules, regulations and the pay scales of the state universities are different from these of the Central Universities. There is a wide difference between the pay of a teacher of a state University and that of the teacher of the Central University at Varanasi. This disparity should not be there. It must be removed. All the teachers are equal. There should be uniform pay scales and uniform grant should be given to the State Universities and the Central Universities. There should not be any discrimination.

You have said that model schools would be opened. You have already opened Central schools and they are functioning very well. People want to admit their children in Central schools, because of the good standard of teaching there. These schools are good schools. You will be paying better pay scales to teacher in model schools and providing more equipment and additional funds. It would create heart-burning and resentment among all the teachers. Demand would be made from everywhere to open a model school there. Your central schools itself are model schools. These schools should be strengthened. In every city, in every district and at all the major towns, Central Schools should be opened. The state Governments have their own schools and colleges. Their schools are also good schools. These schools could

also be developed and funds should be provided to them. There is no need to waste money on model schools. These model schools should not be opened. When you are not able to provide Primary education and cannot open colleges and schools, when you cannot provide grants for the education of girls, you should not open model schools. This would be a waste of money. I would like to submit that the officers working in Delhi want to pay handsome salaries to some high people and the wards of well placed people would study there which would serve no purpose. There would be great resentment among the people. There would be Model Schools at one place and there would be ordinary schools at other places. If help is provided to a school, any school could be converted into a model school. The primary education has been totally ignored in our State. The hon. Minister of state is present here. The structure of Primary education has collapsed. Kindly raise the standard of Primary education and money should not be spent on new schemes. If the primary education had been imparted properly, nursery schools would not have been opened in every village. These days nursery schools are being opened in every village in our state and people are paying higher fees. People are sending their children through motors and buses, because the people in the villages can afford to pay more money. The standard of primary education is at the lowest ebb. I would like to make one more submission to the hon. Minister. The money given by way of subsidy or subsidy or free food is all going down the drain. All the money is flowing into the sea of corruption. There is provision of giving mid-day meal to the children; but how many children are able to get it. There is always complaint in this regard. All the money goes waste. You may provide medicine worth 15 paise or any other item, but providing subsidy or grant would be of no use, because the money is not utilised properly. We are aware of this fact, because we visit the countryside. An M.P. visits the villages, but when he becomes a Minister, he forgets the villages. I fail to understand why one forgets villages when one steps into the Secretariat. You should know how money is

wasted in the villages. The grants provided for any work, are pocketed by the employees. It is very difficult to prove it, because it is difficult to produce evidence. In our country there is a tendency that howsoever corrupt a person might be and he might have committed any crime, he is not dismissed from service and is given only a minor punishment. How can then corruption be checked? What would the hon. Prime Minister or the hon. Minister do, when there is so much moral degradation in the country. One single person cannot bring about improvement. Money should not be wasted on all these things...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : There is a lot of compassion now.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : You should not show compassion. So much money should not be wasted. Action is never taken. The person who makes the complaint does not come forward to give evidence. I would like to submit that special emphasis should be laid on Primary education and private initiative should be revived. The state governments should be asked to provide maximum assistance to these institutions so that these institutions could be strengthened. With these words, I express my thanks to you.

[*English*]

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I sympathise with the hon. Minister because he suffers not from paucity of funds but from constraints of resources. He has to do his best within the constraints of resources. Otherwise all of us are sure that the hon. Minister himself would be the happiest man on earth to find the Indian society as the most educated society.

16.28 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI
in the chair]

It is within the constraints of there resources that the best strategy has to be

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

formulated with a view to meeting the laudable goals that have been set forth.

I have, therefore, to restrict myself only to a few areas to highlight the need for remedial measures where certain distortions are being observed. For example, we all emphasise the need for vigorous action with respect to universalisation of elementary education. But our efforts are not as vigorous as they should be. It is not only that. But we should see the trend that is there. As far as elementary education is concerned, its share of 56% in the First Five Year Plan dropped to 36% in the Sixth Plan. On the other hand, the share of university education went up from 9% to 16% during this period. Therefore, I would say that vigorous remedial measures are needed if we want to do something worthwhile in our concept of universalisation of education.

Similarly, I may point out another distortion. While 72% of our population resides in rural areas, only 44% of the total expenditure on education is in rural areas. These are certain areas that need correction and remedial measures. We talk of electronic age and gadgets. These are welcome. Every effort to modernise education should be welcome. But, at the same time, we have to remember the paucity of even simple teaching aids in our schools. As has already been pointed out, our schools lack even black-boards and we have started talking about computers and so on and so forth. I must, therefore, say that we must have a very hard look at our priorities.

The need is also to improve the quality of education. It is well known. But here I must stress the need to have an Indian Education Service in order to be able to carry out our objective of improvement in the management of the educational system. The Service dedicated to new policies can be initially raised from the present cadre itself.

I may go over to the question of the UGC and make a remark that there is the

need for a Branch of the UGC in South because lot of time and expense is involved in getting UGC clearance for various projects. There are already complaints and we must take cognisance of those complaints that while the Northern Universities are getting higher grants by UGC, the legitimate needs of the Universities in the South are being ignored. In order to correct this picture, I have said that a Branch of the UGC be established in South. Of course, I come from Kerala. Therefore, I say it should be in Kerala. I represent Ponnani. I say that it should be in Ponnani. But that is a different matter altogether. The question is that a properly located Branch must be there.

We have all been talking about women's education. Without going into figures and verbosity, I may here emphasise the need for more women's universities on the lines of SNDT that we have in Bombay. We must think of more women's universities on the lines of SNDT. Teachers are also a neglected lot and their problems have to be also considered. I find that teachers nowadays are burdened with a lot of paper work rather than with the process of teaching and learning.

Since the time at my disposal is limited, with these general remarks, I must come to certain special areas which need operational strategies. It is disappointing to find that this entire document has no word about minorities and the education. Not a single word is there. This is an area which calls for adequate operational strategies.

There are All India decisions with respect to educational facilities for the linguistic minorities. We find that these All India decisions are not being implemented. I may refer only to the question of Urdu. Take only this one State of U.P. What is the position? We find that in UP, as far as Urdu medium is concerned, in primary education, the number of primary schools in 1974-75 was 2,546. The number has gone down, rather than increasing to meet the situation. In 1979-80 it came down to 1,756. The number of attached schools

In 1974-75 was 1,460 and it came down to 340 in the year 1979-80. We do not have the figures with respect to the other years given in the Reports. This is rather surprising. The number of students in U.P. in Urdu-medium schools in primary education in 1974-75 was 2,74,633 and it declined in 1979-80 to 2,10,192. In the case of secondary education the position is still worse; in 1976-77 the number of Urdu-medium secondary schools in U.P. was 223 and it declined to just 87 by 1979-80. The number of attached schools in the secondary education was 354 in 1976-77 and it declined to 101 in 1979-80. The number of students during this period declined from 27,663 to 17,660. The point I am making is that there is no adequate provision of educational facilities through Urdu-medium according to even all India decisions. Therefore, this is an area that needs remedial measures.

Madam Chair-Person, a survey was undertaken of various districts spread over the country with respect to Muslim enrolment in schools and colleges, and we find that in elementary schools the percentage of Muslim students was 12.39 in the secondary schools 10.70, in the high schools 4.0, in XII Standard 2.49, in engineering 3.41 and in medical 3.44. It is, therefore, very clear that at higher levels the Muslims are at least three to four times behind the other communities, and the drop-out rate among the Muslims is higher as the level of education goes up. Therefore, there is a need, as I said, for operational strategy in this respect.

Our late lamented Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had suggested in her direction in the year 1983 that more and more technical institutions, schools and colleges and polytechnics should be opened in Muslim areas. This was her suggestion. What is being done with respect to implementation of that suggestion? It was a very good suggestion that we had from her, and I must request the hon. Prime Minister to see that, when the policy is finalised, these suggestions are properly implemented...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I will conclude in a minute.

Liberal grants need to be given to the training and coaching schools for preparation of Muslim youths and the youths of other minorities for higher services. Similarly we find that income-tax rebate can be given to the individuals who come forward to pay scholarships to deserving students from the minorities and other socially handicapped communities.

I must, before I conclude, refer to article 30 of the Constitution and say that there is a tendency to interfere unnecessarily with the working of the minority educational institutions. Permit me to say that such a thing came up in Tamil Nadu and also in Karnataka. We must, from the Central level, see to it that such interventions are not brought about.

I must also say that, in Delhi, we have the Jamia Millia which is still a deemed University. Its status needs to be raised to that of a full-fledged University. More grants are needed for the Jamia Millia University and also for the Aligarh Muslim University.

I, therefore, say that it is rather disappointing to see that not a word with respect to the special strategies needed for the minorities in the field of education is there in this particular draft, in this document that we have. The document is for a national debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude Mr. Banatwalla. I have called the next speaker.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I will obey you in a second.

This calls for a national debate. I congratulate the Government for having called for a national debate before the formulation of the policy. I hope that in the formulation of the policy all these matters that are being raised will get due weight and consideration from the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Kurien. There are 20 speakers more I will, therefore, request the Hon. Members to restrict their speeches for five minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kaiser-ganj) : This is a very important matter. Every one of us should be allowed to express our views. 5-7 minutes are not sufficient to express one's views on a subject concerning nation building. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO : From the beginning the people who spoke as they liked and the rest of the people are being deprived.

[Interruptions]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us see how the debate will continue. Please continue Mr. Kurien.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki) : You will make up for the time that has been lost, that is my time. I will assure you that I will try to comply with your instructions in regard to the time limit. Thank you for calling me.

First of all, I congratulate the Government and the Hon. Minister for initiating such a discussion with regard to education. Our Prime Minister has announced a new educational policy and the discussion are not only going on here, but in the country for formulating the final educational policy. But I feel that it is not due to the lack of policy alone that we have failed in achieving our targets with regard to education. Of course, our policy perspective was not properly directed and oriented, but in addition to that it was a failure in implementation of the policies. And also the lack of commitment of those who are implementing these policies that has been responsible for the disarray that we see in the educational field.

The Kothari Commission has given us a very valuable document on education. Some Hon. Members have referred to

it. The Report starts with the rhetoric that India's destiny is shaped in her classrooms. This is from Kothari Commission. It was already there. But we did not give much importance to these recommendations and actually we did not bother to implement them sincerely.

Education is the total personality development of an individual. I am very happy that it is considered to be part of the development of human resources. It is the correct perspective. I should congratulate the Minister for bringing back education from the wrong track to the right track. I am also happy that a person none other than Shri Narasimha Rao who is a man of letters is heading this ministry. But the question is of implementation. The question is of resources.

Education is in the concurrent list. But as has already been pointed out the Central Government actually has nothing to do with it. It has at present become entirely the domain of the States.

If you want to achieve our targets in education, first of all education should be really brought into the Concurrent List and the Central Government should implement its responsibility with regard to education. Policy framework alone will not serve any purpose.

When we think of any reform in education, the first and the most important area in which we should concentrate our efforts is primary education. By ignoring the primary education, we are not going to achieve anything because if education is development of personality, total development of the individual, then the basis for that is laid at the primary level. It is at the primary level that the character of a person is moulded. It is at the primary level that his aptitudes are developed. Therefore, primary education should get priority in the implementation. But actually is it so at present? Is it so in our Scheme? We are actually ignoring primary education. To what extent we are lagging behind the target in primary education has already been said with the help of data. So I am not repeating it. I also have it but there is no time.

To me the most important emphasis should be given to the primary education.

It is good that we have some model schools in the districts. I agree it is good. But that will not serve the purpose. What is required is : give more allocation to the elementary, education. See that, on the one hand we have not achieved universalisation of education due to so many reasons and constraints and on the other hand, even where there are schools and facilities are not there. Teachers are not there. Even schools, primary schools without buildings, without teachers, without Boards, without other conveniences—this is what we see. This is the main problem. This has to be tackled.

Then there are a number of villages, tribal areas and backward areas where primary schools are not there. The pupils have to travel long distances which is not possible. So to achieve universalisation of education, the first thing is that you ensure that schools are there and they are within the reach of every person and within considerable reach, if possible. No. 2—Give more facilities. Give at least the minimum facilities required in the primary schools. According to me, this is the most important thing and this should be our first priority.

Secondly, with regard to primary education, I would like to say one thing here. I see a very dangerous trend in the primary education. Our system is now producing two types of citizens. I say after some time, you can see two types of nations, entirely two types of citizens. I am not opposing... (*Interruptions*) I am only saying what I am seeing. Actually I see in villages certain students going to English-medium schools, dressed in English style and speaking in English language and in the homes also they prefer to speak in English. And the in same village in the next house you see other students going to the ordinary Government or aided schools and they are taught in their mother tongue and they are a different class. You know these boys or girls who

are going to the English-medium schools, are actually looking down upon the other students who are their neighbours. According to me, this is very dangerous and something has to be done and it is for the Ministry to think about it. It is there in all the States. It is there in Kerala also. Everywhere it is there. This is no good for the development of human personality... (*Interruption*) . However, if we want to develop our citizens with love for our country, with love for our national leaders,... We should have a common curricula and a common medium of instruction. At least at the primary and elementary level the medium of instruction should be in the mother tongue. If English is to be taught it should be taught as a language, certainly as an important language. So, the question of language is creating a very serious problem. It is for the Central Government to give the necessary directions.

There are thousands of recognised schools. These recognised schools are collecting fees. Son of an ordinary man, however intelligent and efficient he may be, cannot enter the portals of these schools. So, I suggest since these schools are recognised and they are collecting fees and the recognition is with the Government, the Government must ensure that in these schools at least 50 per cent admissions are given on merit to the students coming from poorer sections. I hope the Minister will examine this suggestion.

Coming to the Higher Secondary level I want to say that at the Higher Secondary stage also all these problems are there but in addition to these there is a problem of teachers. The teachers are not well trained. They are not fully qualified. So, the Government should pay special attention to this aspect of training also.

Coming to University education and higher education, I want the Minister to take note of the fact that in this country there are a number of higher educational institutions which are charging capitation fees from the students. It is a serious

[Prof. P. J. Kurien]

matter. The rich can afford to pay any amount and get admission in either medical or engineering institutions. This capitation fees is a serious problem and the Government should do something to see that this practice of collecting is to put to end to capitation fees.

Secondly, the grant given by UGC is more concentrated in cities and not in rural areas and also southern area. There should be equitable distribution of grant by the UGC. I request the hon. Minister to open an office of the UGC in one of the Southern States so as to do justice to the Southern universities.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :
Mr. Chairman, the document "Challenge of education—a policy perspective" is a valuable document which has served as a sound basis for discussion in this House. I will refer to one para, which is a key para according to me, which is going to be the crux of the future education policy. I quote :

"In the history of mankind, education has formed a continuum and a basis for the development of human society. Though development of attitudes, values, capabilities both of knowledge and skills, education provides strength and resilience to people to respond to changing situations and enables them to cause and contribute to societal development. History has established beyond doubt the crucial role played by human resources in the development of nations. And the development of human resources is the main function of education."

I think, this summarises the future course of education policy that we may adopt and will have to adopt.

While making suggestions for the future education policy, we have to be concrete

in suggesting subjects, broadlines etc. In this context, I would like to quote what our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi said on 5th January, 1985 :

"Education must promote national cohesion and the work ethic. The grandeur of our freedom struggle and its significance for national integration have to be brought home to every student. Our schools and colleges should acquaint the younger generation with India's ancient heritage and culture. The curricula and books should curb parochial and communal interpretations of our composite culture."

This is one of the principles which should be emphasised and the policy direction given to the State Governments to incorporate the subject of culture and heritage in all stages of education.

There is another aspect and that is that we should increase the scientific temper in the minds of the students. Today in the text books, there are some old stories, which are fictions, far away from truth. The text books tell them the existence of God with ten heads and twenty hands. We have to remove such ideas so that we do not misguide the students. We have to tell them stories which are based on science and scientific knowledge and not fictions of the remote past which are not realities, and which we ourselves do not believe. It is by this method only that we can increase scientific temper. Indiraji also in her 20-Point programme earlier had stressed this aspect of increasing scientific temper in the minds of the people. It is only right from the beginning that we can inculcate this scientific temper in the children so that we do not find religious fanatics in future. We have engineers, lawyers, doctors and others, but basically their education is not very sound. We should not have religious fanatics, who do not see the broader aspects and see the interest of the country, of the nation as a whole.

Another aspect which I would like you to consider is the environmental science

nd marine science, more so, environmental science. We are today at a stage where environmental aspect has to be stressed.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Madam Chairman, the hon. Member has said that religious people are not nationalist. But I would like to point out that religious people have firm faith in nationalism.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down, the hon. Member is not yielding.

SHRI, SHANTARAM NAIK : The subject of environmental science has to be taught, right from the beginning so that in future, the student community or citizens as a whole are aware of this aspect.

One more thing. Today there is a tendency to demand that the subject of education should be taken away from the Concurrent List. I for one would go the other way. If we are enacting a policy for the nation as a whole, if we want to have a national policy on education, then the subject of education has to be in the Union List. You cannot keep this in the State or the Concurrent List. In fact, either we should keep it in the Union List or leave it to the states. The Union Government has got a very bad experience. The State Government do not listen to the directives issued by the Central Government from time to time.

17.00 hrs.

It is very essential that Education remains in the Union List. Suppose we keep it in the State List, let us see what will happen. When we lay down certain policies to be adopted by different States, we also should see to it that some sort of punishments are also laid down for not following those policies properly. If no action is taken by the State Governments to implement the valuable policies that are being laid down, then it will be of no use.

Another thing that we are seeing today is that English has taken over and regional languages are being killed, for which we ourselves are responsible. The Policy Document that has been laid here itself is in English. It is this policy which has killed the regional languages. The National Educational Policy Says :

Special emphasis need to be laid on the study of English and other international languages. World knowledge is growing at a tremendous pace, especially in science and technology. India must not only keep up this growth but should also make her own significant contribution to it. For this purpose, study of English deserves to be specially strengthened. "

Of course, we should not grudge this but we have to specially lay down as to what role English has to play and what role the regional languages have to play.

Lastly, I would like to say something about the institutions run by minority communities. Our Constitution has given very valuable rights to the minorities and very rightly too. I would refer to just one aspect of these minority institutions, which has to be rectified. Teachers in these minority schools have no right to appeal if they are removed from service. They are kicked out like footballs because any appeal against the management is interpreted as an interference into the affairs of the minority institutions. As a result of this, teachers working in those institutions, whoever they may be, do not have this simple right of appeal. If we can remove this defect, keeping in fact, all the good aspects of the minority schools, I think that we will be doing a real service to the people.

[Translation]

*SHRI K. RAMCHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : Madam Chairperson, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to take part in the discussion on the vital topic of the Challenge of education its perspective. Education is very important, for it is next only to food for

[Shri K. Ramchandra Reddy]
the existing of man. Education elevates man to human level by helping to eliminate the animal instincts in him. It helps in reducing the fury of animal instinct in the man which is present in him Education bestows on him the quality of discretion to decide what is good and what is bad. It teaches him the nuances of Dharma or the duty and righteousness. It makes him learn the subtleties of morality and justice. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your point of order ?

SHRI JAIPAL REDDY : His Telugu is untranslatable.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K. RAMCHANDRA REDDY : He is not the translator. Translator is different. He is capable of doing it. So, education is important for the survival of man. It is more appropriate that such an important Ministry as this is in the hands of the most efficient man Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao. He is a linguist. He is a poet and scholar. He is a versatile generous. He is a "Sthitha Pragna" who can weather any storm. He is a very highly experienced administrator. So, I have no doubt whatsoever that under his able stewardship the Ministry would witness fast expansion. I also hope that education would blossom and spread its fragrance all around under his able guidance.

Reforming the education system has been the subject matter that had been engaging the attention of one and all. But no body and no educationist came forward to take up the responsibility on his shoulders. There was no body to bell the cat. Educationists were damn afraid even to touch the subject. They have proved the fact that they are mortals incapable of shouldering an extraordinary responsibility. But I am happy that at least we could find a person in the form of Shri P.G. Narasimha Rao who can take up the cudgels and face the challenge. He is determined to reform the present education system come what may. He

is prepared to face all challenges, to brave all the odds, and to stomach all the criticism. He has proved that he is indomitable. I wish him success in his efforts to reform our education system. Madam, as a first step towards this direction, he had introduced this subject for discussion in Parliament to know the views of the hon. Members here. This subject is also being discussed on various fora in the country and many suggestions and recommendations are made by many eminent persons. I request the hon. Minister to take note of all the suggestions made here inside the Parliament and outside Parliament to prepare a comprehensive report on new education policy by incorporating all these views. Now the hon. Minister is firm that the present education system has to be thoroughly overhauled. With the same intention he moved this motion in this House. The men of mediocre ability can never take such a bold step. In words of Bhartruhari "The mean do not undertake any work for the fear of many risks and challenges that may crop up later, the modicore leave the work half completed unable to meet the challenges but the noble will undertake, execute and complete it successfully, come what may". Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao belongs to the category of the nobles who undaunted by challenges, risks and criticisms carry on their mission till the end. That is why he has now initiated the process of formulating the new education policy by raising a discussion to elicit the opinion of the learned and the lay man alike here and outside the Parliament. His efforts is laudable.

What is education? What sort of wealth is the wealth of education? This wealth is better than all the other forms of wealth, for, this treasure cannot be lost. It does not diminish when distributed to others. To quote Bhartruhari again "The treasure of education cannot be stolen, for it is invisible. It promotes happiness. It brings glory and all riches. It cannot be destroyed and remains till eternity." Such is the glory of education. I am happy that the mantle of distributing this wealth of education has fallen on the

shoulders of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, who is the right person to do the job.

Madam, speaking about the present education system in the country, I must say that it is not going well. The entire system is crippled and ridden with many defects. It is just limping. The reason for this unhappy position is that of the utter negligence of primary education. Madam, if the education system is compared with a body, then the primary education is its legs and the university education is its body. The body has grown up and become too fat on account of plenty of encouragement it received from the Government while the legs which happen to be the primary education have not received any nourishment and hence are lean, weak and crippled. Weak legs cannot withstand the burden of a strong body. So what we need at the moment is not only strong body but also strong legs to support it. Hence primary education should be encouraged and accorded top priority. Primary education was subjected to negligence all these years. So, there is every necessity to improve our primary education first. The Minister also knows this fact pretty well. I am repeatedly saying this only to highlight the negligence to which it was subjected all these years. Enough care has to be taken in this regard. We have been spending hundreds of crores of rupees on public schools, residential schools and modern schools. The strength of the students who attend these schools is hardly one or two per cent. The number of students attending these schools is very limited. But, just for the sake of these limited number of students we are spending hundreds of crores of rupees. There are lakhs of primary schools in the country which have not even the bare minimum facilities. There are crores of boys who have no opportunity to attend the schools as there are no schools for them. There are no school buildings. They have no furniture not a piece of chalk. There are no students and teachers. This has been the state of affairs with our primary education system in the country. In many areas the student and teachers ratio is horrifying. The teachers handle hundred and fifty students at that time. It is an

impossible task to teach so many student at a time. Neither the teacher teaches nor the pupils learn. So steps have to be taken to improve the situation in this regard. Madam, even the standard of primary school teachers is very poor. Once I happened to visit a primary school. The teacher there was reciting a poem of the Poet Shrinatha. I asked the meaning of the word Bhujanga which appeared in that poem. I was surprised to hear the meaning he gave. According to him the word meant having a limb attached to arm while its real meaning is something else. Madam, this is the standard of our primary school teachers. What can such teachers teach to the students? Hence the standard of primary teacher should be improved first if we are to improve education. Moreover only such persons who are not only learned but also dedicated should be appointed as teachers. Then only the primary education will improve in the country.

Madam, nowadays we hear a lot about national integration. Education is the main tool with which we can achieve national integration. We have already adopted 3-language formula. The non-Hindi people are now learning Hindi in addition to English and their tongue. But the people in the Hindi belt are learning only Hindi Hindi Hindi as three languages under the formula. This kind of attitude on the part of Hindi speaking people is very serious blow to the national integration. So Hindi speaking people should also try to learn some regional language. In fact, the Hindi speaking people should set an example by learning a regional language and then ask non-Hindi speaking people to learn Hindi. That will be more meaningful. Only then the non-Hindi speaking people learn and respect Hindi. There will be an emotional integration of the country.

Madam, Telugu is one of the sweetest languages. It is a very rich and has a very rich literature. The King among the Telugu poets, Shrinatha described this language centuries ago as the best among the languages of this country. Later the Poet King Krishna Devaraya of Vijaynagar empire endorsed this view. Why

[Shri K. Ramchandra Reddy]

not the people belonging to other regions should try to learn this language? Before asking us to learn Hindi why don't you try to learn our language first. Reciprocity pays better dividends.

Madam, there is a talk about common curricula and syllabi for the entire country. Well, it may be better to have a uniform curriculum for the entire country. Ours is a country of many diversities. We have got many languages, many traditions and different ways of life and backgrounds. So, amidst so many diversities whether it is possible to have a common curriculum? This should be examined thoroughly.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

[Translation]

*SHRI K. RAMCHANDRA REDDY:
My party has got 10 minutes Madam.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Already you have taken 10 minutes.

*SHRI K. RAMCHANDRA REDDY:
No I don't think so. So, it should be examined thoroughly whether it is possible to have a uniform curricula throughout the country and whether it is possible to have the same in one common language. Madam nowadays what happens is that a student belonging to one region is not able to pursue his studies in some other regions for, he will be denied admission there on the plea that they have a different syllabus. This should not happen. Any student from any part of the country, must have an opportunity to pursue his studies in any other region. He should not be denied admission. For this purpose the Govt. should enact necessary laws.

I want to say a few words about vocational education. Education is of two types. One is to promote knowledge

and the other is that which helps in getting jobs and earn livelihood so that he can lead a happy life. The education which helps in promoting knowledge is entirely different from the education that provides employment and confers worldly pleasures. Now the time has come to separate these two types of education. This is my suggestion. Madam, our hon. Minister Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao has taken up onerous responsibility on his shoulders to revamp the whole education system. It is a new exercise. I welcome it. Thanking you very much for giving me this opportunity, I conclude.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kaiserganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, after a patient two days wait, I have got a chance to speak..... (Interruptions) .. The Ministry was reorganised and expanded and many new items have been brought under it. This Ministry has been placed under the charge of the seniormost and the ablest Minister. This has aroused hopes in us that the promise made by our national leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi will be fulfilled (Interruptions) There are a number of challenge before our hon. Minister. I would like to begin my speech in regard to the points raised by the first speaker of the opposition. While making his speech yesterday, he only showed his ignorance and narrow mindedness. He said that the education system evolved by lord Macaulay is still prevalent. He has cast an aspersion that Tamilnadu does not accept Hindi language because there is no grammar in the language. I would ask him not to raise narrow linguistic and provincial issues. If they do not like this language, they can adopt another language. But if they do not want Hindi they should also not speak against it which may hurt others sentiments. This is the first challenge which I am placing before you. Now I shall come to Karnataka. I was listening to the hon. Member belonging to Karnataka. He was extolling the virtues of education. I would like to tell him that sometimes back one Agam, son of Pandit Ramdin went to Karnataka for technical education. He thought that the education facility would be available there because our hon. Minister

*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

says that there is socialistic pattern of society in the country. Shri Agam has just returned from there dejected and frustrated because education is auctioned there. Only the highest bidder can avail of the facility of technical education there. When I asked him to get rid of this feeling of frustration, he retorted how was it possible when there was this joint responsibility of the states and the centre. Education should be a union subject. I shall now say about my State. The hon. Minister knows that education is in the concurrent list. But in Uttar Pradesh it is neither the state subject nor union subject; it has become subject of District Councils. In other words this subject does not come under anyone. A subject for which more than one authority is responsible becomes nobody's responsibility I would, therefore, urge that the practice of auction in Bangalore should be put to an end.

An hon. lady Member was praising West Bengal. I agree that Bengal has produced many intellectuals and great men. It has been the cradle of new ideas and thoughts. At that very time, an old gentleman was whispering into my ear that those thoughts are now getting extinct. We are forgetting lord Buddha and remembering Confucius. The teachings of Swami Vivekanand and Maharshi Dayanand are being forgotten and now we are following now ideologies. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that he should ensure that we may not forget our ideologies, which are parts of our identity.

Now I shall come to states like Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Today we find that we are forgetting the great contributions made by Rajasthan, Takshshila and Nalanda. We have forgotten the message of Lord Buddha. All the efforts made by Malviyaji and sir Syed have come to naught. We only boast that we are a sleeping giant. In this connection the hon. Minister was saying that the generation which has to enter the Twenty first century is now at the school stage. It is of course commendable that he has accepted an onerous responsibility. You want to

prepare a generation which should not enter the 21st century with a begging bowl but should be equipped to contribute their mite. A few days back I met some students who are being prepared for the 21st century (Bell) I am hearing your bell and I know that the time is short but I would like to have two minutes more. When I met these students, I found that they were underclothed and there was no facility of drinking water and library in their schools. Are these the boys who are being prepared to enter the 21st century. A strong man is needed to eradicate all these evils which have entered into our educational system. Only Shri Narasimha Rao can be that man. We have full hope Shri Rao, whom the Prime Minister has rightly selected, will set the house in order in the educational field and prepare the Indian citizens for the 21st century.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :
Madam, when some skilled artisan gives shape to a stone, rhythm and music is generated. The children are imparted education so as to make them good citizens when they grow up. The way a skilled worker gives a new shape to a stone, a teacher can also mould the life of the coming generation. You should think over it. Who are the persons who have been entrusted this responsibility. When the draft education policy was prepared, the Prime Minister, while inaugurating a function of Delhi University, had said in his mother tongue that there has been decline in the moral standards in the country. India has lost its high ideals. We have to preserve our traditions and we should be proud of them because there is something which has saved us from effacement. But our existence will be in jeopardy if we go on opening modern schools and, do not improve the ones already existing. See the condition of your schools today—A boy becomes a collector after studying in a modern school and the other boy, studying elsewhere becomes a peon. You can ask the people sitting here as to where their children study. They would reply that their children do not read in the village schools, they read in modern schools, public schools etc.

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

Madam, we had thought that there will be no difference between profession and practice of our countrymen. But I am pained to say that our leaders are asking wherefrom the money will come? If you are really interested in bringing about improvement in the standard of our education and want that our schools should produce citizens who are able to take our country to the commanding heights in consonance with our traditions, you should impose education cess. But you must bring uniformity and universalisation in education. In all the schools of the country uniform basic and primary education should be made available to the children. But, Sir, education is not uniform though it is necessary.

Madam Chairperson, at present we go to colleges not to get degrees, which signify acquisition of knowledge, but to get just pieces of papers. Now a days, it is the examiner who sweats and not the examinee because he remains in constant fear of the student whipping out the knife. We are not paying attention to this aspect and are talking of marching towards the 21st century with emphasis on advancement in science and technology. We are not trying to effect improvement in the institutions already existing. It has been the tradition of our country to identify the latent beauty in us and bring that out. It is not happening so today. Rather we are trying to give importance to the outward beauty. That is why our students' faces are dejected and without any lustre. We are not trying to bring the goodness of heart out. It has been our tradition to suppress lust and bring the inner beauty out. When the beauty within comes out, automatically, there will be light, and illiteracy will disappear. Our saint poet Tulsidas has also said :—

*Pothi parh parh jag mua pandit
bhaya no kol,*

Dhat akhar prem ke parhe so pandit hot.

Therefore, you should educate your children in Indian environment. You are burdening them with books day by day because of which their faces do

not wear any smile. My submissions is that they may be educated in a way that they acquire knowledge, truthfulness and honesty and beauty blooms in them, they are instilled with an urge to love India. These are the basic criteria of education. They should be educated in a way that these feelings are inculcated in them. That is why it has been said :—

Saare jahan se achcha Hindustan hamara.

What is education? Education means that human beings are filled with beauty and it will not come from without, but from within. Only then will we be able to make them human beings in real sense. It has been the tradition of India and it is our foremost duty to follow it.

Madam chairperson, the Hon. Prime Minister has also emphasised that unless we have inner strength, the outward pomp and show cannot uplift us. I, therefore, request that if you want to bring forth our own culture and old traditions before opening modern schools, you must bring about uniformity in education all over the country.

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) :
Madam chairman, as I have been given the chance to speak in the last, time at my disposal is also less. I do not want to repeat what type of policy has been adopted to-date in our country and what have been the results thereof.

The aim of the step taken by the Hon. Prime Minister is to decide what should be our future policy so that our shortcomings are removed.

Madam, the main feature of our earlier policy was that the decisions were taken by a small group of persons only. Consequently, we could not come upto the expectation of the country to bring a change in it. Secondly, we lacked resources also. This draft which has presented before the country has been discussed at length. When the ocean is churned, it yields many valuable things, which include both nectar and poison. This nectar will take our country forward.

The Prime Minister has I entrusted this Department to a person who will swallow the poison and distribute nectar to the countrymen.

Howsoever good policy we may frame, it cannot be implemented in the absence of resources. You have suggested that local community will be involved to spread education in the villages and business houses would be involved in providing technical education there. I feel it is not going to succeed. The way you have framed your Budget, the other sectors will not be ready to part with any significant amount for education. Whereas on the one hand you have lifted some people above the poverty line, on the other hand you have also created an affluent class in the country. Why do you not levy more taxes on items of luxury like refrigerators, airconditioners and cars? Why do you not levy tax on those persons who smoke bidis and cigarettes or consume country made liquor or foreign liquor? You should impose taxes on diesel and petrol, because it is used only by the affluent class besides the public transport. I would like to suggest that taxes should be increased on all the luxury items except the items of public utility. By doing so, we would be able to mobilise more resources and would be able to spend more on education. The resources so mobilised should be earmarked solely for education purposes.

Secondly, we have observed that so far we did not have the will to work. To whomsoever we talked, he did not evince any interest in it. That is why, there was complacency in this regard. They used to say that only God can save this country. Nobody knows what would be the fate of our education? It is a matter of pleasure that an ordinary citizen is confident today that we are going to formulate a good policy soon and that it would certainly be implemented.

Now I would like to place before you two points. I do not want to say anything about Secondary education and University education. Primary education is the most important education. It is at the primary education level that a

student becomes a good human being, good citizen and good Indian before he becomes a good Engineer, Scientist and Technician. If we are not able to make good citizens and good Indians, our country cannot march forward. Our hon. friend of Telugu Desam was asking as to how uniform curriculum can be worked out? I would like to ask why uniform curriculum cannot be prescribed? Will it not be correct to use mother tongue as medium of instruction? We should try to bring about mental development among the children. For this it is essential that he should know about the history and geography of our country. We should teach our students that it is in our country that river Ganga is flowing, though is if polluted at present, yet it has always been a holy river and it would continue to be a holy river in future as well. We can teach our children many things from the very beginning. We can tell them that communalism and casteism are harmful for our society. We can also tell them to adopt small family norm as a large family is harmful...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Pradhan, please conclude now. There is a Half-an-Hour discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : I am concluding with a suggestion. You consider primary education upto fifth class. But at present every village does not have a school. Steps should, therefore, be taken to open schools in each and every village. These schools should be upto 2nd class only and there should be one teacher in each school.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Minister will reply tomorrow. Now there is a Half-an-Hour discussion by Shri Virdhi Chander Jain.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Are we not resuming after Half-an-Hour discussion?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No...

(Interruptions)

What is there ? I have called Mr. Virdhi Chander Jain.

17.32 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Allocation of Funds for extension of T.V. Network

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Chairman, during the year 1984-85, T.V. centres were established on war footing at important places, district head quarters and important cities in the country and we had expected that T.V. net work would spread throughout India and the entire country would be covered during the Seventh Five Year Plan and not a single village would be deprived of the facility of Doordarshan. But only an amount of Rs. 700 crores has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan, which is quite inadequate. According to the reply which has been furnished in response to my question, border areas of districts of Barmer and Jaisalmer would definitely be benefited, but the border districts of Jodhpur, Ganganagar and Bikaner will not be covered by it. I am very much pained to see how expansion programme of Doordarshan has received a setback in the Plan. I want to lay special emphasis on border districts, because these districts are near the border of Pakistan and as a result T.V. Programmes of Pakistan can be viewed on T.V. in the districts of Barmer, Jaisalmer, Ganganagar and Bikaner. At present especially in Barmer, district only ten per cent of the population is able to get the benefit of Doordarshan. In the districts of Jaisalmer, Ganganagar, Jodhpur and Bikaner, only 10 per cent, 25 per cent, 20 per cent and 15 per cent population respectively has been covered, whereas 70 per cent of population in the remaining country has been

covered by T.V. network. This situation in border areas is deplorable. Barmer and Jaisalmer districts are being taken up during the Seventh Plan, but I want that districts of Jodhpur, Bikaner and Ganganagar may also be included in this programme. I also want that all the divisional headquarters—Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur—should be linked with the T.V. network. All the divisional headquarters in the country should be linked with the high power transmission. Efforts should be made to link district headquarters of the border area with high power transmission as well so that all the districts in the border areas can avail of this facility. In this connection I would like to ask two questions. First, what is the capacity of the proposed high power transmitter to be installed in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts and how much area and population will be covered by it and what will be its range? Will it be able to cover all the districts and cities? If not, whether one more high power transmitter of ten kw. capacity will be installed to cover all the villages and towns? Second, when will Doordarshan facility be provided through the high power transmitter in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts? May I know whether there is any programme to provide facility of Doordarshan within one year by working on war footing? Will priority be given to border areas over other areas in the matter of providing T.V. facilities? The border areas are the sentinels of the country. We will have to raise the morale of the people living there and acquaint them with the progress of the country. The programmes of the Pakistani Television viewed on our border areas. Can we also not cover Pakistan's border areas so as to counter their propaganda? Will you include Jodhpur, Bikaner and Ganganagar districts in the Seventh Five Year Plan so as to provide the facility of Doordarshan to the people? Will the Central Government make provision of Rs. 1500 crores in place of Rs. 700 crores so as to provide the facility of Doordarshan to all the districts and the divisional headquarters?

Besides, I would like to know the percentage of the population as well as the area that is being covered by the Door-

darshan network in Rajasthan and what percentage of the population will be covered by it in the Seventh Five Year Plan?

Doordarshan is an important medium of education as well as recreation. Therefore, it is essential to expand it. In the Indira Gandhi University, established by the Government, education should be imparted through Doordarshan. Kindly elucidate your policy in this respect.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : Before I reply to the specific points raised by the hon. Member, I would like to give a general picture of Doordarshan and give certain information in a general way.

As I stated earlier, we have three types of transmitters. One is, what is called, low-powered transmitter. It is of one hundred watts. Its normal range is about twentyfive to thirty Kilometres. Then another is one kilo-watt high-powered transmitter. Its range is about 60 kilometers. The third one is ten kilo-watt high-powered transmitter whose normal range is about 120 kilometers. During the Sixth Plan certain amount was sanctioned and certain projections were made. As the House is aware, under the direction of our late Prime Minister, a special plan was made and in 1984 we achieved something unique which no other country has achieved. 116 transmitters all over India—one per day—were commissioned. The whole country will appreciate the effort of our administrators and our engineers who are mainly responsible for this achievement.

Naturally the expectations have increased now. And everywhere you go, people ask for TV which is fair-enough. Now the picture that emerges is this : After the completion of the Sixth Plan projects—still some are under implementation—roughly speaking, seventy per cent of the population will be covered.

The Planning Commission has sanctioned Rs. 700 crores for Door Darshan

as such, which includes not only expansion in the sense of more transmitters, but also studio equipment, replacements and all the rest of it.

I shall presently give the figures of how much money will be available for expansion of transmitters proper.

So, the total amount is Rs. 700 crores. We had asked for much more. But the Planning Commission has sanctioned Rs. 700 crores because, in the scheme of things, other things like Power, Irrigation and so on get higher priority. Naturally we did not get as much as we expected or as we asked for.

Now, what are the criteria which we have applied ? The criteria which we have applied are these. The first one is population. Because, the whole object of TV is to reach the maximum number of people. It is obvious therefore that it will not be correct to have transmitters in areas where the population is very little. The second consideration which we are now giving—and which earlier also to some extent we were giving—is regarding boarder areas. I shall presently give you the figure of how much we have done in this regard. But the main criterion—and I am sure the House will agree with me—should be population. If the signal is available and there is nobody to receive, it is no putting up a transmitter there. Even today when we say that seventy per cent of the population will be covered when all the Sixth Plan projects are completed, it means that signal is available for seventy per cent of the population. So, what is required is adequate number of sets. On a rough calculation there are about 50 lakhs of TV sets in India today. If you take the average of 10 viewers per set and also make allowance for the fact that some are not registered with P&T Department, then, roughly speaking, about 700 crores of people today watch TV or can watch TV. For them signal is available. 70 per cent. means 54 crores. But there are not enough number of sets. And, with the production of 20 lakhs of sets per year which expected, in the next

[Shri V. N. Gadgil]

five year the people who will be actually able to see TV will increase. But the signal—I repeat it—is today available for 65 per cent. But when all the remaining Sixth Plan projects are completed, it will increase to about seventy per cent, of the population.

Now, with regard to the Border Areas, we have taken care to cover as much Border areas as possible. there are places like Amritsar and Bhatinda. Jammu and Pooch will be coming up shortly and Dwarka is there in the Sixth Plan itself. So, it is not as if border areas are ignored. It is not so. there, we have applied this test that, along with population, the fact that it is a border area, must get consideration.

Now, with regard to the present position, there are 174 Transmitters which are in operation today. Out of which, 42 are high power transmitters—whether one k.w. or 10 k.W. Then, 132 are low power transmitters. Coverage today, as I said, is 65% of the population. Some are under implementation in the Sixth Plan. When they are implemented, there will be 191 transmitters covering a population of 70%. By the end of the Seventh Plan, with the amount that is sanctioned to us, the total number of transmitters will increase to 372 and 80% of the population will be covered.

Now, I will come to Rajasthan proper. Now the hon. Member has mentioned six places. First fact that is required to be stated is, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Kota, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Ganganagar—all of them—have today low power transmitters. So, it is not as it is an uncovered area. They have low power transmitters. As far as the first three places are concerned, namely Barmer, Jaisalmer and Kota, 10 k.m. high power transmitters will come in the Seventh Plan. They are proposed in the Seventh Plan.

I would like to point out to the hon. Member that Rajasthan is the only State,

exception is Madhya Pradesh, which will have three high power transmitters of 10 k.w. in the Seventh Plan. So, we have shown consideration for Rajasthan for the simple reason that the lowest coverage in India today population-wise are Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, we have decided to show certain considerations to Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The figures for Madhya Pradesh, I do not have just now. But, for Rajasthan, we have decided to give three high power transmitters and a number of low power transmitters in the Seventh Plan. Actually, today, there is only one high power transmitter, i.e. in Jaipur. There are 12 low power transmitters in Rajasthan today. It will get 13 more low power transmitters in the Seventh Plan. So, you will have for Rajasthan, 3 high power transmitters, i.e. 10 k.w. and 13 low power transmitters. With the result, the coverage populationwise will increase in Rajasthan from 43.8% which is the present figure to 62.3%. There will be nearly 20% increase in coverage. That is the consideration we have shown to Rajasthan.

Then, I would like to point out—I am not making a debating point—one thing. The population that will be covered by the high-power transmitters which we are proposing in the Seventh Plan—Jaisalmer and Barmer—will be like this. In Barmer, the population that will be covered will be 20.59 lakhs and Jaisalmer, it will be 3.71 lakhs. The area covered in both the cases will be roughly 40,000 sq. kms. Madam-Chairperson, the point that I want to make is, see the consideration we have shown because it is a border area. Each high power transmitter costs about Rs. 4 crores. Now, for a population of less than 4 lakhs, we are going to spend Rs. 4 crores. Jaisalmer population that will be covered will be 3.7 lakhs. Even then, we are proposing a project setting Rs. 4 crores.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) :
Why are you spending so much amount ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : It is because, it is a border area. That is why,

this consideration is being shown. If you strictly apply the cost-benefit ratio, on pure economic grounds, it is not justified. For a population of 3.7 lakhs, to spend Rs. 4 crores, on any economic criteria, the cost-benefit ratio, may not be justified. But because it is a border area, we are proposing the high power transmitter in Jaisalmer. Same is the case with Barmer. If they were placed in a thickly populated area, we would have covered 50 lakhs or 60 lakhs or 70 lakhs of people. But because it is a border area, this is the consideration shown.

Now, again we are not ignoring border area generally in the Seventh Plan. Apart from Jaisalmer, Barmer Bhuj, Dwarka and Rameswaram, we are proposing 46 low-power transmitters in all the North-East, because there also, the same complaint we received that signals from Bangladesh TV are received and our TV does not reach. That is why we are proposing as many as 46 low-power transmitters in the North-East.

Then, another thing I must tell the House, another consideration we have shown is, when a high-power transmitter is put anywhere, normal height is 110 metres. So, the range is 120 KM. But in the case of Jaisalmer and Barmer, we are proposing a tower of 300 metres, RCC or steel, experts will decide, so that the range will be 140 KM of the high-power, not 120 additional. For that, we are also sanctioning a tower of 300 metres.

It is true that coverage-wise, as hon. Member pointed out area-wise—I would like to tell the figures area-wise also, if you want—today 9% area of Jodhpur district is covered. By the Seventh Plan, it will increase to 30%. Bikaner, from 7%, it will remain the same. Ganganagar, from 36, it will remain the same. But population coverage will increase. However, the area will remain the same because it will be augmented from 100 watts to 10 KW. I would also like to point out the reason why, because that is one of the points the hon. Member

has raised in his explanatory note, for Ganganagar, we are not doing. We have Amritsar, Bhatinda and so on and if we put a high-power transmitter, it will be duplication. Second signal will go to Punjab and the signal will be wasted. It will go to the same population. Therefore, Ganganagar we do not propose to take.

With regard to Jodhpur, in our view, it is not strictly a border area, in the sense it is quite away from border.

Bikaner also, as I have pointed out is not strictly very near the border and we have to consider cost benefit ratio when it is away from border. That is the test we have applied to all parts of India and, as I said, for Ganganagar, there will be overlapping.

Lastly, in his note he has, said 10% of the population is covered. That is true. I do not deny that today only 10% of the population is covered. But as I said, with the Seventh Plan it will increase. The area will increase. The population will increase and the range will increase. It will be 140 KM as compared to, say, any other high-power transmitter in India where it is only 120 KW. We have shown consideration for border areas. Within the constraint of resources, with Rs. 700 crores, out of which, apart from studio and other things, for only TV transmitter expansion we propose to spend Rs. 107 crores, out of which highest will come to two States, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, because we agree that compared to national average, the coverage in these two States is very much less. That is the attempt we are making, to be fair to all and to show consideration.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to convey my thanks to the hon. Minister for his efforts in providing Rs. 700 crores for the expansion of Doordarshan network. Shri Virndhi Chander Jain did not get an opportunity to convey his

[Shri Harish Rawat]

thanks. I would like to extend my thanks to the hon. Minister on his behalf also. While doing so, there are some doubts in my mind which I would like to place before you. You have said that all the border areas are being covered and high power transmitters have been set up there. No one can object to it. This is a matter of pleasure. These transmitters have been installed in the western border because T.V. signals from Pakistan are received there. Similarly, such transmitters have been installed in North-East section also because T.V. signals from Bangla Desh are received there. May the people of hill area of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh pray to God that China may get the inspiration to instal a high power transmitter in the border area of Tibet, particularly where the border is adjoining India. So, that our government may think of expansion of Doordarshan in the hill areas of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in the same way as it is thinking in the case of border areas of north-eastern areas and in the areas of the western borders. It is proposed to provide facility of Doordarshan to about 80 per cent population of the country by the end of this Plan and out of the six districts of hill areas of Uttar Pradesh, 95 per cent population, may be covered. I know the number of transmitters being installed in the six hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, which was conveyed to me in reply to my question. But even then only 32 per cent population will be covered. And 10 per cent population out of this 32 per cent population will not be able to view programmes on T.V. due to weak signal or the picture will be very dim. I would like to request on behalf of the people of that region that priority to these areas should be given in the same way as has been given to the areas of north-east and western border. The hill areas of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, which are on the border, should also be accorded priority in the same way. Otherwise the people living there will feel neglected. I have heard you praising the Himalayas

and the Ganga, which originate from the Himalayas. You are much impressed by the Himalayas from where the rivers Ganga and Yamuna originate. If something is done for the people living there then they will be grateful to you...

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. There are two more Members who have to ask questions.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : I will finish in two minutes, Madam. If you want, I will include Karnataka hills also.

[Translation]

I would like to know whether same criterion will be adopted for all the border areas. Will the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir also be covered in the Seventh Plan as is being done in the case of north-east and western border. There are tribal areas in our region. Forty per cent tribal population lives in hill areas like Munsiri, Dharchula and Joshimath of Uttar Pradesh. In your policy statement you have stated that priority will be given to the tribal area. These are the areas where even low power transmitters are not being installed. I would like to know whether low power transmitter would be installed in such areas where tribal population exceeds 30 per cent of the population.

18.00 hrs.

My third question is that by the end of this Plan, 30 per cent population in Almora and Pithoragarh will not be covered under Doordarshan. Taking into consideration the problem of the people there, whether low power transmitters will be set up in Idihat, Bering, Bageshwar, Munsiri, Dharchula and Manila or not ?

[English]

SHRI R.P. DAS (Krishnagar): Madam, the Minister has told us the amount that has been spent on the TV network, in the Sixth Plan and the amount that will be spent in the Seventh

Plan. Madam, I am not much concerned about the money spent on the TV network. I am rather concerned about the TV programmes and how it reaches the people. The TV programme has already come under heavy criticism all over the country.

Although TV is very much popular among the TV viewers, it is not because of the programme of the TV, but because of its unique audio visual appeal to the viewers. Therefore, we have to consider as to how the national programme and the news coverage has been shown in the TV.

If you take the case of national programme, the serials of Hum Log and Yeh Jo Hai Jindagi, you will be surprised to find that these serials are very poor in its planning and it has, therefore in the meantime become drab, colourless, common place and hackneyed. If you take the case of news coverage you will find the coverage of Shri Rajiv Gandhi all the way. The Doordarshan has become a Rajiv Darshan. People are so much annoyed and indignant about the Rajiv Darshan.

I would like, in this connection, to refer to one editorial appearing in the Deccan Herald dated 9th December. It reads :

“Was it Doordharshan’s intention to cover all the three generations ? One cannot help sympathising with this outburst. People have paid good money for living-room entertainment, and naturally feel indignant if they are forced to see “Chacha Nehru”, “Priyadarshini Indu” and “Our beloved Prime Minister, all in one night, that too...”

Apart from the costs involved, it is not fair or proper that 132 TV transmitters should beam this image-building stuff to audiences who have little or no choice in the matter...”

Therefore, In view of this, I would like to put some questions to the Minister

whether the National Programme in its entirety be recast and the National Programme would really be National in character ? When will West Bengal have its own primary service originating in the State and also in the language of the State ? Whether the second channel will be available before the end of this year ? Whether it is a fact that National Programme particularly.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why don't you put questions ? Why are you reading ?

SHRI R.P. DAS : Particularly the Programmes in Hindi have faced some serious challenge at several stations of the South ? If so, whether it is because of the fact that the Doordarshan has turned into a Hindi Pracharini Sabha in the name of national integration ; and if not, the reasons thereof.

Till the primary service is available to all the States, will the regional programme find its proper place in the national programme for a considerable length of time in the evening ?

These are the questions I want to ask the hon Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Madam Chairman, I would like to say to the hon. Minister through you that just as you had created records in the Fourth Plan, you should keep it up in the following years also. It is not understood how a department shows good performance in the beginning and then sluggishness sets in. The level of the performance should always remain the same.

Madam, there is a saying—Where there is a will, there is a way. The hon. Minister has the will as well as the strength. I would, therefore, like to know when a transmitter will be installed in Pali, which was visited by our Prime Minister and which is a big city. The population of the district is 15 lakhs and it is the biggest district. I would like to know the specific date when this transmitter will be installed there and whether this transmitter will be of low power or high power ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : I do not wish to be technical but the notice is given under Rule 55 which says 'answers to which need elucidation on matters of facts'. Therefore, I shall confine myself to statement of facts.

As far as my young friend there is concerned, I too would like to thank Mr. Virdhi Chandra Jain for raising this question and giving me an opportunity to explain what we are doing and what we propose to do in future. One more thing I would like to clarify is : that although I do not contest that signal from Pakistan or from other countries is coming, sometimes it is a bit exaggerated. If my young friend comes to me, I will show him a map and that map indicates where signals from other countries are received from and it is not such a very large area as it is made out.

Now the question is asked—when will the transmitters be available and when will they be commissioned? There are two units—the Bharat Electronics and the Gujarat Electronics Corporation. These are the two public sector undertakings which manufacture these transmitters. Now they have told us that the minimum lead time from the date the order is placed with them is between 18 to 24 months. So we can start commissioning only after the transmitters are available to us. So what we can do is that we can synchronise the programme of construction of the buildings which also takes 18 months by which time the transmitters are also available and then we can start commissioning. So that is the lead time required.

My friend, Mr. Daga wanted to know when Pali will get it. I cannot give any out of the way consideration for Pali although I agree that it has produced geniuses like Mr. Daga, but I cannot on that ground give preference.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What is the maximum time you require?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : As I said, if the transmitter is available, there is no problem. But transmitters will start coming from 18 to 24 months of the date of our placing the order.

Now, with regard to the points raised by Mr. Das, I want to say that even by Marxist standards of relevance. I find his questions have no relevance to the notice given in the matter. The notice says :

"Allocation of funds for extension of T.V. Network." The proper question for seeking answer should have been in respect of allocation. Therefore, I do not propose to reply. I will reply to him on some other occasion if such a question is raised. I can give him an effective reply but this is not relevant in the present context.

But I want to make mention of two things. First, as a matter of policy I want to state that we cannot think of second channel except in four metropolitan cities unless almost the whole population is covered by one channel. It is only after that we can think of second channel. The only exception we have made is in respect of these four metropolitan cities—Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi—for which I have already indicated when the second channel will start. As regards the point regarding programmes in Calcutta, I have repeatedly said in this House that our policy is that in non-Hindi States all the low powered transmitters should be able to receive programmes in local language. For example, Madam Chairman, in your State Karnataka the Kannad programme from Bangalore should be available all over Karnataka. To provide for this we have proposed two things in the Seventh Plan, that is, either it should be done by micro-wave link or by an additional transponder in the Second INSAT, viz., INSAT 1 C which is expected to be launched in July next year. When either of these two facilities is available then it will be possible till 8.40 in the evening the programme in the local language would be made available to the local population. This is the concept we have evolved and we will try to implement it in the Seventh Plan.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M. 18.13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 12, 1985/ Agrahayana 21, 1907 (Saka).