

Eighth Series, Vol. XI, No. 12

Wednesday, December 4, 1985

Agrahayana, 13, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Fourth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XI contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 4.00

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

CONTENTS

No. 12, Wednesday, December 4, 1985/Agrahayana 13, 1907 (Saka)

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions :	1—30
*Starred Questions Nos. 222 to 225, 227, to 231, and 233	
Written Answers to Questions :	30—244
Starred Questions Nos. 226, 232, 234, to 242	30—38
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2385 to 2502, 2504 to 2534 2536 to 2546, 2548 to 2587	38—244
Papers Laid on the Table	244—254
Ruling Re ; Laying on the Table Reports by Private Members	255—260
Message from Rajya Sabha	260
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions Eighth Report	260
Public Accounts Committee Nineteenth Report	261
Election to Committee Marine Products Export Development Authority	261
Business Advisory Committee Fifteenth Report	262
Matters Under Rule 377-	262—267
(i) Demand for taking steps to ensure uninterrupted power supply to Aligarh district of U.P. especially during Summer	
Shrimati Usha Rani Tomar	262

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

(ii)	Demand for early clearance to Sidhmukh and Nohar Canal Projects in Rajasthan	
	Shri Birbal	263
(iii)	Demand for taking urgent steps to meet the shortage of drinking water in the rural and urban areas of Ajmer.	
	Shri Vishnu Modi	263
(iv)	Demand for the retention of the administrative control of Tagore Hospital in Kondagaon, District Bastar (M.P.) by the Centre	
	Shri Mankuram Sodi	264
(v)	Need to furnish accurate statistics about the Bhopal gas tragedy	
	Shrimati Kishori Sinha	265
(vi)	Demand for converting Krishnapatnam minor port in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh into a major port.	
	Shri P. Penchalliah	265
(vii)	Need to abolish all taxes/duties levied on medicines in the country	
	Dr. A. Kalanidhi	266
(viii)	Demand for considering cases of employees of co-operative societies for allotment of kerosene dealership, as a special case, in Greater Bombay	
	Shri Anoopchand Shah	267
(ix)	Need to check pollution caused by Arihant Paper Mill of Jandali near Ahmedgarh in Sangrur district of Punjab.	
	Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	267
	Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1985-86	268—287
	Shri Janardhana Poojary	268
	Appropriation (no. 6) Bill 1985	287—289
	Motion to consider	
	Shri Janardhana Poojary	287

	Columns
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	289
Motion to Pass	
Shri Janardhana Poojary	289
Statutory Resolutions Re : Disapproval of Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (<i>Negatived</i>) and Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (<i>Withdrawn</i>)	289—354
AND	
Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Bill	
Motion to consider	
Shri Indrajit Gupta	289
Shri G. Janga Reddy	296
Shri Chandulal Chandrakar	299
Shri Chinta Mohan	303
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar	305
Dr. Datta Samant	307
Shri K. N. Pradhan	312
Shri Sharad Dighe	315
Shri Ajoy Biswas	317
Shri Mool Chand Daga	320
Shri Ram Pyare Panika	323
Shri S. Jaipal Reddy	327
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	329
Shri G. L. Dogra	333
Dr. G. Vijaya Rama Rao	333
Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria	334
Shri Vijay N. Patil	336
Shri N.V.N. Somu	339
Shri Chintamani Jena	341
Prof. P. J. Kurien	343
Shri Balkavi Bairagi	345
Shri Kali Prasad Pandey	348
Shri Harish Rawat	350
Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli	351

	Columns
Statement Re : Leakage of Gas from Damaged Oleum Storage Tank of Shriram Foods and Fertilisers Plant in Delhi	354—355
Shri P. A. Sangma	354
Statutory Resolutions Re : Disapproval of Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance 1985 (Negatived) and Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (with-drawn) and Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Bill—<i>Contd.</i>	355—366
Shri Chandulal Chandrakar	355
Shri C. Janga Reddy	361
Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Bill	
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	364
Motion to Pass	
Shri Chandulal Chandrakar	366

LOK SABHA DEBATES

2

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 4, 1985/Agrahayana 13,
1907 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Maintenance provision in plan outlays

*222. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be
pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Development Council meeting was held in New Delhi on 8 November, 1985 to call upon the State Governments to agree to a proposal to make the maintenance provision of certain sectors part of plan outlays as recommended by NDC to the Planning Commission also; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K.
PANJA) : (a) The National Development Council considered the report of an Expert Committee which recommended that maintenance provision should be made part of plan outlays.

(b) It was generally agreed that a begin-
ning could be made by the Planning Com-

mission monitoring maintenance expenditure, on an informal basis, on power, irrigation and roads. This would be not as Plan activity, but as activity outside the Plan.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Sir, the reply of the Hon. Minister is quite irrelevant to the question that I have put. I wanted to know whether the National Development Council met on 8th November, 1985 to call upon the State Governments to agree to certain proposals regarding the maintenance provision and if so, the reactions of the State Governments. But the Hon. Minister wantonly omitted to answer about the reaction of the State Governments. Actually, every year we are having droughts, floods and cyclones. But no mention is made in the Report of the Planning Commission in this regard. Every State has requested the Government of India to provide some sort of revolving fund to meet the immediate expenditure. Whenever any State Government find themselves in such a situation, they do report to the Government of India but the Government of India are taking months together to submit a report to know the facts. After the entire season is over, they are giving something or the other. I do not know the method that they are following. I requested the Hon. Minister to inform us whether any provision is proposed to be made to meet such situations like droughts and floods in future or whether any other provision is made for the maintenance of roads, irrigation projects, power projects, other thermal power projects, etc.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : So far as the first portion of his question regarding droughts and floods is concerned, it does not come up here in relation to the question involved. As regards the second portion of the question about projects, etc. In section (b) I have answered that when the discussions took place with the State Chief Ministers, and others it was generally agreed that maintenance should be provided as part of the expenditure. But the

point is whether it would be plan expenditure or non-plan expenditure. The difficulty is, whether it is plan or non-plan expenditure, the resource does not improve. If it is non-plan, it comes from the Finance Commission and if it is plan expenditure, plan outlay is given to various States. Regarding each of the sectors, the main point and emphasis that we are giving is on the monitoring of the expenditure so far as maintenance is concerned.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Even then, the Minister has not replied about the reaction of the States and I feel that he is wantonly omitting this. Some of the States have vehemently protested about these things, but he has not mentioned about it. At least now, I want an answer from the Hon. Minister in this regard.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : I think I have answered that question. There was no protest from any State. Some States stated that it should be included in the Plan expenditure. But the general agreement is as I answered in answer to question No. 222(b).

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Sir, the Planning Commission has mentioned in the plan document that the additional tax effort by the Centre and the States will be of the order of Rs. 44,702 crores, that is Rs. 2490 crores for the Centre and Rs. 22,212 crores for the States. So, I want to know how the Government think to raise the resources of this order and whether the Government will propose to tax farm incomes also?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : So far as answering this question is concerned, I require a notice.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : We are not proposing to tax farm incomes.

MR. SPEAKER : No proposal to tax farm incomes.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : Sir, the maintenance expenditure should be treated as a part of plan expenditure. How is it that the Planning Commission says that it is out-

side the plan expenditure and that they would like to monitor it? It is all right that monitoring by the Planning Commission is necessary. But it should be treated as part of plan expenditure. To determine whether a particular item is plan expenditure or non-plan expenditure, the question of resources position does not arise. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether maintenance is also an essential part of the project, and, if so, whether it should be treated as essential part of plan expenditure.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, I have already answered that many of the States gave their opinion while discussing in the NDC meeting that it should be part of the plan expenditure. A Committee was formed in the 37th Meeting of the National Development Council on 13th July, 1984. That Committee was headed by Mr. V. Karthikeyan. That Committee recommended that it should be part of the plan expenditure. But thereafter, the Committee stated, whether it is part of the plan expenditure or non-plan expenditure, that the real question is of identifying more resources for doing this. Therefore, so far as the Planning Commission is concerned, they are doing it on that basis. But the real point is resources. There are constraints of resources. So let us first monitor, whatever expense is made on maintenance, what is the outcome of it and how it is being done:

Strategy for combating dacoity in Dacoit-Infested Areas

*223. **SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of the working group of Secretaries to the Government of India, appointed at the instance of the late Prime Minister, to decide on a long-term strategy for combating dacoity in dacoits infested areas in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the steps taken by Union Government;

(c) number of dacoits who had surrendered and who are awaiting rehabilitation;

(d) whether Government's policy on surrendering dacoits has changed and that the Centre's decision is not to take a "soft attitude towards surrendering dacoits"; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). The Working Group have recommended formulation of centrally sponsored schemes for ravine reclamation, road development and rural electrification for containing the dacoity menace in the area. The report of the Working Group has been forwarded to the concerned Ministries and State Governments for follow-up action.

(c) The information from the respective State Governments is awaited.

(d) and (e). There has not been any change in Government policy. The Union Government have requested the concerned State Governments to get surrenders of dacoits organised in a co-ordinated manner and that individual surrender of dacoits should not be favoured.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : It is gratifying to note that this group has recommended formulation of centrally sponsored schemes for ravine reclamation, road development and rural electrification for containing the dacoity menace in the area because the economic and social workers have for long held that the root of the problem in dacoity infested areas in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh is the economic backwardness of these regions. Therefore, Sir, the question is one of implementation of this report. It is reported that since these recommendations were made, Governments of U.P., M.P. and Rajasthan have stopped spending money in these districts, since special programmes are on the anvil for them. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister : when was this report of the Working Group forwarded to the Ministries concerned and the State Governments; and whether any follow-up action has been taken since then.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : The special committee had recommended a grant of Rs. 641.86 crores for the 7th Plan, which comprises an expenditure of Rs. 240 crores by the Centre, and balance by the States. Planning Commission has approved this; and all the relevant Ministries, which are the Ministries of Agriculture, Surface Transport, Power and of Rural Development have given detailed schemes to the States; and these are now for implementation. In the current year—and this only happened very recently—Rs. 4 crores have already been given for roads and maintenance, and the balance money will follow.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : In the past, there was also a plan for rehabilitation of those surrendered dacoits, because experience has shown that force cannot solve this essentially socio-economic problem. In the past, those dacoits who had surrendered were rehabilitated, by giving them lands; and they are living in peace. Therefore, I would like to know whether there are any schemes now also with the Government, to rehabilitate them by giving land etc. i.e. to the surrendered dacoits.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : It is not a question only of the past; it is there also in the present. The State Governments are giving aid in terms of subsidy on foodgrains, allotment of land, educational facilities, scholarship and Government employment to the dependents. But I would like to add that we have been trying to monitor this, and we are not very happy with the progress which has been made in this direction.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Hon. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether in view of the dacoities being committed daily by the Jungle Party on the Uttar Pradesh-Bihar Border, the Government would make efforts to make this border safe ?

[English]

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : We are discussing rehabilitation of dacoits and not their activities in the border areas.

(Translation)

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Sir, Jungle Party is a notorious and dreaded name in that area and its terror is still reigning there. Will you please say something about it ?

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that when the Late Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan undertook an organized campaign especially in the Chambal Valley of Madhya Pradesh, there was a considerable response by way of surrender of the dacoits to the Government ? Many of them were rehabilitated, and it was found that there was a lot of change in their lives. Taking note of this fact, will organized and institutional efforts be made to see this process is still continued and better results obtained with the help of various schemes for rehabilitation ?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : We will encourage all such attempts.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Is the Government aware that some of these dacoits are projected as heroes in films and a section of the Press, with the net result that youngsters are drawn to admire them and support them ? What is the reaction of the Government to these films and the Press; and what are the steps taken by Government to see that these people are not projected as heroes in films as well as a section of the Press ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They should be projected as MPs !

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : It is a free Press; we cannot tell them what to do. But we agree with the Hon. Member that the Press should be very objective about this, and not treat them as supermen and so forth.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : What about films ?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I will ask my colleague to look into the matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This question should be answered by Amitabh Bachchan !

Review of Indian Penal Code

*224. **SHRI D.K. NAIKAR :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Penal Code is more than 100 years old;

(b) whether Government propose to bring forward a new legislation codifying offences which are direct result of human behaviour in India, so as to provide justice to the aggrieved; and

(c) if so, when ?

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

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR : It is admitted by the Hon. Minister that the Indian Penal Code is an old one. I would like to bring to his kind notice that it was framed in 1837, to suit the administrative convenience of the then East India Company Government in India before 1858 when the power was taken by the Government of India Act, 1858. These offences do not suit the present changed conditions of the Indian society. Therefore, in view of the changed circumstances in India after independence, whether the Minister is trying to bring a new legislation to replace IPC which is more than 150 year old ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : It is a fact that it is almost 100 year old. But the Hon. Member is aware of the fact that the Law Commission has gone deep into the matter and have submitted their report. Instead of having altogether a new legislation, they have suggested certain amendments. It was in 1971

that the Law Commission had submitted their report. In 1978 the legislation was also drafted. It was passed in Rajya Sabha, but before it could be passed in Lok Sabha, the House was dissolved and the elections were called; and that is why, this could not get through in Lok Sabha. Thereafter, the entire thing was also again gone into by a Cabinet Committee and a number of suggestions were also made by the State Governments. Thereafter, there was a National Police Commission which had also gone into this matter. They have also submitted their recommendations. The whole thing is now ready and it is under examination at the advanced stage.

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR : My request was not to bring an amendment to the offences; where it was required and suggested by the Law Commission. I was also appointed as the Chairman of the Joint Committee which was constituted to bring about certain amendments to the chapter on rape and allied offences. The present position of the criminal law is that there is no social justice under the present offences because only punishment alone is not sufficient. Secondly, in the case of murder and other offences, a revengeful attitude is taken. The main purpose of the social justice has been lost. Punishment to an accused is not the real justice to the aggrieved party. Therefore, in view of the social justice, which is the aim to be achieved after independence, is the Minister still thinking to replace the Indian Penal Code to give social justice to this country ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I have not been exactly able to follow as to what the Hon. Member has in view. Does he want to suggest doing social justice to the criminal ? Of course, victim is a different matter. But, so far as criminals are concerned, the basic approach remains unaltered. I don't think that there is any point in saying that the basic approach has to be changed drastically. Of course, the main thing has been taken into account by the Law Commission. Some of the changes are required because changed circumstances have also been taken into account by the Joint Committee appointed consisting of members of both the Houses, and thereafter the Cabinet Committee is also considering all the aspects of this question. I don't think that there is any point in having a new legislation at all.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the Government consider abolishing capital punishment by bringing about suitable changes in the Indian Penal Code ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : When that draft legislation comes before the House, the Hon. Member will be able to know as to what are the changes effected.

Infiltration of foreigners across Indo-Pak Borders in Kutch

+

*225. **SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :**
SHRI ANAND SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether large scale infiltration of foreigners from across the Indo-Pak borders in Kutch has been noticed in recent months;

(b) if so, number of such infiltrators during the period since January, 1985 and the total number of aliens who may have successfully infiltrated across the borders during the period; and

(c) the effective steps taken by Government to prevent and apprehend such infiltration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). No large scale infiltration of foreigners across Indo-Pak borders in Kutch has come to the notice of Government. 28 infiltrators were apprehended since January 1985 by the BSF out of which 27 were aliens.

(c) Constant vigil is maintained by BSF and other security agencies. Joint ambushes, raids and patrols with the local police and other preventive agencies are organised by the BSF. A few border out-posts have been located at strategic points. Observation towers have been erected to watch movement of infiltrators.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether some of these infiltrators are smugglers and spies, and due to lack of coordination between the Police, the Border Security Force, Customs and other intelligence agencies, some of them have managed to stay continuously and some of them even managed to get ration cards, voting rights, citizenship and few of them even got elected in the Panchayat elections, and whether the Police and the B. S. F. could not throw them out because the intelligence agencies are under the impression that they are supplying vital information to them, while actually they are engaged in giving vital information to Pakistan and bringing in more infiltrators, thereby causing an increase in the population in some of the border districts at an alarming rate. And what is the reason for the increase in population in the border districts?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : It is a very long question, I will give a very short answer.

MR. SPEAKER : Not a matching answer ?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : As I said, 27 people have been apprehended and they are still being interrogated jointly by the revenue intelligence and the other agencies. And, certainly they do not have any voting rights, to the best of our information. About the other query which the Hon. Member has made, we have a very large coastline and there is lot of smuggling that is going on; there have been a few articles which have been written in regard to espionage and smuggling activities. But the smuggling activities are certainly there. Espionage has not come to our notice.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, whether it is a fact that the entire Indo-Pak border in Kutch area was recently handed over to the Army and that about 80 km of the area is under the control of the Army as large scale infiltration is apprehended ?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : The Army was given the full border area for a very short

time when the elections were there in Punjab but now the BSF is in control.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : The answers are not matching the magnitude of the question.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mool Chand Daga. I am sorry. Shri Anand Singh. Is Shri Anand Singh here ? One minute, Dagaji. Shri Anand Singh, the second questioner is there.

SHRI ANAND SINGH : I would like to know one thing. There are basically four reasons for infiltration. One is poverty, when they like to try greener pastures, people come; second is harassment of the minorities by the majority; the third is smuggling and the fourth is terrorism. Out of these 27 people that have been apprehended, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister about their motives, was it mostly smuggling, or was it mostly poverty on the other side of the border or whether certain communities are being harassed and therefore they are fleeing from those border areas to find safer places, or is it basically terrorism ?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Basically, it is a question of smuggling, and the others also are there, but mostly smuggling. Now, for the information of the Hon. Member, I may inform, that we are planning to strengthen our organisations there.

Now there is a combination of the Naval Coast Guard and also the Border Security Force. Basically, it is a smuggling problem.

SHRI LAL DUHOMA : I would like to give a question and a caution, as to whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that another Assam is in the making in Mizoram due to infiltration. I believe that we do not afford and cannot tolerate infiltrators from any corner of the country. However infiltrators are coming from Bangladesh into Mizoram and they are given free food, and shelter and even employment here by the Government. Is this not an open invitation to foreigners to come more and more into our country ? I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he would like to take

some steps to present these infiltrators by constructing a barbed wire fence between the borders of Mizoram and Bangladesh.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : We are discussing the Kutch border. I need notice for this question. But basically our policy always is to stop infiltration, whether it is the Kutch border or Punjab or Bangladesh border, and our effort will be to stop infiltration at all costs.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mool Chand Daga. No. no. You will come in the second round, Mr. Daga.

Extradition of Extremists

*227. **SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister had talks with the respective Heads of Government during his recent tour abroad regarding the extradition of extremists and terrorists from USA, UK and Canada; and

(b) if so, the reaction of those Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

Statement

During his visit to London in October, 1985, the Prime Minister discussed with the British Prime Minister the activities of the anti-Indian elements in the UK. A suggestion was received that the UK Suppression of Terrorism Act, 1978 be extended of India. The proposal is being examined.

There was a general discussion with the Prime Minister of Canada regarding the anti-Indian extremists' activities, Canada has extended Part II of its Extradition Act to be in force with regard to India as from October

31, 1985. Now extradition can be sought of persons convicted or charged with offences in India committed after October 31, 1985. The question of concluding an extradition treaty with Canada is under consideration.

The question of extradition of terrorists and extremists was not discussed with the USA at the Head of Government level during Prime Minister's recent visit abroad. Extradition arrangements exist between India and the USA in term of (i) an Extradition Treaty concluded between the USA and the UK in December, 1931; and (ii) extension of Extradition Act, 1962 to the USA with effect from 1st April, 1966.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : How far the arrangements with the USA have been helpful to us in the past ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : In the past we have been trying our best to urge upon the USA to deal strongly with those who break the law there and indulge in anti-Indian activity. When the Prime Minister was in the United States in last June, he took it up very strongly with the President, which was reflected in the joint statement issued after the visit. Recently they have served notice of deportation on one of those who have been indulging in anti-Indian activities. I think, there has been a slight improvement in the manner in which the USA have been dealing with anti-Indian activities in the US.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Is it a fact that some of the extremists are now assembling in Equador ? Do we have such an arrangement as extradition with Equador ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : We do not have any extradition treaty with Equador. But we have been assured by the Equadorian Government that they have not been dealing with the "Khalistan" extremists and that they recognise only the Government of India as the rightful Government of every part of India. There have been reports of some of them going to Equador, but most of them have not proved to be correct.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I want to know

from the Hon. Minister whether he had talks with the U. S. Government regarding closing down of 25 to 30 schools imparting training to terrorists being run at Camper, etc., there and if so, what is the attitude of U. S. Government to it ?

[English]

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : The terrorist schools are not specifically intended for India, but nevertheless we have taken up this question with the U. S. Government, because some terrorists, who operate against India, have been trained in these schools. We have made very strong representations to the U. S. Government on this subject and I think, they have been trying to deal with this question.

Measures to Curb Pollution

+

*228. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :**
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :

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

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the big cities are facing a great problem of pollution due to smoke emitted by transport vehicles;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted by the Institute of Petroleum Exploration, Dehradun on vehicles emitting smoke;

(c) the names of the cities surveyed and what are the findings; and

(d) the suggestions made to stop the pollution due to smoke from vehicles ?

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

(b) and (c). Yes Sir, The sample survey was conducted only in Delhi by the Indian

Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun. The findings of the survey indicate that a large proportion of vehicles exceed the prescribed emission limits.

(d) No suggestions were made in the IIP Report. The objective of the Survey was to gather baseline data on exhaust emission characteristics of Indian Vehicles.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Mr. Speaker Sir, it is admitted in the reply that a large proportion of vehicles that are plying in Delhi, exceed the prescribed emission limits, as reported by the IIP after conducting the survey and study. May I know the action Government has taken to check such pollution ? Is it a fact that on November 11 this year, the Minister himself had said that all petrol pumps in Delhi would be checked and a survey would be conducted ? Is it also a fact that the Hon'ble Minister had told that Government and private vehicles will have periodical checks in this regard ? I would like to know whether such checks have been started. If so, from when they were started.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : The action taken by the Government is that standards have been laid down for reducing the automobile emission in the best manner. The State Governments have been advised to make necessary changes in the Motor Vehicle Rules after enforcement of the standard. The Petroleum Industry has been asked to limit the use of lead in motorised spirit. I think the Central Pollution Board is interacting with the manufacturers to incorporate design modifications. Campaigns are being organised for public awareness. These are the measures which have been taken so far. I have given a statement in this regard only yesterday in this very august House that we are thinking to go ahead with pollution control. Till now our present laws do not have enough teeth to take action against the industries or against those who are polluting the atmosphere. Now, we are determined to give those teeth to the Administration to take stringent action against those who are polluting the atmosphere.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : In my second Supplementary I would like to know

whether it is a fact that, the number of vehicles in many cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras are more than the number in Delhi. If so, I would like to know whether such a surveys and studies are going to be taken up in those cities to check pollution. In this connection I would like to draw the kind attention of the Hon. Minister, whether Shri Pradeep Kumar Adhikari Scientific Officer in the Department of Science and Technology has suggested some effective measures to check air pollution in the City of Calcutta. If so, what is the reaction of the Government on his suggestion and when the studies and surveys are going to be conducted in other cities in the country.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : As far as I know we have not received any such suggestions. As I have already said, we are going to bring some changes in the Motor Vehicles Act. It is under our study and we are going to bring in such provisions by which we can take a deterrent action against those vehicles which are polluting the atmosphere.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : It is well-known that by far the preponderant pollution from motor vehicles is from trucks and that is carbon mono-oxide as compared to sulphur dioxide from petrol driven cars. I would like to know which are the major municipalities in the country with which the Union and the State Governments have interacted to have a meaningful yardstick laid down in these municipalities for effective pollution control.

Secondly which manufacturers of petrol and diesel manufacturing factories have actually installed those kinds of pollution reduction measures whereby it may cost 15 per cent more, but the effluent is reduced to the minimum standard.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : As far as part (a) of the question is concerned, Bombay and Delhi are the two cities which have laid down certain norms for controlling the emission from motor vehicles. Bombay has changed the Motor Vehicles Rules for that purpose to control pollution created by these motor vehicles.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : I would like to know from the Minister whether he is aware of the fact that an individual who is living in a city like Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad, inhales large amounts of carbon monoxide equivalent to 10 cigarette-smoke, causing infectious diseases in non-smokers and cancerous diseases in smokers. Ultimately it causes life-expectancy to come down. What are the steps taken from the Government side to prevent such things ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Sir, there is one Urdu poet who said :

Marz badhta gaya jyon jyon dava ki.

But here the experience is otherwise :

[Translation]

The life span is increasing with the increase of pollutants.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you talking about the life-span of the vehicles or of the human beings ?

[English]

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : I just wanted to keep the House in good humour.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : For longevity, let them have more carbon monoxide, Sir.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Were you talking about the human beings or were you talking about the life-span of the vehicles ?

[English]

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : It is true that these motor vehicles are one of the great pollutants as far as air pollution is concerned. It is because of this fact, the whole attention of the Central Government is towards controlling the air pollution. Till now we have not issued directives to the State Governments. Now we are going to bring

some amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act and it will be a separate Act for controlling this air and water pollution.

Agreement with Ford Aerospace and Communications Corporation

*229. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been signed with Ford Aerospace and Communications Corporation of the United States for the fabrication and supply of an additional INSAT-I spacecraft for the Indian space programmes;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement; and

(c) how far it will be beneficial to 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

On 8th November 1985, the Department of Space signed a supplementary Agreement with the Ford Aerospace and Communications Corporation (FACC) of USA for an additional INSAT-I spacecraft called INSAT-ID with a start date of October 1, 1985 and a delivery date of June 1, 1988. The INSAT-ID satellite will be functionally identical to INSAT-IB and INSAT-IC except for certain improvements such as increased battery capacity for a larger payload operation during eclipse periods, a 3 : 2 redundancy for C-band transponder channels 11 and 12 output devices, a larger propulsion tank to permit increased propellant loading for increased useful life in space, etc.

The INSAT-ID satellite, alongwith INSAT-IC to be launched in the second-half

of 1986, will provide the requisite INSAT-I Space-Segment Operational capability in the transition period from the first generation to the second generation INSAT, being indigenously developed in the early 1990s, to enable continuity of the INSAT system services—long distance telecommunications, direct TV broadcasting, TV and radio networking/programme distribution, meteorological earth observation and data collection, disaster warning etc.

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : May I know whether a similar technology is available in any other plant in our country itself ? If so, what were the special reasons to sign the agreement with Ford Aerospace and Communication Corporation of the USA ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We have taken INSAT I-A, B and C from the Ford Aerospace and this is one of the series of the satellites. We used to take it from them so as to see that the satellites which are in the sky are used in a proper manner.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : We are happy to note from the reply that the second generation INSAT is being indigenously developed in early 1990s, I would like to know from the Minister whether the second generation INSAT is based on indigenous know-how or, are we having some agreement with foreign company; (b) I want to know when we will be selfsufficient in developing our own launching system.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We are developing INSAT-II in our own country and the major portion of technology is available in our country. May be some parts we will have to import from outside.

As far as the launching capability is concerned, we have launched SLV-III, we are going to launch ASLV next year, and then the third stage is PSLV, that is, Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle, and the fourth stage is Geo-stationary Launch Vehicle which is going to come after 1990.

Kalpakkam Fast Breeder Reactor

*230. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether fast breeder reactor commissioned at Kalpakkam is working satisfactorily;

(b) whether it will use indigenously available fuels such as Thorium and Uranium;

(c) whether the potential for electrical energy in India has considerably enhanced with the development of this new technology;

(d) what are the future plans of development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes as contemplated at present;

(e) whether the reactor was indigenously designed; and

(f) how many countries have achieved similar capabilities ?

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 fuel that has been used in Fast Breeder Test Reactor is entirely of Indian design. It is a mixture of Plutonium and natural Uranium carbides.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Fast Breeder Reactor has the capability to produce more fissionable material than it consumes.

(d) Generation of nuclear power and the applications of radio isotopes/radiation in medicine, agriculture and industry constitute important peaceful uses of atomic energy.

(e) Fast Breeder Reactor is based on the design of French reactor RAPSODIE and it incorporates a number of design modifications to suit our requirements.

(f) India is the 7th country in the world and the first developing country to have commissioned a fast breeder reactor.

SHRI R. PRABHU : Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate our Hon. Prime Minister and the eminent scientists who have developed this fast breeder test reactor in Kalpakkam.

Sir, the development of fast breeder reactors in this country could effectively sustain the power demand for rapid industrialisation and economic advancement of this country. In this connection I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, what would be the economics, i.e., what would be the comparative cost of power produced as between power produced by coal based thermal power stations power and produced by fast breeder reactor nuclear stations.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : This fast breeder nuclear reactor is going to be useful for making use of the uranium stock which is available in the country. I am coming to this point a bit later, but I am coming to the first portion which is also very important. With the natural uranium and heavy water, the present uranium stock will be used for 30 years and we will be able to produce 15,000 MW of electricity each year. But with fast breeder technology we will be able to use the same stock for more than 60 to 70 years and we will be able to produce 350,000 MW of electricity. This economics is very favourable with the fast breeder reactor. This fast breeder reactor is at an experimental stage and then we will make use of it later on. The cost factor is not yet compared.

SHRI R. PRABHU : From the reply of the Hon. Minister I understand that the nuclear capacity envisaged by developing fast breeder is 350,000 MW. Our Hon. Prime Minister said in the House yesterday that by the end of the Seventh Plan period we would not have power shortage in this country. But we all know, the demand for power in this country is rising exponentially and any integrated approach for energy planning would necessitate the optimal mix of hydel power, thermal power and nuclear power. In this connection I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what, in his estimate, would be the share of nuclear power generated in the country by, say, 21st century.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: By 2000 A.D. we would be producing electricity in the vicinity of 10,000 to 12,000 MW by using nuclear energy. It will be 10 per cent more of electricity produced in the country.

SHRI R. PRABHU : When would you use it on a large scale ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, the fast breeder technology is in the stage of development. We would be able to use it on a commercial scale or on a large scale, maybe after 10 years or 15 years. Now, the present fast breeder reactor which is commissioned is a test reactor.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, we understand from the Press that our Prime Minister has invited the President of Pakistan, Gen. Zia to attend the inauguration of one nuclear station. I would like to know three things in this context.

Firstly, whether Gen. Zia has agreed to the invitation of our Prime Minister ? Secondly, whether Gen. Zia has made a reciprocal gesture of inviting our own Prime Minister to inspect one of their nuclear stations ? Thirdly, whether this arrangement of mutual inspection of nuclear station by the heads of Governments is not tantamount to a regional version of nuclear non-proliferation treaty ?

MR. SPEAKER : Is this relevant to this Question, Mr. Jaipal ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Sir, I will answer that. We have not got an answer from the President Zia yet. No. 2, we have not invited him for an inspection. We have invited him for the dedication of this unit to the nation. And it has nothing to do with the NPT.

Pending applications of freedom fighters from Kerala

+

***231. SHRI A. CHARLES :**
SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of applications pending with the Home Ministry from the freedom fighters in Kerala; and

(b) for how long these have been pending ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). A total of 30,059 applications had been received from the freedom fighters in Kerala under the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, out of which 23,631 applications have already been disposed of by Government. The remaining 6,428 applications are pending disposal mostly for want of State Government's verification reports or clarifications sought on certain points of doubt.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Sir, I am glad that a considerable number of applications have been disposed of. But still 6,000 applications is fairly a large number and if my information is correct, there are still applications pending here which have been cleared finally by the State Government. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether he would look into the matter personally in as much as our freedom fighters are very old and any delay in the matter will defeat the purpose or the grace of the whole scheme ? So, will the Minister ensure that the remaining applications will also be cleared within the short time, as a time-bound programme ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Sir, as I have said, 23,631 applications have already been disposed of and only 6,428 applications are pending with us. Most of them are pending because we are expecting the verification report from the State Government. As soon as we receive the verification report from the State Government, I can assure the House that from our side, we will expedite the process.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Sir, Vattiyurcava is a place, suburb to the city of Trivandrum, hardly 6 km. from Trivandrum. During the national freedom movement, while the whole nation was under the fire of the freedom struggle. The Trivandrum Unit of the Indian National Congress organised a huge meeting there. The then Diwan prohibited the meet-

ing under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. But the very valiant patriots had the meeting and had the demonstration there. There were lathi charge and firing and as a result of which various patriots were arrested and detained in jail. The State Government has accepted that movement as part of the freedom struggle and the pension was given under the Government scheme. But I understand that due to some misunderstanding or lack of understanding rather, the government of India have not given pension for those who are concerned with that movement. May I know from the Minister whether Vattiyurcava agitation would be treated as part of the freedom struggle as accepted by the State Government and those applications pending on that count will also be cleared up as early as possible ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Sir, a non-official advisory committee was appointed which had gone into the whole aspect of what type of movement could be accepted as the freedom struggle and what type of movement could not be accepted as the freedom struggle. In that respect, all the regional movements were also taken into consideration. On the basis of the recommendations of this Committee, Government has accepted some of the regional movements as national movements and some of the movements were not considered appropriate to be accepted as the freedom struggle. In Kerala also, though the Mopla rebellion has been accepted as a national freedom movement, but still there are two movements like the Cochin Police action and Kavalila movement which he referred to could not be accepted.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I happened to be a Member of that Advisory Committee.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : The movement for the merger of the State into the Union of India and some of the regional movements which have been launched for coming into the Union of India like that of Hyderabad have been accepted.

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I happened to be a Member of that so called Advisory Committee and it has not been convened for the last two years. When it was twice convened earlier it made certain recommendations. Those recommendation were not implemented. On the other hand, there was some difference of opinion between the Minister and his advisors and they were put up before the Cabinet Sub-Committee or Cabinet Committee. The Cabinet Committee has not been able to consider these matters with regard to the various categories of freedom fighters and who are to be accepted and not to be accepted and so on. For years now, all these applications are kept there pending gathering dust in the hands of their regular staff. What is more, lot of discontent is there. These things are kept pending below the level of Joint Secretaries. I would like to know for what consideration they are kept pending and exactly at what level.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : The recommendations of the Committee have already been gone into. I have already answered.

As far as the pendency of the cases is concerned, out of 4,33,754 applications which have been received, only 85,293 are pending for disposal.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : For how many years are they pending ? Not 1,000 or 2,000 but 85,000 of them have been kept pending. For how many years ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : I feel that this question is confined to Kerala. Out of 85,000 cases, almost 48,000 cases are from two States and in spite of repeated reminders, we are not getting any information from most of the State Governments. We are trying our level best to find out as to what other methods should be used by which the genuine demands of the freedom fighters should be met, if the State Governments would not co-operate in the matter.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What about the Advisory Committee ? It is not meeting at all.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : The reconstitution of the Advisory Committee...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Please accept my resignation ! (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : It is under the consideration of the Government. I have just now said that there are two or three cases where the pendency is too much. We have been repeatedly reminding the State Governments for expediting verification reports and unfortunately we are not getting any response from the State Governments. That is why, some alternative machinery is to be evolved in those cases. It is under the consideration of the Government.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Being encouraged by the replies of the Hon. Minister and the Hon. Minister of State that they will do their best from their side, may I ask them whether they would be able to give consideration to such of the cases of widows whose husbands have died 3 or 4 years before and so far they are not getting pension in spite of our writing to them. The lady, at the age of 91, is asking for the pension. The husband died four years before, and the Home Ministry does not give it. Why is it so ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : If the Hon. Member brings this matter...

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I have written to the Minister...

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : He can come to me. I will go into the matter...

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I have already written. Why should I come to you ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : You need not come.

SHRI BHAGAT JHA AZAD : I am surprised. This means that writing has no value. Why should I go to the Minister personally ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I was trying to find a way-out so that no time is wasted in unnecessary correspondence. If the Hon. Member is not prepared to come to me, I will get the information...

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I have requested many times. Why should I come personally ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Whatever information is still lacking in that particular case, I will personally look into the matter and see that the whole thing is expedited.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Bhumij Revolt, which was popularly known as Chuar Revolt, was the first freedom struggle in our country—in Purelia, Bankura, Birbhum and Midnapore districts of West Bengal. I want to know whether Government will recognise the Bhumij Revolt, which the first freedom struggle in our country, as a freedom struggle.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I think, this Question is confined only to Kerala. I would not have this information.

Use of Name "Bambai" instead of "Mumbai" in Hindi

*233. **SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the name 'Bombay' is mentioned as 'Mumbai' in the authorised Hindi Text of the Constitution of India since the beginning;

(b) if so, why the name 'Bambai' appears to be used by the offices of the Government of India and semi-Government undertakings under their control on name boards, notice boards, in announcements, press communiques, advertisements, documents, seals, badges, maps, letter-heads, correspondence etc. in official Hindi; and

(c) whether Government intend to use the authorised name "Mumbai" in Devanagari script in official Hindi as provided in the Hindi texts of the Constitution and the Central Acts ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Question does not arise because the authoritative

Hindi Text of the Constitution of India is still under consideration of the Government.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government will accept the name 'Mumbai' instead of 'Bombay' at the time of final consideration of the authoritative Hindi text of the Constitution and whether the Minister will a specified time limit for the same.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I cannot possibly commit myself as to whether we are going to accept. It all depends on what report we get from the Committee which has been appointed in this matter. But our normal approach in the problem is, as far as possible, the historical names should not be changed. But when we prepare the authoritative Hindi text of the Constitution, at that particular stage, this aspect can be considered. I would not be able to say anything definite now on this score. No time limit can possibly be given.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : May I know whether the Government will instruct all the Departments to use the word 'Mumbai' instead of 'Bombay' looking to the feelings of the people of Bombay and the recommendation from the Maharashtra State Government till the Government takes a final decision in this matter ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I have not accepted the first proposition. The question of asking the Departments does not arise.

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : The original name of the Bombay City is 'Mumbai' and not 'Bombay'. Then what is wrong in allowing this name 'Mumbai' ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I am sorry the entire question is linked up with the authoritative Hindi version of the Constitution, and unless that is finalised, nothing definite can be stated.

RE : STARRED QUESTION NO. 230

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : I would like to clarify a point.

I had said that we had not received a reply from President Zia. But I am told that we have just received a reply. He has decided that he will not come on the 16th; he will come on the 17th around noon and he will go in the evening.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Namgyal...Not present. Mr. Vijay N. Patil...Not here. Prof. Narain Chand Parashar.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Qn. No. 236.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Tension over construction of embankment in South Tripura Border and Bangladesh

*226. **SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether on account of controversy over construction of Nijakalikapur Fakrrikhil embankment, tension is growing in South Tripura border and Bangladesh has employed escorts in round the clock construction of the job; if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether construction of embankment has been completed and, if not, progress of work with details ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Bangladesh Government are reported to have completed the construction of the Nijakalikapur-Fakrrikhil embankment on the Muhuri river opposite Belonia Town in Tripura by the first week of June, 1985. There is no official information whether Bangladesh employed escorts in round the clock construction of the embankment.

**Concentration of foreign forces in
Indian Ocean**

*232. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the threat to the Indian sub-continent is increasing due to the heavy concentration of foreign forces in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Prime Minister had discussed this matter with the heads of various Governments during his recent visit to foreign countries;

(d) if so, the outcome of such discussions; and

(e) steps Government have taken to check the militarisation of Indian Ocean ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (e). There has been a steady increase in the strength of foreign naval ships in the Indian Ocean in the recent past. At the same time, attempts are being made to upgrade existing naval facilities and seek fresh military facilities, particularly for the pre-positioning of military material.

The prime Minister had, in his discussions with several Heads of State, expressed our concern at the deteriorating security situation in our environment. The concentration of foreign forces in the Indian Ocean has been and continues to be a matter of great concern to the Government of India. We have been actively engaged in securing the elimination of foreign military presence from the area. To this end, we have consistently supported U. N. General Assembly Resolution No. 2832 (XXVI) which called for the Indian Ocean to be established as a Zone of Peace. Together with other non-aligned countries, India also continues to press for the early convening of the U. N. Conference on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace with the participation of the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean.

**Application of Article 342 to J & K
State**

*234. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir have recommended to the Union Government for the application of Article 342 of the Constitution of India to the State of J & K enabling the people of Ladakh to get the Scheduled Tribe status; and

(b) if so, the details of action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Formal orders in this regard are likely to be issued shortly.

**Approval of irrigation projects of
Orissa**

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

(a) the number of irrigation projects of various States approved by the Planning Commission during 1985-86; and

(b) the number and the names of the irrigation projects of Orissa awaiting the approval of the Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No major and medium irrigation project has been approved by the Planning Commission so far during 1985-86.

(b) One medium irrigation scheme viz : Sapua-Badjore is awaiting approval of the Planning Commission.

Development of Hill States

*236. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Special Committee set up to advise Planning Commission on rapid development of Hill State/regions has made any recommendations/suggestions for the development of these regions during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the brief outline of the recommendations made in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the nature and content of the contribution made by this Committee for this specific purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The Planning Commission had not set up any Special Committee. However, an Advisory Committee of Experts was set up in December, 1982 for 2 years to advise on matters relating to planning for socio-economic development of the Himalayan region.

(b) This Committee held two meetings, one on 24th February, 1983 and the other on 2nd June, 1984. The committee concluded that in regard to the development of hill areas, the main focus should be on the people and their basic needs, i.e., food, fodder, fuel, education, health, etc., and micro-watershed should be the unit of development. The Committee further observed that a coordinated effort was the prime requisite, and voluntary agencies should be encouraged to participate in eco-development programmes of the hill areas.

(c) The Committee was an Advisory body and was not expected to submit any formal report. The conclusions and observations of the committee were kept in view in formulating the approach and strategy for the development of hill areas in the Seventh Plan.

Sending of Indian into space

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

(a) whether India is preparing to send men into space for the second time; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Indian Payload Specialist is scheduled to fly on board the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (US-NASA) Space transportation System (STS) flight carrying the INSAT-IC satellite. This flight is presently scheduled for late September 1986. The primary function of the Indian Payload Specialist astronaut will be to act as an 'adviser-cum-observer' for the inflight checkout and deployment functions related to the INSAT-IC satellite. In addition, the Indian Payload Specialist will conduct certain experiments in the areas of (i) Earth Observation, (ii) Life Sciences, and (iii) Food Sciences.

[Translation]

Scheme to prevent water pollution

*238. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a new scheme to prevent water pollution;

(b) if so, the outline of this scheme; and

(c) whether Government have received complaints regarding water pollution from the State Government of Bihar?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir. However, there are on-going activities for water pollution control being implemented by the Central and State Pollution Control Boards

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

[English]

**Uranium and Thorium found in
Meghalaya**

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

(a) whether uranium and thorium have been struck at some place in the Garo Hills in Meghalaya;

(b) if so, the location of the mines, the extent to which these minerals are enriched and expected quantity and quality of minerals there;

(c) whether there is any possibility of locating other minerals in Meghalaya if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which the requirement of the country will be met from these sources and how much foreign exchange will be saved ?

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). Anomalies due to Uranium and Thorium have been located at several places in Garo Hills of Meghalaya. However, none of these have been established to be of commercial importance.

(c) Investigations are in progress.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Kota Atomic Power Plant

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

(a) whether it is a fact that both the units of Atomic Power Plant, Kota are lying closed since long;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which these units would be set right;

(d) whether it is also a fact that as a result of the aforesaid situation acute shortage of power has cropped up in Rajasthan State;

(e) if so, whether Union Government propose to offer their reserve share from Singrauli Super Thermal Power Plant or make any alternate arrangements to supply power to the State which is severely affected by a famine; and

(f) if so, by what time and in what manner ?

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) and (c). Unit-2 is operating at near full power level in a satisfactory manner. Unit-1 is not in operation since 20th May, 1985 as a new crack has been observed in the south-end shield. By end December investigations are expected to be completed and the method and time required for repair programme established.

(d) The present requirement of Rajasthan is about 21 million units per day against which the availability is about 20 million units.

(e) and (f). To the extent feasible, the unallocated power from Singrauli is distributed to the various states in the Northern Region taking into account relative power shortages. Depending on availability of power, Madhya Pradesh also assists

Rajasthan. There is no proposal at present to give firm share to Rajasthan from the unallocated portion from Singrauli.

[English]

**Purchase of high technology
from USA**

***241. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether US administration have agreed to clear Indian applications for purchase of high technology from USA; and

(b) if so, whether such commitments include areas such as computers, specialised microchips, materials for spacecraft and such other high technology areas ?

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

(b) The U.S. Administration has issued export licenses for more than 60 cases, which include advance computer systems, required by Government, public sector, educational and private organisations.

Computer Manufacturing Industries

***242. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) number of computer manufacturing companies running in the country at present and their annual production capacity; and

(b) whether India is also exporting computers to Europe, East Asian countries and Africa ?

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) Upto October, 1985, about 100 Companies have been given Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences and about 200 Companies have been given small scale approvals for the manufacture of computers including Minicomputers/Microprocessor based systems. Out of these about 70 companies have reported a total production worth about Rs. 90 crores during the calendar year 1984.

(b) The computer as a full system is not being exported at present. However, recently one company has exported computer peripherals (Floppy Disk Drives) worth Rs. 40 lakhs. Apart from this, export of software to the tune of Rs. 24 crores has also been achieved during the calendar year 1984.

**Pakistan trained extremists crossed
over to India**

2385. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pakistani-trained extremists who have crossed over to India during the year 1985;

(b) the number of persons among them arrested by the Border Security Force; and

(c) measures taken and proposed to be taken to tighten the border and to check illegal entry into Indian territory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). Government have no information that a large number of Pakistan-trained extremists have crossed over to India during the year 1985. The number of persons arrested by the BSF who are suspected to be extremists during this year is 54.

(c) Constant vigil is maintained by the BSF at the border. Joint ambushes, raids and patrols with the local Police and other preventive agencies are organised by the BSF. Additional coys of BSF have been deployed

on Punjab and Rajasthan borders. Observation towers have been erected to watch movements of infiltrators. Border Wing Home Guards have been deployed to augment the strength of border out posts.

Electronics Training Complex in Andhra Pradesh

2386. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Electronics Training Complex in Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the proposed location; and

(c) whether Government will consider opening of such a complex at Vijayawada in Krishna District in Andhra Pradesh on the same line as UNIDO has set up one such Training Complex at Ram Nagar in Uttar Pradesh ?

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 has no proposal to set up an Electronics Training Complex in Andhra Pradesh.

However, a proposal of Government of Andhra Pradesh has been received in the Ministry of Human Resource. Development for establishment of a Central Institute of Electronics for running diploma courses in (i) Electronics Component Technology (ii) Electronics Equipment Manufacture and (iii) Electronics Equipment Testing. The proposal is under the consideration of the Ministry of Human Resource, Development.

Aerial sowing for afforestation

2387. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether aerial sowing for afforestation in inaccessible hilly areas is a new experiment or a tried and proved phenomenon;

(b) in which states/areas has aerial sowing been tried in India;

(c) whether aerial sowing has been successful anywhere in India; if so, details thereof; and

(d) types of seeds used for aerial sowing for afforestation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Aerial sowing for afforestation has been tried on a limited scale in India in the past.

(b) Aerial sowing has been tried in the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh.

(c) Aerial sowing has proved to be satisfactory in certain parts of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan but the results have not been uniform.

(d) The list of species used in aerial sowing is given in the statement below :

Statement

Sl. No.	Scientific name of the species
---------	--------------------------------

A. For arid areas

(1) Trees

(i) *Acacia leucophloea*

(ii) *Acacia nilotica*

(iii) *Acacia senegal*

(iv) *Azadirachta indica*

(v) *Prosopis juliflora*

(vi) *Prosopis spicigera*

- (vii) *Salvadora oleoides*.
 (viii) *Zizyphus mauritiana*
 (2) **Grasses and Legumes**
 (i) *Cenchrus ciliaris*
 (ii) *Chloris guyana*
 (iii) *Stylosanthes hamata*
 (iv) *Stylosanthes Scabra*

B. For ravines

- (1) **Trees**
 (i) *Acacia catechu*
 (ii) *Acacia leucophloea*
 (iii) *Acacia nilotica*
 (iv) *Delbergia sissoo*
 (v) *Prosopis juliflora*
 (vi) *Prosopis spicigera*
 (vii) *Sterculia species*
 (2) **Grasses and Legumes**
 (i) *Cenchrus ciliaris*
 (ii) *Chloris guyana*
 (iii) *Stylosanthes hamata*
 (iv) *Stylosanthes scabra*

C. For the Sub-Himalayan tract

- (i) *Acer Species*
 (ii) *Alnus nepalensis*
 (iii) *Pinus species*
 (iv) *Robinia Pseudoacacia*

**Domestic Production and Per
 Capita Income**

2388. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the rate of increase in domestic production and per capita income, at constant 1970-71 prices, in different States/ Union Territories during the period 1982-83 to 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : The estimates of domestic production as measured by net state domestic product and the corresponding per capita income for 1984-85 have not yet been compiled by the respective state governments.

The rate of increase in the net domestic product and per capita income at constant 1970-71 prices, during the period 1982-83 to 1983-84 for the States/Union Territories, which compile these estimates, are given in the statement given below. However, no actual house to house survey is made to ascertain per capita income.

Statement

The Rate of Increase in Domestic Production and Per Capita Income at Constant (1970-71) Prices during the period 1982-83 to 1983-84

States/Union Territories	Rate of Increase (Per Cent)*	
	Domestic Production	Per Capita Income
1. Andhra Pradesh	3.9	1.7
2. Assam	5.0	1.7
3. Bihar	5.9	2.7
4. Gujarat	4.4	1.9
5. Haryana	4.5	2.1
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.3	(—) 1.7
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2.4	(—) 0.1
8. Karnataka	2.3	(—) 0.1
9. Kerala	5.3	3.8
10. Madhya Pradesh	7.1	5.1
11. Maharashtra	5.8	3.9
12. Manipur	5.3	2.6
13. Orissa@	(—) 8.3	(—) 10.1
14. Punjab	2.9	0.8
15. Rajasthan	8.6	5.6
16. Sikkim +	13.2	10.2
17. Tamil Nadu	0.0	(—) 1.3
18. Uttar Pradesh	5.0	2.2
19. West Bengal	8.8	6.6
20. Delhi@	6.2	1.8
21. Goa, Daman & Diu	3.2	1.1
22. Pondicherry	2.0	(—) 0.5

* Average annual growth rate during the period 1982-83 to 1983-84.

@ Relates to 1982-83 only as the estimates for 1983-84 are not available.

+ At 1982 prices.

Note :

1. The States of Meghalaya and Nagaland prepare these estimates at current prices only.
2. The estimates for Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh are not available for the years 1982-83 onwards.
3. The Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Chandigarh, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Mizoram do not compile these estimates.

Source : State Governments/Union Territories.

Evaluation of earthquake risks

2389. SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission is considering proposals to create an autonomous department in the North Eastern region to study and evaluate the earthquake risks and compile seismological data during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal under consideration to create an autonomous department in the North Eastern Region to study and evaluate earthquake risks and for compilation of seismological data. However, in October, 1979, North Eastern Council established an Earthquake Risk Evaluation Council, as an apex body to deal with matters relating to earthquake risks. On the recommendation of this Council an Earthquake Risk Evaluation Centre was established in 1980 to coordinate research activity and processing of the data on seismological investigation. An inter-disciplinary programme consisting of data collection, analysis, training etc. in different parts

of the North Eastern Region is under implementation.

Tenders for water-borne sanitary system at Kanpur

2390. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what further action has been taken by the Cantonment Board, Kanpur to provide water-borne sanitary system to its large number of tax payers;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said Board has recently submitted proposals for water-borne sanitary system to Government for their decision; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action proposed to be taken to make out a time-bound programme immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The water-borne sanitary system exists in some areas of the Cantonment Board, Kanpur. Further extension of this system to the remaining areas has not been possible so far due to insufficient water supply and paucity of funds. The financial position of the Cantonment Board has slightly improved with the payment of service charges to them by Government, and the Board Authorities have now prepared a scheme for augmentation of water supply at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.07 crores. This scheme is reported to be under examination at Command level and has not yet been received by the Government.

Special Central Assistance for tribals in Andhra Pradesh

2391. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) amount of Special Central Assistance for tribal sub-plan fixed for 1985-86;

(b) the amount allocated to Andhra Pradesh out of the total amount earmarked for providing assistance to tribals in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) whether there is any increase over the last years aid if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). Allocation of Special Central Assistance for the Andhra Pradesh State is Rs. 732.20 lakhs for the year 1985-86. This allocation has been made out of the total allocation of Rs. 140 crores as Special Central Assistance for States and Union Territories. Last year's allocation for the Andhra Pradesh State was Rs. 589.40 Lakhs. There is, about 24 per cent increase over the last year's allocation.

Activities of Bharat Electronics Limited

2392. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd. have not undertaken any activity in the eastern part of the country, i.e. Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Eastern U.P. and North Eastern region; and

(b) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd. is a Defence undertaking, with production units in different parts of the country.

There is a Sales Depot and Service Centre located at Calcutta to cater to the requirements of Eastern Region.

Number of Lions and Tigers Sanctuaries

2393. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of sanctuaries which are having lions and tigers;

(b) the sanctuary-wise number of lions and tigers in those sanctuaries;

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of lions and tigers is declining in the country; if so, by how much yearly and the main reasons therefor; and

(d) steps being taken to protect these animals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1631/85]

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Lions and Tigers are afforded full legal protection from hunting and trade or commerce as they are listed under Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Both these animals are also listed under appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES), as a result of which international trade in these species is strictly regulated. Tigers are receiving adequate protection in a number of national parks and sanctuaries. A special conservation project—Project Tiger is in operation since 1973 under which 15 tiger reserves have so far been established throughout the country for the conservation of the tiger and its habitat. Lions are found only in the Gir National Park and sanctuary in Gujarat where the species and its habitat is fully protected. The numbers of tigers have increased from 1827 in 1972 to 4005 in 1984, and of lions from 205 in 1979 to 239 in 1985. The Gir National Park and sanctuary, and a number of the parks and sanctuaries which hold tiger populations, have received financial assistance from the Central Government.

Developing of Avalanche Victim Detector

2394. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Electronics and Radio Establishment Bangalore has developed a device known as Avalanche Victim Detector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Avalanche Victim Detector is a device used by persons moving in the snow bound avalanche prone areas and is useful for detection of persons burried under snow/avalanche. Detection capability of this equipment is about 50 metre radius.

[Translation]

Complaints against bogus freedom fighters

2395. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have been receiving complaints regarding bogus freedom fighters from time to time;

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

(c) the action Government have taken against such people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). Every effort is made to sanction pension to genuine freedom fighters after proper verification and careful scrutiny of the documents submitted by the freedom fighters. The verification is generally done by the State Governments, who verify

the authenticity of documents/certificates with reference to available records and/or through local inquiry. However, complaints have been received against some pensioners, alleging that they have managed or are trying to manipulate to get the pension by fraudulent means or by furnishing incorrect or false information. Such complaints are promptly referred to the concerned State Government for verification. In doubtful cases, where the complaint appears prime-facie genuine, the pension sanctioned is suspended and show-cause notice is issued to the pensioner. Such cases are finally reviewed on the basis of explanation received from the freedom fighters and the verification reports of the State Governments. In case the pensioner is found to have furnished false information to get the Samman Pension, the pension sanctioned to him is cancelled and the State Government concerned is advised to take steps to recover the wrongly drawn amount of pension.

Class I and Class II Posts in Lakshadweep

2396. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) total number of class-I as well as class-II posts sanctioned to Lakshadweep Administration;

(b) number of Class-I and Class-II posts separately filled on *ad-hoc* basis and of those still lying vacant under each of these categories;

(c) whether Government proposes to regularise the aforementioned posts; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) 43 and 104 respectively.

(b)	Class I	Class II
(i) Posts filled on <i>ad-hoc</i> basis	4	31
(ii) Posts still lying vacant	13	16

(c) Necessary action is already being taken by Lakshadweep Administration to fill up posts on regular basis in consultation with Ministries/Departments concerned.

(d) Does not arise.

Long term plan for Indian Forestation

2397. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any long-term plan of bringing one-third of the geographical area of the country under forest cover by year 2000 AD has been prepared as per norm set by the National Forest Policy;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the anticipated capital outlay involved;

(c) whether Government also propose to reconstitute the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education on the lines of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) with funds at its disposal and autonomy in its functioning; and

(d) if so, when and its broad outlines and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) It is expected that annual afforestation of 5 million ha. would lead to bringing about the one third of the geographical area of the country under forest cover by the year 2000 A.D.

(b) The following innovative steps are proposed in order to accomplish this programme;

- (i) People's nurseries—Nurseries would be decentralised and raised through small and marginal farmers, schools, women's groups etc.
- (ii) Leasing of lands for raising trees would be promoted.
- (iii) Setting up Tree 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. This would help develop a people's movement.

(ix) Intensive wasteland development in certain selected districts.

In view of the diversity in the character and dispersal of wastelands and the wide variation in their development costs, it is not possible to give an estimate of capital outlay involved.

(c) and (d). Details of the re-organisation of research, education and training in forestry are being worked out in detail and will be finalised in the next few months.

Project reports of West Bengal for depolluting Ganga River

2398. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have so far submitted six detailed project reports to the Central Authority for the purpose of depolluting the river in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether these projects have not so far been approved by the Central Ganga Authority;

(c) if not, what is the snag in their clearance; and

(d) how long will it take to accord approval to these projects ?

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

(b) All the projects have been approved.

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

Proposals to develop trade relations between SARC members

2399. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the achievements so far of the South Asian Regional Co-operation (SARC) Organisation and specific gains to India therefrom;

(b) the issues to be discussed at the forthcoming SARC Session in Dhaka; and

(c) whether India has submitted any concrete proposals to further develop mutually advantageous trade relations between the SARC members ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) SARC was put on a functioning institutional basis will the signing of a Declaration at the Meeting of the Foreign Minister of the member countries held in Delhi in August, 1983. Along with the adoption of the Declaration, an Integrated Programme of Action was launched in nine agreed areas of cooperation, i. e. agriculture health and population, telecommunications, transport, postal services, meteorology, science and technology, sports, arts and culture and rural development. A large number of activities have taken place in all those areas giving the countries of the region better understanding of each other's capabilities and needs and laying the basis for further cooperation. The meetings of the

Standing Committee at Foreign Secretaries level and of Foreign Ministers have provided them opportunities to discuss the common problems faced by the peoples of the region and consider joint action designed to solve these problems.

(b) At the Summit in Dhaka, SARC is expected to be put on a firmer institutional basis by the establishment of the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation and the adoption of a charter for the Association. In addition, a Declaration putting the south Asian regional cooperation in the context of the present world political and economic situation is expected to be adopted. The Heads of Government or State of the South Asian countries will also review the progress made in the implementation of the Integrate Programme of Action and give guidance for the intensification of the activities under the Programme and for its expansion.

(c) In the past, India had proposed trade as one of the areas of cooperation under SARC. So far, there has been no consensus on it and trade continues to remain outside the scope of SARC. The question of making concrete proposals in this field will arise only after there is an agreement on including trade within the scope of SARC activities.

Targets for forest cover

2400. **SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether physical targets were fixed for creating adequate forest cover for prevention of Flood as well as taking necessary measures for soil conservation against erosion of lands in West Bengal during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details of the targets and the actual achievements in West Bengal during 1980-85; and

(c) the reasons for shortfall, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Per capita income in Punjab

2401. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether per capita income in Punjab has gone down during the last three years and if so, at what rate, and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps Union Government propose to take to help Punjab to regain the lost position and to promote development works ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir. The per capita income of Punjab state has in fact increased during the three years i. e. 1981-82 to 1983-84. Estimates for 1984-85 are yet to be worked out. There is however no actual house to house survey.

(b) The outlay for the Seventh Plan of Punjab State has been agreed at Rs.3285 crores which is higher by 67.86 per cent than that of the Sixth Plan. The Seventh Plan of the State includes the Thein Dam project with an outlay of Rs. 500 crores. A Railway Coach Manufacturing Factory is also being put up in the State under the Central Sector.

Indo-Pak economic co-operation

2402. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Pak discussions were held in November, 1985 to increase economic co-operation between the two countries;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. Discussions on increasing economic cooperation between India and Pakistan

took place during the visit of Dr. Mahbubul Haq, Minister for Finance, Planning and Economic Coordination of Pakistan, to India from November 14-16.

(b) and (c). Amongst the subjects discussed were economic cooperation and bilateral trade, particularly in the private sector. It was agreed to further pursue these matters a meetings between the two sides planned in the near future.

Refreshers course for all officers

2403. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has stressed the need to give refresher course to all cadres of officers so that they could bring better results to their endeavours;

(b) whether the courses will be designed as to keep the people and their welfare in their view;

(c) whether it is also a fact that very often officers who acquire special training are posted in such places where they have no opportunity for the application of their experience; and

(d) if so, how this is going to be controlled ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). In his broadcast to the Nation on the 5th January, 1985, the Prime Minister had called for the creation of new administrative culture for the service of the masses and restructuring of the training of civil servants of all categories to develop competence and commitment to the basic values of our society. Further, in the course of a review meeting taken by him in January 1985, the Prime Minister had directed this Ministry to arrange for refresher courses for officers of the Indian Administrative Service and advise Ministries/Departments concerned with other Group A Services to do likewise,

Accordingly, training programmes have been organised for IAS Officers at four stages, namely, for officers of 6-9 years service with focus on programme implementation; for officers of 10-16 years service dealing with management concepts and decision making; for officers of 17-20 years service, with stress on policy planning and analysis; and for officers of 21 years service and above, short duration seminars/workshops in functional areas. At various training institutions in the country, courses have already commenced in respect of the first 3 stages. The courses have been designed to develop professional competence and effective implementation of programmes intended to benefit the poor and backward sections of the people.

Besides, this Ministry is also conducting vertically-integrated one week refresher courses for IAS officers and it is expected that all IAS officers will be covered before July 1986. The drawing up of similar training/refresher programmes has been advised to the Ministries/Departments dealing with various Group A Services and the draft programmes drawn up are being finalised in a series of meeting with the concerned Ministries/Departments.

(c) and (d). It has been the endeavour of Government to ensure that officers deputed for training, especially in courses abroad, in specified areas are employed, on return, by the Ministries or the State Governments on posts in which the training received can be put to effective use. While inviting nominations for the courses, it is specified that after return, the officers should be posted in relevant areas for at least a period of two years. From time to time, review is being carried out by this Ministry relating to the utilisation of officers after their return from training.

**Proposal for engine project by
B. E. M L.**

2404. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a proposal from Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.

for starting manufacture of internal combustion engines;

(b) if so, whether Government have approved such project;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the proposed location and expenditure to be incurred on that project; and

(e) the time by which basic infrastructure will be made available for the proposed project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is in an advanced stage of consideration in Government.

(d) The estimated investment for the project is Rs. 30.06 crores and location is yet to be finalised.

(e) Basic infrastructure is already available with BEML.

**Licences for manufacturing colour
TV sets**

2405. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences issued by Government in different parts of the country for manufacture of colour television sets;

(b) number of units that have gone into production so far;

(c) 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). 49

Industrial Licences have been issued by the Government in different parts of the country for manufacture of Colour TV sets. Out of this, 17 units have reported production and the details of the TV sets Produced by these companies during the period 1984 and 1985 (January to June) is given in the statement below.

In addition to the above, small scale units are also manufacturing Colour TV sets.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Production	
		1984	1985 (January—June)
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad.	11361	17497
2.	M/s Uptron India Limited, Lucknow	14587	12948
3.	M/s Bush India Limited, Bombay	2944	(This unit is under lockout since Sept.84)
4.	M/s Konark Television Ltd., Bhubaneswar	8825	9099
5.	M/s Televista Electronics (P) Ltd., New Delhi.	9688	5587
6.	M/s Dynavision Limited, Madras	17643	11419
7.	M/s Video Electronics Private Limited (Crown), Sahibabad.	12095	6571
8.	M/s Electronic Consortium Private Limited, New Delhi.	13553	11535
9.	M/s Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Limited, Trivandrum	5692	14127
10.	M/s Television and Components (P) Ltd., Naroda, Ahmedabad.	14863	16791
11.	M/s BPL India Limited, Bangalore	1415	8069
			(Commenced production in October,84)
	M/s BPL India Limited, Palghat	2598	6548
			(Commenced production in August, 84)
12.	M/s WEBEL Television Ltd., Calcutta	2099	(Production return not received)
13.	M/s J & K Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, Kashmir.	—	938

1	2	3	4
14.	M/s Raghunandan Electronics Limited, Bangalore.	—	1601
15.	M/s Binatone Electronics Limited, Sahibabad.	(Production started in June 1985)	325
16.	M/s Cear India Multronics Ltd. New Delhi.	(Production started in April 1985)	91
17.	M/s Continental Device India Limited, New Delhi.	(Production commenced in July, 85)	
Total		1,14,230	1,23,146

**Disappearance of wild buffaloes
in Assam**

2406. SHRIMATI D.K.B HANDARI :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
State :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the disappearance of wild buffaloes in Assam (Times of India dated 14 November, 1985) due to "free mixing" with domestic buffaloes and if so, corrective steps proposed; and

(b) whether free mixing is a part of the breeding policy under National Dairy Development projects under 'Anand Pattern' and if so, details thereof ?

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

(a) On the basis of the information received from the State Government, there has been no disappearance of wild buffalo due to "free mixing" with domestic buffaloes. However, on the fringes of Kaziranga National Park graziers allow their buffaloes to mix with the wild buffaloes and consequently there is some cross breeding. Efforts are being made by the State authorities to stop this.

(b) No, Sir.

Achievements of C.R.R.I.

2407. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Central Road Research Institute was set up primarily for research and development on road construction and material development and if so, results of their research in this direction;

(b) whether CRR I has designed a bullock cart and if so, details thereof and how many of these improved carts are estimated to be in use in the country since it was designed;

(c) whether CRR I has also been in dabbling in problems of traffic control and if so, details of specialised staff and facilities available and contributions made in this direction; and

(d) whether it is a fact that CRR I has not be able to make any dent or effect on traffic problems in Delhi where accidents per capita have been on the increase despite the best and maximum roads 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) Yes, Sir.

Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) has undertaken R and D of value for the design, construction and maintenance of road and runway pavements; beneficiation of local materials for road construction, transportation planning; traffic engineering; bridges and structures; landslides and development of equipment and instrumentation. CRRI has been advising and assisting diverse agencies and organisations on finding solutions of road related problems. Over the period 1956 to 1985 it has rendered around 650 consultations to user organisations. Its contributions to desing construction of rural roads and border roads using locally available materials are of significance.

(b) CRRI has been carrying out R and D for improving the performance of bullock carts. The R and D included measurement of tractive effort for different type of wheels and tracks, pavement design for bullock cart traffic and development of flexible element for incorporation in the hubs of the cart. It had prepared 20 prototype bullock carts of improved design for trying out the innovative features. These prototype carts were distributed to farmers in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan for user trials. The final report on these improved designs bullock carts has been recently submitted to the Department of Rural Development for dissemination to State Government/Agencies. As regards these designs five organisations, two in Uttar Pradesh, one each in Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar have obtained drawings of these improved design bullock carts. The Tamil Nadu organisation has sold ten such bullock carts upto April, 1984. The organisation in Madhya Pradesh has fabricated six such bullock carts for display as Models in their divisional offices.

(c) CRRI has been working on traffic related problems since its inception. There are over 40 scientific and technical staff working in the areas of traffic and transportation engineering. It has facilities for road studies, traffic studies and driver studies, CRRI has made contributions in the areas of transportation planning for large cities and metropolitan areas; economic evaluation of transport infrastructure; development of measures and devices for regulation and control of traffic, area traffic management, parking

standards, analyses of accident-prone spots, driver evaluation and road user behaviour.

(d) No, Sir. The accident rates have decreased in terms of per unit of population and per unit of motor vehicles in Delhi. The number of accidents per 10,000 motor vehicles reduced from 196 in 1973 to 76 in 1983. Studies and surveys carried out by CRRI on the traffic problems in Delhi, have helped to devise solutions to ease these problems.

Protection of forest wealth

2408. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has recently got an assurance from an international team for assistance for protection of the forest wealth;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions given and objectives set by this team;

(c) whether any team has recently visited India as per the report prepared by the World Resources Institute, Washington; and

(d) if so, the details of the report in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Terms of reference of Mathew Commission

2409. SHRI M.S. GILL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether in view of the public statement of the Prime Minister admitting that the ground of 'other consideration', in the terms of reference of Mathew Commission was unintentional and unfortunate mistake on the part of Government, it is proposed to amend

the terms of reference so as to exclude "other consideration" from the terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : There is no such proposal at present.

Proposal to hand over Rajasthan-Pakistan border area to Army

2410. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Rajasthan-Pakistan border areas is too large to be effectively manned by the Border Security Force;

(b) whether in view of large scale infiltration of terrorists, Government are thinking of handing over this area to Army;

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard to achieve optimum efficiency to check the designs of terrorists; and

(d) whether Government have identified other areas along the border which are vulnerable and if so, Government's plans to seal such areas, as well ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government have no reports of large scale infiltration of terrorists and there is no proposal at present to hand over the Rajasthan border area to the Army.

(c) Constant vigilance is maintained by the BSF on the border. Joint ambushes, raids and patrols with the local Police and other preventive agencies are organized by the BSF. Additional coys of BSF have been deployed on Rajasthan border. Observation towers have been erected to watch movements of infiltrators. Border Wing Home Guards have been deployed to augment the strength of border out posts.

(d) Necessary measures have been taken by Government for adequate security of the border. Anti-infiltration measures, strengthening of BSF battalions and other security measures for safeguarding the borders are reviewed by the Government from time to time.

Testing of anti-satellite weapon in space

2411. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of USA's testing of an anti-satellite weapon (Asat) in space recently;

(b) whether Government consider that this experiment by USA is likely to escalate arms race in space; and

(c) if so, reaction thereon ?

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

(c) Government of India is opposed to the introduction of any weapon system in space and to the extension of the arms race into Outer Space. This position of the Government of India has been put forward forcefully at various multilateral forums, such as the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva and the UN General Assembly, as well as in bilateral discussions.

News item captioned "Heroin trail exposes police connection"

2412. SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :
SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN :
SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH
GOSWAMI :
PROF. RAMKISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item in the

'Hindustan Times' dated 10th September, 1985 under the caption "Heroin Trail exposes police connection";

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the matter; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

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

(b) Enquiries were conducted by the Vigilance Branch of Delhi Police and the allegations levelled against the Police have not been substantiated.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of arms to Pakistan by USA

2413. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the US Government has lately approved the sales of US arms worth around \$ 100 million to Pakistan;

(b) if so, what are the details of the US arms to be supplied;

(c) what is the total estimated cost of the arms to be supplied by USA to Pakistan which have already been approved by US Government and have not yet been delivered to Pakistan and what are the details of these arms; and

(d) what are the details of the US arms which are proposed to be supplied to Pakistan but have not yet been approved by US Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The U.S. Government

have recently approved the sale of 110 armoured personnel carriers and 88 self-propelled howitzers valued at \$103 million to Pakistan.

(c) and (d). Government have no confirmed information in this regard.

[Translation]

Restriction of movement of foreigners beyond Pithoragarh

2414. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposals from Uttar Pradesh Government and public representatives to the effect that Milam and Tawaghat may be declared as demarcating points by amending the orders regarding restrictions of movement of foreigners beyond Joljibi and Munsyari areas in district Pithoragarh;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to accept this proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh in this regard.

[English]

Commission for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes

2415. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the appointment of the chairman of Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been made so far;

(b) for how long the post of Chairman has been vacant;

(c) the action Government propose to take to appoint the Chairman of the Commission; and

(d) when the members of the Commission were appointed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The post of Chairman of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been lying vacant since 12th January, 1985.

(c) Action has already been initiated.

(d) The following three Present Members were appointed with effect from the dates mentioned against each of them :

Sl. No.	Name	Date of appointment
1.	Shri R.C. Chiten Jamir	5.9.1983
2.	Ven'ble Lama Lobzang	28.2.1984
3.	Shri Bheekha Bhai, Ex M.P.	22.10.1985.

Investment on Centrally sponsored schemes in Orissa

2416. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) total investment proposed to be made in the State of Orissa on Central Government schemes and projects and Centrally sponsored scheme during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Plan investment by the Centre covers a wide range of both infrastructural and social welfare services as well as investment in public sector projects and units. The former are decided on national requirements while the latter are decided on technological and other considerations. For the above reasons it is not possible to indicate State-wise total investments by the Centre.

Quoting of consumer retail price along with the advertisement for T.V.

2417. DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the name/address and brand name of each member of Indian T.V. Manufacturers Association (ITMA) who were asked to indicate retail price of TVs in their advertisements;

(b) the names of TV manufacturers who have actually started indicating consumer retail price of TVs in their advertisements in the Press; Radio and TV;

(c) the names of manufacturers who have refused to do so or refrained from doing so till date ; and

(d) action taken against those referred to in part (c) above ?

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). The suggestion received by Department of Electronics of making it obligatory for TV manufacturers to indicate maximum retail price on each advertisement was discussed with ITMA in a meeting on 14-6-1985. ITMA pointed out that it will not be possible for them to enforce this price-indication condition among their members. However, they have requested their members to indicate the retail price in advertisements. Some of the members have already implemented this suggestion.

(d) Does not arise.

Postponement of projects in Bengal

2418. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal's projects have been postponed due to financial constraints; and

(b) if so, when West Bengal projects like new Railway lines, Haldia ship repairing project, Durgapur truck manufacturing project, Power projects etc. are expected to get clearance from the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Reference is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 509 answered in the Lok Sabha on 20th November, 1985 (copy attached).

(b) A statement setting out the position in regard to these projects is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1632/85]

[Translation]

Pollution by smoke emitted by factories

2419. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether smoke emitted from chimneys of big factories pollutes the environment;

(b) the directives issued by his Ministry to big factories to check the same; and

(c) the number of factories which have controlled smoke emanating from their chimneys as per these directives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution have evolved emission regulations for several industries and prescribed chimneys heights to check air pollution from industries at sources. These has been brought to the attention of all the concerned industries.

(c) As the regulations have been framed recently, the data regarding reduction in smoke from chimneys have not yet been collected from all the States.

[English]

Recommendations for the National Transport Policy Committee

2420. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) which of the recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee have already been implemented;

(b) which are yet to be implemented and whether any time bound programme has been chalked out therefor; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). The document containing the recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee, views of the Government thereon and accepted Plan of Action was placed in the Library of Parliament on 19th July, 1982. The recommendation and observations of the Committee are more in the nature of a perspective plan and their implementation in thus a continuous process. While formulating the Five Year Plans of the country, these recommendations have been duly taken into account.

Per capita income of Bihar

2421. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita income of Bihar, since 1980 till date;

(b) the per capita income of other States of the country; and

(c) action being taken to increase the per capita income of Bihar ?

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

(c) Under one of the criteria of the modified Gadgil Formula, 20 per cent of the Central assistance allocated to non-special Category States is distributed among the States having a per capita income lower than the national average. This enables the relatively backward States to have more resources for development. Bihar is one of the beneficiary State under this criterion of the Formula.

Agricultural production is being increased through development of irrigation facilities and increased use of other inputs like seeds, fertilisers, credit etc. For the Seventh Plan a new Centrally sponsored scheme has been taken up for increasing rice production and productivity in the Eastern Region including Bihar State.

For increasing industrial production, the State Government are implementing pro-

grammes to increase infrastructural facilities, incentives for attracting new entrepreneurs and providing subsidy for setting up of captive plant/diesel generation sets to overcome energy shortages. Besides, Central subsidy and concessional finance are available for setting up industries in industrially backward areas. Special programmes of Rural Development like Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, Tribal Sub-Plan, Special Component Plan for S. Cs are under implementation for providing employment to and increasing the income of the rural poor.

The above mentioned programmes as well as other programmes included in the Seventh Plan are expected to increase the per capita income of the State.

Statement

*Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (At Current Prices)
1979-80 to 1983-84*

States	1979-80	1980-81 (P)	1981-82 (P)	1982-83 (P)	1983-84 (Q)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1. Andhra Pradesh	1179	1358	1537	1606	1878
2. Assam	1063	1201	1416	1596	1762
3. Bihar	799	929	1007	1022	1174
4. Gujarat	1735	1944	2238	2368	2795
5. Haryana	1941	2331	2601	2858	3147
6. Himachal Pradesh	1289	1515	1806	1914	2230
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1266	1455	1568	1705	1820
8. Karnataka	1345	1453	1644	1679	1957
9. Kerala	1271	1421	1445	1613	1761
10. Madhya Pradesh	858	1149	1240	1357	1636
11. Maharashtra	2026	2232	2446	2625	3032
12. Manipur	1032	1294	1423	1498	1673
13. Meghalaya	1068	1138	1236	1308	1483
14. Nagaland	1517	NA	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Orissa	847	1101	1308	1339	NA
16.	Punjab	2611	2760	3169	3502	3801
17.	Rajasthan	1030	1222	1429	1575	1881
18.	Sikkim	727	835	900	1079	1300
19.	Tamil Nadu	1280	1336	1541	1578	1827
20.	Tripura	1095	1206	NA	NA	NA
21.	Uttar Pradesh	965	1272	1296	1443	1567
22.	West Bengal	1392	1573	1645	1771	2231

NA=Not available

(P) =Provisional

(Q)=Quick Estimates

Note : Owing to differences in methodology and source material used the figures for different States are not strictly.

[Translation]

**Technical and financial assistance to
Bhutan**

2422. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided by India to provide technical and financial assistance to Bhutan;

(b) if so, the details of the works for which technical and financial assistance is proposed to be given to Bhutan by India;

(c) whether it has also been decided to purchase materials produced in the areas in which technical and financial assistance is proposed to be given by India; and

(d) if so, the details of items proposed to be purchased ?

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

(b) India has for decades been giving technical and financial assistance to Bhutan. This is proposed to be continued. The main current fields of such assistance are electricity

distribution system improvements at Thimphu and Peru, construction of two mini hydel projects in Eastern Bhutan, a broadcasting station at Thimphu, and river training works in Southern Bhutan. The Chukha Hydel Project is nearing completion. Discussions are also taking place on setting up a cement plant at Dungsum. India will finance a portion of Bhutan's next plan in the period 1987 to 1992. This plan has not yet been drawn up.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Chukha Hydel Project and the Dungsum cement plant will generate a product of which the surplus over and above Bhutan's requirement will be purchased by India.

(d) The purchasing contract for Chukha power by India has not yet been finalised and since the cement plant is still under discussion, no details are yet available.

[English]

**HRA, CCA and LTC facilities to
Government pensioners**

2423. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government pensioners are not allowed House Rent Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance, Leave Travel Concessions, etc. excepting the dearness allowance which is calculated at a different scale vis-a-vis the serving Government employees; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The house rent allowance, city compensatory allowance, leave travel concession, etc., are allowed only to the serving Government employees, in public interest, as they have to reside in expensive localities, like metropolitan cities far away from their home towns. These conditions are not normally relevant in the case of pensioners.

Reduction in the cost of colour TV components

2424. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal regarding further reduction in the cost of colour television components is under consideration of the Department of Electronics; 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). The integrated Policy Measures announced in March 1985 aim at reducing the cost of electronic goods including components for Colour TV. Measures are taken from time to time in pursuance of the said policy.

[Translation]

Construction of Tharas by Delhi Administration in resettlement colonies.

2425. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have allotted Rs. 2.5 crores under component plans for the construction of 'Tharas' for Scheduled Castes in resettlement colonies of Delhi.

(b) the number of Tharas constructed with that amount;

(c) whether Harijan Welfare, Board, Delhi Administration has called for applications for allotment of these "Tharas" and if so, whether about 10,000 applications have been received in response thereto;

(d) the number of persons out of those applicants who have been allotted 'Tharas' so far; and

(e) the time by which remaining Tharas are likely to be allotted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Between the years 1980-81 and 1983-84, Delhi Administration released a total sum of Rs. 152.26 lakhs to the Slum Department of D.D.A. for construction of commercial stalls i.e., 'Tharas' to Scheduled Castes under Special Component Plan. This amount was given from the Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan released by the Government of India. Another amount of Rs. 69.70 lakhs was released by Delhi Administration from their own funds to D.D.A. under this Scheme in 1984-85.

(b) About 2,300 'Tharas' were constructed out of the amount of Special Central Assistance.

(c) Yes, Sir. Applications were called for in 1981. About 9,000 applications were received in response to this invitation.

(d) and (e). The applications were temporarily filled by Delhi Administration because allotment policy was revised by them in January 1983 and it was decided to allot Tharas to the squatters figuring in the authentic survey list of squatters prepared by D.D.A.

Upto September, 1985, 1,586 Tharas out of 2,300 Tharas constructed from Special Central Assistance were allotted to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes who may not be from amongst the applicants. The rest of the Tharas are likely to be allotted by the end of current financial year.

The backlog against the release of Rs. 152.26 lakhs as also Rs. 69.70 lakhs released specifically for Scheduled Castes will be made good by D.D.A. on completion of Tharas under construction.

[English]

Review of laws to protect disabled

2426. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an urgent need for laws to protect the disabled which number about 70 million handicapped;

(b) their number has been increasing about 5 million every year.

(c) whether a review of the existing laws has been made and plans made to revise and make them fully comprehensive to meet the present situation and need; and

(d) whether laws as in Japan and Sweden can suitably serve as a model for introducing necessary legislation as to provide full benefits to the disabled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (d). Government have examined the need for legislation to promote rehabilitation and welfare of the disabled in the country and have found there is no need for any laws for this

purpose. However, in view of the demands made by various organisations, Government have constituted a Committee in May 1985 to consider the need for a legislation in respect of matters other than reservation of jobs for the disabled. In particular, the Committee would study what legislation exists for other disadvantaged groups in respect of education, training, rehabilitation and other welfare services and to consider whether similar legislation is necessary for the disabled. The Committee would also examine problems faced by the disabled in the absence of such legislation. On receipt of recommendations of this Committee, Government would examine this matter further.

Meeting of Eastern Zonal Council

2427. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in September, 1983 meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council, some particular problems of development of the Eastern Zone were placed by the member States :

(b) if so, the details of the said problems ;

(c) the steps taken by Government to sort out those problems;

(d) the results achieved from the measures taken;

(e) if no measures to sort out those problems have been taken so far, whether that will be done now; and

(f) if not the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The problems relating to the development of mining, rail and road transport, power, irrigation, forests and tourism etc. were discussed and the decisions taken at its earlier meeting held in April, 1981 were

reviewed at the meeting of the Council held in September, 1983.

(c) to (f) The issues were reviewed and examined at subsequent meetings of the Standing Committee of the Council. The recommendations made by the Council and the Standing Committee were referred to the planning Commission, concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments for appropriate action.

Computer technology in hardware manufacture

2428. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up computer manufacturing factories and to import computer technology in the field of hardware manufacture; 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) Government has decided to buy technology in the field of computer hardware manufacture and set up a factory in the public sector.

(b) Government is negotiating with two foreign parties one from USA and the other from France for the purchase of know-how for the manufacture of mainframes computer systems. The manufacture will be initiated by the Electronics Corporation of India Limited at Hyderabad.

Production of VCR and V.C. Ps.

2429. SHRI U.H. PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken decision recently to invite applications for the production of VCRs and VCPs and Microwave OVEN etc. to those who will guarantee for increase of the same step by step as well as indigenously;

(b) if so, the details of the said decision; and

(c) the reasons for taking such decision?

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. Government of India announced Integrated Policy Measures on Electronics on 21st March, 1985. As per this, it was proposed that Department of Electronics or its designated agency will purchase technology for VCR/VCP, including the technology for manufacture of Deck Mechanism and Microwave Ovens. After announcement of the Policy, Government—Industry meet was arranged on 17-5-1985, at which, several speakers expressed grave doubts on the successful outcome of the Government's policy on centralised purchase of technology. In view of the above, government have given freedom to entrepreneurs to select their own technology. However, government has decided to promote only units such which are prepared to commit sizeable investments for suitable vertical integration with an accelerated phased manufacturing programme and which have the requisite in-built capacity to keep pace with the changing technology.

Hindi Version of Constitution of India

2430. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved a Hindi text of Constitution of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The modalities for preparing an authoritative text of the Constitution in Hindi are under active consideration of the Government.

**Land aquisition problem in coal power
and petroleum sectors**

2431. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee of Secretaries has communicated its decision on the land acquisition problem for projects in the coal, power and petroleum sectors;

(b) if so; whether the problem was complicated by the refusal of the Department of Forest and Environment to give clearance to already approved projects;

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for the department of forests for not providing land for the projects;

(d) what is the total number of projects that have suffered due to this delay; and

(e) whether the committee of Secretaries has helped to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Matters relating to acquisition of land for projects are constantly under review by the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). No project has suffered delay due to consideration of projects by the Department of Environment, Forests and wildlife.

Malpractices in recruitment to CRPF

2432. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received complaints regarding malpractices in recent

recruitment of constables at C. R. P. F. group Centre Mokamah, Rampur and New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry at the higher level was set up; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

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

(b) Enquiries were conducted by senior C. R. P. F. officers.

(c) Enquiries did not bring out any case of corrupt practices or discrimination against minorities.

Plantation of soft wood trees

2433. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not planting soft wood trees under the social forestry in many States ; and

(b) the reasons for not planting fruit bearing trees like Jock, Mango etc. and also hard timber variety under the social forestry scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The choice of species raised under social forestry programmes is governed primarily by the necessity to meet the fuelwood and fodder needs of the people. As such the plantation of soft wood trees is not promoted.

(b) The planting of fruit bearing trees, as a part of social forestry, has been stressed and guidelines have been issued on 29-2-1984 to ensure that fruit bearing plants form 20 per cent of the total number of seedlings planted. Some hard timber species are also raised under social forestry programmes. However, their number is a small one since the primary objective of social forestry programme is to meet the fuelwood and fodder needs of the people.

**Calcutta University Bill Pending
President's Assent**

2434. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a bill to further amend the Calcutta University Act passed by the West Bengal Assembly is lying with Centre for President's assent;

(b) if so, since how long it has been pending;

(c) the reasons for the delay; and

(d) when the Government will clear it ?

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

(b) 21. 5. 1984.

(c) The issues involved are under consideration in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

(d) It is likely to take some more time before the final view can be taken.

Annual Plan for Gujarat

2435. SHRI C. D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Annual Plan of Gujarat a lower amount has been allocated for the year 1985-86 as compared to the year 1984-85 and if so, by what percentage;

(b) total amount allocated for the Annual Plans of Gujarat for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(c) the reasons for sanctioning less amount for Gujarat's Annual Plan for the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir. By 14.2 per cent.

(b) Rs. 935 crores for the Annual Plan 1984-85 and Rs. 804 crores for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

(c) The State's own resources, as estimated, have come down from Rs. 781.02 crores for the Annual Plan 1984-85 to Rs. 599.46 crores for the Annual Plan 1985-86 though Central assistance has increased by Rs. 50.56 crores.

[Translation]

**Funds for Ganga Authority for Varanasi
and Mirzapur Districts**

2436. SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the funds proposed to be given under the Ganga Authority for Varanasi and Mirzapur districts; and

(b) whether the repair work of Ghats of Mirzapur has also been included therein and if not, whether this work will be included therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The Programme of Works amounting to Rs.292.31 crores as approved by the Central Ganga Authority includes a Special Action Programme for Varanasi to the extent of Rs.43.05 crores and for Mirzapur to the extent of Rs. 5 crores. The provision is for the two cities only and not for the districts. The release of funds will depend on the cost of the schemes actually sanctioned.

(b) The preliminary feasibility report received from the UP Govt. in respect of Mirzapur does not include the repair of the Ghats. Inclusion of such an item of work will depend on the scope of work proposed and its need in the context of Ganga Action Plan objectives.

**Setting up of electronics industries
in Bihar**

2437. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar is backward in the field of electronics industries as compared to other States; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken to promote electronics industry there ?

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). Department of Electronics has not made any such study or assessment regarding backwardness of Bihar in respect of the manufacture of electronic products. However, applications for Licence/approval for electronics industry are considered for every state, including Bihar, as per general policy.

[English]

**News item captioned 'National
Geophysical Research Institute
Internal Tremors'**

2438. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to an article captioned "NGRI-Internal Tremors" appearing in India Today of 31 October, 1985 ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to have an impartial evaluation of the performance of National Geophysical Research Institute; and

(c) if not, 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Mechanism for impartial evaluation already exists in the form of Research Advisory Council. The Research Advisory Council of the Institute which consists of eminent scientists, Government representatives and representatives from public sector industry, R & D Organisations, Universities etc. is responsible for approving the research project proposals, monitoring their progress and finalizing future plans. The Research Advisory Council (RAC) of NGRI is satisfied with the programmes and progress of the Institute. Major research projects are being entrusted to the Institute by Ministries, Departments and public sector organisations in the areas of petroleum, coal, mineral and water resources. Coordinated seismological surveys are also in progress. The Institute is establishing many interactions with users. All Principal Investigators with the exception of Dr. J.G. Nagi have made detailed presentations to the Research Advisory Council, on their scientific work and research proposals. There is a satisfactory system for giving opportunities for all scientists to present their work to experts for impartial evaluation.

Budget proposals for Cantts. in H.P.

2439. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the budget allocations for Dagshai, Kasauli, Sapathu, Jotog, Dalhousie and Baklo Cantonments in Himachal Pradesh for their proper development and functioning; and

(b) the details of the development schemes envisaged ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The Cantonment Boards are autonomous bodies and they are expected to meet their requirements from their own

resources. However, Government assistance undertake development schemes. in the shape of grant-in-aid is given to them to meet their budgetary deficit and also to (b) A Statement is given below.

Statement

As against release of Rs. 14.02 lakhs for development schemes in 1984-85, proposals worth Rs. 25 lakhs for 1985-86 have been received from these boards and are under consideration.

2. The details of the proposals are as follows :

Sl. No.	Name of Cantt.	Particulars of project	Cost (Rs.)
1.	KASAULI	1. Construction of Harijan Quarters	2,70,000
		2. Ambulance Van	1,10,453
		3. Fire Fighting Vehicle	1,66,320
		4. Laying of premix carpet on Upper Mall Road	2,83,600
		5. Laying of 75 mm thick carpet premixed macadam in Car Park	53,500
		6. Improvement to street lighting	6,000
		7. Construction of septic tank	50,000
		8. Widening of road from Mily. Hospital	1,50,000
2.	BAKLOH	1. Purchase of Ambulance Van/improvement to garrage	1,65,500
		2. Repairs to Nullahs/drains	53,900
3.	DALHOUSIE	1. Checking of landslide to the east of Balun Bazar	1,17,500
		2. Addl. Funds for completion of Water Supply Scheme	3,40,640
4.	JUTOGH	1. Improvement to CB Middle School	48,000
		2. Construction of Cantt. Board Office	1,50,000
		3. Conversion of public group latrines No. 2 into easy clear	31,000
5.	DAGSHAI	1. Addl. Class rooms in Middle School	43,000
		2. Repairs to Club Road	64,500
		3. Laying of water pipe line to Kumhar Hati	22,500
6.	SUBATHU	Construction of Harijan Quarters	1,81,000

3. Grant-in-aid of Rs. 24.91 lakhs has been released upto November, 1985 as against the total release of Rs. 46.10 lakhs in 1984-85. Increase of allocations towards ordinary grant-in-aid will depend upon the revised budgetary projections for 1985-86 to be received from these cantonment Boards.

Paharia tribe facing extinction

2440. SHRI C.P. THAKUR :
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI
KHAN :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Paharia tribe in Santhal Pargana region in Bihar is on verge of extinction; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor and steps being contemplated by Government for the welfare of the tribe to check its extinction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). There is no positive evidence to indicate that Paharia tribe is declining in population. The population trend of Paharia tribe during 1961-71 Census was as follows :

	Population	
	1961	1971
(i) Souria Paharia	55,606	59,047
(ii) Mal Paharia	45,423	48,636

The 1981 tribe-wise Census population figures have not been finalised. Both groups of Paharia have been identified as primitive for according special treatment for their development. The Government of India provided Special Central Assistance of about Rs. 207.08 lakhs during the Sixth Plan period for taking up developmental programmes for the nine tribal groups identified as primitive in the State. Beneficiary oriented programmes including health and education are taken up for these groups. Gram Sabhas have been organised to render assistance to these communities in their economic upliftment, Government sanctions grant-in-aid to these Gram Sabhas. Credit facilities at concessional rate of interest are extended to the members through respective Gram Sabhas.

Report of enquiry commission regarding riots in Delhi

2441. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a Commission to enquire into the riots in Delhi, Kanpur and other places that took place in the first week of November, 1984 after the assassination of late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi;

(b) when was the Commission set up;

(c) what was the previous scheduled date for submission of report and what is the present date for the same;

(d) what is the reason for change in dates; and

(e) how far has the work of the Commission advanced ?

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

(b) The Commission was set up on 26th April, 1985.

(c) The previous date of submission of report was 25.10.1985 and the present date of submission of report is 25.4.1986.

(d) and (e). The Jurisdiction of the Commission of Inquiry has been extended to cover the disturbances at Bokaro Tehsil, Chas Tehsil and Kanpur in addition to Delhi and the Commission was therefore, accordingly given extension of time.

Shifting of Southern Air Command Headquarters

2442. SHRI P.A. ANTHONY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any move to shift the Southern Air Command headquarters from Cochin to Madurai; and

(b) whether it is a fact that a part of the establishment has already been shifted to Madurai ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The Headquarters of Southern Air Command is at Trivandrum, not at Cochin. There is no proposal to shift it to Madurai.

(b) No, Sir.

Autonomous District Council in Tripura

2443. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Autonomous District Councils had been formed under Sixth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) whether Government are also aware that without sufficient financial help by Union Government it is not possible for the backward States like Tripura to fulfill the aspiration of the Tribal masses;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to allocate sufficient funds to the Autonomous District Councils of Tripura for development of tribals; and

(d) total amount proposed during Seventh Five Year plan in this regard ?

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

(b) to (d). A provision of Rs. 1180 lakhs as Special Central Assistance has been made during the Seventh Plan for the tribal sub-plan areas in Tripura which are co-terminus with the jurisdiction of the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council. This registers an increase of about 30 per cent

compared to the Sixth Plan allocation of Special Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 810.84 lakhs.

Steps to check pollution due to gases

2444. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps contemplated by Government to check pollution by gases in big cities;

(b) the steps proposed to check gas leakage in industrial units and pollution created by them; and

(c) whether on account of ecological and environmental imbalance created by diminishing green belts in cities the intensity of pollution has shown upward trend in recent time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The steps taken include the following :

—Surveys have been and are being conducted to assess the safety measures in hazardous industries;

—instructions have been issued for undertaking comprehensive safety audits and necessary measures thereof and

—procedure has been laid down for environmental clearance prior to the issue of license and siting of polluting industries.

(c) There is no definitive evidence in this regard.

Sanctioning an of ordnance factory in Andhra Pradesh

2445. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :
SHRI CHINTA MOHAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the unanimous passing of a Resolution by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh in September, 1985 regarding the setting up of an ordnance factory for which the State Government is ready to provide all the infrastructure facilities; and

(b) the reaction of Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES : (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) No such Resolution has so far been received in the Ministry of Defence.

(b) In the absence of the Resolution, the question of reaction does not arise. However, an Ordnance Factory is being set up in Medak District. In addition, it has been decided to locate a new unit of Bharat Dynamics Ltd., at a site contiguous to the above project.

Curbing Terrorism

2446. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which terrorism has been curbed so far after the coming into force of Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985; and

(b) number of persons arrested under the Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Appeal to give up Nuclear Tests

2447. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the response of the two Super Powers to the appeal made by six non-aligned nations led by India to give up nuclear tests; and

(b) whether this initiative will be followed up further at other international forums also ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) The Soviet Union has responded positively to the joint appeal made by the leaders of the Six Nations who had met in New Delhi in January this year to the USA and the USSR to suspend all nuclear tests for a period of twelve months. In his reply to the appeal, Mr. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Soviet Union has said that the Soviet Union would be willing to extend the moratorium on nuclear testing it declared unilaterally on August 6, 1985 beyond the end of this year if the US would also join in declaring such a moratorium. There has been no official remarks from the Government of the USA. A spokesman of the US State Department has said, however, that the US was studying the proposal made in the appeal but that US nuclear testing was required to ensure the continued effectiveness reliability and safety of the US nuclear arsenal.

(b) The leaders of the Six Nations have agreed to keep in touch with each other to review the situation and decide upon further follow up measures.

Setting up of Atomic Power Plant in West Bengal

2448. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the place in West Bengal where Atomic Power Plant is proposed to be set up by Government;

(b) whether Khejori in Midnapur district recommended by atomic energy experts is a suitable place for setting up of this plant; and

(c) the reason for not selecting a suitable place ?

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). A site near Khejuri village in Midnapur district of West Bengal is one of the sites considered by the Site Selection Committee and assessment on this site is included in the Committee's report for the Eastern Electricity Region. The report is under consideration of the Government.

**Pending Passport Applications in
Regional Passport Office,
Hyderabad**

2449. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passport applications pending at Hyderabad passport office;

(b) number of passports issued at Hyderabad during the years 1983-1984 and in 1985 till date; and

(c) the steps being taken to reduce delays in issuing of passports at Hyderabad ?

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

(a) 9,395 (As on 1.11.1985)

under 3 months—6,721

over 3 months—2,674

(b) 1983—1,19,907 (Jan.—Dec. 83)

1984— 82,654 (Jan.—Dec. 84)

1985— 33,679 (Jan.—Oct. 85)

(c) The Passport Office, Hyderabad had issued passports during the last 3 months as follows :

<i>Passport applications</i>		
	<i>Receipt</i>	<i>Disposal</i>
August, 85	3,509	3,873
Sept. 85	3,965	6,818
Oct. 85	3,772	8,466

From the above it is seen that the output of the office is progressively increasing and the arrears have declined and reduced to just over one month's output. The pendency is entirely due to late of non-receipt of Police verification reports or non-completion of application forms by passport applicants. Normally passports are issued within a period of 5 working days after receipt of both security and identity verification reports on the Passport applicant.

**Posting of husband and wife
employees at one place**

2450. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the question of issuing a circular for posting husband and wife employees of Central Government at the same place;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, when will it be considered ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). The question has been considered from time to time but it has not been found feasible to issue any general orders in the matter. However all requests for posting at one place of both the husband and wife, who are Central Government employees, receive sympathetic consideration subject to administrative requirements and exigencies of service.

**Applications of freedom fighters
pending disposal**

2451. SHRI A. CHARLES : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of freedom fighters to whom pension has been granted by Government of India during the year 1984-85; and

(b) the number of applications pending with the Ministry as on 1 November, 1985 with the year-wise break up showing the number of applications received from the State Governments during the last two years with their recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The number of freedom fighters and the dependents of deceased freedom fighters who have been sanctioned Samman Pension during the Years 1984 and 1985 (upto 31st October, 1985) is 4240 and 4237 respectively.

(b) The number of pending applications as on 1st November, 1985 is 85,293. Since last date of receipt of applications was 31.3.1982 now we are receiving the verification reports from State Governments. The number of verification reports received from State Governments during 1984 and 1985 (upto 31.10.85) is 18,124 and 29,557 respectively. Most of these reports have been disposed of.

International Task Force Report on Tropical Forests

2452. SHRI CHINTAMANI

PANIGRAHI :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an International Task Force report which has placed India among the 56 critical countries having serious destruction of tropical forests.

(b) if so, the recommendations made to expand the social forestry programme, to intensify efforts to initiate tree farming on degraded forest lands and agricultural wastelands, to give strong support to multipurpose farm forestry particularly involving the landless in tree crop farming and also strengthen forestry extension and research, concentrating research on technologies that can help improve bio-mass productivity; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take or have already taken to achieve the desired results ?

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

(b) Government have set up a National Wastelands Development Board with the object of bringing five million hectares of land every year under fuelwood and fodder plantation. A people's movement for afforestation is being developed. The efforts cover degraded forest land and agricultural wasteland and aim at involving the landless in tree crop farming. Forestry extension and research aiming at higher bio-mass productivity would also receive attention.

(c) The National Wastelands Development Board have drawn up a strategy and have issued guidelines for action to the State/UTs and the matter is being pursued with a view to achieve an annual afforestation of five million hectares as early as possible.

Manufacturing and price policy of Indian V.C.R.

2453. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an expert team from the Department of Electronics visited Japan, and Europe to study the possibility of having collaborations with in companies in these countries for the manufacture of V.C.R.;

(b) what are the conditions set for the collaboration;

(c) whether the manufacture of V.C.R. will be in the public sector or private sector or joint sector; and

(d) what is the likely price of the Indian V.C.R. ?

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) Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited (ET&T) in consultation with Department of Electronics sent a team to visit Japan and Europe.

(b) No collaboration agreement has yet been signed.

(c) As per the present policy, manufacture of V.C.R. is open to all sectors.

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

Pollution Control

2454. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government feel that the statutory provisions and the administrative machinery at present have proved to be inadequate in controlling pollution in the country; and

(b) if so, the special steps being taken to effectively check pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) There is need to strengthen the statutory provisions and the administrative machinery to control pollution in the country.

(b) Based on experience gained, amendments to the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act are contemplated. The infrastructural facilities available with the Pollution Control Boards have been reviewed and the State Governments asked to take necessary action for strengthening the facilities required for effective functioning of the State Boards.

Pattern and composition of State Cadres of IPS

2455. SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the contemplation of Government with regard to the pattern and composition of the State Cadres of the Indian Police Service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : The Government of India have constituted a Committee consisting of Secretary, Ministry

of Personnel & Trg., Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and Pensions as Chairman and Union Home Secretary, Secretary (Deptt. of Forests and Wild Life, Ministry of Environment and Forests), Secretary (Deptt. of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance) and Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Assam as Members. This Committee would examine, among other things, the question of laying down appropriate norms for fixation of cadre strength of State/Joint Cadres of the three All India Services, namely IAS, IPS, & IFS. The above Committee has been constituted in the light of the observations made by the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha in its 77th Report.

Ganga Purification Project

2456. SHRI D.N. REDDY :
DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the extent of work done in the "Ganga Purification Project" till now, and expenditure thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (i) Central Ganga Authority under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and a Steering Committee have been constituted for control, guidance and superintendence.

(ii) Ganga Project Directorate in the Ministry of Environment and Forests has been set up to receive appraise, sanction schemes and release funds, coordinate implementation and monitor progress of the Schemes.

(iii) Nodal Departments have been identified in the three States of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal and agencies designated for implementation of Schemes.

(iv) A programme of works estimated to cost Rs. 292.31 crores has been received from the three State Governments of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal and has been approved by Central Ganga Authority :

U.P.	Rs. 116.30 crores
Bihar	Rs. 42.46 crores
West Bengal	Rs. 133.55 crores

	Rs. 292.31 crores

Out of this, Schemes which would be completed during the 7th Plan Period with-in a total expenditure of Rs. 240 crores will be taken up for execution.

An expenditure of Rs. 2.37 crores has been incurred on the implementation of Schemes so far.

Opinion on TAMSAT

2457. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a sophisticated image processing equipment known as TAMSAT which correlates information sent by satellite with information obtained on the ground to provide an accurate forecast of the future growing conditions over a specified area for forecasting agricultural production, planning cattle grazing locations and giving advance warning of impending food shortages, threats of pests and locusts etc;

(b) if so, Government's opinion on the said equipment;

(c) whether the said equipment can be utilised for the maximum use of our own geostationary satellite; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to try this equipment ?

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). While a number of image processing systems have been studied and evolved, Government

is not aware of the system in question. Taking into account the requirements of various users, a number of sophisticated image processing systems have been acquired in the country. Government is also setting up five Regional Remote Sensing Service Centres with advanced image processing interactive systems. Some image processing systems are also built in the country. All these will contribute to utilisation of remote sensing data both from polar satellites and geostationary satellites for various applications related to agriculture, forestry, geology, water resources etc.

Relaxation in educational qualifications in favour of SCs/STs.

2458. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have vide their order dated the 29th May, 1985 withdrawn relaxation in educational qualifications in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the time of recruitment to various jobs under Government and Public Sector Undertakings and Nationalised Banks;

(b) whether representations were received from Members of Parliament for withdrawal of this order; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

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

(a) No, Sir. The Department of Personnel and Training vide its O. M. No. 36011/8/84-Estt (SCT), dated 29.5.1985 clarified that the minimum educational standard, wherever prescribed in the Recruitment Rules, is to be treated as part of the educational qualification. Where a minimum educational qualification is prescribed in the Recruitment Rules, there are at present no Government instructions enabling relaxation of the minimum educational qualification in the case of SC/ST candidates. As a corollary, wherever

a minimum standard is prescribed as part of the minimum educational qualification, it would apply uniformly and there is no provision for relaxing the prescribed minimum standard in the case of SC/ST candidates. The Government have not withdrawn any concession granted earlier.

In so far as reservation matters in Public Sector Undertakings and Nationalised Banks are concerned, they are governed by the Presidential Directives issued by the Bureau (now Department) of Public Enterprises and the Banking Division of the Ministry of Finance respectively.

(b) and (c). Three Hon'ble Members of Parliament, namely S/Shri Arvind Netam, D. L. Baitha and Amitabh Bachchan had taken up the issue with this Ministry. Suitable replies to all the three Hon'ble members clarifying the position have been sent.

Appeals pending in the Department of Public Grievances

2459. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether quite a large number of appeals are pending in the Department of Public Grievances relating to employees of various Public Sector Undertakings and various Authorities for disposal and decision for removal of individual grievances;

(b) if so, the total number of such appeals along with the rate of disposal;

(c) whether certain appeals relating to dismissal, discharge, termination, reversions etc. of employees and officers of civil aviation department or its undertakings have been also pending for long; and

(d) if so, details thereof and action taken to decide the issues expeditiously ?

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

(a) to (d). The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances deals with matters relating to policy and coordination of issues relating to (i) redressal of public grievances (as distinct from grievances pertaining to service matters) in general, and (ii) grievances pertaining to Central Government agencies. Grievances relating to service matters, when received from employees of Government or Public sector undertakings, are forwarded to the concerned departments for appropriate action. There is, therefore, no pendency of such cases in this Department.

A complaint against the International Airports Authority of India for alleged victimisation and wrongful removal of an Airport Officer (Operations) was forwarded to the Department of Civil Aviation.

Amendment to Gadgil Formula

2460. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTAIAK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Chief Ministers made a strong plea for amending the Gadgil formula for providing assistance to the State so that a special category could be created to help the most backward areas of the country;

(b) whether Union Government are aware that due to paucity of resources, Orissa could not make necessary progress; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The Seventh Plan outlay of Orissa has been agreed at Rs. 2700 crores which is 80 per cent higher than its Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 1500 crores Central assistance in 7th Plan accounts for 42.4 per cent of the outlay.

'Surya Putra' award for atomic inventions

2461. DR. KRUPA SINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government for giving award of 'Surya Putra' for some atomic inventions in the country; 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). No proposal is under consideration of Government for giving an award of 'Surya Putra' for atomic invention.

News item captioned "Time framed urged for R&D Projects".

2462. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 1000 Research and Development projects are being supported by the Department of Science and Technology as reported in the 'Business Standard' dated 26 September, 1985 under the caption "Time frame urged for R & D Projects",

(b) total investments made in these projects, with details thereof; and

(c) whether time frame has been stipulated for these projects so that they are diverted to productive channels ?

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) Over the last 10 years a total investment of about Rs. 55 crores has been made

on these project. These are mainly supported at academic institutions such as Universities, Research Institutions, etc. with the prime objective of generating new knowledge and competence building in major areas of research and development. Projects are formulated and approved on a selective basis through appropriate peer review and detailed scrutiny. Investment on these projects is in the form of scientific equipment needed for research, consumables and materials, salaries of personnel and other contingent expenditure.

(c) Each project has a definite time frame which is normally three years. The output of these R & D projects is in the form of (a) new scientific knowledge generated in the form of research publications and technical reports and (b) trained scientific manpower. In case of Research Projects which are of applied nature and have possible commercial utilisation, linkages are established with the National Research and Development Corporation (NRDC) for possible diversion to productive channels through interaction with production agencies.

Indian Embassy property at Beijing taken over by China

2463. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Secretary (West) in his Ministry had discussions with the Chinese Foreign Minister at Beijing some time in mid-October regarding Indian Embassy property in Beijing taken over by the Chinese in 1967;

(b) if so, whether the issue over Indian Embassy property in Beijing has been resolved; and

(c) if not, the progress made in this connection ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Implementation of recommendation
made by President of Minority
Commission**

2464. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether President of Minority Commission has recommended for establishment of additional educational and technical institutes in the areas inhabited mainly by backward classes; and

(b) if so, when recommendations of the Commission is proposed to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Minorities Commission in their Sixth Annual Report for the period 1.4.83 to 31.3.83 has made the following recommendation :

“Government should open more educational institutions in areas predominantly inhabited by minorities and, side by side, start such technical institutions as may be beneficial to backward sections according to the availability of natural resources and their aptitudes and acceptability for certain professions in particular areas.

The aforesaid report has been submitted by the Commission in Oct, 1985 and is under examination in consultation with the concerned Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House together with the Action-Taken-Memorandum at the earliest.

**Plantation of quick growing species
in Orissa**

2465. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by various State to increase the plantation of quick growing species during the last three years;

(b) the amount spent by each State Government under the “Quick Growing Species Scheme” of plantation programme; and

(c) what are the various areas in Orissa where such scheme has been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on table of the House.

**Extension of service to IAS/IPS
Officers**

2466. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government not to give extension in service to IAS/IPS and officers of the Central Services;

(b) if so, whether it has been uniformly applied;

(c) number and details of cases where extensions were given from 1st November, 1984 to 31st October, 1985; and

(d) rationale behind these cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The policy of the Central Government is that extension in service after superannuation to a Government employee is to be granted in very rare and exceptional circumstances, purely in public interest when either another officer is not ripe enough to take over the job or the retiring officer is of outstanding merit. This policy is being uniformly applied by the Central Government.

(c) and (d). Under rule 16 of the All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958, the State Government on whose cadre the member of the IAS/IPS is borne is competent to grant extension in service upto a period of six months from the normal date of superannuation. Sanction of the Central Government is required only if the State Government concerned propose to grant extension in service beyond a period of six months. During the period from 1st November, 1984 to 31st October, 1985. Central Government have granted extension in service to two IAS officers and one IPS officer. In the cases of the two IAS officers, a very short extension was granted owing to unavoidable administrative reasons. In the case of the IPS officer, extension was granted on grounds of public interest. As regards the number of officers of Central Services granted extension in service, the Ministries/ Departments under whom these officers are working are competent to grant the extension. As such information is not available centrally in this Department.

Training in National Police Academy

2467 SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of training given to police officers at the National Police Academy at Hyderabad;

(b) whether there are proposals to start specialisation courses in the various branches of criminology, scientific methods of detection, especially of inter-state and international crimes involving smuggling, bank frauds, fraud in foreign exchange, fraud and evasion of taxation laws, drug adulterations, pesticides and fertilizers adulteration and abuse of industrial licences.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) NPA, Hyderabad provides initial training to IPS Probationers and also training to CBI Sub-Inspector Cadets besides organising some in service courses for IPS officers. The training of IPS Probationers imparted at the Academy includes basic grounding in various

branches of Criminology, Scientific methods of detection and various branches of Criminal Law ?

(b) No, Sir.

Augmentation of nuclear power generation of the country

2468. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under their consideration, proposals for augmenting the nuclear power generation in the country in view of the fact there is a large gap between the present installed capacity and expected rise in demand in the coming years;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to augment the installed capacity of the existing units; and

(c) whether the economies of scale have been worked out vis-a-vis thermal power generation and hydro-electric power generation ?

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 Government have approved, in principle, a 15 year Nuclear Power Profile which envisages increasing the total installed nuclear power generation capacity to 10,000 MW by 2000 AD.

(c) Nuclear electricity is cheaper than electricity at the selected sites produced by coal-fired thermal power plants. Comparison with hydel power has not been carried out, as it would be desirable to exploit all available resources of hydel power.

Central Assistance to Bihar State to prevent Ganga from pollution

2469. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have given approval to the Bihar Government to prepare and implement as many as 14 schemes to prevent pollution of the Ganga;

(b) whether Central Government have provided any assistance to the Bihar Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, details thereof and further guidelines issued by Central Government in this regard to the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) A programme of works amounting to Rs. 292.31 crores approved by the Central Ganga Authority includes schemes for 4 towns in Bihar viz. Patna, Bhagalpur, Chapra and Monghyr at a total estimated cost of Rs. 42.46 crores. The Bihar Government has so far submitted project reports in respect of 14 schemes for Patna estimated to cost Rs. 4.022 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Six schemes estimated to cost Rs. 70.43 lakhs have been sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 35.26 lakhs has been released for execution of the schemes.

The Government of Bihar has been asked to submit project reports by 31st December, 1985 in respect of all the schemes identified.

Publications by Planning Commission

2470. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PLANNING please to state :

(a) 'the bulletins, magazines and other literature (books) published by the Planning Commission during the last two years, showing name and language, number published, how much sold, distributed and lying in stock since when and total expenditure for each publication;

(b) whether Government propose to undertake a review of the said publications to achieve austerity; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). Print orders of Planning Commission publications are given after due consideration of possible current demand with provision for future demand and record. Utmost austerity is exercised while giving print orders and the minimum number of required copies are asked for.

Statement

The names of publications published by Planning Commission during 1984 and 1985

Name of Publications	Date of Publication	Total No. of Copies	For free distribution	For Sale	Cost of Production	No. of copies distributed	No. of copies sold	Stock in hand with P.C.	Stock in hand with Controller of Publication
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Japan's contribution to India's Economic Development (Indo-Japan Committee) (English)	1.5.84	500	500	—	*	500	—	—	—
2. An address by Member(F) at the conference of Chief Executives of Public Enterprises (English)	23.5.84	200	200	—	*	200	—	—	—
3. Evaluation of Centrally sponsored scheme for Rehabilitation of bonded labour (English)	16.3.85	2500	2000	500	41,436.74	1250	58	1250	442
4. Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan (English)	26.7.84	8000	8000	—	*	7631	—	369	—
5. Report of the Working Group on District Planning Vol. 1 (English)	13.2.85	10000	10000	—	*	6533	—	3467	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. Report of the Working Group on District Planning Vol. II (English)	4.9.85	10000	10000	—	*	6387	—	3613	—
7. Annual Plan 1984-85 (English)	25.2.85	4200	4200	—	*	3771	—	429	—
8. Report of the Group of Secretaries on Policy Outline Vol. I	22.3.85	400	400	—	*	400	—	—	—
9. —do— Vol. II	22.3.85	400	400	—	*	400	—	—	—
10. Annual Report 1984-85 (English)	6.5.85	2000	2000	—	*	1671	—	—	—
11. —do— (Hindi)	6.5.85	600	600	—	*	500	—	100	—
12. Study Group Report on Agricultural Strategies in Eastern Region of India	9.9.85	1000	1000	—	*	1000	—	—	—
13. Evaluation Report on Essential Supplies Programme	6.9.85	**300	2500	500	*	—	—	—	—

* Being worked out by various Government Presses for intimation to P.C.

** Being put on sale and being distributed to PEO, REO, Ministries, State Governments etc.

Modern system of training to Indian Pilots

2471. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to introduce modern system of training for pilots of Indian Air Force; and

(b) if so, the points on which special attention is proposed to be paid in this training and the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The training of IAF pilots is carried out by best available methods and using equipment obtained from indigenous sources or by procurement from abroad. Updating training methods and training aids is an on-going process which is kept under continuous review.

Barbed wire fencing along Indo-Bangladesh Border

2472. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to put up a barbed wire fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh border;

(b) if so, the amount spent or proposed to be spent on this work;

(c) budgetary provision made therefor during the current year;

(d) time by which the fencing and allied works are expected to be completed; and

(e) what other steps are proposed to be taken to check infiltration from across the border?

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

(b) Government have spent a sum of Rupees 7.55 lakhs up to September, 1985 on survey work on barbed wire fence and border road alongside. It is estimated that the cost of the fence which is to be constructed in phases is likely to be Rs. 207 crores apart from the expenditure on survey.

(c) A sum of Rs. 2.5 crores has been provided in the budget during the year 1985-86.

(d) The construction of fence is likely take about 5 years after survey work is completed.

(e) Constant vigil is maintained by BSF and other security forces. Joint ambushes, raids and patrols with local police and other preventive agencies are organized by BSF. Observation towers have been erected to watch movements of infiltrators.

Face lift of Varanasi

2473. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the French have made two proposals of a face lift of the Varanasi pilgrim city which inter alia include the setting up of a sewage processing plant;

(b) if so, whether these proposals have been forwarded to Government of U.P.;

(c) reaction of that Government to the French proposals; and

(d) the reasons for not accepting the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Pursuant to the visit of two Missions from the Government of France, a technical report for setting up a plant at Varanasi for treatment of sewage and extraction of bioenergy has been received from a French consulting firm. No proposals for the face-lift of Varanasi has been received from the French.

(b) and (c). The report is confined to technical aspects only and is currently being examined by the Government of India.

(d) Does not arise.

**Development of indigenous product
for Crop-Economy**

**2474. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Pune has developed a novel indigenous process and product that promises to revolutionise the crop-economy of vast irrigation starved areas of the country;

(b) if so, detail thereof and how far it is successful; and

(c) steps being taken to popularise it particularly in dry-land farming and forest 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) Yes, Sir.**

(b) The product is a polymer with very high capacity for holding large quantities of water. It can be applied to soil or by coating seeds. In trials, it has been shown to increase productivity in groundnut, wheat, jowar, fodder cereals, and tomato and delay withering of plantlets from 5 to 14 days, contributing to survival of plant during transport.

(c) Pilot plant production of Jalshakti is commencing shortly and material will be available for larger scale trials. Commercial production is also envisaged.

**Early Sanction and enhancement of
Freedom Fighters pension to
widows of pensioners**

**2475. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the instructions for early sanction and enhancement of Freedom Fighters Pension to Rs. 500/-per month also covers the case of sanction and payment of pension at this rate to the widows of Freedom fighters whose cases are pending with the Government ?

(b) if so, the likely date by which the cases of all such widows would be decided; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to remove the hardships to such widows ?

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

(b) and (c). In order to remove the hardships to the widows, the procedure for grant of pension has already been simplified and the transfer of family pension in the cases where pension was sanctioned after September, 1983 has been made automatic in a way that the name of the wife and her unmarried daughters are indicated in the sanction letters itself with instructions to the concerned Accountants General to authorise family pension at the admissible rates, on production of necessary documents to the concerned Treasury officer.

In the case of pension sanctioned before September, 1983, the freedom fighters have been advised to furnish declaration/affidavit to the Accountants General giving the particulars of the eligible nominees so as to enable him to revise the P.P. Os in their favour.

The highest priority is accorded to the disposal of applications of the widows in this Ministry.

Atomic Power Plants

**2476. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Atomic Power Plants functioning in the country and the power generated in each Atomic Power Plant and

whether they are generating power according to their capacity;

(b) the number and details of Atomic Power Plant closed down with reasons therefor; and

(c) the number and details of the requests from States pending with Government for

clearance for establishing new Atomic Power Plants 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 information is given below :—

	TAPS-1	TAPS-2	RAPS-1	RAPS-2	MAPS-1	MAPS-2
Installed capacity	160	160	220	220	235	235
Capacity utilisation (Percentage) (85-86-upto end October, 1985)	63	80	16*	48	73	13**

* On May 20, 1985, Unit-1 tripped and subsequent inspection revealed new crack in one of the end shields. By December, 1985, the investigations are expected to be completed and the method and time required for the repair programme established.

** Since 20.9.85—first synchronisation. The unit is working on trial basis. Commercial operation is expected to start in December, 1985.

(c) On the basis of request made by Site Selection Committee appointed by the Department of Atomic Energy, State Governments had suggested various sites for locating nuclear power plants. All these sites have been evaluated by the Site Selection Committee whose report in this regard is under consideration by the Government.

Measures to curb pollution by distilleries waste water

2477. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the methods adopted for the treatment of waste water by the industrial units and particularly by the distilleries;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present system of treatment of waste water by distil-

leries is not upto that mark and the problem of pollution in water still remains; and

(c) steps being taken by Government to persuade industries and particularly distilleries to adopt the treatment of waste water to control pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Physico-Chemical and biological treatment methods are adopted for treatment of waste water from industrial units.

The following methods of effluent treatment are adopted for distilleries.

1. Anaerobic lagooning.
2. Anaerobic digestion with Methane recovery.
3. Concentration and incineration.

(b) The problem of pollution remains as the Units are yet to comply fully with the Minimum National Standards as prescribed by the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution.

(c) The State Boards have been pursuing the Industries to comply with the Minimum National Standards. The distilleries have been asked to bring down their effluents to the minimum standards in a phased manner.

Instruction to Gandhamardan Bauxite Project regarding curbing of pollution

2478. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the authorities of the Gandhamardan bauxite project in Balangir District of Orissa have been asked to strictly adhere to the environmental plan;

(b) whether it is a fact that a joint sector undertaking known as BALCO is likely to affect the forests, streams and temples in the area if proper care is not taken while carrying out different operations;

(c) whether any instructions have been issued to the authority and the State Government in this respect;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken to save the forest, streams and temples of the area from pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The environmental management plan prepared by Balco is under consideration of the Department from the environmental and forestry angles.

(c) and (d). Based on the guidelines issued, the environmental plan proposes measures to :—

(i) prevent pollution of water in the nearby streams;

(ii) control air pollution;

(iii) undertake reclamation and afforestation programmes.

(e) In case the project is cleared, adequate measures to protect the forests, streams, temples and local population from pollution will be built into the project to be implemented simultaneously with the execution of mining operations.

Sanction of Military Cantonments in Una and Hamirpur District, H. P.

2479. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the latest progress regarding sanction of Military Cantonments in Una and Hamirpur Districts of Himachal Pradesh and the likely date by which the Projects would be sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : Preliminary examination to establish Military Stations at Una and Hamirpur Districts of Himachal Pradesh was carried out. However, it has not been found feasible at present to establish any Military Stations at these locations.

Permission of felling trees in Himachal Pradesh

2480. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Himachal Pradesh have forwarded any schemes of drinking water supply; irrigation, electrification, road construction where permission has been sought for the felling of tree as required under the new rules framed under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 during the past three years including the current financial year.

(b) if so, the details of these schemes, district-wise and the period for which these have pending clearance and

(c) the likely date by which these would be cleared by Government ?

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

(b) Only one proposal for release of 5.337 ha. of forest land for laying of 132 KV transmission line in Solan District is pending clearance since 18th November, 1985.

(c) The proposal submitted by the State Government was incomplete. Complete information has been sought from the State Government on 22.11.1985. The final decision on the proposal will be taken on receipt of the complete information.

Pollution by Thermal Power Plants

2481. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred question No. 4408 given on 21 August, 1985 regarding environmental pollution by Thermal Power Plants and state :

(a) whether he would lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the study undertaken to assess the extent of environmental pollution created by the Thermal Power Plants, referred to therein, alongwith Government's reaction to its findings;

(b) which are the 20 power plants referred to in the reply to parts (c) and (d) of the above question in respect of which retrofitting and augmentation of pollution control devices are envisaged; and

(c) the estimated capital involved in respect of each of the above power plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) There are several reports on studies conducted by various institutions for Thermal Power Plants located in different parts of the country. As such, there is no consolidated Report which could be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) Although the total cost for installation of pollution control devices was roughly estimated at Rs. 200 crores, precise figures for each plant are not available.

Statement

List of Thermal Power Plants identified for retrofitting and augmentation of pollution control devices

1. Badarpur
2. I. P. Station
3. Rajghat
4. Panipat
5. Bhatinda
6. Obra
7. Panki
8. Harduaganj
9. Ghandinagar
10. Korba
11. Kothagudam
12. Basin Bridge
13. Neyveli
14. Patratu
15. Barauni
16. Chandrapura
17. Bokaro
18. Durgapur
19. Talcher
20. Calcutta.

Sullage Treatment Plant

2482. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any research has been made in evolving a design of a sullage treatment plant to ensure the processing of sullage for pollution free use in agriculture.

(b) whether any time-bound programme has been formulated in this behalf;

(c) if so, *its* broad outlines; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Technology for design of sullage treatment plants to ensure processing of sullage for pollution free use in agriculture is already available and is being used.

(c) It consists of primary treatment to remove solids and secondary treatment to reduce Biochemical Oxygen Demand.

(d) Does not arise.

Transfer of Technology between India and U. S. A.

2483. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) the specific agreements concluded so far under the Memorandum of understanding between India and USA for transfer of high technology; and

(b) the foreign exchange cost of such agreements ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on technology transfer was concluded between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America in November, 1984. The Implementation Procedures of the MOU were finalised in May, 1985.

(b) The arrangement provides for the transfer of advanced technology, which would involve payment in foreign exchange depending on the material or items to be imported.

Freedom Fighters Pension to Personnel of Malabar Special Police

2484. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :** Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have received any representation from the Government of Kerala requesting inclusion of M. S. P. (Malabar Special Police) personnel who participated in the freedom struggle for receipt of freedom fighters' pension;

(b) whether any decision has been taken by the Government to sanction pension for the said freedom fighters; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Incentives to Promotees of Inter-caste Marriage

2485. **SHRI K. S. RAO :** Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state: whether Government propose to introduce any scheme for giving incentives to people promoting inter-caste; inter-religion and inter-region marriages ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : Some of the State Governments like Bihar, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Goa-Daman and Diu and Karnataka, already, have schemes to promote inter-caste marriages. However, Central Government does not have any such proposal under consideration at present.

Spying through Animals by Pak

2486. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :**
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

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

(a) whether Government have seen the news item appearing in the 'Jai Hind' dated 13 October, 1985 published from Rajkot

wherein it has been stated that Pakistan is spying through animals and taking photos of vital installations by sophisticated cameras fitted with animals; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Available evidence does not confirm that there is any truth in this news item. However, Government, continues to keep a vigil on the borders to prevent spying.

Condition of Civilian Palestinians in West Bank and Gaza Territories Occupied by Israel

2487. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has called upon Israel to stop all repressive measures against the civilian Palestinian population in occupied territories in the West Bank and Gaza;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the response from Israel in this regard;

(d) the present situation and the condition of civilian Palestinians in the territories occupied by Israel in the West Bank and Gaza; and

(e) names of the other countries who have supported India's stand in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir, India has always strongly condemned Israeli occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories and for its persistent acts of repression against the Palestinian and Arab populations living in the occupied territories.

(c) and (d). Israel continues to defy the appeals of the international community and the relevant UN resolutions calling for an

end to these repressive activities. The present situation and the conditions of civilian Palestinians in the occupied territories remain unchanged.

(e) Almost all countries including all non-aligned countries have supported the Indian stand. The Special Committee to investigate Israeli practices, affecting the human rights of the population of the occupied territories, adopted seven resolution on this subject at the 40th General Assembly Session.

A statement indicating break-up of the co-sponsoring countries for each of these resolutions is given below.

Statement

Report of the Special Committee to investigate Israeli Practices affecting the human rights of the population of the occupied territories :

Resolution

No. L. 8 : Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, U. A. E. and Yemen.

-do- L. 9. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kuwait (on behalf of Arab States), Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar and Senegal.

-do- L. 10. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kuwait (on behalf of Arab States), Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar and Senegal.

-do- L. 11. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kuwait (on behalf of Arab States), Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali,

Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar and Senegal.

-do- L. 12. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kuwait (on behalf of Arab States), Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar and Senegal.

-do- L. 13. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kuwait (on behalf of Arab States), Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar and Senegal.

-do- L. 14. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kuwait (on behalf of Arab States), Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar and Senegal.

Manufacture of Helicopters by HAL

2488. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :
SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has prepared any scheme to manufacture helicopters;

(b) if so, the number of helicopters proposed to be manufactured every year under this and the average cost of each helicopter; and

(c) the time by which helicopter would be ready for test flight ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It would not be in public interest to disclose the information.

U. S. Computer to India for Weather research purposes

2489. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U. S. A. has decided not to sell an advanced computer to India for weather research purposes;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) what alternative method Government have decided for the weather research purposes ?

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

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

Israel attack on Palestinian Headquarters in Tunisia

2490. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the Israeli attack on Palestinian headquarters in Tunisia in the beginning of October, 1985; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto by way of taking up the matter at international and diplomatic forums and otherwise ?

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

(b) Immediately, following the Israeli attack on PLO Headquarters in Tunis on 1-10-1985, Government's official spokesman issued a statement strongly condemning it as a "blatant act of Israeli aggression against Tunisia and the Palestinian people". Prime

Minister sent a special message expressing solidarity and support to Chairman Yasser Arafat as well as to the Tunisian Prime Minister. India has also condemned the Israeli attack at various international fora, notably, the United Nations Security Council and International Civil Aviation Organisation.

Meeting of Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries

2491. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Foreign Ministers meeting of the non-aligned countries held at New York in a special session on October 1, 1985; considered the grave situation created by the recent Israeli attack at PLO's headquarters in Tunisia territory and the attack by South Africa on Angola;

(b) if so, the main observations and suggestions made at the meeting; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The meeting strongly condemned Israel for its barbaric and totally unjustified attack on Tunisia in flagrant violation of that country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The meeting likewise strongly condemned the racist regime of South Africa for its latest aggression against the Peoples Republic of Angola.

(b) The meeting urged the Security Council to meet urgently to deal with the serious threats to peace and security posed by these acts of aggression and renewed the non-aligned countries call for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa and Israel under Chapter VII of the UN Charter.

(c) The Government strongly supports the communique which is in line with our traditional policy.

SINO-US deals for strengthening Chinese forces

2492. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the SINO-US deals being negotiated for sale of US arms, equipments and aircraft for strengthening the Chinese Army, Air Force and Naval striking power,

(b) if so, what is Government's information in this regard; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto by way of matching the Defence preparedness with Chinese ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have seen reports regarding SINO-US negotiations for the sale of weapons and military equipment by the US to China.

(c) Government keep a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on our security and take appropriate measures from time to time ensure full defence preparedness.

Sainik Schools

2493. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) number of Sainik Schools in the country;

(b) number of these Schools in Karnataka;

(c) number of students passing out every year from all these schools;

(d) whether they are given jobs in the armed forces; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to set up more Sainik Schools ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) There are 18 Sainik Schools run by the Sainik Schools Society.

(b) One, Sir.

(c) On an average, about 700 boys pass out from these Schools after the class XII examination every year.

(d) Sainik Schools boys in receipt of scholarship, (except the Merit Scholarship of the Government of India are required to compete for entry into the National Defence Academy (NDA). The boys who make the grade are admitted to the NDA as cadets. subsequently, they graduate into the Armed Forces as officers from the respective Service Academy.

(e) The Government of Haryana have proposed the opening of a second Sainik School in the State and have informed the Sainik Schools Society that they are in the process of selecting a suitable site.

Implementation of Ganga Project

2494. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) steps taken by Union Government and different State Governments to implement the Ganga Project; and

(b) the time scheduled drawn up and financial allocations made for Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal sectors for the cleansing programme during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) (i) Central Ganga Authority under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and a Steering Committee have been constituted for control, guidance and superintendence;

(ii) Ganga Project Directorate in the Ministry of Environment and Forests has been set up to receive, appraise, sanction schemes and release funds and to coordinate implementation and monitor progress of the Schemes under Ganga Action Plan.

(iii) Nodal Departments in the three State Governments have been identified and agencies designated for implementation of the Scheme;

(iv) A draft programme of works estimated to cost Rs. 292.31 crores has been received from the three State Governments of U. P., Bihar and West Bengal and approved by Central Ganga Authority as follows :—

U. P.	Rs. 116.30 crores
Bihar	Rs. 42.46 crores
West Bengal	Rs. 133.55 crores

	Rs. 292.31 crores

Out of this, schemes which would be completed during the 7th Plan Period within a total expenditure of Rs. 240 crores will be taken up for execution.

(b) The schemes sanction during the current financial year are as follows :—

U. P.	—	5 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 353.29 lakhs.
Bihar	—	6 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 70.47 lakhs.
West Bengal	—	7 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 628.36 lakhs.

Three schemes estimated to cost Rs. 1.02 crores at Rishikesh, Haridwar, Ramnagar in U. P. are expected to be completed during the current financial year. Rest of the schemes will continue into next year.

The tentative allocation for the current financial year for execution of schemes for the three States is as follows :

1. U. P.	Rs. 5.00 crores
2. Bihar	Rs. 1.25 crores
3. West Bengal	Rs. 1.75 crores

Total	Rs. 8.00 crores

However, the release of funds will depend on the progress of implementation of the Schemes.

Plan to clean up Ganga River

2495. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken to implement the Schemes for cleaning Ganga;

(b) what are the phase-wise details of the scheme indicating the cost of each and the schedule fixed therefor; and

(c) what action has so far been taken and progress made to implement the same ?

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

(b) A programme of Works estimated to cost Rs. 292.31 crores received from the three State Governments of U. P., Bihar and West Bengal has been approved by Central Ganga Authority as follows :

1. U. P.	Rs. 116.30 crores
2. Bihar	Rs. 42.46 crores
3. West Bengal	Rs. 133.55 crores

	Rs. 292.31 crores

Out of this, schemes to be completed during 7th Plan period within a total expenditure of Rs. 240 crores will be taken up for execution.

(c) (i) Central Ganga Authority under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and a Steering Committee have been constituted for

overall control, guidance and superintendence.

(ii) Ganga Project Directorate in the Ministry of Environment and Forests has been set up to appraise, approve and sanction schemes, release funds, co-ordinate the implementation and monitor progress of the schemes.

(iii) Nodal Departments in the three state Governments of U. P., Bihar and West Bengal have been identified and agencies designated for implementation of the Schemes.

(iv) Preliminary feasibility reports and project reports for Schemes estimated to cost Rs. 80 crores have been received from the three States and Schemes estimated to cost Rs. 11 crores have been approved and sanctioned.

Under utilisation of labour force

2496. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the absence of a clear cut manpower planning policy; there has been an under utilisation of a large labour force and if so, corrective steps proposed to be taken;

(b) whether Government will ensure effective practical training programmes for industry and trade and agricultural workers; and

(c) whether Government will also rationalise the wage structure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Progressive reduction of unemployment is one of the principal objectives of economic planning in India. Employment and manpower planning policy are viewed against the basic approach that the solution to the problem of unemployment and poverty has to derive from a high rate of overall economic growth supplemented with specific target-group oriented pro-

grammes for employment creation and income generation.

In the Seventh Plan a major impetus will be given to programme of vocationalisation at the higher secondary stage of education. Facilities for vocational education will be suitably diversified to cover a large number of fields in agriculture, industry, trade and commerce and services. Skills imparted will be of adequate standard for securing gainful employment or self-employment. The vocational courses will be introduced in a flexible manner linked to emerging work opportunities.

The Seventh Plan has observed that in order to avoid imbalances, especially of trained and educated manpower, the existing training programmes would have to be reviewed while the traditional skills of rural artisans require upgradation in tune with the changing village culture and to improve their competitiveness; fuller utilisation of the already available manpower through the upgradation of skills and on-the-job training/retraining would be necessary.

(c) The views expressed and suggestions made in regard to a National Wage Policy from various quarters are engaging the attention of the Ministry of Labour.

Compulsory military training

2497. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to make military training compulsory in the country; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Treatment of entire dearness allowance and adhoc dearness allowance for purpose of Retirement benefits

2498. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to treat the entire dearness allowance and adhoc dearness allowance sanctioned upto index level of 568 points as dearness pay for the purpose of retirement benefits of defence service officers and personnel retiring after March 31, 1985;

(b) if so, whether such a proposal was announced by him as a part of budget proposals for 1985-86 in respect of all the Government employees including the defence personnel;

(c) whether a decision has been taken in the matter and, if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The decision was announced by the Finance Minister in his speech introducing the budget proposals for 1985-86 in the Parliament and covers the Central Government employees, including defence personnel, retiring on or after 31.3.85.

(c) Necessary Government orders have since been issued.

(d) Does not arise.

Release of more funds for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Orissa.

2499. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Orissa have asked the Union Government to release more funds to enable their children to pursue studies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the money shown in the non-plan expenditure for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the States Budget had not been granted by the State Government on the plea that the same had not been received from the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) Certain M.L.As of Orissa have requested sanctioning of more funds to Orissa Government for Post-Matric scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(c) and (d). According to the existing norms in the matter of Post-Matric Scholarship, any State Government is to bear the expenditure upto the level of the last year of the Sixth Five Year Plan, which is treated as committed non-plan expenditure of the State. Central Government will bear cent percent of the additional expenditure over and above that committed liability of the State; the State Government will be reimbursed to that extent by the Central Government.

International Conference on Pesticides

2500. **SHRI AKHTAR HASAN :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an international conference on pesticides was held at Lucknow recently; and

(b) if so, the nature of the discussions held and the net outcome of the meet ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECH-

NOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. An International Conference on Pesticides : Toxicity Safety and Risk Assessment was held during October 27-31, 1985 at Lucknow.

(b) In the conference relevant dimensions of the toxicity of pesticides, namely, methods of carrying out toxicity tests and their standardisation, toxicity due to different kinds of exposure during production, its handling, at its use, and short and long term commulative exposure effects, residual effects, problem of storage of pesticides and its intermediates and so on, were discussed.

Some of the important points that emerged were as follows :

- (1) Standardisation of various toxicity tests related to pesticides in the mammalian system, for aquatic flora and fauna and for different plant and animal species from the point of view of studying mutagenic, teratogenic and carcinogenic potential of various pesticides is required and practised uniformly all over the country.
- (2) Public need to be kept informed of the proper use of these pesticides and the harmful effects of it, if they do not follow the norms for their use. Various public bodies should enforce the safe use of pesticides at prescribed levels.
- (3) Specific studies and investigations that need to be carried out to understand the mechanism of the toxic effects of pesticides have been identified.
- (4) Safety requirements during manufacture of pesticides have to be outlined and made available to all staff connected with manufacture and public authorities.
- (5) During the registration of pesticides by the registration autho-

rities and during the declaration of possible ban on the use of particular pesticide adequate attention should be given to determine the risks versus benefit ratio.

- (6) During manufacture of pesticides where potentially highly toxic chemicals are to be utilized, all precautionary measures should be undertaken to store those chemicals only for a short period of time and to convert them immediately into relatively less harmful and less toxic pesticidal chemicals.
- (7) Every pesticides industry should have adequate safety measures.

The national institutions engaged in the area of toxicological research are dealing with many of the research problems suggested during the course of the discussions. But much more emphasis is needed in standardizing the methods and techniques and generation of toxicity data and their transmission to the enforcement bodies for day-to-day working.

Adoption of children by foreigners

2501. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of children given as wards to foreigners during last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the names of the countries in which Indian children are in demand for adoption;
- (c) the names of the States from which the children were given to foreigners for adoption;
- (d) whether there have been noticed 'baby hunger' in the West and the children sent abroad assimilated well there;
- (e) whether Government are aware that the children sent abroad are used for medical experimentation and immoral purposes; and

(f) if so, the norms and procedures laid down and other action taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) As per information received from some High Courts/District Courts, foreign nationals obtained the guardianship of 1736, 906 and 696 children under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, during the years 1982, 1983 and 1984 respectively.

(b) The Indian children are being taken for ultimate adoption largely by adoptive parents in Australia, Denmark, Belgium, France, Holland, Italy, Netherland, Norway, Switzerland, Sweden U. S. A., West Germany.

(c) Mostly children are being taken for adoption from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, West Bengal, and Union Territories of Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondichery.

(d) The Government is not aware of any 'baby-hunger' in the West. The Ministry of Welfare is periodically informing the Indian Embassies or High Commissions in the countries about the particulars of the prospective adoptive parents as well as of children so that the Embassies/High Commissions may keep an eye on the welfare and progress of such children.

(e) A case of abuse was reported. The foreign parent was convicted and jailed for abuse of his adopted daughter.

(f) In compliance with the norms and procedure laid down by the Supreme Court Judgements in Writ Petition (CRL) No. 1171 by Shri Laxmi Kant Pandey, only such social/child welfare agencies as have been recognised by the Government can sponsor and process cases of inter-country adoption in the competent Indian courts. Similarly, only foreign social/child welfare agencies as have been enlisted by the Government of India on the recommendations of our Missions abroad or the governments of foreign countries can approach recognised

social/child welfare agencies in India for sponsoring the applications of foreigners in Indian Courts for guardianship of Indian children. The foreign enlisted agency is required to submit to the concerned court as well as is the concerned Indian agency, quarterly progress report of the child in the first two years, and half yearly thereafter for three years or till the child is legally adopted in the foreign country.

Smuggling of Heroin in Jaisalmer district (Rajasthan) :

2502. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' of the 20 August, 1985 where in it has been stated that forty kilos of heroin worth Rs. two crores was recovered from a Pakistani smuggler in Jaisalmer district by the Border Security Force on the 19th August, 1985;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). Above 40 kilos of heroin approximately costing Rs. two crores were seized from a Pak smuggler Khatir Khan alies Knetta, S/o Dollu Khan by a BSF patrol patry on 17th August, 1985 in district Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. The heroin seized from the smuggler was handed over to the Customs authorities at Jaisalmer on proper receipt and the Pak smuggler was handed over to local police authorities for taking necessary action under the law.

[Translation]

Electronic unit in Faizabad

2504. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an electronics unit in Faizabad district in Uttar Pradesh in order to remove its industrial backwardness;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the time by which it will be implemented; and

(c) the expenditure involved in the scheme and the number of the persons likely to be provided with employment there ?

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 with the Government of India to set up an electronics unit in Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh.

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

[English]

Modification of Television industry policy

2505. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI
PATNAIK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to modify the existing television industry policy ;

(b) if so, the main modification proposed to be included in the existing policy;

(c) whether Government propose to grant equity participation by foreign firms in the domestic television industry;

(d) if so, whether Government have examined the disadvantages by allowing foreign firms to enter the domestic television manufacturing industry; and

(e) 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 (e). A proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Naval equipment

2506. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's naval equipment is adequate to take care of the disturbed conditions caused mainly by the super power rivalry; and

(b) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure safety of country's interest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The plans of the Navy take into account the need for safeguarding and patrolling the country's coast-line, and steps are taken for the induction of the most suitable and the latest equipment, which may be needed, to adequately protect our interests. There is no question of any lack of vigil on the seas.

Operation of terrorist training school in Canada

2507. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :
SHRI BRAJAMOHAN

MOHANTY :

SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI JAGANNATH

PATNAIK :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :
SHRI VISHNU MODI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report that in Canada 'Eagle Combat and Body Guard School' is being conducted by Roy Maia to train extremists who now plan to conduct Mafia style bullying tactics in order to keep moderates out of the reconciliation process in Punjab; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up the issue with the Canadian Government ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) The Government is aware of the existence of the "Eagle Combat and Bodyguard Training School" in New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada.

(b) The Government of India draw the Canadian Government's attention to the reports about the training that the Sikh Youths had received in the Eagle Combat and Bodyguard Training School and requested urgent investigations, sharing of information and corrective action as appropriate. On 4th November, 1985, the Canadian Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada had stated in Parliament that according to available information the Eagle Combat and Bodyguard Training School was apparently providing self-defence and related training to the public; it was operating under a Municipal license; there was no indication of any criminal offences being committed in connection with the school and it was doing nothing which was known to be in violation of the law. The Canadian Government has further clarified that there is nothing in the Canadian Immigration Act to prevent foreign visitors including those holding tourist or visitor's visas from attending such schools. The Canadian authorities are still investigating the matter.

Regional initiative about nuclear competition in sub-continent

2508. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two senior U.S. officials who visited New Delhi in September, 1985 to have follow-up talks in the context of Prime Minister's recent visit to the U.S.A. made a suggestion to Government for regional initiatives to avert nuclear competition in the sub-continent so as to prevent countries like Pakistan to desist from acquiring nuclear weapon capabilities, and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) US Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Mr. Michael H. Armacost and Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Mr. Donald R. Fortier visited New Delhi on September 16-17-1985. The US officials reiterated their Government's support for non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and in this context felt that there may be a possibility for regional initiatives to avert nuclear competition in the sub-continent.

(b) The US officials were informed about India's concern at the Non-peaceful dimension of Pakistan's nuclear programme. It was also suggested that USA could play a major role in monitoring Pakistan's nuclear programme and seeking to ensure that it would not be directed towards acquiring a nuclear weapons capability.

Display of F-16 Aircraft by Pakistan

2509. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN

MOHANTY :
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan has displayed F-16 Aircraft imported from U.S.A. close to Indian border other than in Afghan border and if so what is the reaction of Government;

(b) whether Government are aware of the reports that the weaponry supplied by U.S.A. to Pakistan is to be used against

India and if so, what steps are contemplated by Government; and

(c) whether the Pakistan Air Force and imported weaponry are being positioned in such a manner that the important places of India will be under their range of attack and if so, what is the reaction of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Government have no information in this regard.

(b) and (c). Government have seen reports to this effect and have taken adequate steps to ensure full defence preparedness at all times. It would not be in the public interest to disclose further details.

Upliftment of Scheduled Tribes

2510. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total population of Scheduled Tribes at present in the State of Orissa and the country as a whole;

(b) the names of States in which Tribal Development Co-operative Corporations are functioning with details of work thereof;

(c) amount allocated for each State and actually spent during the Sixth Plan period on tribal welfare and the achievements made;

(d) whether Government are aware that the progress of work for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribe is very slow;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) steps proposed in this regard.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) According to the 1981 Census the Scheduled Tribe population of Orissa and the country as a whole is as follows :-

Orissa—59.15 lakhs

India—516.29 lakhs (excluding Assam where Census could not be held)

(b) The Tribal Development Co-operative Corporations in the country have been set up with the main objective of purchasing surplus agricultural produce of the tribals and minor forest produce collected by them, at a fair price and to arrange for their marketing.

Statement-I containing names of the Corporations functioning in the various States is given below.

(c) Statements-II and III showing allocations and expenditures in each State and total number of beneficiaries covered during the Sixth Plan period are given below.

(d) to (f). According to the Report of the Working Group of Development of Scheduled Tribes, considerable progress for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes has been made during the Sixth Plan period. In order to accelerate the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes during the Seventh Plan, the following measures are proposed :

1. 40 lakh Scheduled Tribe families are targetted to be economically assisted during the Seventh Five Year Plan.
2. Special attention is to be given to the development of vulnerable areas and vulnerable groups such as shifting cultivators, forest villagers and tribal women.
3. Programmes for the upgradation of tribal crafts and technology.
4. Special housing programme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
5. Identification of tribal clusters to increase the coverage of tribal population under the Tribal sub-plan strategy.
6. Special schemes to be taken up under the funds provided from

Article 275(1) First Provisio of the Constitution for specific problems of tribal areas and people.

7. Distribution of foodgrains at a concessional price in the ITDP areas.

Statement-I

Tribal area Co-operative Marketing Corporations/Federations

1. The Harijan and Girijan Development Co-operative Federation, Kerala.
2. Tribal Development—Co-operative Corporation, Orissa.
3. The Girijan Co-operative Corporation, Andhra Pradesh.
4. The West Bengal Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation.
5. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation.
6. Rajasthan Tribal Area Development Co-operative Federation, Udaipur.
7. The Assam Plains Tribes Development Corporation.
8. Tarai Anusuchit Janjati Vikas Nigam, Lucknow.
9. Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation, Tripura.
10. The Bihar State Tribal Co-operative Development Corporation.
11. Manipur Tribal Development Corporation.
12. Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation.

Statement-II

Expenditure reported by the States/U.Ts against the amount released by the Ministry during the Sixth Plan Period (1980-85).

State/U.T.	Amount released during the 6th Plan (1980-85)	Expenditure reported by States (1980-85)	
			(Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	2249.55	1807.92	Expenditure for 1984-85 is a- waited.
Assam	2113.92	1270.26	—do—
Bihar	6934.90	4177.65	—do—
Gujarat	4081.04	4081.04	
Himachal Pradesh	702.14	740.55	
Karnataka	346.76	263.38	
Kerala	287.52	225.19	Expenditure for 1984-85 is a- waited.
Madhya Pradesh	13771.64	6382.30	—do—
Maharashtra	3326.91	3152.80	
Manipur	869.08	890.02	
Orissa	6656.37	6601.24	
Rajasthan	3305.48	3189.22	
Sikkim	123.35	108.71	
Tamil Nadu	538.16	436.00	
Tripura	812.84	769.12	
Uttar Pradesh	102.08	91.73	
West Bengal	2186.26	1627.26	Expenditure for 1984-85 is a- waited.
A & N Islands	168.53	99.11	
Goa, Daman & Diu	34.81	36.94	

Statement-III

Statement showing total number of Beneficiaries covered during the Sixth Plan Period

States/U. Ts.	1980-85
1. Andhra Pradesh	200564
2. Assam	267554
3. Bihar	399475
4. Gujarat	405095
5. Himachal Pradesh	35796
6. Karnataka	24797
7. Kerala	23307
8. Madhya Pradesh	844340
9. Maharashtra	656909
10. Manipur	31156
11. Orissa	490963
12. Rajasthan	205703
13. Sikkim	7959
14. Tamil Nadu	28884
15. Tripura	43823
16. Uttar Pradesh	11032
17. West Bengal	278233
18. A & N Islands	7793
19. Goa, Daman & Diu	3226
Total	3966609

Revision of 20-Point Programme

2511. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry proposes to undertake any comprehensive revision of the 20 Points included in the 20-Point Programme having regard to the achievements already made in respect of some of these programmes;

(b) the details of funds allotted to each programme included in the 20-Point Programme in the budget estimates for 1985-86; and

(c) break-up of these figures Statewise and programme-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHARY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The modification and restructuring of the 20-Point Programme is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Outlays for 20-Point Programme are not fixed separately and specifically in the Plan as the programme forms an integral part of the Plans of States/UTs and Central Ministries. However, outlays for the 20-Point Programme are derived from sectoral outlays under the Plans. Two statements giving the derived outlays for the 20-Point Programme (i) Pointwise for Centre and States and U.Ts. and (ii) Statewise and Pointwise for 1985-86 are given below.

Statement-I

20-Point Programme—Financial Outlays

(Rs. crores)

Point	Item	1985-86 (Outlays)		
		Centre	States/UTs.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Irrigation	28.05	2303.87	2331.92
	Dryland	0.52	—	0.52

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Pulses & Oilseeds	34.50	27.00	61.50
3.	(a) IRDP	224.05	183.31	407.36
	(b) NREP	230.00	238.59	468.59
	(c) RLEGP	400.00	—	400.00
4.	Land Reforms	4.70	63.39	68.09
5.	Minimum Wages for agricultural labour	0.30	1.62	1.92
6.	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	5.10	5.27	10.37
7.	SC/ST Welfare	42.00	212.40	254.40
8.	Rural Water Supply	300.00	356.71	656.71
9.	House-sites/Construction Assistance	—	99.95	99.95
10.	Slum Improvement	—	37.83	37.83
11.	Power	2395.00	3604.84	5999.84
12.	Afforestation	54.25	239.56	293.81
	Biogas Plants	46.25	—	46.25
13.	Family Planning	500.00	—	500.00
14.	Primary Health Care	42.05	173.99	216.04
15.	I.C.D.S./Nutrition	72.00	312.59	384.59
16.	Elementary Education and Adult Literacy	100.58	263.72	364.30
17.	Public Distribution System	0.30	—	0.30
18.	Village and Small Industries Units	313.00	236.94	549.94
Total :		4792.65	8361.58	13154.23

Statement—II

20-Point Programme ; Outlays 1985-86

(Rs. in lakhs)

States/UTs.	Irrigation Potential	Pulses IRDP & Oil—& seeds NREP	Land Reforms	Minimum wages	Bonded Labour	SC/ST welfare *	Rural water supply MNP
1. A. Pradesh	20549	3602	70	...	40.0	5478	1504
2. Assam	5050	1700	225	N.A.	...	392	1810
3. Bihar	24600	6340	1014	12.00	2.0	1238	1771
4. Gujarat	16666	1548	100	N.A.	0.50	1763	1237
5. Haryana	12326	417	48	...	1.00	446	2249
6. H. Pradesh	729	293	240	...	...	141	1411
7. J. & K.	9808	444	61	...	...	90	1852
8. Karnataka	12368	2423	106	...	200.00	931	1555
9. Kerala	6350	1720	150	0.60	1.00	415	1511
10. M. Pradesh	29083	4103	366	13.00	20.00	2458	2506
11. Maharashtra	28685	3373	80	5.00	5.00	1700	7327
12. Manipur	1280	192	25	...	...	80	440
13. Meghalaya	180	98	30	0.50	...	1	429
14. Nagaland	259	160	35	0.15	...	...	247
15. Orissa	11270	2086	765	...	100.00	300	821
16. Punjab	5545	616	...	1.00	...	500	874
17. Rajasthan	10733	1794	35	...	37.66	140	1204
18. Sikkim	145	45	20	...	...	25	261
19. Tamil Nadu	6005	3805	10	N.A.	20.00	1412	2468
20. Tripura	735	210	84	...	...	730	287
21. U. Pradesh	28138	7500	1750	...	100.00	2120	2014
22. West Bengal	5450	3489	1028	...	...	560	700
23. A & N Islands	40	...	3	...	...	2	105
24. Ar. Pradesh	430	...	16	...	...	...	440
25. Chandigarh	20	...	3	...	...	18	...
26. D. & N. Haveli	25	...	...	...	...	...	16
27. Delhi	122	...	...	...	...	210	189
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	167	...	29	...	...	15	113
29. Lakshadweep	...	...	...	...	...	..	30
30. Mizoram	1175	...	15	...	...	...	259
31. Pondicherry	83	...	6	...	...	75	37
Total UTs.	2082	...	96.6	...	...	320	1193
Grand Total (States & UTs.)	230387	45953	6338.6	32.25	527.16	21240	35671

* Includes other Backward Classes.

1985-86—outlays

States/UTs.	(Rs. in lakhs)								
	House sites & const. Assistance	Slum Improvement	Power	Forestry	Rural Health Care	ICDS Nutrition	Edn.	VSI	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Andhra Pradesh	4600	450	17000	865	1000	372	1415	1373	
Assam	250	40	12227	1500	500	120	1715	800	
Bihar	500	100	15800	700	834	558	2500	1200	
Gujarat	750	65	19157	2141	540	11272	855	2500	
Haryana	65	140	13300	1145	547	429	725	487	
Himachal Pradesh	...	15	5842	1229	280	30	235	150	
Jammu & Kashmir	50	40	4705	673	425	150	342	650	
Karnataka	1500	200	14724	1219	1000	2445	720	3035	
Kerala	200	50	6330	1064	500	538	449	913	
Madhya Pradesh	506	230	43591	2100	900	608	1800	1766	
Maharashtra	400	700	40483	1629	3500	944	1373	1239	
Manipur	...	70	626	170	75	30	190	164	
Meghalaya	...	10	1330	526	180	46	170	110	
Nagaland	...	...	415	218	75	66	150	152	
Orissa	100	30	11431	900	545	200	2010	800	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab	74	65	24440	500	650	252	402	514
Rajasthan	125	70	12269	600	468	108	1450	622
Sikkim	...	5	571	160	60	45	270	70
Tamil Nadu	350	500	30000	1608	840	10337	1328	1842
Tripura	35	40	960	375	90	275	452	200
Uttar Pradesh	310	330	59486	2350	3000	843	2150	2000
West Bengal	135	400	16470	830	1000	870	2267	1700
A & N Islands	...	3	389	175	35	12.5	253	33
Arunachal Pradesh	...	...	630	465	150	27.5	130	100
Chandigarh	...	...	576	36	28	48.5	126	61
D. & N. Haveli	2	...	60	71	12.9	8.5	41	26
Goa, Daman and Diu	6	5	634	110	25	20	104	50
Delhi	10	200	5900	70	...	523	2468	789
Lakshadweep	...	...	58	...	9	5	17	23
Mizoram	2	5	680	215	110	33	143.5	200
Pondicherry	25	20	400	13	20	43	122	125
Total UTs.	45	233	9327	1154	389.90	721	3404.5	1407
Grand Total (States & UTs.)	9995	3883	360484	23956	17398.9	31259	26372.5	23694

Seminar on Hill Area Development Programme

2512. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently there was a Seminar on Hill Area Development Programme in Nilgiri;

(b) the principal topics discussed at the Seminar;

(c) whether the Seminar has preferred Nilgiri model of development to Western Ghats model; and

(d) the important aspects of the Nilgiri model of development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) A Seminar on Eco-development of the Western Ghats was held at Udthagamandalam in the Nilgiris district on October 21 and 22, 1985. The Seminar was sponsored by Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology and organised by the University of Madras.

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

Retaking of immigrants from Bangladesh

2513. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Bangladesh has been approached about retaking the illegal immigrants from that country into Assam; and

(b) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The question of illegal immigration of Bangladeshi citizens into India has been taken up with the Bangladesh Government from time to time. The Government of Bangladesh are committed to accepting Bangladeshi

nationals in whose case it can be established that they migrated illegally to India after March 25, 1971.

Settlement of claims of retiring employees of Defence Ministry

2514. SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that claims of pay, provident fund etc., of employees who retire from service are not settled by Defence Ministry for years;

(b) details of such cases pending with the Ministry for the last two years; and

(c) action taken by Government to ensure that dues of retiring employees of all categories are settled before their date of superannuation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The cases of retiring employees belonging to the Ministry of Defence Secretariat are processed strictly within a prescribed time-schedule and the claims of all the retiring employees, relating to their pay and provident fund, etc., are settled well before the date of their retirement and payments made to them within ten days of their retirement. No claim case is pending with this Ministry.

Unemployment in the country

2515. SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) extent of unemployment and under-employment in the country as per the results of any recent study conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation or any other organisation;

(b) whether figures in respect of men and women separately both in rural and urban areas are available and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) strategy proposed to be adopted to tackle the unemployment problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The estimates of unemployment in March 1985 are as follows :

Category	In million
Rural males	3.76
Rural females	1.21
Urban males	3.25
Urban females	0.98
Total	9.20

The above estimates are provisional and are derived from the partial data of the 38th round (January—June, 1983) of National Sample Survey and are based on usual status approach, under which a person is categorised as unemployed if he/she was seeking and/or available for work for relatively a longer period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. This definition is generally in conformity with the recent international practices.

As compared to the above estimates the persons in the live register of employment exchanges as on March 1985 is 23.9 million. The employment exchanges data, however, suffer from serious limitations like those already employed, students, etc., being included as unemployed, apart from multiple registration. At the same time not all unemployed get registered.

Recent data on under-employment are still under process.

(c) The central element in the development strategy of the Seventh Plan is generation of productive employment. This is expected to be achieved through (a) increase in crop intensity, (b) extension of new agricultural technologies to low productivity regions and to small farmers, (c) expansion of labour intensive construction activities for providing housing, urban amenities, roads and rural infrastructure, etc. Besides such sectoral programmes, there are also programmes for poverty alleviation through giving

self-employment and wage employment to the poorer sections of the community directly.

Study on disparity in income and inequality

2516. **SHRI S.M. BHATTAM :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study was made on the question of disparity in income and inequalities in the country either recently or previously;

(b) what are the salient features and pertinent details of the same?

(c) whether a copy of such report will be made available to Members; and

(d) if not, whether any such study is proposed to be undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). The Planning Commission set up a Committee on Distribution of Income and Levels of Living on 13, October, 1960, under the Chairmanship of Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis. The Committee submitted its report in two parts. The first part was submitted on 25th February, 1964 and the second on 25th July, 1969. Both the parts of the report are available in Parliament Library.

Notwithstanding several limitations in the available data on income distribution, the Committee has drawn certain broad conclusions which are contained in para 55, page 22 to 24 of part I of the Report.

(d) Reliable data on income are difficult to get and before launching a comprehensive nation-wide enquiry, it is necessary to conduct a pilot study for evolving a practical and scientific approach for collection of the data. With this end in view, the National Sample Survey Organisation carried out a pilot study during September, 1983—December, 1984. The results of the study are awaited.

Elephant project in Karnataka

2517. **SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the elephant population is decreasing in Karnataka especially in north Karnataka areas.

(b) if so, whether Government will think of taking up an elephant project in Karnataka to increase the elephant population; and

(c) whether Government of Karnataka have made any proposal in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS : (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) According to information received from the State Government of Karnataka, there has been a decline in north Kanara but for the state as a whole there has been an increase in the last few years.

(b) and (c). While there is no proposal of undertaking a separate elephant project in Karnataka, the animal is receiving protection through-out the state and its habitat is being conserved by the creation of National Parks and Sanctuaries.

Computer Training Institutes

2518. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) number of institutes for computer training in the country to train graduates in computer training; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up one such institute for computer training in Bangalore ?

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) (i) Number of institutes in the country giving computer training to graduates :

Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Applications (LCA) and Master in Computer Applications (MCA) : 40

(i) Number of institutions in the country giving Graduate/Post Graduate level training in computers :

B.Tech., M.Tech., and MCA : 37

(b) In Bangalore, Government has already initiated Graduate/Post Graduate level courses (Diploma/Degree) at :

- (i) Bangalore University.
- (ii) U.V.C. College of Engineering.
- (iii) B.M.S. College of Engineering.
- (iv) Indian Institute of Science.

Effect of computerisation on employment opportunities

2519. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study to ascertain how the employment opportunities would be affected by the present scheme of computerisation in different sectors of industries such as Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Insurance, Coal and Banking; and

(b) whether Government are contemplating to formulate a Computer Policy for both public and private sector which will encourage computers for necessary modernisation but also ensure protection of jobs and employment opportunities at the same time ?

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. Whenever a proposal for import of computer in different sectors like Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Insurance, Coal and Banking is submitted for consideration of the Government, the Department of Electronics looks into the employment implications of computerisation on a case to case basis. The Department insists that the user organisation should certify that they have consulted the employees or their unions to their satisfaction and that employment opportunities would

not be adversely affected. After this, a duly constituted Evaluation Committee in the Department of Electronics looks at the application from the essentiality and indigenous angles.

(b) Guidelines for computerisation taking due consideration of employment implications have been issued by the Government from time to time. Formulation of further guidelines in this regard are under active consideration.

**Construction of motor road from
Pithoragarh to Champawat
Manoh-Tamil**

2520. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received a proposal under the Forest (conservation) Act for approval of the construction of a motor road from Pithoragarh district to Champawat, Manoh-Tamil in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when this proposal was received and the time by which this proposal will be approved in the interest of local people ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Revision formula for providing
Central Assistance to States**

2521. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the recently concluded meeting of National Development Council a demand had been made by some State for revision of the existing formula of providing Central Assistance to States;

(b) whether it is a fact that some more developed States are continuously getting comparatively more assistance under this formula; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to remove this inter-State imbalance ?

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

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The existing modified Gadgil Formula of Central assistance provides 20 per cent of the Central assistance exclusively to the less developed States which have per capita income below the national average. Besides, under the formula, 10 per cent of the Central assistance is allocated on the criterion of 'Special Problems' which by and large benefits the poorer States.

**Declaration of tribal areas as
scheduled areas**

2522. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to declare some tribal dominated areas as scheduled areas during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) if so, names of the States from where proposal to this effect have been received and the time by which action is likely to be taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Presently no new proposals for declaration of Scheduled Areas are pending. It is proposed to rationalise Scheduled Areas in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Plan period.

[English]

Timely implementation of projects

2523. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the ministry-wise number of the projects under implementation which are being evaluated by this Ministry;

(b) the number of such projects in various Ministries at present whose implementation is behind the schedule; and

(c) the steps being taken by his Ministry for timely completion of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHARY) : (a) and (b). Ministry-wise number of projects under implementation which are presently being monitored by this Ministry and the number of projects whose implementation is behind schedule, are indicated in statement given below.

(c) The primary responsibility for ensuring timely completion of the project lies with

the concerned Ministries who have to take steps for corrective action wherever projects are behind schedule. This Ministry, however, plays a catalytic role by monitoring these projects, identifying slippages and keeping the concerned Ministries and the Government at the highest level informed so that necessary action could be taken by the concerned Ministries and later this action is followed up. For example, in the case of projects costing over Rs. 100 crores, the concerned Ministries are requested to identify the reasons for slippages, initiate corrective action and communicate the same to this Ministry. Thereafter, a consolidated Exception Report is submitted to the Prime Minister's Office as well as for the concerned Ministries. For most of the projects, the Ministries undertake Quarterly Review Meetings where officers from this Ministry participate and steps to be initiated by the Ministries for corrective action are generally identified in these meetings.

Statement

*Central Project under Implementation being presently monitored
by the Ministry of Programme Implementation*

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Total number of projects being monitored	Number of projects behind schedule
1	2	3	4
1.	Ministry of Agriculture		
	(a) Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation	2	1
	(b) Deptt. of Fertilisers	8	7
2.	Ministry of Communication		
	(a) Deptt. of Telecommunication	1	1
3.	Ministry of Energy		
	(a) Department of Coal	56	28
	(b) Department of Power Transmission lines	20	7
		9	6

1	2	3	4
4.	Ministry of Industry		
	(a) Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals	6	3
	(b) Department of Public Enterprises	5	3
5.	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	25	16
6.	Ministry of Steel & Mines		
	(a) Department of Steel	10	10
	(b) Department of Mines	7	6
7.	Ministry of Transport		
	(a) Department of Railways	20	14
	(b) Department of Civil Aviation	1	1
	(c) Department of Surface Transport (Major Ports)	8	4
8.	Ministry of Atomic Energy	5	2
Total		183	109

Representation in para-military forces

2524. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received suggestions that recruitment to para-military forces should be so regulated that as far as possible there is balanced representation to all the States on them;

(b) if so, contemplation and the policy of the Government;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken; and

(d) the State-wise break up of the recruitment made during the last three years in Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police and Assam Rifles ?

No, Sir. But in the CRPF, recruitment is made from all over the country and efforts are made to give balanced representation to all the States. This is borne out by the information contained in the attached statement.

In the BSF also, all efforts are made to ensure balanced representation to all States with the special weightage to border States because the BSF is primarily deployed in those States. In the ITBP, which is deployed in the high altitude mountain terrains all along Indo-Tibetan Border in the J & K, Himachal Pradesh and Utter Pradesh, the persons from these hilly areas are preferred for recruitment because of their knowledge of the terrains and natural capacity to face the climatic hazards prevailing in these areas. In the Assam Rifles, recruitment, is made on all India basis and no specific percentage among States has been laid-down.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c).

(d) Information is given in the statement below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the States/U.T.	Recruitment in											
		B S F			C R P F			I T B P			Assam Rifles		
		1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47	94	293	55	261	303	1	...	...	Nil	Nil	3
2.	Assam	3	275	293	317	236	145	...	...	...	192	70	996
3.	Bihar	100	298	98	428	460	337	9	5	3	230	132	540
4.	Gujarat	1	857	331	162	246	213	1	...	...	2	Nil	Nil
5.	Haryana	164	217	383	406	763	310	127	8	51	101	58	174
6.	Himachal Pradesh	56	17	44	66	155	82	175	135	66	57	35	98
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	16	163	366	61	179	94	25	24	16	2	2	19
8.	Karnataka	43	119	547	92	245	141	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1
9.	Kerala	64	184	236	176	438	322	12	3	17	127	312	601
10.	Madhya Pradesh	149	157	550	109	430	234	36	52	5	Nil	Nil	20
11.	Manipur	118	210	55	135	156	121	...	...	1	253	43	415
12.	Meghalya	...	17	70	7	22	1	...	...	...	99	17	149
13.	Maharashtra	43	128	624	94	288	86	...	...	...	1	Nil	Nil
14.	Nagaland	34	16	29	2	6	2	...	...	...	560	133	407
15.	Orissa	4	118	60	268	283	155	1	...	2	11	3	21
16.	Punjab	110	136	90	102	149	154	42	1	23	13	18	45

**Implementation of 20-Point Programme
for benefit of minorities**

2525. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to implement the directive of the former Prime Minister, that care should be taken to see that the minorities secure in a fair and adequate measure the benefits flowing from the various development programmes including the 20-point economic programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress achieved so far; and

(d) the measures proposed to implement the directive during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The Late Prime Minister had issued a 15-Point directive regarding welfare of minorities, which included among others a directive that care should be taken to see that minorities secure in a fair and adequate measures the benefits flowing from various development programmes, including the 20-Point programme. The 15-Point directive was conveyed to the Chief Ministers of the States and Union Territories by the Union Home Minister in May, 1983. Moreover, the Central Ministries and Departments concerned with the implementation of important items under 20-Point programme also addressed the State Governments for implementation of the directive of the Late Prime Minister.

(c) In pursuance of the instructions issued by various Ministries and Departments of the Central Government, some of the State Governments have reported having issued comprehensive instructions to their departments concerned and have nominated members of Minority Communities on the various Committees set up to implement the 20-Point Programme.

(d) The aforesaid fifteen point directive have been reiterated to the Chief Ministers

in August, 1985. Moreover the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have also been advised to create a Research Unit for collection of data on a random sample basis on the benefits reaching minorities from various development programmes, including the 20-Point programme. Some of the State Governments have already agreed to set up Research Units. Follow-up action is being taken with other State Governments.

Investigation of Crime against Women

2526. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a proposal to set up a new department to investigate crime against women;

(b) if so, what are the tasks to be assigned to the new department;

(c) whether the new department will be consist of only women investigators;

(d) whether the new department will be empowered to investigate cases against women from the States; and

(e) the details of the plan of the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) No, Sir.

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

**Recruitment, training and placement
of all India Service Officers**

2527. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to review the systems of recruitment training and placement of officers belonging to the All India Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Government is examining various proposals to introduce changes in the method of recruitment and training of officers for All India and Group A Central Services. Since no final decisions have been taken, it would not be possible to give any details. As regards placement of officers, Government have issued guidelines to the State Governments regarding career development of IAS officers. After examining the proposals for recruitment and training referred to above, Government may issue revised guidelines in this behalf.

No-war pact between India and Pak

2528. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state: the present position of no-war pact between India and Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : Both India and Pakistan had sought further clarifications from each other during the discussions on India's proposal for a Treaty of peace, Friendship and Cooperation and Pakistan's proposal for a no-war pact.

Defence Industry at Saintala, Orissa

2529. **SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of land acquired and the total amount spent so far in the establishment of the defence industry at Saintala in the district of Bolangir in Orissa; and

(b) the time by which the project is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). An Ordnance Factory is being set up in the Bolangi

district of Orissa. In order to enable commencement of preliminary activities, a go-ahead sanction has already been issued. Approximately, 12,000 acres of land both Government and private are being acquired for this project. A detailed project report is being finalised.

Pending applications of freedom fighters from West Bengal

2530. **DR. PHULRENU GUHA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of applications of freedom fighters sent by West Bengal Government upto October, 1985; and

(b) number of applications which have been accepted and to how many persons payment of pensions has started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Under the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, 1972 now renamed as Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme with effect from 1.8.1980, a total of 75,565 applications were received from West Bengal, out of which pensions has been sanctioned to 15,682 freedom fighters or the dependents of the deceased freedom fighters and 32,870 applications have been rejected. 27,013 applications are pending finalisation for want of the verification reports of the Government of West Bengal. The last date for submission of applications under the Liberalised Pension Scheme effective from 1.8.1980 was 31st March, 1982.

Allotment for socio-economic programme

2531. **DR. PHULRENU GUHA :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) allotment made for socio-economic programmes implemented by Central Social Welfare Board during 1983-84 and 1984-85; and

(b) the allotments for these programmes for West Bengal during 1983-84 and 1984-85

and how much was spent and on how many schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Rs. 2.80 crores and 3.00 crores were provided for socio-economic programme for 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively.

(b) Rs. 17 lakhs were allocated for West Bengal for each of the years 1983-84 and 1984-85. Rs. 9.18 lakhs was released to voluntary organisations during 1983-84 for 25 units, and Rs. 14.58 lakhs for 32 units in 1984-85 under the socio-economic programme.

Electronics industries in backward districts of Kerala

2532. **PROF. P. J. KURIEN :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to set up electronics industries in the industrially backward districts of Kerala; 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) In the Seventh Five-Year Plan drawn up by the Department of Electronics, there is no specific scheme to set up electronics industries in the industrially backward districts including that of Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

Expenditure on Kerala sea coast

2533. **PROF. P. J. KURIEN :** Will the **Minister of DEFENCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala has suggested that the Centre may bear the entire expenses in connection with the protection of Kerala's sea coast; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The Ministry of Defence have not received any such suggestion from the Kerala Government.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Allocation of funds during Sixth Five Year Plan for Social Forestry

2534. **PROF. P. J. KURIEN :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts allotted to different States for Social Forestry during the Sixth Five Year Plan with State-wise break-up;

(b) details of performance of each State; and

(c) whether there is any central monitoring agency to monitor the performance of the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement given below.

(c) A small sample of the afforestation done is inspected by officers of the Ministry of Environment and Forests in addition to the monitoring done by the States.

Statement

(Physical in '000 hectares)

(Financial in lakhs of Rs.)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Social Forestry	
		Physical*	Financial
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	117.152	500.00**
2.	Assam	24.860	1280.595
3.	Bihar	80.791	528.59
4.	Gujarat	118.919	7790.76
5.	Haryana	71.447	1844.45
6.	Himachal Pradesh	44.536	1436.12
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	23.792	1256.68
8.	Karnataka	70.128	2339.59
9.	Kerala	12.877	321.85
10.	Madhya Pradesh	217.374	3027.24
11.	Maharashtra	158.647	1291.21
12.	Manipur	4.155	106.36
13.	Meghalaya	9.490	182.39
14.	Nagaland	18.418	421.67
15.	Orissa	103.059	725.31
16.	Punjab	56.888	383.205
17.	Rajasthan	80.050	1760.56
18.	Sikkim	5.543	164.75
19.	Tamil Nadu	158.773	4901.24
20.	Tripura	8.698	109.37
21.	Uttar Pradesh	165.184	5653.55
22.	West Bengal	74.881	951.87
Total (States)		1625.662	36977.36

1	2	3	4
Union Territories			
23.	A&N Islands	5.750	6.34
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.768	549.81
25.	Chandigarh	0.450	5.50**
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.468	95.54
27.	Delhi	0.478	81.10
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.728	33.72
29.	Mizoram	13.855	66.40**
30.	Pondicherry	0.602	10.00**
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—
Total (UTs)		28.703	848.41
Grand Total		1654.365	37825.77

Source : State Draft 7th Five Year Plan/Planning Commission.

** Outlay has been given in the absence of Actual expenditure.

* Excludes seedlings supplied under Farm Forestry.

Acquisition of more submarines and destroyers

2536. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is lagging behind Pakistan in military balance so far as submarines and destroyers are concerned; and

(b) steps Government propose to take to acquire more submarines and destroyers and ensure that the balance of power does not tilt in favour of Pakistan ?

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

(b) Taking into account the need for safeguarding and patrolling the country's

coast line, adequate steps are taken for induction of the most suitable and the latest equipment. The plans drawn up are also constantly reviewed in the context of military and Naval developments in the region.

Technical defects in MIG-21

2537. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the MIG-21 fighter aircrafts manufactured by HAL have been grounded because of serious technical defects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Irregularities in MES Dehra Dun

2538. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI
KHAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale irregularities in MES Dehra Dun in the matter of accepting the tenders as reported in Indian Express of 9 September, 1985;

(b) whether Government have made any inquiry in to the matter; and

(c) if so, result thereof stating the action taken by Government against the persons involved ?

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

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A preliminary investigation by a board of officers, has revealed certain irregularities in the award of contracts. On this basis, a Staff Court of Inquiry has been ordered. Further action against the officers concerned would be taken after the findings of the Staff Court of Inquiry become available.

Revival of Kashmir issue by Pakistan at U.N. Forums

2539. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has made many attempts to revive the Kashmir issue at the United Nations forums and various other forums again and again; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) Government's position that reference to Kashmir in the United Nations and other international forums is contrary to the Simla Agreement has been conveyed to the Pakistan Government on different occasions. We have also reiterated our position 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 vacuation of the Indian territory under Pakistan's illegal occupation.

Environment problems

2540. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that almost one third of country's land area suffers from serious environmental problems according to the Centre for Science and Environment;

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the pollution;

(c) the result achieved by those steps; and

(d) further measures being taken in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). Several measures have been taken since the First Five Year Plan for arresting land degradation in both agricultural and non-agricultural land through soil and water conservation programmes both in State and Central sectors. Till 1984-85, a total area of about 29.38 million hectares has been treated at a cost of Rs. 1,222 crores. Some of the important schemes for soil conservation and land improvement are :

—Centrally sponsored schemes for soil conservation in 17 catchments of river valley projects;

—Centrally sponsored schemes on Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of flood prone rivers;

—Pilot programmes for reclamation of ravines and gullies;

- Treatment of Saline and Alkaline Soils;
- Command area development; and
- Drought Prone area development programme.

(d) A number of these programmes will be continued in the 7th Plan. Recently a National Wasteland Development Board has been set up with the object of bringing 5 million hectares of land every year under fuelwood and fodder plantations.

Computers from Soviet Union

2541. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many Electronic Computers have been purchased from Soviet Union by Government;

(b) whether there is any proposal during this year for the purchase of EC 1045 Electronic Computers; and

(c) if so, what is the value of that purchase ?

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) Fifteen computers have so far been purchased from Soviet Union.

(b) Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with four Indian users for supply of EC-1045 computers. One system is expected to arrive by end of December 1985.

(c) The value of the four EC-1045 computer systems is placed at Rs. 1.40 crores.

Handing over of Kutch to Army to check infiltrations

2542. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire Indo-Pak border in Kutch has been handed over to the army and police and BSF have been withdrawn and made second in command;

(b) whether it is due to the necessity of greater surveillance and to check infiltration of aliens and trained terrorists from Pakistan; and

(c) whether similar steps have been taken by Navy and Coast Guards for controlling the sea route through Okha and Jamnagar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) The Punjab/Rajasthan/Gujarat borders with Pakistan were placed under the control of the Army from 1st September, 1985 to 31st October, 1985.

(b) The above measure was taken in order to relieve the pressure on the BSF whose commitments during the elections in Punjab were heavy.

(c) The Navy and the Coast Guards are patrolling the Indian Maritime Zone as was being done hitherto.

Central Assistance for Chandaka Elephant Sanctuary Project

2543. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount provided by Central Government for the year 1985-86 for Chandaka-Dampara Elephant Sanctuary to undertake various works involved in it; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). During 1984-85, an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs was released to the State Government of Orissa for development of Chandaka-Dampara Sanctuary, the utilization of which has not yet been reported. Financial assistance for 1985-86 will depend upon the progress of work and utilization of funds earlier released.

Areas under Social Forestry Programme in Seventh Plan

2544. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI
PATNAIK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to bring more areas in Orissa under Social Forestry Programme in Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) if so, what are additional districts identified in Orissa to bring under the Social Forestry Programme in the above plan period; and

(c) the amount earmarked for implementing Social Forestry Programme in Orissa in the above plan period ?

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

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Transistor Bomb Explosions in Delhi

2545. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of cases registered in the transistor bomb explosions that occurred in the month of May, 1985 in Delhi.

(b) number of persons charge-sheeted in the above mentioned cases; and

(c) stage at which these cases are at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Thirty seven cases were registered in the Transistor Bomb Explosions occurred in the Month of May, 1985 in Delhi.

(b) Fifty eight persons were chargesheeted in these cases.

(c) These cases are pending trial in the Court.

Funds for Implementation of 20-point Programme in Bihar

2556. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar is far behind in implementing the 20-point Programme;

(b) whether Union Government have allotted any funds for the implementation of this Programme in Bihar during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHARY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The overall ranking of Bihar State in the implementation of the 20-point Programme has however, improved from 17th during 1982-83 and 83-84 to 15th during 1984-85. The Bihar State's performance in the seven months (April-October) of 1985-86 has improved further to 14th.

(b) Outlays for 20-point Programme are not fixed separately and specifically under the Plans, as the Programme forms an integral part of the Plans of States. However, outlays for the 20-point Programme are derived from sectoral outlays under the Plans. Under the Seventh Five Year Plan these outlays have not been worked out but these will be derived from the annual plan of States on a year to year basis.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Scheme for welfare and rehabilitation of Ex-serviceman

2548. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a new scheme for the welfare and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) number of ex-servicemen in the country likely to benefit from this scheme, ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Formulation of new schemes to meet the changing requirements of ex-servicemen is a continuing process.

The existing schemes for the welfare of the ex-servicemen are also under evaluation.

[English]

Pakistanis Overstaying in India

2549. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pakistanis who overstayed in the country during the last three years in each State and Union Territory separately giving yearly figures;

(b) the maximum period of stay and overstay;

(c) general causes for overstay;

(d) whether Government machinery was fully equipped to detect such cases;

(e) if not, reasons therefor;

(f) action taken against defaulters; and

(g) number of cases in which deportation was ordered in each year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (g). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Environment Improvement Programme

2550. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) amount allotted State-wise by the Central Government under the Environment improvement programme during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(b) the details of the works executed under this programme in Bihar during 1984-85 and the target fixed therefor for the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No allocation has been made to the States/ Union Territories under the head "Environment Improvement Programme". However, in the year 1984-85, following assistance was provided to 5 States and 2 Union Territories under the budget head, "State Environment Committee" for studies, reports and seminars :

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Assistance provided</i>
	(Rs. lakh.)
Karnataka	— 3.70
Orissa	— 4.00
Rajasthan	— 2.75
Uttar Pradesh	— 6.00
West Bengal	— 2.00
Chandigarh	— 1.05
Goa, Daman & Diu	— 0.20

	19.70

For the year 1985-86, it is proposed to assist the States and Union Territories in setting up small technical cells for which proposals are awaited from most of the States/Union Territories including Bihar.

(b) Since no assistance was provided to Bihar during 1984-85, the question of work done does not arise. No target has been fixed for 1985-86.

Indo-German Venture to manufacture VCR

2551. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been signed with West Germany to have a joint venture for the manufacture of Video Cassette Recorders;

(b) if so, the location of the Manufacturing unit;

(c) proposed production capacity and the capital involvement; and

(d) approximate time by which the unit and its production are likely to commence ?

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 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed by Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ET&T) with M/s Grundig of West Germany.

(b) Not yet finalised.

(c) The details are not yet finalised.

(d) By middle 1987.

Resettlement programme of ex-servicemen

2552. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposals to manifold the resettlement programme for ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, what are the job opportunities newly created for them;

(c) whether any particular department of the Ministry is looking after the resettlement programme of ex-servicemen;

(d) if so, the tasks assigned to them;

(e) the number of ex-servicemen got resettlement through the above department; and

(f) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The Government reviews constantly its policy for the resettlement of ex-servicemen with the objective of increasing the number of ex-servicemen settled every year.

(b) Besides intensified monitoring and procedural improvements, efforts are also being made to identify employment opportunities for ex-servicemen in activities particularly suited to their background and qualifications, such as in Ecological Battalions, Forest Protection Forces, Special Police Battalions, etc.

(c) and (d). The Director General of Resettlement functioning under the Ministry of Defence is entrusted with the function of looking after the resettlement programmes of ex-servicemen. However, there is no Department of Resettlement within the Ministry of Defence.

(e) and (f). The placement of ex-servicemen in employment since 1982 when Directorate General Resettlement/Rajya Sainik Boards/Zila Sainik Boards were entrusted with the responsibility of sponsoring candidates for employment, is indicated below :

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of ex-servicemen employed</i>
1982	17,439
1983	29,627
1984	36,232
1985 (upto Oct, 1985)	16,556*
	99,854

*N. B. Details from various Rajya Sainik Boards/Zila Sainik Boards are still awaited and the figure is likely to increase.

Stagnation in Delhi Police

2553. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA :
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to remove stagnation in Delhi Police;

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

(c) the number of police personnel in various ranks to be benefited by the promotional avenue created for them; and

(d) whether Government propose to extend such measures to other union territories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Generally the posts in Delhi Police are created after taking into account the operational requirement of the police force. Recently, on the basis of the Recommendation of the Study Group under Shri S. D. Shrivastava set up to review Delhi Police Administration, Government have created promotional avenues for the personnel of Delhi Police.

(c) The Government of India have recently created the posts of 1 Additional Commissioner of Police, 2 Deputy Commissioners of Police, 9 Assistant Commissioners of Police, 45 Inspectors, 1000 Sub-Inspectors, 23 Asstt. Sub-Inspectors, 1091 Head Constables, 1928 Constables, 606 Drivers, 36 Asstt. Wireless Operators, 15 Teleprinter Operators, 24 Cooks and 12 Sweepers on the cadre of Delhi Police. As a result of creation of these new posts 2171 officers of different ranks will be benefited.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Higher pensionary benefits to Defence personnel

2554. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to give higher pension to the defence service officers and personnel;

(b) if so, from when and what would be the financial implication;

(c) whether Government have also a proposal to remove the ceiling; and

(d) what other benefits are proposed to be given to defence service officers and personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The pension rates have already been increased as a result of treatment of the entire DA/ADA/ ad hoc DA sanctioned up to index level 568 in respect of service officers and personnel retiring on or after 31.3.1985. The ceiling on pension has also been removed in their case.

It is not possible to determine the exact financial effect of these benefits. However, it would progressively increase from month to month. Additional financial effect is estimated to be Rs. 25 lakhs approx. for the first year.

(d) The upper ceiling of Death-cum-retirement Gratuity has been raised to Rs. 50,000 for service officers and personnel retiring on or after 31.3.85. The question of granting further pensionary benefits can be considered only on receipt of the report of the Fourth Pay Commission which is now seized of the matter.

Block as a unit for Rural Planning and Development

2555. SHRI P. A. ANTHONY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to make block as the unit for rural planning and development instead of district; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K.

PANJA): (a) and (b). The approach adopted in the Seventh Plan is to decentralise the planning process in a phased manner. It is proposed to take the decentralisation of planning from the State level to the District level in the first hand, as the District is a well-known and accepted administrative unit. Eventually, the decentralisation on planning is to be extended further to the block level, particularly from effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes.

**Construction of houses by A.W.H.O.
at Vijayawada and Krishna Distts.
A. P.**

2556. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Army Welfare Housing Organisation (AWHO) has taken up construction of Houses for the Army personnel including ex-servicemen at different places in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Army Welfare Housing Organisation proposes to construct House for Army Personnel at Vijayawada and Krishna Districts, Andhra Pradesh?

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

(b) The Army Welfare Housing Organisation, which is a registered Society and a non-Government agency, has informed Government that there is no such proposal at present. However, once adequate demand is generated, and if land is available, such construction would be undertaken.

Business done by Kendriya Bhandar

2557. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Annual Report (1983-84) of the Kendriya Bhandar wherein sales figures show that nearly half of the sales pertain to stationery;

(b) if so, the reasons for the poor sales of grocery, consumer and textile items and what steps have been taken to improve their sales;

(c) whether there is any proposal to bifurcate consumer and grocery from ration to boost the sales of consumer and grocery and if not, reasons thereof;

(d) names of household goods being sold by the Society and names of such outlets and the quantum of business done under it during 1983-84;

(e) whether there any proposal to identify areas whereby more meaningful service can be rendered to Government servants for whose convenience the Society was established; and

(f) whether there is any proposal to tone up the administration of the society?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir. From the Annual Report and Audited Accounts for the year 1983-84, it will be seen that out of total sales of Rs. 946.54 lakhs during 1983-84, stationery sale was to the tune of Rs. 431.57 lakhs, constituting 45.59 per cent of the total sales.

(b) The sale of grocery, consumer and textile showed an increasing trend during 1983-84 as is evident from the statement I given below.

(c) Ration department (under Public Distribution System) is already working as a separate unit independent of consumer and grocery department.

(d) Most of the house-hold items of daily use in 'grocery' and 'consumer' are being sold by the Society through its 39 outlets located in different Central Government Employees residential colonies. The quantum of business done during 1983-84 is indicated against part (b) above.

(e) Society has identified 10 new localities for opening of new branch stores and self-

service department stores, so that it may serve more Government servants residing in those areas. The proposal for opening of two new branch stores is under process.

is evident from increased sales and improved profitability during last 3 years as per statement-II given below. However, continuous review of the performance of the society is done to improve its performance.

(f) Society is being managed efficiently as

Statement-I

(Rupees in lakhs)

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Grocery	85.72	118.71	226.64
Consumer	69.70	92.94	140.86
Textile	17.90	12.50	21.40

Statement-II

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Sales Turnover	Gross Profit	Net Result	
			(+)	(—)
1981-82	442	9.30	(—)	9.00
1982-83	617	53.19	(+)	19.27
1983-84	946	79.25	(+)	31.95

[Translation]

Steps to improve environment

2558. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the main steps taken to improve the State of environment in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the details of works undertaken in this regard in Rajasthan and the assistance given by the Central Government therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) After the setting up of the Department of Environment in 1980, the major steps taken to improve the State of Environment in the country include :

- Environmental appraisal of development projects to suggest, wherever possible, suitable safeguards to mitigate adverse impacts;
- Creation of environmental awareness;
- Integrated eco-development programmes for demonstrating technologies for regeneration of selected degraded ecosystems;
- Soil conservation, afforestation, pasture development through public participation;
- Setting up of State Departments of Environment;
- Enforcement of Legislative and administrative measures for air and water pollution control;
- Launching of Action Plan for pollution control in Ganga; and

—Setting up of the National Wastelands Development Board for raising fodder and fuel-wood plantations in 5 million

hectares every year.

(b) A Statement is given below.

Statement

Steps to improve environment. Assistance provided by the Union Department of Environment for environment reforms in Rajasthan.

Amount Released

I. Eco-Development Programme	
(i) Eco-Development Camps	
(1) Sanjeev Seva Samiti, Udaipur	Rs. 1,21,000
(2) Seva Mandir, Udaipur	87,000
(ii) Field Action Projects	
(3) District Development Society, Ajmer (Regeneration of Pushkar Valley)	13,04,100
(iii) Eco-Task Force	
(4) (TA-128) for eco-regeneration of left bank of Indira Gandhi Canal, Rajasthan.	92,09,159.10
II. Man & Biosphere Research Projects	
(5) Eco-behavioural Studies of Hanuman Langur (University of Jodhpur)	3,22,600
(6) Ecology and Productivity of Salt Lakes of Rajasthan (Desert and culturing of brime shrimp Artemia for aquaculture, University of Jodhpur)	4,54,700
(7) Ecology and Conservation of Lakes in and around Udaipur (Rajasthan) (University of Udaipur)	1,06,300
(8) A search for remedial measures for plants getting depleted from the tribal inhabited areas on the Aravallis on account of excessive use by tribals and drug traders (University of Rajasthan, Jaipur)	59,800
(9) Studies of Socioecology and Demography of Rhesus Macaques at Masth Primato Research Centre (Government P. G. College, Nagpur)	84,260

(10) Ecological effects of human activities on sand-dune ecosystem of the Indian Desert (University of Jodhpur)	4,25,060
(11) Evaluation of the legards of untreated and treated textile dying and printing waste on mammals (University of Jodhpur)	1,17,600
(12) Location and sitting of industrial activity A case study of Udaipur (Sukhadia University, Udaipur)	41,350

III. Assistance to Department of Environment, Rajasthan.

(13) Preparation of report on Environment Status	1,00,000
(14) Workshops/Seminars.	75,000
(15) Publicity/Exhibits/film/slide literature, documentation	1,00,000

IV. Environmental Research Projects.

(16) To study the effects of treated effluent from zinc smelter on the adjoining fields of soil to the effluent stream—Dr. K. L. Totawat, Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Sukhadia University, Udaipur.	1,95,650
(17) Physico-chemical investigation of effluents and sludge of Jaipur City for organics trace metals and their interaction with soils—Dr. R. C. Mehrotra, Department of Chemistry, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.	3,81,600
(18) Studies on the effects of cement dust pollution on plants—Dr. L. N. Vyas, Department of Botany, Sukhadia University, Udaipur.	1,73,500-00

[English]

U. S. Military Assistance to Pak

2559. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the military assistance provided by U.S.A. to Pakistan during the past five years;

(b) whether apart from USA, Pakistan had sought assistance from other countries also to strengthen her military Power; and

(c) if so, details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) In September 1981, Pakistan accepted a U.S. military and economic aid package totalling US\$ 3.2 billion to be spread over five years. Pakistan is in the process of receiving items of military hardware which include F-16 aircraft, tanks, artillery guns, armoured personnel carriers, missiles, attack helicopters and other sophisticated equipment from USA.

(b) and (c). Besides USA, Pakistan is also known to be acquiring arms, ammunition

and various types of military hardware from a number of countries like China, France, West Germany, U.K. and Sweden.

**Indo-Japanese agreement in
Science and Technology**

2560. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Japanese agreement is likely to be signed in the field of science and technology;

(b) whether any discussion in this regard has been concluded with Japan; and

(c) if so, the outcome 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 Agreement on Science and Technology Co-operation was signed in Tokyo on November 29, 1985. Follow up actions on the implementation of the Agreement will be discussed between the two sides at the first meeting of the Joint Committee to be set up under this Agreement. The dates for this meeting are yet to be finalised.

**Postponement of elections of Delhi
Cantonment Board**

2561. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the members of Military units stationed in Delhi Cantonment are registered as voters in the ward in which their units are located or in the respective wards in which the individual voters reside or at both the places;

(b) the number of voters in each ward who have been registered at both the places;

(c) whether one of the two principles mentioned above and followed by Government is consistent with the provisions defining 'resident' and 'voter' contained in the

Cantonment Act, 1924 applied to each ward; and

(d) if not, whether Government will postpone the ensuing elections to the Delhi Cantonment Board in view of the elections otherwise being illegal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The Electoral Rolls of voters in the Cantonment Boards are prepared in accordance with Rule 7 of the Cantonment Electoral Rules, 1945 framed under the Cantonments Act, 1924. Where members of the armed forces and other defence personnel reside in the unit lines, their names get registered in the lists received from the officers Commanding the Units. Where they are not residing in unit lines but in other areas which fall within individual wards, they are registered as voters at the place of their residence and in the units to which they belong.

(b) On the preliminary rolls published by the Board on the 1st of July, 1985, only 4 objections were preferred relating to the entries in the Rolls being duplicate. 2 objections relate to Ward No. II and the remaining 2 pertain to Ward No. VII.

(c) and (d). There is no inconsistency. The question of postponement of elections to the Delhi Cantonment Board for this reason, therefore, does not arise.

Extinction of floricious bird

2562. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the migratory bird Floricious which used to visit Rajasthan in large numbers is on the verge of extinction; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof and corrective steps taken/proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The Florican is not on the verge of extinction but its numbers have greatly decreased.

(b) According to the information received from the State Government, strict protection is being provided to the bird in some of its breeding sites, near Ajmer, Jaipur, Pali and Alwar. The hunting of this bird is not permitted anywhere in India.

**Employment to widows on
compassionate grounds**

2563. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the event of death of a civilian employee of his Ministry, one of his family Member is given employment on compassionate grounds;

(b) if so, the number and details of widows employed in his Ministry on compassionate grounds during the last one year upto 30 October, 1985;

(c) the number of cases pending, full details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the pending cases of employment to widows on compassionate grounds will be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (d). In accordance with the existing instructions, Ministries/Departments are competent to appoint, to a Group 'C' or a Group 'D' post, in relaxation of the normal procedure of recruitment through Staff Selection Commission or Employment Exchange, the son/daughter/ near relative of a Government servant, who dies in harness, leaving his family in immediate need of assistance in the event of there being no other earning member in the family. The appointment is, however, subject to fulfilment of educational qualifications and other conditions laid down in the relevant recruitment rules.

In so far as Ministry of Defence Secretariat is concerned, three dependents, none of them being a widow of the deceased employee, were given employment, on compassionate grounds, during the last one year upto 30.10.1985.

The cases of compassionate employment are expeditiously disposed of and no such case is pending in the Ministry of Defence Sectt.

**News item captioned earthquakes of
Himalayan magnitude predicted**

2564. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appeared in the Hindustan Times on 25 October, 1985 captioned "Earthquakes of Himalayan magnitude predicted" wherein an American scientist has predicted the occurrence of damaging earthquakes in India particularly in the North and the North-east in the near future;

(b) if so, what advice or word of caution Government would like to give to the people; and

(c) what have our Seismologists to say in the matter ?

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

(b) Earthquakes are a phenomena which have been taking place in India from times immemorial. Their recurrence cannot be denied or predicted. The Himalaya and the Northeastern region are part of a worldwide zone of earth-quakes. The currently held geological views are that these earthquakes are caused by the Northeastward movement of the Indian land mass which is apparently slipping slowly beneath Eurasian land mass. This interaction, coupled with some geological processes taking place at great depths may cause earthquakes in the foot hill regions of Himalaya, Indo-Gangetic plains, interior of the Himalaya, Shillong Plateau and the Northeastern region.

Indeed, a number of devastating earthquakes have occurred in North India during the last 100 years such as Shillong (1897), Kangra (1905), Quetta (1931 and 1934), Bihar (1935), and Assam (1950). Earthquakes of moderate magnitude have occurred in several other parts of the country such as at Koyna (1967). The attached list gives a few more as samples of earthquakes indicating their distribution in time and space.

The Government is aware of whatever is known about the causes of earthquakes. Using observational network of seismic and other instruments throughout the country, various codes have been devised for making earthquake-resistant large civil engineering structures and buildings in consultation with Civil Engineers, Geologists, Seismologists and Indian Standard Institution. These codes are available for use and continuous efforts are made to improve upon these codes for better earthquake resistant designs through Research and Development efforts.

Regarding advice and caution, the people should take into consideration specified codes while planning their buildings in earthquake-prone areas, particularly in North and North-east India.

(c) The understanding of earthquakes, their prediction and mitigation are a challenge to scientists, technologists and ad-

ministrators. A good deal of work has been going on in India and other part of the world, yet the scientific community is far from fully understanding the real causes of earthquakes. It is generally known that stresses get accumulated, in what Geologists call active zones. Earthquakes occur by sudden release of these stresses. As of present, there are very few instances in the world of earthquakes having actually been predicted in the true sense of the world prediction. That is, predicting time, place and magnitude of occurrence of a particular earthquake to permit the follow up action for the mitigation programmes. The success in mitigation is possible by intensified research on understanding of the earthquake mechanism and matching it with improved civil engineering practices. This is being attempted in India at the Departments of Earthquake Engineering/ES, Roorkee University and a number of other scientific institutions like India Meteorological Department, Geological Survey of India, National Geophysical Research Institute, Survey of India and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. One of the thoughts of these scientists is that earthquakes may occur in what they call a 'seismic gap'. The gap, in spatial term, is an area of small or negligible seismic activity surrounded by a region where seismic activity is continually taking place. Shillong Plateau region is reported to be one such "seismic gap".

	Year	Region	Magnitude
1.	1819	Kutch	8.3
1 (a)	1897	Assam	8.7
2.	1905	Kangra	8.0
3.	1930	Dhubri (Assam)	7.1
4.	1931, 1934	Quetta	7.0, 7.5
5.	1934	Nepal/India	8.3
6.	1938	Near Indore	6.3
7.	1945	Almora	6.5
8.	1945	Kangra	6.5
9.	1950	Assam	8.6
10.	1956	Delhi	6.4
11.	1959	Assam	6.1
12.	1959	Assam	6.6
13.	1960	Nicobar	6.0
14.	1967	Koyna	7.0

[*Translation*]

**Ministry-wise number of officers
retired compulsorily**

2565. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the Ministry-wise number of officers given compulsory retirement from service so far during this year and reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Compulsory retirement is one of the major penalties which could be imposed as a result of disciplinary proceedings by the appropriate disciplinary authorities in various Ministries/Departments. Rules also contain a provision for premature retirement in public interest of Government employees after attaining the age of 50/55 years or after rendering 30 years service. A review is continuously done by the respective Ministries in this regard. Information in regard to the number of officers compulsorily or prematurely retired and reasons for such retirement is, therefore, not centrally available.

[*English*]

**Protest lodged with Pakistan for
opening of Khunjerab Pass to
foreigners**

2566. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of EXTENAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan and China have agreed to open the Khunjerab Pass on the Karakoram highway to foreigners;

(b) whether Government have assessed the danger posed to the security and Sovereignty of India by this new more by Pakistan;

(c) whether any protest has been lodged with Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Pakistan thereto ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Government are alive the political and strategic implications of the moves by Pakistan in regard to road construction and use in the Pakistan occupied Kashmir. All developments impinging on our security are monitored and all necessary measures are taken to ensure full defence preparedness.

(c) and (d). Government have on different occasions protested to both Pakistan and China against the illegal construction of the Karakoram highway as well as against opening of the Khunjerab Pass to traffic between Pakistan and China. The Government of Pakistan has characterised our protest as "unwarranted and not acceptable" The Government of course does not agree with those views.

**Drug addiction in metropolitan cities
during last three years**

2567. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of drug addicts detected in each of the last three years and the current year in each of the metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Kanpur and also in the country as a whole;

(b) the average proportion in number of boys and girls addicts;

(c) action proposed in this regard; and

(d) reasons for drug addiction among youth ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). No National survey has so far been done to assess the problem of drug abuse and alcoholism in the country. To assess the changing trend about the problem of drug abuse, this

Ministry has sanctioned the "Multi Centered Study on Drug Abuse Among Students" in January 1985. This study will be carried out by several institutions in four metropolitan centres (Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi) and in five non-metropolitan centres (Varanasi, Jabalpur, Jaipur Hyderabad and

Bangalore) with a coordinating centre at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi. The results are expected to be available in 1986. Studies on drug abuse among College/University students in some cities during 1976-78 showed following results :

City	Total Sample	Drug Addiction			
		Alcohol	Tobacco	Pain-killers	Others
Bombay	4151	15.1%	8.1%	12.6%	2.8%
Madras	5530	9.5%	15.2%	1.2%	4.8%
Delhi	3991	12.2%	10.5%	20.0%	5.1%

(c) A statement is given below.

(d) The most common reasons for taking drugs as revealed by studies, are :

- (a) Psychological causes like relieving tension easing depression, getting kicks, feeling high, intensifying perception, removing boredom or just out of curiosity etc.;
- (b) Physical causes like staying awake etc.;
- (c) Social causes i.e., as an aid to socialising challenging social values, etc.; and
- (d) Miscellaneous causes like improving studying, sharpening religious insight, deepening self-understanding, solving personal problems, etc.

Statement

Steps taken by Ministry of Welfare to wean away people from drinking and drug abuse

- (1) The Government has been continuously making efforts to educate people about the evils of drinking and drug abuse by publicity through mass communication media and also by encouraging voluntary organisa-

tions through grants for educative publicity.

- (2) Sponsored radio programmes entitled "NAYA SAVERA" and "AKHIR KYON" have been launched to disseminate message against drinking and drug abuse.
- (3) For the direct benefit of the student community, essay and debate competitions against drinking and drug abuse have been sponsored by the Ministry at University level.
- (4) To make the publicity more interesting, TV play competitions have been sponsored by the Ministry in the Universities corresponding to 9 regional TV stations. Cash prizes of the value of Rs. 5,000 Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 have been offered to the top three prize winning teams in each region. Besides, a grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,000 has been offered to each host University. The top two prize winning plays in each region will be recorded and televised.
- (5) The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been impressed upon to request the University authorities to mount a special vigil against drinking and drug abuse in the University cam-

puses/hostels. It has been further requested that whenever information regarding the abuse of these drugs in educational institutions comes to their notice, the law enforcement agencies in the State may be promptly informed. The State Governments have also been requested to undertake mass educational and motivational programme so that the people could be weaned away from the habit of consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

- (6) To ensure co-ordination among the concerned Ministries/Departments, an Inter-Ministerial Group has been constituted by the Ministry to review and monitor the drug abuse situation in the country and to advise on the measures that may be required in the field. The representatives from the Ministries of Health and Family Welfare, Finance, Home Affairs, I & B and Education are members of the Group.
- (7) The Government of India has since decided to continue the offer of 50 per cent compensation of the established loss in excise revenue on introduction of prohibition, taking 1977-78 as the base, beyond 1983-84 upto 1989-90.
- (8) Recently the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985 has been enacted. This Act provides stringent penalties for the pedlers and traffickers of drugs. This Act also lays greater stress on the welfare of addicts.
- (9) This Ministry has also tried the 'Camp Approach' for treatment of opium as well as heroin addicts. One voluntary organisation has been given financial assistance for holding such type of camps.

Setting up of an Inter-Ministerial Group to check drug abuse

2568. **SHRI MANIK REDDY:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an inter-ministerial group has been set up to check drug abuse including alcoholism as reported in Times of India on 27 October, 1985 and with the help of voluntary organisations;

(b) if so, detail of the group composition, terms of reference including periodicity of its meetings and lines of its communication;

(c) whether Government would ensure this group to be result-oriented, and undertake effective monitoring;

(d) whether there has been a regular drive for checking drunken driving in the Capital and if so, how many cases were detected and punishments awarded during the last 3 years; and

(e) the nature and size of the problem of drug addiction in Delhi and the rest of the Country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRI-DHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. An Inter-Ministerial Group has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Welfare, to review and monitor the drug abuse situation and to advise on the measures that may be required in this field and to coordinate the efforts of the various Ministries. Representatives from the Ministries of Home Affairs, Finance, I & B, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development are members of this Group. Two meetings of the Group have been held so far.

(d) The information as reported by the Delhi Police is as follows :

Offence	1983	1984	1985
			Upto 31.10.85
Drunken Driving	301	440	194

(e) No national survey has so far been done to assess the problem of drug abuse and alcoholism in the country. To assess the changing trend about the problem of drug abuse, this Ministry has sanctioned the "Multi Centred Study on Drug Abuse Among

Students" in January 1985. This study will be carried out by different institutions in four metropolitan centres (Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi) and five non-metropolitan centres (Varanasi, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Hyderabad and Bangalore) with a coordinating centre at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi. The results are expected to be available in 1986. A study on drug abuse among College/University students in Delhi during 1976-78 showed an incidence of 48.7 per cent, the highest addictions being painkillers (20.9 per cent), alcohol (12.2 per cent) and Tobacco (10.5 per cent).

Foreign Christian missionaries in India

2569. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign Christian missionaries in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that these missionaries have been working particularly in the rural and border areas; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) The total number of foreign Christian Missionaries in India as on 30.6.85 is 1990 as per figures available on our records.

(b) No separate figures are maintained in respect of foreign missionaries working in rural and border areas.

(c) Does not arise.

National Seminar on 'Drug abuse and alcoholism in educational institutions'

2570. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a National Seminar on 'Drug abuse and alcoholism in

educational institutions' was recently held in Delhi;

(b) if so, details regarding suggestions thereof made by the participants; and

(c) steps Government propose to educate and train the teachers against drug abuse in educational institutions by media campaigns ?

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

(b) The Seminar was sponsored by this Ministry and the Delhi University and was held on 26.10.85 in New Delhi. Several valuable recommendations about involvement of families, schools, colleges, voluntary organisations, health clinics, government, etc., in the movement against drug abuse were made which include :

- (i) Provision of adequate de-addiction facilities for drug addicts and strict enforcement of laws with the help of voluntary organisations;
 - (ii) Organisation of counter pressure groups among the students for saving the community against drug abuse;
 - (iii) Research at various levels (national, regional etc.);
 - (iv) Measures to control inflow of Narcotics; and
 - (v) Creation of awareness among women to develop a strong women's movement against the use of drugs.
- (c) A statement is given below.

Statement

- (1) The Government has been continuously making efforts to educate people about the evils of drinking and drug abuse by publicity through mass communication media and also by encouraging voluntary organisations through grants for educational publicity.

- (2) Sponsored ratio programmes entitled 'NAYA SAVERA' and 'AKHIR KYON' have been launched to disseminate message against drinking and drug abuse.
- (3) For the direct benefit of the student community, essay and debate competitions against drinking and drug abuse have been sponsored by the Ministry at the University level.
- (4) To make the publicity more interesting, TV play competitions have been sponsored by the Ministry in the Universities corresponding to 9 regional TV stations. Cash prizes of the value of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 have been offered to the top three prize winning teams in each region. Besides, a grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,000 has been offered to each host University. The top two prize winning plays in each region will be recorded and televised.
- (5) The State Governments/Union Territory Administration have been impressed upon to request the University authorities to mount a special vigil against drinking and drug abuse in the University campuses/hostels. It has been further requested that whenever information regarding the abuse of these drugs in educational institutions comes to their notice, the law enforcement agencies in the State may be promptly informed. The State Governments have also been requested to undertake mass educational and motivational programme so that the people could be weaned away from the habit of consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Electronics Export Policy

2571. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Electronics had decided to come out with a comprehensive

electronics export policy in November, 1985; and

(b) if so, by what time the same is likely to be decided upon ?

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, Sir. However, Department of Electronics is working on an action plan to identify thrust areas to promote electronics exports. This plan will then be discussed in a meeting of the Development Council before March, 1986.

Manufacture of Chips by Semiconductor Complex Limited

2572. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Semiconductor Complex Limited, a public sector undertaking, is manufacturing 'Chips' required for the manufacture of clocks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the SCL have a capacity of two lakh chips per annum against the indigenous demand of 30,000 chips per annum;

(c) if so, whether Government have identified some foreign markets for the export of the chips; and

(d) the names of the countries to which chips are exported, margin of profit, and annual earnings of foreign exchange thereby?

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) SCL's present capacity for chips is in excess of four million. Quantity of each produced is dependent on market demand. In the year 1985-86, local demand is far in excess of 30,000 chips per annum.

(d) and (d). SCL is making effort to sell chips in foreign market. In the current financial year, Pulse dialler has been exported to Hong Kong. Orders have been received for Clock chips from West Germany which is under execution. The export pricing is based on marginal costing. The export earning during 1985-86 is expected to be around Rs. 14.40 lakhs.

Manufacture of V.C.R.

2573. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given up the idea of centralised purchase of technology in regard to manufacture of VCRs;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) whether alternative arrangements for manufacture of VCRs have been made ?

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. Government of India announced Integrated Policy Measures on Electronics on 21st March, 1985. As per this, it was proposed that Department of Electronics or its designated agency will purchase technology for VCR/VCP, including the technology for manufacture of Deck Mechanism and Microwave Ovens. After announcement of the Policy, Government—Industry Meet was arranged on 17-5-1985, at which several speakers expressed grave doubts on the successful outcome of the Government's policy on centralised purchase of technology. In view of the above, Government have given freedom to entrepreneurs to select their own technology. However, Government has decided to promote only such units which are prepared to commit sizeable investment for suitable vertical integration with an accelerated phased manufacturing programme and which have the requisite in-built capacity to keep pace with the changing technology.

Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited (ET&T) has

signed a Memorandum of Understanding on 7-11-1985 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.

Closure of embassy in Delhi by Equador

2574. SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Equador has closed its embassy in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The Government of Equador have conveyed that the decision is only due to economic reasons and in no way affects Equador's desire to continue and strengthen cordial relations with India.

Spare parts for Tarapur

2575. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the biggest manufacturing company which builds power generation equipment among other engineering products for hydro, thermal and nuclear generation, is ready to supply spare parts for the Tarapur Atomic Power Plant;

(b) if so, reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) whether an offer has also been received from USSR to build a light water reactor using enriched uranium ?

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). It is the policy of Government to encourage indigenous manufacturing companies to produce power generation equipment required for Nuclear Power Stations in India. Numerous equipment/components required by Nuclear Power Stations in India are currently being manufactured and supplied by Indian Companies.

(c) Yes, Sir.

US Armoured Vehicles to Pak

2576. SHRI T. BALA GOUD :
 PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :
 SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that USA is supplying armoured vehicles and 155 m. m. automatic Howitzers guns to Pakistan which may cause military imbalance in the Indian sub-continent and pose a threat to the security of India;

(b) whether India has made strong protest to US Government in this regard; and

(c) whether our military is fully prepared to face the threat posed by these weapons ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The U. S. Government have recently approved the sale of 110 armoured personnel carriers and 88 self-propelled Howitzers valued at \$103 million to Pakistan. Induction of such sophisticated weapons in our neighbourhood is a matter of concern as it leads to diversion of resources from development to defence. Our concern in this regard has been conveyed to the US Government on a number of occasions.

(c) Government monitor all developments which have a bearing on our security and initiate appropriate measures to ensure full defence preparedness.

Influx from Bangladesh into West Bengal

2577. SHRI CHINTAMANI
 PANIGRAHI :
 SHRI SRIHARI RAO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the large scale and unabated influx from Bangladesh into West Bengal, from Nepal to U. P. & Bihar, and anti-social elements and terrorists into Punjab from Pakistan;

(b) if so, Government's reaction to the problem involved as a result thereof;

(c) the measures proposed by State Governments and concerned agencies to check this influx; and

(d) the measures Government propose to take or have already taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) No large scale and unabated infiltration into West Bengal and large scale influx of anti-social elements and terrorists into Punjab from Pakistan has come to the notice of Government. Indo-Nepal border is an open border and not a sealed one.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Constant vigil is maintained by BSF and other security agencies on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pak borders. The State Governments of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and other State Governments having borders with Bangladesh and Pakistan are alert and are taking necessary measures for prevention and detection of infiltrators. The Government of India have sanctioned a number of posts for West Bengal, U. P. and Bihar Governments for strengthening their police set-up at the border. Anti-infiltration measures and other security measures for safeguarding the borders are reviewed by the Government from time to time.

Terrorists threat in Delhi

2578. SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : Will Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports indicating that the terrorists threat

still persists in Delhi and/or that hard core criminals are still at large waiting for a chance to strike in the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken/proposed to deal with the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) There are reports which indicate that the terrorists' threat still persists in Delhi.

(b) and (c). Constant Vigilance is maintained in order to apprehend criminals. In addition, the following steps have been taken to deal with the situation :

- (i) An Operation Cell to deal with terrorists/extremists activities is being set up in Delhi Police.
- (ii) The intelligence set up has been strengthened.
- (iii) Regular co-ordination meetings with the officials of neighbouring States, CBI and IB are being held to monitor the activities of the extremists/terrorists and to exchange information.
- (iv) Pickets have been posted at the strategic points.
- (v) Specialised courses are being run for the benefit of officers in regard to the terrorists.

Rehabilitation of Refugees

2579. **SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISSHANAN :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of refugees of 1984 November riots confined to camps or Gurudwaras in Delhi waiting to be rehabilitated;

(b) the number of refugees and families already rehabilitated till 31 October, 1985;

(c) the time by which Government propose to settle those who are still awaiting rehabilitation; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) In a recent survey conducted by the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi 1052 families got their names recorded as staying in Gurudwaras/Camps.

(b) 736 riot affected widows have already been allotted DDA tenements as a rehabilitation measure by 31st October, 1985.

(c) and (d). In addition to the allotments made to the riot affected widows, offer letters for allotment have already been issued to more than 600 families who were found eligible for such allotments from out of the 1052 families referred above. Further claims are being processed and are likely to be settled very soon. Besides these, the Government had also taken various other steps for rehabilitating riot affected persons which included grant of gratuitous relief, payment of relief to the insureds who had insured their property for contingencies other than riots, grant of bank loans at concessional rates etc.

Efforts made to solve Kampuchea and Afghanistan problems

2580. **SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts made by the Government for resolving the issues relating to Kampuchea and Afghanistan; and

(b) the stand by the Government of India on these issues ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). India's stand on the Afghan issue is a principled one. India is opposed both to interference and intervention in that country. India favours a political settlement and supports the UN Secretary General's initiative in this regard.

India recognises the Government of People's Republic of Kampuchea. India supports the Political Resolution adopted by

the NAM Summit of 1983 which calls for a comprehensive political solution providing for withdrawal of all foreign forces, thus ensuring full respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all States in the region, including Kampuchea. The Indo-Chinese Foreign Ministers in their Conference held in Phnom Penh in August 1985 took a decision for complete withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea by 1990. We feel that this is a positive development.

PEXEM Scheme

2581. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the PEXSEM (Preparing Ex-servicemen for self Employment) was started in Kangra (H.P.) and other districts of the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, brief review of the scheme implemented so far;

(c) the names of the districts State-wise to which it has been extended;

(d) whether some State Government have requested for extension of the scheme to other districts; and

(e) if so, the names thereof and the Union Government's decision on the requests ?

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

(b) and (c). The scheme was introduced on pilot basis for 1983-84 and 1984-85 in Himachal Pradesh (Kangra Distt); Punjab (Patiala Distt); U.P.(Basti Distt.); Tamilnadu (North Arcot Distt.); Rajasthan (Jhunjhunu Distt.); and Haryana (Mohindergarh Distt.).

To enable its evaluation prior to its extension to other Districts/States, its operation on pilot basis was extended upto 31.3.86 in the same Districts where it had been introduced. Its evaluation has revealed that despite certain initial difficulties the scheme has been picking

up pace. Out of a target of training 1500 personnel, 869 personnel have been trained and of these 355 personnel have been set up in self-employment and another 69 personnel have been able to secure salaried employment.

(d) and (e). In response to the query addressed to all States to indicate their willingness to introduce the scheme/extend it to other districts (in States where it was already in operation) and the willingness of the States concerned to share the expenditure thereon, the following States have so far signified their consent :—

Himachal Pradesh : has agreed to extend it to Hamirpur, Una and Mandi Distts.;

Punjab : has agreed to extend it to Amritsar Distt.;

U.P. : has agreed to extend it to Ghazipur Distt.;

Rajasthan : has agreed to extend it to Jaipur and Jodhpur Distts.;

Haryana : has agreed to extend it to Bhiwani, Ambala, Rohtak Hissar and Gurgaon Distts.;

Kerala : has agreed to introduce it in Trivandrum and Allepy Distts. in 1986-87, and in Quilon District during 1987-88;

A. P. & Manipur : have agreed to introduce it but have not specified the districts.

All the aforesaid States have agreed also to share the expenditure on this scheme with the Government of India. Decisions from other States are still awaited. The Union Government's final decision regarding the States and Districts where in the scheme is to be introduced/extended will be taken on receipt of replies from the remaining States, and before 31.3.1986.

Achievement by artificial rain

2582. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that operations for creating artificial rain through cloudseeding have been successful in some parts of the world;

(b) whether creation of artificial rains through cloud seeding had been successful in some of the States of the country especially in Tamil Nadu;

(c) if so, details in this regard and the net result thereof;

(d) whether Centre also intends to introduce artificial rain feeding operations in desert area of Rajasthan with a view to fighting recurring famines; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken 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. Cloud seeding operations have been successful in Israel and Australia.

(b) and (c). The experiments conducted in North India during 1957-66 using ground based generators indicated a trend of increase in rainfall. However, the experiments conducted in Maharashtra during the summer monsoons using aircraft for seeding have not so far given conclusive results. Results of cloud seeding operations conducted at Madras by the State Government were also inconclusive.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. The clouds in the desert region of Rajasthan are not suitable for seeding.

Plan expenditure by states during Sixth Plan

2583. SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Plan expenditure by States during the Sixth Plan period has exceeded the outlay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the Plan outlay and the actual expenditure in West Bengal during this period;

(d) the total Central assistance provided to the States during the Sixth Plan period under the modified Gadgil Formula, for external aided projects medium term loans to clear overdrafts, grants for area development programmes, and assistance for Centrally sponsored schemes; and

(e) the State-wise break up of (b) and (d) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The anticipated expenditure has exceeded the plan outlays during the Sixth Plan in all the States except Bihar, Haryana, Punjab and West Bengal. The anticipated expenditure in these four States is less than the approved outlays.

(b) The position is indicated in Statement-I given below.

(c) The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 2293.74 crores as against the Plan outlay of Rs. 3500.00 crores during the Sixth Plan period.

(d) and (e). The position is indicated in Statements II and III given below.

Statement—I

Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85—Plan Outlays/Anticipated Expenditure

(Rs. crores)

States	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Variation of Col. 3 over Col. 2
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	3100.00	3231.64	(+) 131.64
Assam	1115.00	1282.59	(+) 167.59

1	2	3	4
Bihar	3225.00	2989.77	(—) 235.23
Gujarat	3680.00	3855.22	(+) 175.22
Haryana	1800.00	1628.69	(—) 171.31
Himachal Pradesh	560.00	655.18	(+) 95.18
Jammu & Kashmir	900.00	920.94	(+) 20.94
Karnataka	2265.00	2632.89	(+) 367.89
Kerala	1550.00	1583.23	(+) 33.23
Madhya Pradesh	3800.00	3910.81	(+) 110.01
Maharashtra	6175.00	6484.27	(+) 309.27
Manipur	240.00	242.42	(+) 2.42
Meghalaya	235.00	261.60	(+) 26.60
Nagaland	210.00	224.71	(+) 14.71
Orissa	1500.00	1555.72	(+) 55.72
Punjab	1957.00	1901.18	(—) 55.82
Rajasthan	2025.00	2087.51	(+) 62.51
Sikkim	122.00	130.41	(+) 8.41
Tamil Nadu	3150.00	3593.57	(+) 443.57
Tripura	245.00	284.18	(+) 39.18
Uttar Pradesh	5850.00	6206.70	(+) 356.70
West Bengal	3500.00	2293.74	(—)1206.26
Total	47204.00	47956.97*	(+) 752.97

* Includes actual expenditure for 4 years as reported by the State Governments (i.e. 1980-84) and revised outlay for 1984-85.

Statement—II

Central Assistance provided to the States during the Sixth Plan 1980-85

(Rs. crores)

States	Normal Central Assistance			Externally Aided Projects	Total	Assistance for Centrally Sponsored Scheme	
	Under Modified Gadgil Formula	Under IATP* Formula	Medium Term loan			Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Andhra Pradesh	769.44	128.62	109.46	1007.52	225.93	855.88	
Assam	1261.15	..	9.23	1270.38	155.64	202.12	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	1160.45	239.71	34.48	1434.64	371.26	350.96
Gujarat	372.94	64.59	208.49	646.02	136.39	510.44
Haryana	190.51	19.68	81.36	291.55	170.66	215.18
Himachal Pradesh	448.89	...	11.89	460.78	39.28	140.63
Jammu & Kashmir	1053.77	...	3.77	1057.54	...	111.75
Karnataka	392.19	76.92	95.16	564.27	226.11	450.69
Kerala	376.95	61.78	44.25	482.98	378.05	291.87
Madhya Pradesh	817.45	147.27	119.70	1084.42	202.58	861.70
Maharashtra	645.84	102.53	320.61	1068.98	105.67	808.13
Manipur	286.60	...	...	286.60	66.29	31.62
Meghalaya	248.54	...	...	248.54	16.41	25.01
Nagaland	291.20	...	...	291.20	29.91	30.84
Orissa	586.59	75.93	95.56	758.08	109.15	509.00
Punjab	249.01	23.44	65.48	337.93	215.75	233.54
Rajasthan	578.09	82.87	62.55	723.51	363.88	488.22
Sikkim	136.63	...	...	136.63	...	38.13
Tamil Nadu	553.27	119.99	84.00	757.36	94.76	655.87
Tripura	266.95	...	...	266.95	30.72	39.44
Uttar Pradesh	1754.85	338.98	113.57	2207.40	311.73	1468.34
West Bengal	553.44	117.69	91.02	762.15	620.42	499.31
Total	12994.75	1600.00	1550.68	16145.43	3870.59	9318.67

* IATP denotes Income Adjusted Total Population Formula applied for distribution of Central assistance in lieu of transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes to States.

Statement—III

Special Central Assistance—Area Development Programmes

(Rs. crores)

States	Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)	Western Ghat Development Programmes	Hill Area Development Programmes	North Eastern Council (NEC)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	22.44	...	...
Assam	21.08	...	71.58	

1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	69.26	...	...
Gujarat	40.72	—	...	
Haryana	...	...	...
Himachal Pradesh	7.00	...	...
Jammu & Kashmir	...	...	...
Karnataka	3.45	15.15	...	
Kerala	2.86	18.65	...	
Madhya Pradesh	137.44	...	...
Maharashtra	33.20	24.19	...	
Manipur	8.65	...	...
Meghalaya	...	...	...
Nagaland	...	...	...
Orissa	66.32	...	...
Punjab	...	...	...
Rajasthan	32.99	...	...
Sikkim	1.22	...	...
Tamil Nadu	5.36	13.65	21.81	
Tripura	8.09	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	1.01	...	350.00	
West Bengal	21.73	...	29.85	
Total	482.82	71.64	473.24	381.15

[Translation]

Expenditure incurred on Prime Minister's Foreign Visit

2584. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by Government on the Prime Minister's visit to five countries from 14th to 28th October, 1985 on air tickets, transport, boarding, reception, literature etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : The information is being collected from our Missions abroad and will be laid on the

Table of the House as soon as the same is available.

[English]

Production of heart valves by Sri Chitra Medical Centre, Kerala

2585. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sri Chitra Medical Centre, Kerala, have undertaken production of heart valves and instruments for transfusion of fluids including blood on commercial basis; and

(b) if, so, when are these products expected to be released for public (Institutions and Doctors) use ?

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). Sri Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Science and Technology (Kerala), as part of its R&D activity, developed the technology for producing disposable blood storage and transfusion device (blood bags) and also implantable heart valves made of specific materials. The technology developed for blood bags was transferred to a joint sector company in Trivandrum for pilot production subsequent to clinical trials. The commercial production is expected to begin in 1986.

A limited trial production of 1000 heart valves is likely to take place in early 1986. Controlled clinical trials are expected to be conducted in 1986. The commercial production of heart valves may start in 1987 after the clinical trials are successfully completed.

Voluntary Organisations Recognised by Government for Plan Implementation

2586. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) which are the voluntary organisations recognised by Government for the purpose of implementation of Plan schemes of Government;

(b) what is the proposal in the Seventh Five Year Plan for utilizing the services of these voluntary organisations; and

(c) which are the areas of operation earmarked for seeking the assistance of such voluntary organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Some of the Ministries/Departments are channelising a part of the funds relating to Plan Schemes through

Voluntary Organisations. No Central list of such Organisations has been maintained.

(b) and (c). In the Seventh Five Year Plan a significant role has been envisaged for the voluntary agencies in the implementation of rural development, minimum needs, and poverty alleviation programmes. It is proposed that about Rs. 100-150 crores of Plan expenditure in the Central and State sectors would be earmarked for use in active collaboration with voluntary agencies.

Withdrawing of Diplomatic Relation by Morocco

2587. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Morocco has severed diplomatic links with India;

(b) whether India took Morocco into confidence before giving recognition to Sahwari Arab Democratic Republic; and

(c) whether there is any move or steps taken to improve relations with Morocco including restoration of diplomatic link ?

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

(c) Government have always endeavoured to strengthen the ties of friendship and understanding between Morocco and India and accordingly we have regretted the fact that Morocco chose to break off diplomatic relations with India.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90
Volumes I and II

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of 'Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90'

(Volms. I and II) (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-1542/85]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Already it is finalised, we did not get an opportunity to discuss it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : No discussion took place. The entire plan was finalised without any consideration by the Parliament. In the past it never happened. The approach was always different. The whole document was finalised without taking the Parliament into confidence.

MR. SPEAKER : We are discussing it now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapur) : It is very important.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : I thought that any Government would be interested, before finalising the Plan, to listen to the suggestions and opinions of the members of the House.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Parliament is being by-passed.

**First Interim Report of the Kudal
Commission of Inquiry and
Memorandum of Action
taken thereon**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 :—

- (1) First Interim Report of the Kudal Commission of Inquiry appointed to inquire into the working and activities etc. of Gandhi Peace Foundation, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, All India Sarva Seva Sangh, Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development and other orga-

nisations closely connected with them.

- (2) Memorandum of Action taken on the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-1543/85]

**Notification under Central Industrial
Security Force Act**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Industrial Security Force (Second Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 789 in Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1985 under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-1544/85]

**Annual Report of and Review on
National Institute of Public
Finance and Policy,
New Delhi for 1984-85**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-1545/85]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Mr. Ansari has stated in Rajya Sabha that he is ready to lay the Varadarajan Committee Report on the table of Rajya Sabha. Let the same answer be given here. Let that Report be laid here.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : In case he lays the Report in Rajya Sabha, he will lay the same in Lok Sabha also.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : We have not yet received the Varadarajan Committee Report.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : How can he lay it beforehand? How can he lay it on the Table when it has not been received ?

Annual Report of and Statement re : Review on Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Pune, for 1984-85 of Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, Kerala for 1984-85, of Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehra Dun for 1984-85, of C.S.I.R., New Delhi for 1983-84 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Pune, 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 Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of

Science, Pune, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1546/85]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, Kerala, 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 Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, Kerala, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-1547/85]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehra Dun, for the year 1984-95 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehra Dun for the year 1984-85

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-1548/85]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by

the Government on the working of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-1549/85]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mehta Research Institute of Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, Allahabad, for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Mehta Research Institute of Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, Allahabad, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Mehta Research Institute of Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, Allahabad, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-1550/85]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Is the House going to have the opportunity of discussing it on the floor of this House ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : The Varadarajan Committee Report has not been received by us yet. Certainly we shall lay it before House whenever the Report comes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Whenever it comes, you will lay it on the table of the House ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : When it is laid there, it will be certainly laid here also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We should not, even inadvertently give an impression outside that this House is not sensitive to the suffering of people. In that House the Chairman has made an official reference from the Chair paying homage to the dead in the Bhopal gas tragedy.

MR. SPEAKER : We have always done it, Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We never did it this time. My question has been sent back by your office saying that this is not a matter concerning the Central Government. Two thousand people died in Bhopal, it is an unprecedented tragedy and this is the kind of attitude that is taken. We say nothing here and questions are not allowed also.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Let me clarify...

(Interruptions)

[English]

Not only here, wherever there has been a calamity, we have shared their grief. We did it Sir. We always did it, we shared the grief and calamity wherever it has happened throughout the world. We did it even in the case of Colombia. We are always concerned with our own people and this has been the biggest tragedy that ever occurred on the face of this earth. That is what I said. We have done it. And now we can reiterate it. Our concern is the same.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When one year was completed, in the other House there was a reference. We also referred to Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

MR. SPEAKER : We did that for the calamity in Colombia also. We are concerned very much Sir. We have done whatever we can do.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Unfortunately not only you rejected; whatever I said was deleted from the records also.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why was it expunged ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Amal Datta, please don't misconstrue. We were talking about the discussion. I have explained. There was nothing else.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Whatever I said, everything was left out. It is after giving a notice that I raised this issue.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of a notice here. It does not allow you to raise a question. You have given a notice, that does not entitle you to raise it here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is it your ruling that the Bhopal tragedy does not concern the Central Government ? It is the ground on which my question has been rejected. I think, it is a monstrous thing. You cannot take a narrow technical view in a matter like this.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It has been done...

(Interruptions)

[English]

They have done it and we are very much concerned. We are trying to do whatever we can. Our sympathies are with them

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Even after one year, Government has not made a single statement in this House.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salem-pur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing .. (Interruptions) Why are you shouting ?

I had told you yesterday. It has been sent .

[English]

I have sent it for facts. Let him find out the facts, and we will do it...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Why should you insist in this manner ? You are an elderly person, shouting in this way does not behove you.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : One year has passed. Government should make a statement as to what they are doing and what They are not doing.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS...Rose

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What I said was deleted.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ? Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : Sir, there has been gas leakage in Chandni Chowk, Subzi Mandi and other areas of the walled city. People are vomiting there and many people would die... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagal-pur) : This is very serious thing.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What has happened to you. Mr. Samant, kindly allow others to speak. Why are you interrupting. I would listen only when you let me listen.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, gas fumes have spread in Sadar Bazar and in the entire old Delhi. People are vomiting. I have reached here with great difficulty... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is the source of gas leakage...

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Will the Minister please take note of it ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI
H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I will convey it to the
concerned Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him find out the
facts and let us know.

— — —

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

[English]

Union Public Service Commission
(Exemption from Consultation)
Amendment Regulations, 1983
and Notification under Adminis-
trative Tribunals Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND
TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS
AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PEN-
SION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I beg
to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 918 in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 1985 under article 320 (5) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-1551/85]

- (2) A copy of the Central Administrative Tribunal (Financial and Administrative Power) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 854(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 1985 under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-1552/85]

— — —

[English]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA (Sangrur) : The Delhi Police is
challenging the people and they are asking the
people to repaint the number plates.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have sent it to the
Ministry for facts.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is being done. I
have told the same thing to Shri Mishra also
.....(Interruptions)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was speaking
about cars(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have said that I am
ascertaining the facts.....

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am speaking
regarding the number plates on the cars.

MR. SPEAKER : Sir, I am also speaking
about that.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA ; Sir, I had thought that you were
speaking about gas leakage. I want to say that
the people entering Delhi from other places
are being fined to the extent of Rs. 100.

[English]

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : This is
a very serious matter. Gas-killing is going on
like anything in this country.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : There is disorder in
the entire world. Is it a new happening
here ?

— — —

12.06 hrs.

**RULING RE : LAYING ON THE TABLE
REPORTS BY PRIVATE
MEMBERS**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday, Prof. Madhu Dandavate had sought my permission to lay on the Table of the House a copy each of the three parts of the Report submitted to Government in October, 1980 (Part I), February, 1981 (Part II) and March, 1981 (Part III) of the Enquiry Committee on High Rate of Mortality and other Malpractices at the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute at Avikanagar. I have looked into the matter. In the case of private members, the question of laying a paper on the Table normally arises when a member quotes from a document and is called upon to lay it on the Table or if a question of privilege is involved and the member is required to substantiate the allegations made in that connection with documentary evidence. In the present case, Prof. Madhu Dandavate had neither quoted from the reports sought to be laid on the Table by him nor any question of privilege is involved. There was also no demand for the reports being laid on the Table. Moreover, no member has in the past been allowed to lay a document independent of any relevant business before the House.

In this context, I may point out that the interim report of the Wanchoo Committee on Direct Taxes which was treated by the Government as a secret document and which the Government thought would not be in public interest to lay on the Table, was allowed by the Speaker to be treated as a Paper laid on the Table since Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, who had made the request, had not only referred to the Report but quoted from it during discussion on a motion regarding unprecedented rise in prices of essential commodities on 10th Auguts, 1972.

Earlier, on March 3, 1965, Shri H. V. Kamath was allowed by the Speaker to lay on the Table a document purported to be a CBI report on Orissa Ex-Chief Ministers, etc. and also a Cabinet Sub-Committee findings thereon since the Member had quoted from the documents and there was a demand both from the Opposition and ruling party Mem-

bers that the documents be permitted to be laid on the Table.

In view of the position explained above, I am unable to give permission to Prof Dandavate to lay the reports on the Table. Next time I will see.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : A submission, Sir. There is an inaccuracy in your statement. You say that there was no demand that the report should be laid on the Table of the House. I wish to point out to you that I have the proceedings of 8th April, 1985. There, no less a person than myself had demanded from Shri Buta Singh that this should be laid on the Table of the House. It is there.

It is there.....8th April, 1985.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You may give me the facts. I shall rectify it.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I want to defend your dignity. A very wrong statement will go in your mouth.

MR. SPEAKER : I will rectify whatever is wrong. Authenticity will be observed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Kindly expunge your own statement; You have made a wrong statement. I have heard you saying that nobody demanded that this particular report should be laid on the Table. I have got the proceedings of 8th April, 1985. It is on page No. 6498. I have said here lay it on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not referring to you. I am referring to the Wanchoo Committee.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No. No. You are confusing between me, Jyotirmoy Bosu and Wanchoo.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Unfortunately, you have been misled and misinformed.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't say these things. [English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You have been misled.

We are tied down by the rules. We have to go according to the rules.

MR. SPEAKER : Why misled ? I am going according to the records before me. I can make a mistake. I am a human being.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We are all demanding that the report should be laid on the Table.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I don't say you are misled. Inadvertantly you are confused.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Amal Datta, the problem is that you get excited.

MR. SPEAKER : In the present case Prof. Dandavate has neither quoted from the report...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The problem is that you are misled and misinformed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : At another place you have said that nobody has demanded.

MR. SPEAKER : Again you are using that word. I do not know why you should get excited. If there is some sort of discussion and when it comes into that then we will consider. Why don't you understand this thing ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please go through it, then we shall rectify. The mistake can be corrected.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You have pointed out in your statement that nobody has demanded it.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Shall I explain whatever is incorrect ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is an earlier question. I have already told you.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever is incorrect, we will rectify.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Now, I am demanding it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Let this be sorted out.

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you understand this thing ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Anyway, Sir, today while speaking on Supplementary Demands I am going to refer to it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : If the only contention is that nobody has demanded it, we are demanding it now.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall go through it again.

MR. SPEAKER : Please use some sort of commonsense. If there is a discussion and if it is regarding that then you can demand and not otherwise.

[English]

When you will give to me then I will see accordingly.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : If we know the Report is there and it is being suppressed by the Government can we not demand it ?

Translation]

There is no bar on it.

MR. SPEAKER : My God, No. The biggest problem is that you do not read first and then talk.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, in your statement it is said that there was also no demand for the report being laid on the Table. I quote :

"In the present case Prof. Madhu Dandavate had neither quoted from reports sought to be laid on the Table by him nor any question of privilege is involved. There was also no demand for the reports being laid on the Table."

It is not correct.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Your statement is contradictory.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I always say and I have always said on the Floor of the House that I am a human being and if there is any mistake committed I am ready to own it. I am not an omnipotent God.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : All these precedents of Mr. Kamath, Prof. Dandavate and so on are cited by you in the background of the Government claiming that this is a matter of public interest. In the public interest they cannot lay it. Have they said in this particular case of Jyotirmoy Bosu that it is not in the public interest to lay the report ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can come and discuss with me in my Chamber. I cannot allow a discussion on my ruling on the Floor of the House. I am open to you any time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You are protecting them.

MR. SPEAKER : I am saying it openly. Your arguments are always misplaced. I have repeatedly requested you. If there is any mistake, I am ready to correct it. I do not feel any sort of let down in it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : To put the record straight.....

MR. SPEAKER : No no. Later on please. Not now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it a fact that it 1981 when in three parts, the reports were submitted by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.....

MR. SPEAKER : You may come to my room. I will discuss it with you. I will correct whatever I have said, if there is any wrong.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Your chamber is not a substitute for this Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not mine. It is yours.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

12.17 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

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 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 1985, agreed without any amendment to the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 1985, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th November, 1985."

12.19 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Eighth Report

[English]

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharma-puri) : I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

*Not recorded.

12.20 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Nineteenth Report

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : I beg to present the Nineteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Action taken on 161st Report of Public Accounts Committee (7th Lok Sabha) regarding National Malaria Eradication Programme.

— — —

12.21 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Marine Products Export Development Authority

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : On behalf of the Minister of Commerce, Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of sub-section 3(c) of Section 4 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That in pursuance of sub-section 3(c) of Section 4 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

The motion was adopted

— — —

12.23 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifteenth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : I beg to move : “That this House do agree with Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 3rd December 1985.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 3rd December 1985.”

The motion was adopted

— — —

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Demand for taking steps to ensure uninterrupted power supply to Aligarh district in U.P. especially during Summer

SHRIMATI USHA RANI TOMAR (Aligarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is almost certain that if we continue to march ahead on the path of progress in this manner, we would be self-sufficient in every field well before the beginning of the 21st Century. But whereas our various problems are being solved, there are certain problems before us which still remain unresolved. One of the main problems out of them is that of power. Power is a necessity of our life these days. It is very difficult to accomplish any task these days without the help of power. Agricultural production also depends on the supply of power. The problem of power supply aggravates during the summer season. One can imagine the difficulties which are faced by the people in the absence of power supply. There is serious power problem in my area Aligarh also. There are a large number of small and cottage industries in Aligarh, but due to power shortage, especially during the summer season, their production goes down considerably, because power is not supplied for hours together.

I would like to submit to the Central Government that they should take urgent effective steps to solve this serious problem so that there could be some relief during the coming summer season.

(ii) Demand for early clearance to Sidhmukh and Nohar Canal Projects in Rajasthan.

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sidhmukh Nohar Canal is an important Canal of Rajasthan State, which would irrigate nearly eight lakh acres of land in Bhadra and Nohar Tehsils of District Ganganagar and Rajgarh and Tara Nagar Tehsils of District Churu.

After the survey of both these Canals, papers have been submitted to the Central Water Commission. The Central Water Commission has been engaged in the clearance of the canal projects for quite a long time.

I would, therefore, request the Irrigation Department of the Central Government to grant approval to Sidhmukh and Nohar Canal Projects so that the concerned farmers may get the benefit thereby and remove their backwardness and poverty and also increase the national production.

(iii) Demand for taking urgent steps to meet the shortage of drinking water in the rural and urban areas of Ajmer

SHRI VISHNU MODI (Ajmer) : Under rule 377 I would like to draw the attention of the House towards acute shortage of drinking water in my Parliamentary constituency Ajmer and in the urban and rural areas of Rajasthan.

As is well known, Rajasthan has been facing serious condition of famine for the last many years, but the famine condition this year is so serious that it has created a deep feeling of insecurity of livelihood among the common man of Rajasthan.

In the urban areas in District Ajmer comprising Ajmer city, Kishangarh, Beawar and Vijay Nagar, in which more than 15 lakh people live, water is supplied for a duration of 2 hours only and that too once in two days.

In the rural areas of Ajmer, the condition of drinking water supply is still worse. The villagers of this area are running from pillar to post in search of fodder and water for their livestock and their crops. As no famine relief works have been started and in the absence of any alternative, the villagers are migrating to other States.

The officials say that due to scanty rains this year, the water level in the ponds is very low, which is likely to pose a very serious problem in the coming summer season. Secondly, the sources which supply drinking water are adversely affected due to interruption in power supply which also affects the drinking water supply.

I would, therefore, like to submit to the Hon. Agriculture Minister that keeping in view the acute shortage of drinking water in the urban and rural areas of Ajmer, urgent steps should be taken to solve the problem.

12.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(iv) Demand for retention of the administrative control of Tagore Hospital in Kondagaon District Bastar (M.P.) by the Centre

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar) : A very large area of Tehsil Kondagaon and Narainpur in District Bastar has been selected for the rehabilitation of refugees from Bangladesh. As the current Plan period is coming to an end, this project is being transferred to the State Government. Under this project, Tagore Hospital has been established in Kondagaon which has become very popular among the tribals. The tribals have benefited by the services provided by this Hospital. This hospital should not be handed over to the State Government. This is the demand of the tribals and they want that this hospital should be run by the Central Government as in the past and it should be a gift to the tribals of the area, who have made a significant contribution by willingly agreeing to allot their land for the rehabilitation of the refugees.

A delegation from Bastar had met the former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi in Delhi and had requested that this Hospital should be run by the Central Government. The former Prime Minister had

assured that it would be run by the Centre. During the recent visit of the Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi to Bastar, a representation was submitted once again that the Central Government should issue immediate orders in this regard. I hope that the Hon. Prime Minister would accept the demand of the tribals of Bastar area and direct the Rehabilitation Department to take appropriate action in this regard keeping in view the fact that the tribals are now shunning the superstitions of magic and ghosts and reposing their faith in the medical treatment.

[English]

(v) Need to furnish accurate statistics about the Bhopal gas tragedy.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Berhampore) : The world's greatest industrial tragedy occurred one year ago at Bhopal killing over 2000 and affecting for life some ten times that number of men, women and children. According to reports children born of affected parents have shown signs of severe malfunctioning of their body metabolism, some have died within a few weeks of birth and over 400 still births took place. Though 12 months have passed by, even now no accurate statistics of deaths, permanent damage to human system and other casualties have been made available, is itself a greater tragedy. There are far too many unfilled gaps in information on this tragedy and rehabilitation work that need to be explained and repaired at least now onwards.

(vi) Demand for converting the Krishnapatnam minor port in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh into a major port.

SHRI P. PANCHALLIAH (Nellore) : The Krishnapatnam harbour (port in Krishnapatnam village in Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh) is at the joining point of the river Khandaleru into the sea. The river is wide enough, having enough depth and width at the point at which it enters into the sea, to accommodate ships direct from the sea into the river.

Government of India have in the past developed artificial ports like Madras and Mangalore. Now the Madras port is highly congested. Hence the Krishnapatnam port

can be developed into an alternative major port to ease the congestion at Madras, to boost our foreign trade. It will help in attracting more foreign tourists from South East Asian region.

This port can also serve as the fishing harbour. Many fishermen living in the long coastal line will immensely benefit by the development of this port. It will bring a transformation in the lives of these poor people. It will also provide navigational facilities in the river. Transportation in the region will become cheap.

Hence I request the Government of India to take steps to convert Krishnapatnam minor port into a major port in the best interests of the country.

(vii) Need to abolish all taxes/duties levied on medicines in the country

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : The taxes levied on medicines are unparal- lly high to the tune of 48 per cent i.e. 100 per cent to 140 per cent duty, 13 per cent excise duty, 10 per cent sales tax, 12 per cent surcharge, 4 per cent Central Sales Tax and 1 per cent to 2 per cent octroi; and added to this, there are certain other direct and indirect taxes on bottles, aluminium foils, caps, packaging material etc. In the present Budget, there is 5 per cent increase in auxil- iary duty plus applicable C.V.D. The sales tax levied by the State Government differs from State to State, and the very purpose of the Government to keep one uniform price tag is defeated. The irregularity and high cost involved in procuring the canalized items drug intermediates and raw materials through S.T.C. on account of undue profit of 200 per cent to 300 per cent amassed by S. T. C. add to the price of medicines.

The inordinate delay on the part of BICP to fix the cost of bulk drugs and formula- tions may at times force the manufacturers to take shelter of the court, which creates short supply of life-saving drugs like Methy- l Dopa, Tetracycline, Erythromycin, Chloromi- sopenical, Vitamins, Pilocarpine etc., making millions of ailing patients to run from pillar to post, feeling anxiety and uncertainty. Government has protected some of the manufacturers in the organized sector of bulk drug Erythromycin, by imposing a duty of

140 per cent on the intermediate TIOC which has virtually eliminated the small scale bulk drug manufacturers, and the protected sector could not even produce a single kilo of basic Erythromycin for the last ten months through fermentation process. The public has to pay 55 per cent more, i.e. a tablet costing Rs. 1.20 last year now costs Rs. 1.80 from March 1985. In order to achieve the goal of 'Health for All by 2000 A.D.' I request Government of India to abolish all the duties: excise, customs, besides S.T. now levied on medicines, formulations, bulk drugs etc. in the manufacture of medicines for use by the millions of people of our country. Only this will pave the way for 'Health for All by 2000 A.D.' and we will bloom into 2000 A.D. with a healthier mood and atmosphere.

(viii) Demand for considering cases of employees of Co-operative Societies for allotment of Kerosene dealership, as a special case, in Greater Bombay.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North) : I would like to draw the attention of Petroleum Ministry towards the feeling of employees of Bulk Kerosene dealers of BPC in Greater Bombay. These employees are working with bulk kerosene dealers of Greater Bombay for about 35 to 40 years and they fully depend upon these bulk dealers of BPC.

The Government has decided to have a ceiling limit of 250 KL of kerosene. It has resulted in the reduction of the original quota of the bulk dealers by more than 50 to 60 per cent. Government have also given instructions to BPC for equalisation. This will create hardships to the employees of Bulk Kerosene dealers. They have formed cooperative societies to maintain themselves as the employees are ready to offer the infrastructure available with them. I request the Minister of Petroleum to consider the cases of employees' cooperative societies for allotment of kerosene dealership as a special case, in Greater Bombay.

(ix) Need to check pollution caused by Aribant Paper Mill of Jandali near Ahmedgarh in Sangrur district of Punjab

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : The Aribant Paper

Mill Jandali near Ahmedgarh in Sangrur District (Pb.) is not using any pollution checking devices. The ash flowing out of it has made the life of the people of Ahmedgarh Town and adjoining villages miserable. The dirty water remain of the mill is being thrown in Bhallidi Canal. This poisonous water is spreading diseases in the cattle upto 150 km *en route* of the Canal resulting in deaths of the heads of cattle. Thousands of heads of cattle have fallen seriously ill. The ash has seriously affected the eye sight of the people. The Government of India should immediately come to the rescue of the people and take immediate remedial steps at administrative level. There is widespread resentment among the people of the area due to the attitude of the mill authorities which can lead to disturbance of law and order there.

12.33 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1985-86—*contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House shall now take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1985-86.

I think all the Hon. Members have spoken. Now the Minister will reply to the debate.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE : (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Thirty-six Hon. Members of this House have participated in the discussion on these Supplementary Demands for Grants. The Hon. Finance Minister has also intervened.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : If you allow me to intervene, I want to seek one clarification. Afterwards, he may reply to the debate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him finish. He is already on his legs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is just an intervention. He has no objection.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Just now he has started. In the beginning, if you intervene, it is not good.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is yielding.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him finish it. After that, you can seek your clarification.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : In fact, I was overwhelmed by the contribution made by the Hon. Members, who have, in fact, in the national interest, made very good suggestions. Even though they were critical, it has been done in good spirit. In fact, the Government has already noted some of the suggestions and the points that have been raised which are not connected with my Department. I am going to forward those suggestions and also the points raised by the Hon. Members to the concerned Department. I can also assure the Hon. Members that, after having forwarded those points raised which are not connected with our Department, the fact that they have been forwarded to the concerned Department, to that extent, this would be conveyed to the Hon. Members also.

Sir, here it has been said that the Supplementary Budget has been a result of bad budgeting, that it is an outcome of bad budgeting and that in fact the Government had not had the clear vision at the time of budgeting. This is one type of approach. I respectfully disagree with that approach. On the contrary, ours is an economy that is dynamic and it is a very fast growing economy.

Here, we are not living in a static state of affairs. We have to move forward. We have to take into consideration the developments that have taken place.

The last budget was presented in the month of March. Two or three months before that, the exercise has been going on and practically we can say that it is about one year after that exercise now. So, we are not foreseeing the subsequent developments. When there are calamities, natural calamities, we have to remember that they were not envisaged at the time of the Budget and inflation is also there, and therefore we have to boldly face these developments which do take place after the presentation of the Budget. Here I can tell the Hon. Members and the House that it is in the interests of the national economy and also in the interests of the original budget itself.

We have to take into consideration these developments, it is our duty, by removing the imbalance; otherwise the original budgeting interests would be impaired.

Now, a point has also been made whether this deficit would be more than what it was anticipated at the time of the presentation of the Budget. Here, if you kindly look into the past experience, in the year 1982-83, the estimated deficit at the time of the presentation of the Budget was Rs. 1,375 crores. Then, two supplementary budgets were presented; the total that was approved by Parliament in the supplementary Budget Rs. 2,202 crores. Thus, the total deficit was Rs. 3,577 crores and there was a revised estimate of the deficit to a tune of Rs. 1,935 crores. Actually, even though the total estimate of the deficit for the entire year was Rs. 3,577 crores, the final deficit was only Rs. 1,656 crores.

In the year 1983-84 at the time of the presentation of the Budget the estimated deficit was Rs. 1,586 crores. Then, two supplementaries were presented for approval of Parliament for Rs. 2,940 crores. The total deficit that was estimated was Rs. 4,526 crores. At that time also, a contention was made that it would be much more than that.

Now, what was the actual deficit? The final deficit was only Rs. 1,417 crores as against the anticipated Rs. 4,526 crores.

Now, here, in the year 1984-85 the estimated deficit at the time of the presentation of the Budget was Rs. 1,773 crores, and Supplementary Grants were placed before Parliament for approval, for a sum of Rs. 3,612 crores. The total deficit was Rs. 5,385 crores. But the actual final deficit—the provisional figure we have given—is Rs. 3,742 crores. So, it cannot be stated that the deficit would be much more than what it was stated.

Sir, here also I can assure the Hon. Members that efforts will be made to contain the deficit within manageable limits. It has been asked as to why there should be supplementary demands. It is not for the first time that we are coming with supplementary demands. It has been the practice earlier also. During the Janata Government also, Supplementary Demands were presented and got

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

approved from Parliament. So, it is in the interest of the economy that supplementary demands were presented before Parliament.

An amount of Rs. 1824.66 crores has been asked for approval of Parliament. Out of this the receipts would be Rs. 432.71 crores. So the net outgo would be Rs. 139.95 crores. The Hon. Finance Minister, while intervening yesterday during the course of the discussion, has covered major points that have been raised by the Hon. Members, relating to inflation, trade deficit, the entire gamut of economic policies of the Government of India, in detail. So I do not want to take the time of the House by repeating those points again.

Some of the Hon. Members said that some parts of the country were affected by floods, drought and other calamities. For that, we are providing in the supplementary demands Rs. 295 crores. Hon'ble Members from Andhra Pradesh have accused us that we are giving step-motherly treatment to their State in the matter of giving relief. In fact, they said that Tamil Nadu and Gujarat had been given relief and not Andhra Pradesh. Before proceeding further in the matter, let me tell the House the procedure for giving relief to the States. According to the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission which is an independent body, the States should have margin money for tackling natural calamities. According to them, all the States have to provide Rs. 120 crores and equal amount should come from the Central Government. Whenever there is a drought or flood or any other natural calamity, in the first instance, this margin money has to be utilised by the State Government. If the expenditure goes beyond that margin money, then the Central Government has to provide equal money. If that is also not sufficient, then in order to meet the immediate expenses, ways and means advance is provided. This is a temporary arrangement. Whenever there is a drought or flood, after assessing the damage, the State Government has to submit its memorandum to the Central Government. In this period the minimum requirement should be there, the provision should be there. For that purpose the margin amount is also used. In addition to that if some more amount is

required, ways and means advances also are utilised. But it is a temporary arrangement. Now, here ways and means advances carry an interest of 6.25 per cent. Instead of using the ways and means money and paying the interest, if the State Government has got cash money with them in the form of treasury bills and other things, it would be better to use them as a temporary arrangement. And when additional money is required for the relief work, it can be used when it is given. So, it is not correct to say that we have given more money in addition to the margin money to Gujarat and Timil Nadu. They have used the margin money released by the States as well as the Central Government. In addition to that the Central Government has not released any money. So, there is no step-motherly treatment.

Now, so far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, upto September we have released Rs. 63/- crores. That is the ceiling for expenditure upto September. The Central team had gone afterwards and has submitted its report. We are examining that and very shortly we are coming forward with more assistance to the Andhra Pradesh Government also.

Another point has been made by the Hon. Member from Bihar saying that we have not contacted the State Chief Minister. He further went on to say that the Chief Minister had told him that there was no need for contacting the Centre. After all, the Centre will give money as loan. And why should they want money if that was not going to help them for flood relief. In this regard I may inform the House that so far as flood relief is concerned, the amount given by the Central Government is in the form of grant and not in the form of loan. So, I think, the Chief Minister was not properly briefed and even the Hon. Member of Parliament was not properly briefed. Margin money was available with them. The Bihar Government did not submit its report to the Central Government, because they had sufficient margin money amount with them. But here again at the cost of repetition I would point out that the amount given for flood relief by the Central Government is in the form of grant and not loan.

Now, I come to Rajasthan. We have sanctioned Rs. 53.36 crores to Rajasthan for drought relief. Here also the Central team is

yet to submit its report to the Central Government. As soon as it is submitted we are going to examine it and the speedy action would be taken. After seeing the actual requirement of the relief, we are going to give them sufficient funds.

Now, a point has been made saying that whatever the Central Government is giving after the study made by the Central team Reports is not sufficient to meet the requirement of the relief. Now, here I may submit that so far as the relief work is concerned, whenever a reasonable expenditure has been shown, the Central Government has been providing that assistance. Sometimes what happens is this : If there is some drought or flood in some areas, unfortunately some of the States include some of the plans which they could not include at the time of the discussion with the Planning Commission. They want to add those schemes also which are pending. Taking advantage of the time of calamity, they include them. They exaggerate this amount and come seeking for approval. We do not have the money if they come up with other plans and schemes also in order to meet their requirements. That is not possible because, after all, the Central Government has got only limited funds. The Central Team goes and visits the place it assesses the damage which has been caused because of the calamity and then the report is submitted. We have to evaluate the report. An objective type of evaluation is done. Then the amount that is given is treated as for relief work. I am sorry to state that some of the States have not been able to spend the amount which has been given to them for relief work. And some States have asked for time for giving relief to the people. This is the state of affairs in some States. So far as Central Government is concerned, we are meeting all the genuine requirements because of these calamities, due to the damage that has been caused due to these natural calamities. This is one point which has been raised by the Hon. Member.

Our senior and esteemed Parliamentarian Prof. N. G. Ranga has made a point. He has stated that there should be a nationally-based Permanent Revolving Fund for meeting the expenditure on natural calamities. The question of creating such a Fund was gone into by the Sixth Finance Commission. They have stated that the creation of such a Fund

is not feasible and they have given the reasons also. The reasons advanced by them are as follows :

- (i) Majority of the States did not favour creation of such a Fund.
- (ii) Many of the programmes to be taken up the under natural calamities will have to be financed on a loan basis as some of them lead to creation of assets. This would mean that the Fund will also assume the role of a creditor. The Commission did not favour an outside agency like the Fund to introduce additional complications in our Federal Financial Structure.
- (iii) Provision of relief is a very sensitive issue and the Fund will have to sit in judgment over the appropriateness, the quantum and scale of relief in various forms. This has to be tackled only at Government to Government level and not by a Fund set up outside the Government; and
- (iv) In the event of a widespread natural calamity, the Central Government will come under strong pressure to go all-out and provide assistance to the affected States. The availability or otherwise of resources in the National Fund will then cease to be relevant in determining the assistance to be sanctioned to the States. Thus, the concept of a National Fund will break down completely when the country is struck by a serious calamity.

Even the Eighth Finance Commission has gone into this matter and they have stated that the present system is a good system and it should therefore continue. So, there also this is answer that has been given by the Eighth Finance Commission. So, the point raised by the Hon. Member, Shri Rangaji referred to earlier has been dealt with and it has been found not feasible

Coming to the Hon. Members' points that some of the anti-poverty schemes are not properly implemented, so far as the 20-point programme is concerned, as a person who is looking after the banking

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

sector, I am bringing to the notice of the Hon. Members that out of the 20 points of this Programme the banking sector also is touching 12 points. Therefore, we are moving from place to place to implement this 20-point programme. Here the States' cooperation is also required. There also we need the cooperation of the Hon. Members. They should appeal to the States to implement it properly, whether it is in Andhra Pradesh, whether it is in Rajasthan, whether it is in Madhya Pradesh or whether it is in Karnataka. Wherever there is the State Government, if the Hon. Member appeal to them, something positive may come out. The Hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh has made a point saying that it is not properly implemented and even the programmes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were also not implemented. I request the Hon. Member to approach the State Government for implementing them. Also, so far as banking is concerned, I can assure you that it will be properly implemented. We are further monitoring. Not only that, we have set up customers service centres also. Not only that, we have given directions to all the banks to have at least one loan function, the public loan function in the premises of the bank branch and that loan should be given to the weaker section and it should be given in public, and that is the direction that has been given and Hon. Members should also help in this regard. For the information of the Hon. Members, for the better implementation of the IRDP and the programme for the weaker sections, December 14 is observed as the implementation day and the Finance Minister is moving to the villages, I am also moving, the bank Chairmen also will be moving; even we are writing to the Hon. Members also that if they want to go to some of the rural areas and the bank branches for the monitoring of the implementation, they can write to us and we will immediately instruct the bank people that 'so and so Hon. Member of Parliament would be visiting this place and you must be there with all the facts and figures in respect of implementation.'

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY
(Katwa) : Mr. Minister,...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him finish.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
About this particular point,...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even you can ask this after he has finished.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : As I stated, at the end he can ask.

Sir, the other major points have been touched by our Finance Minister. Our esteemed Hon. Member of Parliament, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, stated yesterday that the Prime Minister is in a hurry to rush to 21st century leaving behind one section of the society, the poorer class—practically he has stated 'throwing them to 19th century leaving a gap of one century in between'. That is what has been stated.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is, minimum one century.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : He has stated, 'minimum one century'. Sir, the steps are being taken. Now, there is an impression in the country that computerisation or mechanisation is going to displace the existing manpower. The impression is not correct, we are not going to retrench anybody so far as this aspect is concerned.

13.00 hrs.

Coming to the mechanisation or the latest technology, it is to be considered as an aid to the management for better productivity. When there is better productivity, there will be more job opportunity created, when there is more job opportunity, I agree with the Hon. Member, it should be percolating to the grass root level, it should be shared by the masses. Now, here, what would be the entire gamut of economic policies of the Government of India ? It is oriented towards the growth, faster growth and also to promote savings and investment. Our policy is also to reduce the social and economic disparities. It is true that all of us, even Hon. Members from the Opposition and from our side also have made one point that this should be done. We have to lift the poor people above the poverty line. That is the intention of the entire House. Now, even one of our

objectives in the Seventh Plan is to create more job opportunities. Now, the exercise is going on. Here also, I can tell that the development should be accompanied by equity and social justice. That means, we have to reduce the social disparities and economic disparities.

Sir, here, my submission would be when we are giving more job opportunities, when the productivity is more, when we are moving towards faster growth, we have to take along with us even that class which has been neglected for a long time. For centuries, that class has been neglected. We are moving towards them. In that case, I may submit that it is the duty of the Government to mobilise more funds, more revenues for the developmental activities. That is one of the objectives of the present Government also.

Sir, at the end of October 1985-86, so far as customs are concerned, we have been able to mobilise Rs. 4,972.54 crores. During the corresponding period last year, the amount that was mobilised was Rs. 3,732.90 crores. The increase is Rs. 1,239.64 crores. The percentage increase is 33.2 per cent. Regarding the Union excise, Rs. 7,030.70 crores has been mobilised so far, up to October. Last year, during that period, it was Rs. 6,101.91 crores. Here, the increase is Rs. 928.79 crores, i.e. 15.2 per cent increase. Now, you are aware that the Government of India has given more exemptions even to salaried class and some more measures have been taken to benefit the other sections of the society. Here also in the direct taxes Rs. 2,100.35 crores has been collected. Last year, for the corresponding period, it was Rs. 1,674.45 crores. The increase is Rs. 425.90 crores. Percentage-wise, the increase is 25.4. If you take into consideration the totality of the revenue mobilisation, Sir, during this period up to October this year, it is Rs. 14,103.59 crores. Last year, during this period, it was Rs. 11,509.26 crores. The increase made during this period is Rs. 2,594.33 crores. It is 22.4 per cent increase.

So, I request Parliament to appreciate that people who are working in the Revenue Department have done a good job. Whenever there is performance, we should pat them. One word of appreciation should go to them. Whenever there is inefficiency, lethargy or corruption we should see that action is taken

against such people. There also we have been taking action. You know that some of the people have been weeded out. It is not only that. We have raided the houses of some corrupt officials also. But at the same time, it should be our spirit that even our Parliament recognises the better performance, efficient performance of the Department. So, here, I appeal to the House that, here is the Department which has shown the performance. We must congratulate the persons who have worked hard and efficiently—I am telling only about the people working efficiently and honestly, not dishonest people. This credit is due from the Parliament. So, I feel that it is our duty to encourage such people and it is our earnest effort to have more such people in the country. That is where we have to contribute from the Parliament towards the developmental activity.

(Interruptions)

So far as anti-smuggling activities are concerned, last year we have been able to mobilise only Rs. 101.09 crores. This time already we have crossed the figure of about Rs. 160 crores... (Interruptions)...

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagakurnool) : I may also be given some time after he finishes. I want to seek certain clarifications. You will adjourn the House for lunch after that and so, I shall not get an opportunity.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already spoken. Please sit down.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : We want to get some clarifications from the Hon. Minister.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I do not want to take much of the time of the House.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You are not allowing us to get some clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not allow any speech. As far as clarifications are concerned, you can get them.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI : As I said here, the points which are not covered and which pertain to other Departments will be forwarded to those Departments. Those points which are raised without any connection with our Department, as I promised earlier, will be forwarded to the concerned Department.

With these words, I conclude.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yesterday, while referring to the inefficiency and irregular functioning of some public sector and public institutions, I had said that a number of reports have indicated that inefficiency is there. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the report of the Enquiry Committee on high rate of mortality and other malpractices in Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Aviknagar (Rajasthan) headed by late Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, M.P. has brought out the following important failures, malpractices and irregularities :-

- (i) Appointment of Director without adequate experience;
- (ii) The Project Coordinator was without experience;
- (iii) The rate of mortality of goats was high;
- (iv) Inordinate delays in submitting proposals to write off losses;
- (v) Failure to supply important files to the committee;
- (vi) 43% of dead animals were not skinned;
- (vii) The average wool yield was only 1 kg. per sheep for years.
- (viii) Feed purchases were without any relation to requirements; and
- (ix) Director, CSWRI was deliberately getting the works executed through departments.

These findings of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu Committee report are of public importance. I have already submitted to this Government. I repeat my demand which I made in 1985, 8th April, that these three parts of the report of Jyotirmoy Bosu Committee should be laid on the table of the House. I take this opportunity to make this demand.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I want a clarification. We are getting reports that the names of beneficiaries are being recommended by the political party Congress-I for public loans to millers, and that you are going to organise more.

AN HON. MEMBER : He has already organised one in Jalpaiguri.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUHDARY : These millers have been used to enhance the party interests of the Congress-I. What is the modus operandi of selecting the beneficiaries? If you are to take any one at all, the panchayat, the local bodies, the MLAs, the elected people and the like will be allowed to recommend the names and not the other people outside the boundary. I request you to ensure this point.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : I want to know the norms.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister is replying. He is on his legs. Take your seat. I will allow you afterwards.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The Hon. Member referred to Jalpaiguri. I went to Jalpaiguri. 16,550 families were given. The Additional Collector came and told me, "Because you came, about 12,000 applications which were pending under IRDP were cleared". That was his statement. The Additional Collector came and told me, "We have given to 16,550 families and 12,000 pending applications under IRDP were cleared". There is a district rural development agency to identify the beneficiaries. That was the norm given by the Central Government .. (Interruptions) These authorities identify the beneficiaries. This is a State agency. They are forwarding these applications to the Bank for sanction. If there is any malpractice, then the local authorities should be taken to task. (Interruptions) Applications are received under other programmes also, for example, under DRI and other programmes; under priority sector also loans are given. Anybody can submit the application as a citizen of this country, whether it is a political party or a social organisation or a Member of Parliament,

Forget all political connections. For example, there is one man; he is an educated person; in his locality poor people are there and they do not know the bank procedure, they do not know how to fill up the form. If that man, as a citizen of this country, helps them by filling up the forms or even by going to the extent of submitting them to the banks, it is not an offence or crime. Processing and sanctioning is done by the bank people. Here any M.P. also, as a citizen, can help. There is no bar at all. Now, an objection is raised. Some people are saying that invitation is not given. There, I want to say one thing. It is not a day for invitation, it is a day for action. We have to move from place to place. I am moving to all the 22 States. I want to make one thing clear. One Opposition Member from Karnataka came to me and represented that he had submitted applications and they were not looked into. Immediately I contacted the bank people in Karnataka and I told them that they should contact him immediately and take necessary further action. An Hon. Member from DMK also reported a matter to me, and I immediately contacted the Chairman. *(Interruptions)* So, we are doing it. Now, what is required today? I want to make one thing very clear. It may be an Opposition Member's constituency. After all, they are the people of this country. Nobody can say that they have given their votes to this Party or that Party. I cannot say to whom my wife has voted. It is a secret ballot. Even the Hon. Member belonging to CPM cannot definitely say to whom his wife has voted; he has to believe her statement. The Hon. Members should be very happy that the programme is implemented and people are given loans. That should be the spirit in which we should work. Here also some people want me to give the invitation. Is it the case for invitation today? On the contrary, Sir...

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the Minister answer.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI : When we go to the constituency of any Parliament Member, it is the duty of the Parliament Member also to give the true facts. We will look into it and we will take action when there is a lapse. I am moving very fast from place to place and that is why

to give personal invitation to them is not possible. That is my submission Sir.

...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have told you that I am calling all of you.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has just now said that an assistance of Rs. 63 crores has been provided to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to meet the situation arising out of drought. But the Government of Andhra Pradesh had demanded an amount of Rs. 608 crores. What works can be undertaken with Rs. 63 crores? The State Government has spent the funds within its resources and has undertaken all possible measures. But it had demanded Rs. 608 crores, whereas only Rs. 63 crores have been sanctioned and what measures could be undertaken with such a meagre amount? If funds are not released in time during such a calamity, what purpose would be served if funds are released later on? The Central team had visited the area two or three months back, but its report has not been submitted so far. If the report is not submitted in time and they are not given timely help, what would be its use? A reply may be given to it.

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI : I have answered most of the questions. This question is being repeated. About the assistance to be given, I have already stated that it will be given very shortly and it is under active consideration of the Government. I have already stated that even inflated estimates are coming.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : The Minister has said just now that whatever amount is given to the States is treated a loan. Why they are opting to give such loans in a big way?

[Translation]

If you treat this assistance as loan, what is the difficulty in giving the loan to the State? If the funds being released to the

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

flood affected areas or drought affected areas are in the form of loans or Plan advance, then what is the necessity of sending the Central team? Why an assessment of the situation is made and why so much delay takes place? Whenever the States demand, what is the difficulty in giving them the advance?...*Interruptions* Please listen to me. This matter concerns my State...*(Interruptions)*...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your question has already been answered. It is over. I have already heard. Regarding sending the Central team etc., everything has been answered. I cannot allow anymore.

(Interruptions)

I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1985-86 to vote. The question is :

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund o

India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1986 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof :

Demand Nos. : 5, 8, 9, 14, 17, 28, 38, 39, 41, 44, 49, 50, 58, 59, 61, 64, 69, 70, 73, 77, 80, 81, 87, 90, 91, 92, 97, 101, 102 and 106".

The motion was adopted.

(Interruptions)

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : As a protest we walk out.

(Dr. V. Venkatesh and some other Hon. Members then left the House)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1985-86 are passed.

(Interruptions)

I have allowed you sufficient time.

Supplementary Demand for Grants (General) for 1985-86 voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
	5-Co-operation	...	1,000
	8-Department of Rural Development	194,71,31,000	...
	MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS		
	9-Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	250,00,00,000	...
	MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS		
	14-Ministry of Communications	2,00,00,000	...
	17-Telecommunication Services	...	...

1	2	3
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS		
28-Ministry of External Affairs	...	10,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE		
38-Transfers to State Governments	139,00,00,000	...
39-Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	1,000	...
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES		
41-Department of Food	300,00,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE		
44-Medical and Public Health	1,000	...
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS		
49-Other Administrative and General Services	5,06,00,000	7,05,00,000
50-Rehabilitation	...	1,75,00,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS		
58-Industries	25,00,00,000	...
59-Village and Small Industries	50,00,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING		
61-Information and Publicity	32,95,000	61,23,000
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER		
64-Department of Power	...	1,000
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS		
69-Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	6,92,000	...
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM		
70-Ministry of Petroleum	...	130,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY		
73-Department of Science and Technology	2,000	...
77-Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	25,00,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT		
80-Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	...	9,00,00,000
81-Road and Inland Water Transport	...	40,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION		
87-Aviation	3,51,43,000	...

1	2	3
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING		
90-Public Works	...	1,000
91-Water Supply and Sewerage	1,000	...
92-Housing and Urban Development	...	1,000
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE		
97-Department of Culture	2,60,00 000	...
DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS		
101-Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	3,22,86,000	...
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE		
102-Department of Space	...	24,28,98,000
PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION		
106-Secretariat of the Vice-President	14,56,000	...

13.20 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 6) BILL*, 1985

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI) : On behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1985-86.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1985-86.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI : I introduce* the Bill.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI : I beg to move :**

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1985-86, be taken into consideration.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1985-86, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 4.12.1985.

**Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted

13.22 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Twenty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

— — —

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS RE: DISAPPROVAL OF PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1985 AND PAYMENT OF BONUS (SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1985 AND PAYMENT OF BONUS (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up items No. 16, 17 and 18 together. Two hours have been allotted for this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

“That this House disapproves of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1985) promulgated by the President on the 27th September, 1985.”

We in the last few months, were faced with a curious situation, where the Government come forward with two ordinances, one after the other, within a space of less than two months. The first ordinance was promulgated on the 27th of September and the second ordinance on the 7th of November.

Now, I think that resort to ordinance making is not something which is done except under pressing circumstances and in very abnormal situations. The Payment of Bonus Act has been with us for the past 20 years now. The Payment of Bonus Act was first passed in this House in the year 1985, and we have a long experience also about the working of this Act. What was the situation which suddenly necessitated the Government for promulgating not one, but two ordinances within a space of less than two months, amending this Act ?

So, the first point I want to make is that Government's thinking on this whole subject, in my opinion, is very very confused and muddled. The idea was first to extend the coverage and also to extend the quantum of bonus, because Government accepts this fact that the concept of bonus is no longer as it was in the beginning, i.e. some sort of an ex-gratia payment or some sort of an Act of generosity or something on the part of the employer; it is now a well-defined concept in industrial law that bonus is recognised as a deferred wage. Everybody knows that in our country, since the cost of living has been steadily increasing over the years, the real value of the employees' wages and salaries has been declining. In spite of dearness allowance that they get, the percentage of neutralisation of the cost of living which is given by those dearness allowances is never adequate to cover the entire rise. Therefore, in real terms, in terms of the purchasing power, in terms of the consuming capacity of the people and in terms of their capacity to make purchases from the market of the essential commodities which they required, that has always been declining. Therefore, a time came when Government also thought about it and the trade unions were also agitating for a long

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

time that the eligibility for this bonus should be widened and the quantum of bonus, or rather, the method of calculation of the bonus should also be changed in such a way that the actual benefit accruing group increases. How is this to be done? The Government has come forward in the first ordinance with a provision that anybody who is drawing not more than Rs. 1600 per month shall be eligible to get bonus, but the actual calculation of the bonus should be made in such a way, as though notionally, the employee's salary would be Rs. 750/-. I had asked the Labour Minister here in this House, at that time, as to what was the basis of fixing this figure of Rs. 1600. It could be any figure. It could be Rs. 1500 or it could be Rs. 1700. What led them to decide that it should be Rs. 1600? What is the calculation or the logic or the basis of it? No reply was forthcoming. And I had said that this is an arbitrarily fixed figure. There is no logic behind it. That means that you are in fact creating a sort of discrimination between employee and employee without any valid ground for it. Somebody by virtue of the fact that he is earning just Rs. 1600 or a little less, he will be eligible for bonus, if he is earning Rs. 1700, he will be excluded from bonus. Why? What is the logic behind it? And I had reminded the Hon. Labour Minister at that time that this type of discrimination between employee and employee is not only unjust, but perhaps it is legally unsound. Because I had in mind, what had happened, I am glad the Home Minister is here, a couple of years ago when there was a great deal of discussion and controversy going on the question of Government's liberalisation of Pensions for its Central Government employees. There the Government had also come forward and arbitrarily fixed a date and said anybody who had retired after that date will be eligible to get the liberalised rate of pension. Anybody who has retired before that date will not be eligible to get liberalised pension. So what was the basis of this? No basis. And ultimately, somebody went to Court. The Supreme Court heard this issue and held against the Government and said that you cannot practise this kind of discrimination between employee and employee. If somebody subsequent to that date get that pension,—enhanced pension, liberalised pension, what crime the fellow has committed who

retired before that. Although the Supreme Court struck down that order and ordered that everybody must be paid at the enhanced liberalised rate which the Government had been very stoutly resisting it on the grounds of financial capacity and so on. So in this case of bonus also Sir, I contend that this kind of discrimination has no meaning at all. The point is who are you making eligible for getting this Bonus? What categories of people? In the Payment of Bonus Act, the definition in Section 2, Sub-Clause 13 of the Original Payment of Bonus Act of 1965 of employee is given. It reads as follows :

“ “employee” means any person (other than an apprentice) employed on a salary or wage not exceeding one thousand and six hundred rupees per mensem in any industry to do any skilled or unskilled manual, supervisory, managerial, administrative, technical or clerical work for hire or reward, whether the terms of employment be express or implied”.

This is the widest definition of employee that prevails at present in any of our legislative measures. Because it does not include only workers and clerical staff and so on or supervisory staff, it even includes managerial and administrative staff also. People belonging to the management, provided they are not earning more than Rs. 1600 per month, they will be eligible to get bonus under this Act. But now, we are talking a lot about modernisation and new technology to be brought into industry, computerisation and so many other things. I presume in another five or ten years time, if the Government's policy is really put into practice, there will be quite a radical change in the types of jobs that people will be called upon to do. Everybody knows it will require a great deal of training or retraining, deploying people or redeploying people and making them capable of handling much more sophisticated type of jobs and types of equipments also. Such people after a few years time may well be earning much more than Rs. 2500 without being a part of the managerial establishments. There is no reason why, skilled or highly skilled workers who are trained to do the new types of jobs which we are anticipating will not be paid higher salaries which may be DA and Basic Salary together will come to more than Rs. 2500. Nobody has ever laid down a criterion

that you are considered to be a workman or employee only if you earn upto so much; if you earn Rs. 5/—more than that, you become part of the managerial establishment. There is no such criterion or law laid down in our country. That is why, I had earlier argued, at the time of the first amendment, against this arbitrary laying down of a ceiling of Rs. 1600, because it has no meaning, and there is no explanation also.

Now, in the second amendment, when it was raised to Rs. 2500, nodoubt the coverage has been extended considerably; a number of people who were left out, have been brought within its scope. To that extent, it is no doubt a positive step. But after all, it is not an act of generosity or something on the part of Government. They have done it. Many people who are in the income brake between Rs. 1600 and Rs. 2500 are feeling relieved now, because they were excluded from bonus; and now they will be eligible for bonus. But I am still arguing on the old point, viz. why should you have this kind of a ceiling at all? The mistake you are making is in trying to fix a ceiling in terms of a figure. The ceiling should not be on the figure. The ceiling should be on the category of people. For exmample, I am against managerial people being brought into this. Why should they be brought into this at all? Which Manager is getting a salary of upto Rs. 1600? It makes no sense. So, my proposal or demand if you like to call it so, is this: I know it is not going to be accepted just now; but many things which we had said earlier are now being accepted only now, after many years. It relates to those people who are not part of this managerial establishment. Please see the definition of workman in Industrial Disputes Act 1947 which is another very important Act of ours—we legislated it just at the time of independence. What is the definition given there of workman? Section 2 (s) of that Act says :

‘ “Workman” means any person (including an apprentice) ..’

In the Bonus Act it says ‘excluding Apprentices’. I quote again from I.D. Act :

“ ‘Workman’ means any person (including an apprentice) employed in any industry to do any manual, un-

skilled, skilled, technical, operational, clerical or supervisory work for hire or reward...

but does not include any such person...

(iv) who, being employed in a supervisory capacity, draws

wages exceeding one thousand, six hundred rupees per mensem or exercises, either by the nature of the duties attached to the office or by reason of the powers vested in him, functions mainly of a managerial nature.”

Supervisors who are above that ceiling are excluded from the Industrial Disputes Act. If they have dispute over bonus, I do not know where they have to go to get that dispute settled, because they cannot avail of this machinery of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, supervisory staff earning more than a certain quantum, and all people who are doing functions which are mainly of a managerial nature, are excluded from the Industrial Disputes Act’s purview.

If these people have any dispute relating to their bonus, they cannot avail of the machinery of the I.D. Act. Anyway, I am saying that in the case of bonus too, this present enhanced ceiling of Rs. 2500 should be done away with. There should be no ceiling. You can change the definition of employee; and I suggest it should be changed, so that it does exclude, i.e. it does not include people belonging to the managerial cadre. I think they can look after themselves without getting this bonus; or some other provision can be made for them. But in the general Payment of Bonus Act, for the workers, employees, manual, clerical and supervisory staff, there should be no ceiling on bonus. To-day, most of them may not be earning more than Rs. 2500/-. But after five years, many of them will be earning that much. Not all of them. Some of them or many of them will be earning that. If you are really going to modernise your industry, make them acquire new skill and train them and all that. Then why should they for that reason, be excluded from the Payment of Bonus Act? So, my first demand is that this ceiling should be removed in the case of workers,

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

employees and the supervisory staff. Even now I do not know if somebody will go to the court. I am tempted very often to provoke somebody to go to the court on this issue remembering what happened in the case of enhanced pension of the Central Government Employees. I don't think you can justify this kind of arbitrary distinction between an employee and an employee simply on the basis of figures which you have fixed arbitrarily, which have no logic, no validity or no legal sanction behind it. So, please consider this and remove this ceiling.

Secondly, I am saying that the managerial staff should be excluded because, obviously, if you remove the ceiling, then I do not know the managerial staff, may be people earning Rs. 10,000/- or Rs. 15,000/- a month, will also be eligible for bonus; this will become a bit ridiculous, in my opinion. But the others should be brought into this without any ceiling. Secondly, when we legislated this Act in 1965, 20 years ago, what was the most radical feature of that Bill? It provided for a minimum bonus, statutory minimum bonus irrespective of profit or loss. This was something which was a clear recognition of the fact that this bonus is recognised as a deferred wage. Of course, it arouse a lot of hostile criticism from the employers and all that; and that view of the employer holds good even today. But the fact remains that this House, in its wisdom, decided to legislate the Payment of Bonus Act. It does provide that irrespective of profit or loss, a minimum bonus has to be paid; and then the formula is provided that in case a concern is making profits, a formula is to be applied to those profits to work out, to compute, whether a higher rate of bonus can be paid in a particular concern with a ceiling of 20 per cent. The minimum bonus laid down being 8.33 per cent which every concern has to pay, whether they make profit or loss, the ceiling is put on the bonus of 20 per cent. in any case, no concern should give more than 20 per cent. That is what the Act says. This 8.33 per cent means roughly one month wage. So, the workers used to talk that it means we are getting 13 months wages for 12 months work. But this was meant to be minimum. In practice, if you collect data from the Labour Ministry also, you will find that in practice

over the years this minimum has become the maximum. In the overwhelming majority of cases, even, where concerns are showing profit, in their balance-sheet, they do not pay more than 8.33 per cent to their workers. There are very few concerns where through negotiations and all that, it is possible to get higher bonus than 8.33 per cent. So, I think, this is not the spirit of the Act as it was passed. I have not got the time, otherwise, I would point out some defects in that formula, which computes bonus, which computes allocable surplus. After making certain provisions out of the profit, what remains as the allocable surplus can be distributed as bonus. Generally, it leads to a result where he never gets more than minimum of 8.33 per cent. So, I am suggesting in the case of lower paid workers, say, workers earning upto Rs. 750/—that was one of the criteria earlier—in their case, the minimum bonus should be raised from 8.33 per cent to 10 per cent; they should get minimum of at least 10 per cent. Twenty-five years ago, it was 8.33 per cent; it does not mean very much today; and I think with the progressive development of these laws for the betterment of labour conditions, this 8.33 per cent in the case of those categories of workmen, who are earning Rs. 750 per month or below, that their minimum bonus statutorily should be raised from 8.33 to ten per cent and as far as the general recipients of bonus are concerned excluding the managerial staff, I say in any case there should be no ceiling because the ceiling has no meaning at all. That is invalid, that is discriminatory and it is not better for the future at all. Otherwise you will again have to come forward after a couple of years with another amendment saying that “Now we want to raise this Rs. 2,500 limit further”. It is better that you remove the ceiling altogether and change the definition of “employee” excluding the managerial staff. I hope the Government will bear this in mind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Janga Reddy. You can move the next Resolution.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : I beg to move :

“That this House disapproves of the payment of Bonus (Second Amend-

ment) Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance No. 8. of 1985) promulgated by the President on the 7th November, 1985".

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, We have before us two ordinances for amending the Bonus Act. We have otherwise already discussed this issue in the month of August in Lok Sabha and the October session was also to be held. Then, what was the urgency to issue the Ordinances during the two months intervening these two sessions.? In the month of May also we took part in the debate and at that time also we had demanded amendment in the Bonus Act..... (Interruptions). Shri Panika, you are right. That is why it had to be extended but kindly listen to me. You wanted to increase the limit of the Bonus in the sixth Ordinance. The sixth Ordinance was issued to increase the ceiling fixed in 1984 and the eighth Ordinance seeks to further increase this ceiling. But what was the objection in issuing both the ordinances simultaneously? There is an anecdote that a passenger was travelling in a train in Bombay. After a while he remembered something and pulled the chain. When the Guard asked the reason for pulling the chain, he replied that he had forgotten his bag at home. Later on when he boarded the train with the bag, he again pulled the chain of the train after some time. On being asked to give reason for the chain pulling, he stated that he had forgotten his *paandan* at home. In this matter also, the same thing seems to have happened. But this is a bad practice. We had sent you suggestions in writing. Had you agreed to our suggestions at that time, your botheration would have lessened and the time of the Lok Sabha would also have been saved. Shri Anjiah, our Minister from Secunderabad is not present here. He issued two Ordinances to provide bonus to the workers, (Interruptions) It is good that he has gone to attend a meeting in ILO. What I want to say is only this that on the one hand you have extended the ceiling of bonus on the Diwali occasion but on the other hand you have increased the prices of sugar. I want that you should bring the amendment in one lot. Earlier you extended that limit of the bonus through the sixth Ordinance. The Lok Sabha at that time was to meet after some time and that

work could have been done during that session. The power of issuing Ordinances should not be misused in this manner. We want to express our disagreement on this point. Otherwise we agree with the contents of the Bill but this good work could have been done in May itself which you are doing in November because in issuance of the ordinance the President is put to unnecessary trouble. For him it is difficult to sign. It is better if all the work is done in one lot.

My second suggestion is that you should remove the ceiling of Rs. 2500 which you have fixed. I would submit to the Hon. Minister that it should be unlimited and should exclude only General Managers, M. Ds etc. All others should get bonus. Such an amendment should be brought in the form of a Bill in the current session.

So far as the ceiling of Rs. 2500 is concerned, the people who get more than Rs. 2500 become income tax payers and the public exchequer earns income tax from them. I, therefore, suggest that the limit of Rs. 2500 should be removed and instead, managers, executives and General Managers should be excluded from it. An amendment to this effect should be brought by the Government.

The Hon. Member Shri Gupta who spoke before me was talking about the supervisory staff. He stated that there were supervisory employees who earned more than Rs. 1600 but there are certain public undertakings like BHEL where workmen in spite of getting more than Rs. 1600 have no supervisory responsibilities, but this law does not apply to them.

In the Industrial Disputes Act, the definition of workmen covers the employees who get less than Rs. 1600. The definition of workmen, in the Industrial Disputes Act is required to be changed in respect of the employers having powers of supervision, transfers and appointments. There is the case of a person who used to get Rs. 2300 as salary but was not covered under the definition of the workmen. He was treated as supervisory staff and was excluded from the payment of bonus. He went to the Supreme Court and won his case. That is why I say that you will have to bring amendment to the definition of the workman in the Industrial Disputes Act.

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

It has been emphasised by many unions and in many articles written on bonus that the limit of Rs. 2500 should be removed. I also suggest to the Government that the limit of Rs. 2500 should be removed.

Similarly, I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that the procedure of calculating the bonus should also be improved. Alongwith it I want to submit that endeavour should be made to do something for those workers also who work in private small scale industries. Besides, the employees working in concerns covered under the Shops and Establishments Act in Andhra Pradesh are not covered under it for bonus

Similarly, as Shri Gupta has stated the bonus should be paid even if there is no profit to the concern. For this purpose minimum bonus should be fixed and the Government should try its best to ensure payment of bonus the workers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now I want to say something about the agricultural labourers and tea and coffee plantation workers. There is no specific provision for them. That is why Bonded Labour Act is being brought. I would suggest that there should be provision for secured bonus or salary for the labourers working in the rural areas. We should think of doing something in this connection also.

Sir, in conclusion, I would like to say that I am against this Ordinance and the Bill but not against the contents thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, be taken into consideration.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the veteran labour leader Shri Gupta has mentioned two things in particular. Firstly, he said that the limit of Rs. 2500 should be done away with because the bonus was for the workers and

that the managerial staff should be excluded; secondly, that the 8.33 per cent bonus has been in force for the last twenty years and it should be increased to 10 per cent.

Sir, the first thing is that today we are discussing the Bonus Act in which the ceiling has been increased to Rs. 2500. I think all the workers and labourers of the country are happy with this increase. Government have raised the limit to Rs. 2500 because the labour unions had been demanding this. Now the question arises as to what is the reason for fixing the limit at Rs. 2500. Why it was not fixed at Rs. 2600, Rs. 2700 or Rs. 3000. Whatever may be the limit, disagreement is bound to arise. This limit has got to be fixed somewhere.

As Shri Gupta just now pointed out, there are still a large number of persons who get large salaries or whose salaries are increasing but they are not entitled to bonus. It is natural that as the country progresses, the salaries will increase. When the condition of the country improves and the workers start getting salary upto Rs. 5000 we shall increase the limit also. Changes are made according to the situation. Presently, most of the workers get salary upto Rs. 2500, that is why this ceiling has been fixed at Rs. 2500.

It is not that by providing this facility to the workers we are obliging them. Our Government have never thought like this. We consider it our duty. We know that our workers work hard. It is only because of them that production has increased so much. Our workers have tried to increase production in the sick mills also. We have increased this ceiling to Rs. 2500 keeping in view all these things.

I think it is an ordinary Bill. There is not much scope of discussion on it. We should, therefore, support it. If necessary, we shall increase the ceiling further. It is not at all our intention to keep the ceiling static. With the change in other things, this will be changed in due course. Today, the country is progressing industrially and the economic condition of the people is also improving. It will go on improving day by day. We shall increase the limit in due course.

Shri Gupta has said the bonus limit should be increased from 8.33 per cent to 10 per cent. It is a separate issue about which I do not want to speak at this moment. So far as I think, with the increase of the ceiling to Rs. 2500 not only the House but the entire working class will be happy. Happiness is being expressed that the matter which was pending for quite a long time has been solved. Shri Gupta is an experienced man and he has long experience of the labour field. He will agree with me.

Government have to think of many things while fixing the ceiling. They have to think whether it will cause sickness to the mills or put unnecessary burden on the mills. Keeping all these things in mind, this ceiling of Rs. 2500 has been fixed.

So far as the question of justification of promulgation of ordinances is concerned, which has been raised by Shri Janga Reddy, the Ordinance has been promulgated for the welfare of the workers and not for causing harm to them.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You should have done it in May. We had discussed the issue in May and you should have taken action at that time.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : You should be happy that we acceded to your demand and have brought this measure. You made the demand in May and in November we have taken action.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You should have agreed in May when we had demanded this thing. Instead of November you should have brought this measure in May.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : Any act for betterment is always for the better, whether it is done after a month or after 15 days, it does not matter much. This has also been done for the betterment. It is for the welfare of the workers. Therefore, I think this Bill should be passed at the earliest unanimously because it is for the good of the workers.

The issue of increasing the bonus limit from 8.33 per cent to 10 per cent is a

separate issue. I do not want to say anything about that at this moment. But, I would say that the Bill under discussion should be passed unanimously.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motions moved :

“That this House disapproves of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1985) promulgated by the President on the 27th September, 1985.”

“That this House disapproves of the Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance No. 8 of 1985) promulgated by the President on the 7th November, 1985.”

“That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, be taken into consideration.”

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Datta Samant, are you moving your amendment ?

SHRI DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Yes, Sir, I am moving my amendment. I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 24 members, 16 from this House, namely :—

- (1) Shri T. Anjiah
- (2) Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary
- (3) Shri Mool Chand Daga
- (4) Shri Sharad Dighe
- (5) Shri Oscar Fernandes
- (6) Shri C. K. Kuppaswamy
- (7) Prof. P. J. Kurien
- (8) Smt. Geeta Mulherjee
- (9) Dr. A. K. Patel

[Shri Datta Samant]

- (10) Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil
- (11) Shri Banwari Lal Purohit
- (12) Shri Harish Rawat
- (13) Shri M. Raghuma Reddy
- (14) Shri S. Jaipal Reddy
- (15) Shri Sunil Dutt
- (16) Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan

and 8 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 8 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee." (1)

SHRI CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill. It shows how the Government is anti-labour and pro-industrialist. This Bonus Bill started in 1965 with a ceiling limit of 750 rupees; in the middle of 1980 it came to a ceiling of Rs. 1600; today we are introducing a bill with a ceiling of Rs. 2500. When there is no ceiling for an industrialist, why there should be a ceiling for the poor workers of Rs. 2500? I would like to ask the Minister to give an answer to this. Compared to 1965 and that of 1985 today the price rise has gone up by 600 per cent. The living index is 137 today.

We are talking about the poor workers. The salary which the workers get is not sufficient to meet both ends. The bonus given is not upto the mark. It shows the half-hearted attitude of the Government towards the workers. We are all producing only words but the workers are producing something to the nation. So, we should all try to help the workers. In Japan there is no ceiling of bonus to workers. Why should we have a ceiling here of Rs. 2500? I would like to ask the Minister about it. The Payment of Bonus Bill is covering only the Government sector. What about private sector and public sectors? Nobody is paying the bonus and nobody is paying the full salary in the private sector. There are workers who are paid Rs. 300 a month. They are not able to live on that salary. They are facing all sorts of problems. What about these poor workers? Are we really thinking about them? The Minister should think about the agricultural workers and poor labourers. They get Rs. 5 a day. They are not able to get even a square meal per day and they are starving today. We must give opportunities to them to fill their bellies at least.

Coming to Bombay Port Trust, in 1984-85 they got an income of Rs. 50 crores; they paid a bonus of Rs. 7.5 crores; Rs. 42.5 crores went to the employer. Why cannot much more amount be distributed to the poor workers? My point is that Government should have a liberal attitude towards its workers and see that the workers are benefited.

We are talking today about modernisation of industry, we are talking about modernisation of technology. Why not modernisation of salaries of workers? Have you thought about this?

With all this, I would suggest and make an amendment in the Bill as follows :

"In section 2 of the Principal Act, in clause (13), the words, 'Rs. 1600' and 'Rs. 2500' may be substituted as

'bonus may be paid to the workers without any ceiling.' "

With this suggestion, I would conclude my speech.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Sir, I welcome this Bill because it would convert the Ordinance into a regular Act. The Opposition should have welcomed this measure because as our Minister said, the Government is giving something to the employees and the objection has been raised as to why it was done earlier. Because the Parliament was to meet on 18th and Diwali was on 12th, so in order to accommodate the employees and in order to give them something before the coming of the Diwali, it was some sort of a good gesture on the part of the Government.

Sir, one or two things have been said, to which I will make a reference. One is the coverage and quantum referred to by Mr. Indrajit Gupta. I find that addressing the Labour Ministers' Conference on 11th May 1985, our Labour Minister, Shri Anjiah had said that he would consider raising of the upper limit to Rs. 3000. That was one of the demands of various unions that was placed before him at that Conference and he had promised to do this. Similarly, some other associations, especially the Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) and other labour organisations have also been raising this demand. So, there is considerable weight in what Mr. Indrajit Gupta says that instead of creating a ceiling as the point of determination, if you consider the category as the point of determination for eligibility for the payment of bonus, it would be much better and it would simplify the matters and also it would obviate the necessity of bringing ordinances and bills from time to time. So, I am in favour of removing this limit, but he has said, the reference to categories can be made—which categories of workmen are eligible for the payment of bonus, that will be determined and clearly mentioned.

There are some interests in the country who are opposing the payment of bonus. I would refer to the statements of the All India Organisation of Employers and the Indian Chambers of Commerce, who had opposed this payment of bonus, and opposed especially that Section which makes it mandatory. This is not our stand, we like that bonus should be given to all the workers who are working by the sweat of their forehead for the benefit of the nation. And the concept

of productivity-linked bonus should also be modified in the sense that productivity is not the sole responsibility of the workers, it does not depend on the workers alone that productivity should be increased, but it depends on so many factors. So, the workers alone should not be punished.

The other point which Shri Indrajit Gupta has referred is, the minimum of 8.33 per cent. I think what he was saying was that the Act of 1965 provides for the payment of a minimum of 8.33 per cent. And it is not the maximum, he says, and there is validity in what he says. It has become the maximum. So, most of the organisations have been paying only this 8.33 per cent as the maximum.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Some of them do not pay even the minimum.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Yes, they do not pay even the minimum. So we should see—you may not raise it to 10 per cent, but you should see that where the companies are in a position to pay more, where the allocable surplus is there, where their profits are more, why not they pay more? The Government does not debar anybody from paying more than 8.33 per cent. So, in case they can, they should pay. So, I think that is the spirit in which he has made this point and I agree with this that we should try to...

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : If somebody wants to pay more, there is no restriction.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : There is no restriction, but what he says is that hardly anybody pays, and I would request him to give us the statistics, to take the House into confidence as to how many companies are there which have given more than 8.33 per cent during the last three years, so that the House comes to know the actual position in this regard. So, I would plead that these figures would be brought before the House and in the light of that, the Government should take the attitude which may be towards the betterment of the workers.

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

Sir, these ordinances were in right spirit and they were brought in good time. Though these views could not be given effect to in May, before the Diwali festival, these were accepted and the workers all over the country have got the benefit.

The Minister was right in saying that the attitude of the Government was for the welfare of the workers and for the betterment of the workers. If there are certain irritants here and there and certain parties and certain companies do not pay bonus, it is for the Government to find out these companies which do not pay bonus and the Government should be in a position to penalise them. When the companies get some benefit, the profit or the surplus, it is to be shared to some extent with the workers also who are responsible for bringing about that surplus and profit.

With these words, I support the Bill.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Sir, this is a very important issue concerning the working class of this country. It is discussed in this House after a long span of 20 years. The working class population is about 30 or 40 per cent of the total population. This Bonus Act was first brought in 1965. In that, the workers who were to receive the bonus were given the ceiling of Rs. 750. But the maximum eligibility of the salary could be Rs. 1600. So, when somebody was drawing a salary of Rs. 1200, his bonus should be restricted as per Rs. 750 level. It was done in 1965. At that time, the index was 550. Now, it is 2750. Five times the index has gone up. But I am constrained to say that it is really shocking that the Government which has got so much so called love for the workers has slept over the matter for 25 years to amend this small figure. But they are very important as far as the working population is concerned. We are agitating for the last 25 years to increase the ceiling but nobody was bothered. We have been kept behind the bar as far as this increased ceiling is concerned.

Now, in the last Parliament Session, the Government had come with the suggestion

that the bonus ceiling be raised from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1600. But it was so strange that the Bill was not brought before the House during that session. In May again the Bill was brought and the ceiling was amended. I am talking about the first amendment. It was raised from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1600. It was brought in the month of May. It is so interesting that the Government is having so called love for the workers. But in that amendment, subsequently when the Bill was approved in the Monsoon session, no date was given as to from which date it would be implemented. I brought an amendment but nobody was bothered for that. An half-hearted thing was done because the employers would not be happy. In the ordinance again, from which date it was to be implemented was left to the employers and workmen. We have to face a lot of difficulties because of that. Employers have to make the query. Fortunately or unfortunately, the Minister is not there. When I asked the Minister, when to be implemented, from which date this should be implemented he said he would decide it. There was so much confusion and the workers accepted the bonus. Then in the month of September again, the second ordinance came. Then, the Prime Minister said "No, no. Before Deepavali, the workers should get the bonus". Then, the ordinance came that it should be implemented from such and such date. Therefore, the ordinance was brought again for the implementation of or to give effect to the first law. Really, I do not know what we are doing in this House. I am a new Member. But I am really surprised that we are much negligent of the workmen and their problems. Again in the month of November, ceiling of Rs. 1600 was to be raised to Rs. 2500, regarding which amendment we are discussing today. But we are not going to pay bonus as per Rs. 2500.

The workmen who were not covered up to Rs. 1600 would be covered now. But the bonus will be paid at the level of Rs. 1600. All these three things could have been done in the Monsoon session itself. But you have brought in three ordinances and two bills and lot of publicity for doing small things. A big propaganda about this and that has been given. I may say that, what you have done about publicity, propaganda etc., is not good. So much time has been taken. What

about the index level ? What were you doing for the last 20 years when you have so much love for the workmen ? About 10 years back, this index should have been raised proportionately. You should have gone on increasing this level. Otherwise, the workers would not have been benefited. Workers in Bombay, in my area, and in Calcutta are organised workers. Our salaries have gone around Rs. 2,000 or 3,000. We are already getting much more than the bonus limit in Premier. We are taking Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000, we all above ceiling. In Rallies, we get Rs. 6,000. In all our factories, we are getting Rs. 4,000 or 5,000. So, your laws are coming subsequently and gradually. So, these ceilings which you are bringing now are not going to benefit all the workers. That is why, the working class has been deprived. In Rs. 750 ceiling maximum, a workers could get Rs. 800 as bonus.

These multi-nationals and the big factories earn crores of rupees but because your law has come in and workers were deprived from going to industrial courts, because more than 20 per cent are as per Rs. 750-1800 ceiling, we have no right to go to the court.

Now you are raising this from Rs. 1600 to 2500. But workers while drawing Rs. 2,000/- will get the bonus only Rs. 1,600/- and, therefore, what I am going to ask this Government is why there should be any limitation on this. You have deprived the working class. Suppose somebody is drawing Rs. 2,700/- salary. As per this law, you are not going to tell him "Give the bonus as per Rs. 2,700/-." You are telling him to give bonus as per Rs. 1,600/-. You are giving bonus of Rs. 1600 to the man who is drawing Rs. 1,800 up to Rs. 2,000. That is why, the managerial class you leave it. But other workers who are working in any factory, at least they must be entitled to get Rs. 1,600/- which amendment I am giving. Government should consider this very sympathetically.

Even for an infant to come out of its mother's womb, it takes nine months. But this is a small amendment which should have been done in one Act. Rs. 1,600/- is the level. Maximum up to Rs. 2,500/-. You will receive Rs 1,600/- and it will be implement-

ed from December. The passing of the whole Bill it should have been done in Monsoon Session. But you have done it by promulgating three Ordinances. For discussions, ten months you have taken. Somebody said that it was because of Diwali season that Ordinances were issued. But your implementation is in December, 1985, year ending. Year started from January, 85, upto December, 1984 they are entitled. As per Bonus Act, bonus should be paid within 8 months. All this bonus should have been paid prior to August, 1985. Why the Prime Minister should make the statement in September ? Why is there the need of bringing this amendment ? Nobody will be benefited. Last year bonus was already paid. They must be paid within 8 months as per Bonus Act. Government is feeling that much ignorance. Just to make political propaganda, we are giving something. What did the workers think ? Rs. 1,600-2,500/-. They all thought that they will get the bonus as per somebody who is getting Rs. 2,000/-, he will receive Rs. 2,000/-. It is not that. It is only the qualifying level which has been increased. But more propaganda is made for giving this bonus.

How many people will be benefited because of this Act ? Who are drawing more than Rs. 1,600/- ? I think not more than 10-20 per cent. What about remaining 80 per cent workers who are in this country ? That is the need of this country. With this amendment; my workers in Maharashtra, who are organised unionised workers, they are benefited. What about the masses, those who are drawing Rs. 700, Rs. 600/-, Rs. 900/- and Rs. 500/- ? No mill worker is drawing more than Rs. 1,600/-. What about such workers ? You have kept the figure same. If you raise this figure, then automatically, the upper slab people are going to get more. Therefore, what I request is as you say that, somebody is drawing more than Rs. 1,600/- to Rs. 2,500/-, he should receive the bonus from Rs. 1,600/-. If somebody is drawing less than Rs. 1,000/-, let him receive bonus as per Rs. 1,000/-. 80-85 per cent the poor mass of this country, will be benefited and, therefore, I humbly request that the Government should consider this amendment also.

As per Bonus Act, 20 workers are

[Dr. Datta Samant]

required for any establishment. Employers employ 20-21 workers. Why not give bonus even where one worker is working? Otherwise, we give Diwali bakshis. You are going to give one salary. Why not you consider where even one worker is working he should be entitled to receive some bonus?

I have given the suggestion. You refer it to the Joint Committee. In Maharashtra, I am happy, ten workers are given this bonus. Time-limit given for the bonus is 8 months. We talk of the year, 1984. It was announced just now by the Ordinance. 8 months is the waiting period. That should be reduced. At the time of 8 months, the bonus disputes are referred to the court and it takes five years. immediately that amount should be paid. It is a very interesting point. They are saying that they have given. I am asking the Government what they have given. They have not given anything. Ultimately, the quantum of bonus is calculated as per net profit taking into account the depreciation, reserve, taxes and so on. There is a bonus formula. Ten figures are added and ten figures are deducted; and many of them are hypothetical figures. If you take a cross section of a hundred Balance Sheets, you will find that fifty per cent of them are in losses and the others show only marginal profit. And the bonus figure is decided as per these calculations. You have not changed the bonus formula. As my colleague, Shri Indrajit Gupta, has said, the bonus formula has not been changed. The man has made a profit of Rs. 1 crore and he has to give about Rs. 40 lakhs. He has to distribute that. You have increased the level, but by that the 20 per cent quantum will fall down. Therefore, the Government has not given anything from their pockets. They are only helping some of the high-salaried people who will be benefited. The low-salaried people will not be benefited by this.

As per sections 23 and 24 of the Companies Act, the Company's Accountant should audit, and it cannot be challenged either by the government or by the union under the industrial code. All these loopholes are there. Whatever figure the employer gives, that figure should be accepted. The Union cannot challenge the employer's

figures in the court because whatever figure the Company's Accountant, has given, as per the Companies Act, should be accepted.

There is another loophole. A person drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 2,000 gets Rs. 24,000 in a year. As per the 20 per cent formula with Rs. 1600 ceiling, he will get Rs. 3,840. By this, he is going to the other income-tax slab. My workers are getting good bonus in Bombay, but you are taking away Rs. 300 or 400 or 500 by way of income-tax because only the working class pay the income-tax.

Therefore, all these things should be changed. The bonus formula should be changed; then, even if one worker is there, he must get bonus; then, all these levels should not be arbitrary; the employer's figures should be liable to be challenged and should not be accepted *in toto*...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Although it is a little better move for the workers who are drawing more, as far as the poor working class is concerned, this does not benefit them. And the delay the Government has made is really pitiable.

I have got a number of suggestions which are really genuine. If you want to do something genuine for the working class, let us discuss; we are prepared to help you and give the figures. Therefore, the whole matter should be referred to a Joint Committee where all these can be properly discussed.

[Translation]

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Bill which has been moved here. I would like to congratulate the Hon. Labour Minister and the Hon. Finance Minister that this Bill provides for welfare measures in addition to the measures announced for the welfare of the workers and labour during the Budget session. This measure is a step forward

because a provision has been made in this Bill, under which bonus would be paid to the workers drawing pay between Rs. 750 to Rs. 1600 also in accordance with their pay. Earlier, under the Bonus Act, the entitlement for bonus was for those workers who were drawing pay upto Rs. 750 only, but now that entitlement has been raised to Rs. 1600.

At that time we had suggested that this definition had been provided in the Act of 1965 and since then situation had changed a lot and, therefore, this ceiling should be enhanced further. I am happy that our Hon. Labour Minister and the Hon. Finance Minister have accepted that suggestion and that ceiling has been enhanced to Rs. 2500. Now the persons getting salary upto Rs. 2500 would also get Bonus.

15.25 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI
in the Chair]

Madam Chairman, When this Bill was introduced, I was trying to anticipate the reaction of the people to it and especially the reaction of the Opposition to it. You may be sure, it was my definite opinion that the improvements brought about through this Bill would certainly be welcomed and this step taken by the Government would definitely be appreciated.

When I was a student, I remember, that there was a teacher. Whatever I had written was absolutely corrects, even then he put certain red marks below what I had written. When I asked another teacher as to why red marks had been put below what I had written when that was absolutely correct. He replied that the teacher felt that if whatever had been written by the student was taken to be correct by the teacher, then the student would come at par with the teacher. It was, therefore, the duty of the teacher to find fault with the work done by the student. Same is the situation of the Opposition these days. The opposition behaves like a person who has lost his confidence and doubts the fidelity of his wife. If his wife wears a mile for him, he thinks that it is for somebody else. Same is the situation of the members belonging to the opposition parties.

When it was proposed to pay bonus upto the ceiling of Rs. 1600, it was necessary to promulgate an Ordinance. Therefore, the question of raising the bonus ceiling was being considered and when a decision to raise the ceiling was taken, another Ordinance was promulgated. It is not only the capitalists but the workers also who need the blessings of goddess 'Lakshmi' and, therefore, in order to make the payment of bonus before 'Diwali' another Ordinance was promulgated. But I am surprised that a veteran member like Shri Indrajit Gupta criticised and said as to why these Ordinances were promulgated.

Another criticism was also made as to how this ceiling of Rs. 2500, Rs. 2600 or Rs. 2700 was fixed. It is correct that there should be some basis for fixation of wage limit but we can say this only when we think of bringing a fresh bonus Bill. The basis for this amending Bill is the Act of 1965. At that time the Legislature i.e. Parliament of that time had taken into consideration all these things and had fixed eligibility ceiling for Bonus at Rs. 1600.

Madam Chairman, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister toward this that when we made a demand to raise the ceiling for entitlement of Bonus, we tried to know from all the available sources as to what was the spirit of the Legislature or the framers of the law in fixing the eligibility limit at Rs. 1600. The persons who were getting Rs. 1600 at that time are definitely getting more than Rs. 3000 these days. Therefore, we again repeat this point that if this ceiling is viewed in that context, the eligibility limit should be enhanced further. I am of the view that not only the Bonus Act, but all the labour laws are required to be revised and a new beginning should be made in this direction. We shall have to decide as to what would be the shape of those laws in the new perspective or the new context. But, at present, we are considering only this amendment. Shri Chandrakarji, has just now said that whatever the ceiling, there would always be difference of opinion. But I would like to submit that when we passed the Act in 1965, we must have taken all the factors into consideration and these fixed the limit at Rs. 1600. But the person who used to get Rs. 1600 at that time are

[Shri K. N. Pradhan]

definitely getting more than Rs. 3000 now. I would, therefore, like to submit that almost ninety per cent demand has been accepted and the eligibility ceiling is proposed to be raised to Rs. 2500. It needs to be raised only by Rs. 500 more. My amendment says that in line 2, Rs. 3000 may be substituted for Rs. 2500. I hope you will accept my amendment.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : I rise to welcome this Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Bill, 1985. I also oppose the motions which are brought for disapproval of the Ordinance. I need not further say that I also oppose the amendment of the motion that it may be referred to a Joint Select Committee.

This Bill seeks to achieve two objects. The first part of the Bill is to fill the lacunae that crept in the Payment of Bonus (First Amendment) Act. When that Act was passed, it was not provided as to from which date it would come into force. Therefore, according to the usual canons of interpretation, it would have come into force only when the President had given his assent to that Bill and, therefore, the consequences would have been that the accounts which were closed on 31st March, 1985 would not have been covered by that amendment, and the workers would not have got the advantage of the amended Bonus Act during the last year, namely, at the time of Diwali. Therefore, it is in order to give full benefit of that amended Act to the workers that this Ordinance had to be issued which we now seek to convert into a Bill.

I am generally against legislation by Ordinances. But when the object of that Ordinance is to benefit the weaker sections and thereby to prevent a wrong which would be done to them if the ordinance was not issued and if the Government had waited till the Parliament session was called, the issuance of the ordinance is fully justified. Now in this case, that very effect would have occurred. If the Ordinance had not been issued and if the Government would

have waited till this session, then the workers would not have got the advantage of the amended Bonus Act in the last Diwali. Therefore, it is for the benefit of the weaker sections and it is in order to prevent a greater loss to them this ordinance had been issued and, therefore, it is to be justified. I do not appreciate the motion for disapproval of that ordinance coming from the champions of trade unions and the champions of working class people. In fact if the ordinance had not been issued, the working class would have lost and their interests would have been suffered.

Now the second part of this Bill really seeks to increase this higher limit of Rs. 1600 to Rs. 2500. At that time also in our speeches we had stated that the Government should have raised the upper limit also in that Bill and I had suggested in my speech that it should be Rs. 3000. Not only that I also introduced a Private Member Bill, Bill No. 128 of 1985 in which I have suggested that it should be raised to Rs. 3000. I understand that even the conference of the Labour Ministers also has suggested that it should be increased to Rs. 3000. I do not know why the Government has stopped at Rs. 2500 as far as the upper limit is concerned and I would urge upon the Government to review this point of view and if possible, bring even through the Labour Minister himself an amendment that instead of Rs. 2500 the amount should be substituted by Rs. 3000 because the earlier amount of Rs. 1600 was fixed in 1965. So considering the erosion of the salary and devaluation of the rupee, we must see that now in 1985 this Rs. 1600 should be converted into Rs. 3000 at least and not to Rs. 2500.

The third part of the Bill is that we are restoring again the original section 12, because the Government again wants to say here that even though we are raising the higher limit of salary to Rs. 2,500/- for eligibility of bonus the salary should be considered as Rs. 1600/- only. It is a sort of a redeeming clause, namely, even though a person is getting a salary of more than Rs. 1600/- for the payment of bonus his salary would be deemed to be Rs. 1600/-.

My submission is that in the first Bonus (Amendment) Bill we had wisely dropped

Section 12 so that there was no discrimination and no redeeming clause and whatever bonus was to be paid according to the salary and there was no bar that only salary should be considered as Rs. 1600/-. That bar was wisely removed by the government in the first Bonus (Amendment) Bill. I do not know why the same idea has been again introduced here and Section 12 has been restored.

Therefore, my submission is that further re-thinking should be made in this direction. A reference to the Select Committee would be a further dilatory measure. My view is that if any further amendments are to be made they can be made through another Bill but these amendments which are urgently needed should be passed in this Session and, if possible, today itself. Therefore, from urgency point of view I would urge upon Dr. Samant to withdraw his amendment for reference to the Select Committee. For the benefit of the workers what we are giving today should be given immediately and if further improvements are to be made they can be made through a separate legislation.

With these words I support this Bill.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) :
Mr. Chairman, the Government has brought forward a piece of legislation to amend the Bonus Act to increase the eligibility ceiling from Rs. 1600/- to Rs. 2500/-. In the Monsoon Session also there was an amendment to the Bonus Act. I do not know why the Government is not bringing forward a comprehensive legislation so that more workers and employees can be covered under this Act.

Sir, in spite of this amendment a large number of employees and workers will be left out from the purview of the Bonus Act. What is the conception of bonus ! All members have said that bonus is a deferred wage. According to the Constitution, Government should pay to the worker a living wage. I quote Article 43 :

"The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or

otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure...."

After thirty-eight years of Independence Government has failed to provide a living wage to the worker. There is a gap between the living wage and the wage that the worker is now getting. So, bonus is nothing but a compensation for the living wages. If that is the concept, I would like to know why the State Government employees are not getting the bonus and why the semi-government employees are not getting the bonus when they are getting far below the need-based minimum wage. I also want to know why the Central Government employees are not getting their bonus as deferred wage. So, the Government is maintaining a double standard.

In 1965, the Central Government enacted the Bonus Act. But before, that, several High Courts, several Labour Courts and even the Supreme Court gave a verdict that bonus should be linked to the concept of deferred wage. But it is a funny thing that when the Government enacted the Bonus Act and when the Government itself has linked it with the deferred wage, lakhs and lakhs of Central, State and Semi-government employees and workers of other sectors have been left out from the purview of this Bonus Act. Then the Central Government employees, the railway men fought against it and they started agitation. Then the Central Government started giving bonus to the Central Government employees, but the bonus has not been linked to deferred wage, but it is linked to productivity. When it has been stated in the Bonus Act itself that bonus should be linked with deferred wage, the Central Government is giving bonus to its own employees, linking it to productivity. This will enthuse the capitalists because they want that bonus should not be linked to deferred wage, but it should be linked to productivity.

So, I shall request the Hon. Minister to bring another comprehensive bill including all sections of the employees, so that all the employees in our country will get bonus.

Bonus is actually earned by the workers

[Shri Ajoy Biswas]

through bitter struggle. They earned it through their blood and sweat. It is not the charity of the capitalists and the Government. They have to fight to get it. But it is a matter of great regret that the Government has not covered all sections of the workers in the Bonus Act. Nearly 80 lakhs of State Government employees are not covered by this Bonus Act. Some State Governments are giving some ex-gratia payment to their employees. But that is not the bonus. It is only the Central Government who can pass a Bill in this Parliament, from where it can be passed on to State Governments so that the State Government employees also will be covered. What the State Governments are doing now is out of sympathy. So, I request the Minister to bring a comprehensive Bill to cover all sections of the employees.

Secondly, the maximum ceiling has been put at 20 per cent. Why should there be a ceiling? You are not able to put any ceiling on the profit of the capitalists. Then, why should you put a ceiling on bonus? I will quote some instances. There are many companies which are earning huge, enormous profits. But they are giving only 20 per cent of the profit. The J & K Synthetics, Kota Rajasthan earned a profit of 100 per cent in 1971. The workers demanded more bonus. But you have put a ceiling. There was a struggle and several workers were killed in Kota. About seventeen Textile Companies entered in the business in 1971-76. These companies have earned huge profits during this period and what is their position? In the list of monopoly houses, their position is 11 or 12. But they are also giving 20 per cent Bonus. Something is vague. So why you are putting the 20 per cent ceiling? You have no authority to put a ceiling, when you are not able to put a ceiling on the profits?

Another point is regarding allocable surplus. It is a hoax. How the company will determine the allocable surplus? It is all full of ambiguity. So, it is not possible for the workers to go into the details of the accounting of the companies. What companies will submit is what they have to accept. So this allocable surplus section is nothing but to cheat the workers.

Madam, another point that I would like to request the Hon. Minister is to bring forward a comprehensive Bonus Bill, so that it can be extended to all sections of the people, including the Central Government employees and semi-Government employees. Already, the All-India State Government Employees Federation have observed one day token strike in 1984. In 1983, they also observed a strike throughout the country. In the recent national conference of the State Government employees, they have decided to observe one day token strike on 26 February, 1986.

So, I shall warn the Government that if you will not consider their demands and if you will not expand the scope of the present Act and cover all sections of the employees and workers, definitely in the near future, you will see that wherever struggle is there, the State Government employees and Central Government employees and other sections of the workers, they will definitely go on the path of the agitation and they will force the Government to change the present Act.

So, I shall request the Hon. Minister to come to this august House with a comprehensive Bill and extend the bonus to all sections of the workers.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Madam Chairman, there is not a single Member in this House who has not spoken on this Bill eloquently. When our great labour leader initiated the debate, you should have removed the ceiling. All our workers would learn through TV today what our Datta Samantji and Guptaji have said in the House in this regard... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : They deliver speeches simply to please the workers.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : All your Undertakings are incurring losses. I had also asked a question in this regard as to how many thermal power stations were incurring losses. The reply had astonished me. I found that a single thermal power station has incurred a loss of Rs. 211.60 crores in one single year. Such losses have been incurred in the thermal

units in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, U.P., West Bengal and Rajasthan. There are other States also. Whatever you have said is all right that ceiling should be removed. But you should also see the loss being incurred by all the Transport Corporations in India. The persons who support the public Undertakings should see that our public Undertakings are incurring losses...

AN HON MEMBER : It is not the workers but the higher officers who misappropriate funds.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : When did I say so ? I have not said this. I have stated the situation which is prevailing. I have said that all the Public Undertakings are incurring a losses. I had told yesterday that the industrial units in the Public Sector had incurred a loss of Rs. 120 crores. The proposal to raise the ceiling for eligibility Bonus to Rs. 2500 would be supported by all, but where is the need to distort it ? Despite so much period after independence, no wage policy has been formulated. There is difference in the wages of workers doing identical work. At one place a worker gets some wages and at another place a worker doing similar work is getting less pay than his counterpart. There is difference in the wages of workers doing identical work. One worker gets less wages than the other worker. Under the Bonus Act, a legislation should be enacted so that all the workers whether they are domestic servants or the agricultural labourers are paid wages according to a uniform policy. But these workers are not organised and do not constitute a vote bank. We talk only about those labour organisations which constitute a vote bank. We concentrate our attention only on those organisations. Datta Samantji espouses the cause of only those labour organisations which are organised. But nobody thinks about the unorganised labour whose condition is quite pitiable. Has the country power to formulate a wage policy for them or consider payment of bonus to them ? You speak in favour of bonus. I also say that it must be raised. But before you raise the ceiling for entitlement of bonus, you should also take into consideration as to what is the financial condition of all the workers in the country. What is the condition of migrant

labour ? But nobody thinks in this direction. Only one attitude has been adopted. When there was strike in West Bengal, Public Undertakings had incurred a loss of Rs. 800 crores. Who was leading at that time ? If you look into the affairs of NTC, you will find that against an investment of Rs. 900 crores, it has incurred a loss of Rs. 600 crores. Figures regarding NTC are being furnished now. I am not opposing the payment of bonus. The question is that the poor section of the society and the person who is at the lowest rung of the ladder in the society, who works in the scorching heat of the summer, who has left his native place to work elsewhere, the migrant labour and the workers who are being exploited, what are they getting ? What is the way out for them ? Defence Minister is present here. One may ask him how much loss would be incurred by the undertakings under his Ministry. Let the Labour Minister tell us how much more money will have to be spent in the Public Undertakings as a result of this measure ? You should calculate the financial implications on account of the enhancement of the ceiling to Rs. 2,500. Hon. Finance Minister has proposed certain measures which have been disclosed here, but even these measures have not been appreciated by the Opposition. They want to find fault somewhere. They are doing it with an eye on the ballot box. If this is their attitude, they might give their suggestions. You may say that bonus must be paid, but a wage policy should be formulated so that all the wage earners may get the benefit. I had asked a question regarding Delhi Transport Corporation. I had asked what the details of the Medical Panel Scheme for them are and how much amount has been spent on this scheme. It was replied that a sum of Rs. 7,72,85,318 was spent on the Medical Panel Scheme during the period 1-5-1985 to 31-10-1985. A huge sum of more than Rs. 7 crores has been spent. I asked when this Scheme was introduced and whether this scheme would be discontinued or not. The reply was "yes, it is being considered". This was the reply to the question. The money spent in this manner. If you want to make certain payment to the workers, it is all right, but there are certain workers who indulge in *goondaism*. What do you propose to do in such cases. They would accept the payment of bonus and would also indulge in *goondaism*. (*Interruptions*) Bonus

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

is a good thing. It is deferred wage, but the purpose behind it should also be kept in view. What is proposed to be done in respect of those workers who do not work at all and indulge in *goondaism* and simply chew tobacco...? I would, therefore, like to suggest that a new comprehensive Bill for bonus should be brought forward. The present Bill is not going to serve the purpose. At present, you pay 8.33 per cent bonus to the workers, but would you please tell us how many man-days have been lost during the last three years on the issue of demand for bonus? At present, only that Trade Union leader is considered to be a good leader who can get higher amount of a bonus to the workers. I would, therefore, like to submit that a comprehensive Bill regarding bonus should be brought forward. Everybody should get bonus. I do not have any objection to it, but bonus policy should also be understood properly. The workers should be paid full amount of bonus, but they should also put in their best like the workers in Japan. There should be a spirit of discipline among them. I would also like to know how much more funds from the exchequer would have to be spent on payment of bonus in the public Undertakings due to enhancement of ceiling to Rs. 2500.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : Sir, I rise to support the Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Bill. It is not a comprehensive Bill. All are supporting this wholeheartedly. Shri Indrajit Gupta is also supporting it and I am one with him on the points he has raised. I want that while replying, the Hon. Minister should tell us the number of industrial units which have been paying bonus and which have not been paying it for the last two or three years and also, the number of units or corporations who have been paying minimum bonus. What I want to say is that the Government have not fixed any such criterion that the balance sheet of the private companies, corporations and Government Undertakings will be checked at the time of payment of bonus. That is why private companies are playing with the hard earned money of the workers. At present there are many companies in the country which have one president and 26 vice-presidents, who squander the hard earned money of the workers. You

should, therefore, tell us about the criterion you have fixed in this regard or if you have not fixed any such criterion what arrangement are you going to make in future so that the hard earned money of the workers is not squandered. Whatever profit is earned in the companies is shown as spent on construction or expansion and the workers get only 8.33 per cent bonus. Shri Gupta is asking for increasing it to 10 per cent. I am also of the view that this ceiling of 8.33 per cent should be enhanced. Not only this, our Government have started many welfare programmes for the workers. Consequently, there is no loss of man-days now-a-days. All told, the industrial relations are congenial at the moment, The mills in the country are not sick because of labour strikes, the mills are sick because of the mismanagement or because of the financial institutions as they have invested money in them. You will find that in all the sectors whether it is the joint sector, the private sector or the cooperative sector, the mill-owners are not utilising the funds properly, I want to draw your attention to the measures being undertaken by the mill-owners for the welfare of the workers. Though we have many laws in the country, yet the Central Government do not have the power to implement those laws. When it comes to implementation, you put the responsibility on the State Governments. The result is that the State Governments are enforcing the labour laws half-heartedly. In this connection, I want to draw your attention to the situation in Uttar Pradesh.

16.00 hrs.

In the Labour Department there, the posts of Inspectors have been lying vacant for the last 10 to 12 years and the officers responsible for the implementation are not taking any action. I, therefore, demand that you should issue strict guidelines to the State Governments that they should implement the laws meant for the welfare of the labourers. Over the years, the Labour Department has enacted several laws about which, what to speak of the Minister, even the officers have no knowledge. What is needed is that a committee should be set up which may compile all those labour laws at one place which have been enacted both by the States as well as by the

Central Government. If these laws are studied in depth, you will find that they contradict each other. At many places, the definitions are contradictory. You should pay attention to this aspect.

You are framing laws for the organised sector. It is a welcome step. But you should do likewise for the unorganised sector, e.g. 40 lakh Bidi workers also. You have fixed minimum wages but under that arrangement, what to speak of bonus, provident fund or other facilities, the workers are not getting even the minimum wages. In this connection, I would like to give you example of NTPC. It was decided by NTPC that with effect from 1980, so much amount will have to be paid but that was not paid to the workers. Some multinational companies have also not done so. In this case, our union approached the Labour Department and presented a claim of Rs. 4 crores. You will be surprised to know that the Commissioner there, who was nearing retirement, decided 10 days before his retirement that it should be enforced from July, 1985. Those companies had terminated the services of hundreds of labourers simply because they were demanding their rightful wages. I, therefore, submit that if you enact any law concerning minimum wages, you should have the power to get that implemented also. What happens is that you enact a law and Shri Gupta and Shri Choubey get the chance to incite the workers. Yes, it is true that you give them and to us also opportunity to do such things.

One thing more. I am vice-president of INTUC in Uttar Pradesh. I observe that we ask one thing and they reply something else. Recently, the wages of the road workers were fixed at Rs. 16.65 but when we visited the site, we saw that the male labourers were being paid Rs. 8 and female labourers were being paid Rs. 6. Now whom should they approach and which Government or Department should they request to. When they appeal, they are told that that is the law. You have fixed equal pay for the male and female labourers for equal work but this law is being violated with impunity not only in Uttar Pradesh but in every State. You go to Forest Department, you go to PWD, you will find that if the male labourers get Rs. 10 the female labourers get Rs. 6 or 8 or 5. I do not know when will you enforce minimum

wages in the Forest Department. You are providing funds from here for the NREP, RIEGP and DPAP but in the case of minimum wages this law is not being implemented in the entire country. You are enacting laws after laws and as the necessity arises, you enact laws for the welfare of the workers but these are not being implemented I, therefore, urge you to set up a machinery for implementing all the laws already enacted. The problem is not going to be solved by merely issuing directions by the Central Government. I want that while replying, you may assure us that the female and male workers will get equal pay for equal work in the country. You have enacted a law but that is gathering dust in the almirahs. I want that it should be implemented. I, therefore, emphatically support this measure and oppose the proposal of Shri Gupta and Dr. Datta Samant. Their only objection is why this was not done in the earlier Amendment. They should recollect that at that time all the Hon. Members had demanded only one thing that the ceiling should be increased to Rs. 2500. At that time, the Hon. Minister had stated that the matter would be considered at an early date. Now, if the Government have considered the matter at an early date, then what crime has they committed? It is not a crime that the Government have taken an early decision and the Hon. Prime Minister has given a Diwali gift to the people. I, therefore, welcome it.

Along with it, in the Labour Minister conference, he had assured that this limit of Rs. 2500 will be increased to Rs. 3000. You need not take another two months to do this, otherwise Shri Gupta will again criticise on this score. You may increase it to Rs. 3000 just now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There should be no ceiling.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : That will be seen latter. In principle, I agree with you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why should there be any ceiling for the workers?

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : The country is not in a position at present to do

[Shri Ram Pyare Panika]

this. There is consensus in the entire country that this ceiling should be raised to Rs. 3000. Therefore, you should raise it to Rs. 3000.

Just now Shri Mool Chand Daga was saying that the Managers and the General Managers of the Public Undertakings live *Rajahs* like *Maharajahs* of by gone days. You see the grandeur of their guest houses and standard of living. At the time of awarding contracts, they charge certain percentage from the contractors. It is a reality. Why are the Public Undertakings incurring losses? We have already told you about the practice being followed by the Private Undertakings. Government will have to keep control over the Public undertakings. About Rs. 35,000 crores have been invested in this sector. Similarly, around Rs. 36,000 crores have been invested in the Private Sector also. To ensure that all this money is properly utilised, we shall have to create a machinery to oversee the expenditure. You will have to investigate extravagant and unrestrained spending also. You should find out how many officers' children are employed as officers in the private companies. How many children of the Judges and the Heads of the Departments have been employed in these companies. They act in collusion with each other and employ each other's sons in their units. There is need to look into this matter.

While submitting these basic things before you, I would urge that this ceiling of Rs. 2500 should be raised to Rs. 3000 and the minimum limit of 8.33 per cent bonus should also check the extravagant and unrestrained expenditure both by the Private Sector and the Public Sector.

Once again. I extend my support to the Bill and thank you.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Madam, we have had experience with the payment of Bonus Act for the last twenty years. This is a long period and in this period many wide-ranging and fundamental changes have come about in the industrial

sector. But the Government is content with piecemeal and periodical amendments. I, therefore, feel that it is high time that the Government really came forward with a comprehensive approach to the whole problem. I think it was in this perspective that Dr. Datta Samant suggested that this matter be referred to the Joint Select Committee. It was never a part of his intention that the little benefit accruing from this amendment should be deferred. Even as the benefit flows the whole question of legislation could be studied by the Joint Select Committee in consultation with the leading trade union organisations in the country. That is the basic purpose behind the amendment and I really support the amendment.

I would not have really taken the trouble of participating in this debate if I was not disappointed by the reply of the Minister. When Shri Indrajit Gupta asked the Minister as to what exactly was the rationale or the set objective criterion behind the fixation of this limit or ceiling, be it Rs. 1,600 or Rs. 2,500, our Minister was not able to throw any light on that aspect. On the contrary, our confusion was worse confounded. In May, 1985 this Government thought that Rs. 1,600 was a high limit. I still remember the euphoric mood of the House when the Finance Minister Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh said the limit was being extended to Rs. 1,600. But within two months the same Government thought that the limit should be raised to Rs. 2,500.....(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Because of Diwali, they say.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Due to Congress centenary.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : That means in May our Finance Minister could not really anticipate the arrival of Diwali. Diwali was another imponderable factor.....(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Unexpectedly arose.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Which unexpectedly descended on the nation. Therefore, Madam, I plead that some criteria must

be evolved. If you cannot dispense with the ceiling altogether, this should be linked to some general criterion. As Prof. Dandavate Ji was telling, it could be linked to the falling value of the rupee. What one rupee was in 1960, is now 16 naye paise only. So, the rupee has been devalued in terms of its purchasing power by 600 per cent in the last 25 years. Therefore, if this criterion could be applied for fixation of the eligibility limit or the qualifying level, it would be rational. I do think that the Government has been a bit generous because it has been parsimonious otherwise for the last 25 years, and the generosity is to be adjudged in relative terms. Would the Government explain as to why it slept over the whole matter for the last 20 years ?

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Every-body has slept over it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No, we did not. When your party during the Emergency reduced bonus to 4 per cent, we increased it to 8.33. Please remember that.

As Gupta Ji has pointed out, bonus in this country at any rate is no longer viewed in terms of its relationship to profit. It has come to be looked upon as a deferred wage, as the wage of the 13th month. Therefore, why should the Government adopt a hesitant and halting approach on an issue which merits national consensus ?

Lastly, I do not want the Government to tinker with this legislation. Let the approach be integrated and that of a structuralist; let the whole piece of legislation be subjected to a thorough review. I do not know how whether it is better to refer it to the Joint Select Committee or to an expert committee. But I am certainly of the view that it is high time the whole issue was reviewed again in the light of the experience that we have gathered during the last 20 years.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Sir, I rise to support the Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Bill, 1985. Speaking on the amending Bill, an Hon. Member had just now suggested that

a criterion should be fixed for bonus in view of the devaluation of Rupee. The upper ceiling for bonus had been fixed at Rs. 1600 in 1965 by the Central Government and now after 20 years, this ceiling has been raised to Rs. 2,500. The raising of the ceiling to Rs. 2,500 is not adequate keeping in view the fast devaluation of Rupee and increase in the wages. Irrespective of what the worker gets, there should be no ceiling on bonus. Even if the worker earns Rs. 4000 to 5000, he should get bonus because he works hard and helps in increasing production. That is why there should be no ceiling on bonus. The inclusion of the Managers, Directors, etc. under the Bonus Act is certainly not a welcome step. They earn money by fair and foul means and it has often been observed that the industrialists appoint their own relations as Managers or Directors in their companies to look after every area of operation, from marketing to purchase and they swindle money in all these activities and, as a result, the mills become sick. If these people are covered under this Act, it would harm the interests of the workers and it would not be a welcome step. The Managers, Directors, etc. should be kept out of the scope of the definition of bonus. Shri Indrajit Gupta has rightly stressed this point and I support him. There should be no upper ceiling for bonus. The ceiling was recently raised to Rs. 2500 and efforts are being made to raise it to Rs. 3000. As a result, the wages will again increase and prices will further rise and the value of rupee will further erode. It is, therefore, advisable that instead of moving the amendment for raising the ceiling for bonus over and over again, the upper ceiling for bonus should be removed once for all. Everyone who is covered by the definition of a worker or workman should be given bonus. If this is done, there will be no need to move any amendment in this respect in future and bonus will continue to be given proportionately. At the moment, those getting Rs. 2,500 and those getting Rs. 1,600 will get equal amount of bonus. There should be no such discrimination. Earlier, the ceiling was raised upto Rs. 1600 but bonus was calculated at Rs. 750 and now when the ceiling has been raised to Rs. 2500 why is the bonus being calculated at Rs. 1600 ? What are the reasons for calculating it at Rs. 1600 only ? I would like the bonus to be calculated on the basis of

{Shri Giridhari Lal Vyas}

the amount of ceiling. All employers, whether they earn profit or are incurring loss, should give minimum bonus at the rate of 8.33 per cent. I have actively participated in the trade unions of the private sector. The balance sheets of most of these companies contain many irregularities. The expenses shown in them are inflated.

16.02 hrs.

[MR. N. VENKATA RATNAM
in the Chair]

The depreciation fund is also not utilised by any management to make up the depreciation and many units turn sick as a result thereof. The depreciation fund is used for modernisation and the money is withdrawn so as to obviate the need to pay bonus. Later, that amount is not utilised for that purpose and instead used for their own benefit. As a result, the unit becomes sick. It should be ensured that the amount which is deducted from the profit for a particular item is certainly used on that item only. This provision should be implemented. If these funds are utilised for the purpose for which they are earmarked, it would then be possible to utilise the funds for the welfare of workers and other activities in a proper manner. If it is done, the workers, the management and the unit can function smoothly. There is a provision that nobody can raise objection once auditing is done, though it may be wrong. But the way the auditors are appointed and the way they assess the profit made by a company, it is clear that the auditors do not try to go into the details. In a bid to evade taxes, the big companies and trade establishments maintain two separate accounts for white and black money. Similarly, small entrepreneurs also maintain double accounts and the auditors are not able to know whether the company is earning profit or incurring loss. Therefore, there is need to bring about necessary changes in the accounting system to enable them to know whether a particular company is incurring loss or earning profit. There are many such companies in the private sector which do not make timely payment of bonus at the rate of 8.33 per cent. They keep it pending for four to six months or even upto

eight months. In this regard there is a provision in the Industrial Disputes Act and the Bonus Act to the effect that bonus should be paid by a specified date. The Ministry of Labour is as casual as the Labour Department of the State Government in this respect. Nobody has ever cared to initiate action against the private industries and this results in undue delay of payment of bonus, which may be as much as eight months. Finally, when the worker is left with no other alternative, he goes on strike and this causes heavy loss to the industry as well as the worker. Therefore, provision should be made so that payment of bonus is made well within the stipulated time. This system can work smoothly only if timely payment of bonus is made to the workers,

Bonus is a deferred wage and a worker is given 13 months' wages instead of 12 because it has been agreed that this is a reward for his hard work. He has earned it by the sweat of his brow and no favour is being shown to him in this regard. Therefore, there is need to implement it in letter and spirit.

There is also the need to raise the minimum rate of bonus which at present has been fixed at 8.33 per cent. Shri Gupta has stressed in particular that the minimum rate of bonus should be raised to 10 per cent for those getting salary of Rs. 750. It is your sweet will whether you raise the ceiling of bonus or not, but those getting meagre salaries should get more bonus and a Bill to this effect should be brought in the House in this very session. If an amendment to this effect is brought, it would be more beneficial to the low-paid workers.

In the end, I would like to say that the Bill which is before the House deserves to be commended and I hope the Hon. Minister will pay attention and remove the shortcomings that are there in it. Members from the Opposition opposed it when an Ordinance to this effect was promulgated and then, at the introduction stage, it was again opposed by them, but I would like to point out that their opposition should be taken lightly. Their intention was to oppose it just for the sake of opposition. So far as promulgation of the Ordinance was concerned, it was essential to promulgate it because without

it, the earlier measure could not be enforced as no date had been fixed and, secondly, the ceiling was raised to Rs. 2,500 and it was necessary to promulgate an ordinance because the payment had to be made before a particular date. Therefore, the Ordinance was not improper in any way and they had opposed it just for the sake of opposition. I would, therefore, request the Hon. Members of the Opposition to point out the shortcomings in the measure and try and co-operate with the Government in removing them, instead of just opposing it for the sake of opposition. If they have any suggestion in this regard, they should put it before the Government. If they are worth considering the Government will certainly agree to them. With these words, I support the Bill.

[English]

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : Sir, I rise to support this measure. Much has been said by Members on both sides. But it is a fact that this bonus question requires a thorough study. The Labour Ministry has done well in bringing these measures. Now, there should be no objection in moving step by step and that is the wisest way of moving, but they should get the whole issue examined in consultation with the State Labour Ministers and Tripartite Conference also. The conditions have changed very much and whatever you want to do, it has a certain financial implication on the general economy also, and as far as the labour is concerned, they also need a fair treatment, may be bonus, may be the wage policy, may be such other issues which deal with the welfare of labour. Therefore, I would suggest to the House that we should pass this measure as it has come, but I should also request the Labour Ministry to get the whole issue examined *de novo* in detail with the help of all concerned so that we do not waste much time and the people are not able to exploit the labour on these issues.

With these remarks, I support the Bill.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO (Siddipet) : Sir, the Payment of Bonus Act has been there for the last 20 years. In spite of your implementation of this Act, we still find that there are a large number of labours who did not get this bonus. When you talk about

the labour, you cover only the labour who are working in the industry and the labour who have got some skill or the labour who are doing some clerical work. But still there is an abundant amount of people who are working in the rural areas like agricultural labour and the labour who are working under the major contractors or big contractors. They work in the major project work and they are changed from one project to another project; they are changed from one district to another district. But the Government never wanted to cover those people. They have been neglected for the last 20 years. It is not only that. The labour who are working in the small scale industry, in a small industry have never been paid bonus. Whenever they go to management or the owner for bonus or to improve their salary, that owner simply says, "No, we did not get profit this year". Like that, every time, the employers escape from paying anything extra.

So, the ceiling limit of Rs. 1600 or Rs. 2500 is not a reasonable rationale for giving bonus. So, what I advise the Government is, you take the labour as partner in the management or let the labour participate in the management so that they will pay more interest, they contribute more and we can get more production. So, what I feel is that the labour should be paid bonus according to the contributions made, the time spent and the skill displayed and not on the basis of salary.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Bill. Sir, there are many definitions of a worker in this country. Dr. Datta Samant wants the ceiling of bonus to be raised further from Rs. 2500; but I would like to remind him that there are workers in this country even today who make both ends meet on a paltry sum of Rs. 250. The organised worker gets off-days both on Saturdays and Sundays but there are workers in this country, particularly in the villages, who do not get any off-day either on Saturdays or Sundays and work tirelessly round the clock. The number of such people is quite large in the country. When will we think about these

[Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria]

people ? I think this is the right time when we should do so.

Sir, some Hon. Members pointed out just now that if the Government did not concede their demand they would resort to strike. But this is not the right approach. Sir, both the rich and the poor live in our country. We shall have to check strikes by a few organised classes which result in extensive damage to the country. If we did not check them, time has come when the poor will not bear it anymore. Till all of us, irrespective of our party affiliations, do not work together to check them, there shall be no change in it.

Sir, is the worker engaged in the fields entitled to medical allowance or leave ? He is not entitled to anything at present. We may be constructing roads, laying railway lines and constructing five star hotels in the country but the poor in this country still live on the footpaths and do not have a roof over their head. Have you ever thought about them ? I would like to request the Hon. Labour Minister to give some thought to the problem of the farmers of the country also, who are the backbone of the country and who work round the clock along with their wives and children. They should also be given some facility like bonus. The organised labour of this country is able to secure its rights, but the poor villager does not know the law of the land, nor is he aware of his rights. We shall have to think seriously about his problems. The person who works hard, should be given his due. Today, Japan and West Germany, etc., have developed to a great extent, because these countries had linked bonus and wages with work; we would have to introduce such a system in our country also. If we continue to talk of wage increase, it is not going to serve the purpose, or make the country strong. With a view to bring the country on the path of progress, we must think about the poor farmers, labourers and the persons living on the footpaths. I would also like to urge you that bonus should be paid to all the workers, whether they work on the roads or in the fields. This would encourage the people and would instil a feeling of discipline among them.

At the time of framing of the laws, you take into consideration the interest of certain categories only. Why should you not discuss the issue with the State Governments ? The problem of the employees of the State Governments should also be discussed here. At the time of enactment of the laws, you should also take into consideration its implications whether the measure would benefit all the categories or not. This House must think about the welfare of all. If we accept the plea of only Datta Saheb, how will it serve the purpose ? Benefit should be given to the rich as well as the poor and the weaker.....

AN HON. MEMBER : M.Ps. should also be given some benefit.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : An M.P. is strong enough to manage his affairs. If you want to increase his facilities, you may discuss it with the Finance Minister and thereafter a Bill might be introduced for them also. The maximum loss might have been suffered by Datta Saheb, because I am aware of the luxurious life which our labour leaders lead. I have also been a labour leader and I know the luxurious life they lead. That is why so many trade unions are formed. Even in a small industry, there may be as many as fifty labour leaders. They become labour leaders, because after their election as labour leader, they enjoy maximum facilities. Many things are done only with this end in view.

In the end, I would request the Hon. Minister that he should think in this direction and adopt measures to provide bonus to all. With these words, I once again support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill seeks to raise the limit the salary from Rs.1600 to Rs. 2500 per month for bonus eligibility. Government have come forward with this Amendment with a good intention that, if the employees getting more salary also get this benefit of bonus, they will work more. But our experience is not good. Specially in public sector undertakings, we find lethargy on the part of senior officers also; we have experienced it ourselves. The

public sector undertakings get all kinds of priorities, in the matter of raw material availability and other infrastructural requirements; everything is given on a priority basis and the market is also assured. Even then there are huge losses in these industries. It is not that the other conditions alone are responsible. It is also the management which is responsible, and the management constitutes the upper strata of the employees drawing above Rs. 1600 per month. We give this bonus as an incentive for good work; we have not increased the scales of salaries; it is to be given in the form of bonus. But we see that this type of incentive does not work. That is why my friend, Mr. Bhuria, has suggested that payment of bonus or other incentives should be linked with output. We have tried many methods in our socialistic pattern of society; in the Government sector and also in cooperatives, we have directed that the management should take employees' representatives on the Board of Directors. All these measures are being taken, but the results are negligible. The working has not improved. We find that militant trade unions, whatever you may give them, always find out some excuses to adopt the practice of go—slow or even strikes at regular intervals. That does not stop. When strike takes place it lasts for months. If it is in Communication and public sector undertakings like Telephone Industry and other industries, the loss is not known. Nor it can be calculated in monetary terms. But in the long run we find that the nation suffers. These unions don't realise, and the industries go sick. This sickness has increased in a number of industries in the States where the labour union activities are more. For example west Bengal. We cannot deny this fact.

So, it is also necessary that the labour and industrial management relations should improve. The union leaders also should realise that the profit to the industry is necessary, the output and production is necessary and not only to adopt to "go slow" or demand their rights.

You are conscious of your rights but you are not conscious of your duties. I have calculated that in one Ministry, the employees enjoy holidays and leave upto the extent of 145 days out of 365 days. With the starting of five day week, the conditions have

not improved. On the contrary, I am sorry to say that the things have deteriorated further. We were expecting that the Government employees will come on time and leave the office after the office hours. But the experience is otherwise. For the first few days or weeks, even few months, there was some effect. But now they have gone back to the old method of their coming. Majority of them are coming according to the old schedule, old time table, as they were coming when it was six day week. Even the officers are finding it difficult to get the driver if they are to go on duty on Saturday or on Sunday when it is a five day week now. That experience is not good.

It is time to consider how much concessions we are going to give to the labour, to the Government employees and other employees if they are not properly improving their methods.

With these words I would like to go back what Mr. Bhuria has said on agriculture. If you compare the prices of agricultural produce of 1962 and 1982, you will find not much increase there in the prices of grains or in other agricultural produce.

My friend Mr. Datta Samant has suggested "why don't you form unions and why don't you put pressure on the Government." The farmers, especially the small farmers, are not that united. They cannot afford it and if they start doing this, then Mr. Datta Samant or other union leaders or the ladies from Bombay start shouting why the price of milk has gone up, why the prices of food commodities have gone up

DR. DATTA SAMANT : There is no link between the farm labourers wage and the prices of agricultural products.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : There is a link because there is labour on the farm also. If you have to pay him more, the farmer should also get more. They are working day and night. The farmers and the labourers on the farm work for 12 or 14 hours. We are not considering about their bonus, we are considering about their minimum wages ! Here we are giving bonus to the people above their maximum salary.

[Shri Vijay N. Patil]

That is why I again want to suggest that this bonus and even the salary should be linked with the output. Especially this practice should be started in public sector undertakings where everything is available for the industry on priority and where the market is assured. That is why I again want to emphasize this.

With these words, the Bill the Government has brought, I support. I thank the Chairman for giving me time.

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU (Madras North) : First of all I would like to congratulate all the trade unions for having brought pressure on this Government to introduce this Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Bill. I am happy that at least after a lapse of 20 years the Government has developed a sympathetic attitude towards the labour.

First of all I want to say that there should be no ceiling of Rs. 1600. Hon. Members from all section of this House put forth clearly and categorically that this ceiling should be increased. The Bill says that for eligibility of bonus, Rs. 2500 is the maximum, but payment is only upto Rs. 1600. This is just like taking measurement for a coat for 6' person but stitching it for a 4' person. Such a ridiculous thing should be removed.

The State Government employees throughout the country are demanding bonus. In our Tamil Nadu also the State Government employees are demanding bonus. Teachers are demanding bonus. Now there are so many Boards functioning under the State Government. They are giving bonus to their employees. The Water Supply Board is there. The Housing Board is there. There is the Slum Clearance Board and also there are the Transport Corporations. They are all giving bonus to their employees, whereas a person employed in the State Government is not getting anything by way of bonus. So the Central Government should prevail upon the State Government to pay bonus to State Government employees also. For this purpose I would suggest that the Government can bring a legislation that the State Government employees also may be considered

under the definition of 'employee' for the purpose of bonus.

Teachers are also demanding bonus everywhere. In our Tamil Nadu there is an agitation going on by the school teachers. Now I am presenting to this august House that 50,000 teachers are in jail in our Tamil Nadu. 3 lakhs of teachers are in the streets and for the last one month schools are not functioning in Tamil Nadu. Education has completely stopped.....

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : They must also get bonus ?

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU : They are demanding bonus and it is one of their demands also. And when we are asking bonus for agricultural workers, why not we ask bonus for teachers ? So teachers also should be given bonus.

Secondly, there is a discrimination in the payment of bonus. For example, in the National Textile Corporation the mill workers are getting bonus whereas their show-room employees are not getting. This discrimination should be removed and I would request the Hon. Minister to consider payment of bonus to the show-room employees also.

The third point I would urge is that the quantum of bonus should be increased. When the Bonus Act was introduced in the year 1965, the minimum bonus was 4 per cent. Then it was increased—and I may be permitted to say here that on the advice of our then Chief Minister, Dr. Karunanidhi, my father, late Mr. N.V. Natarajan who was then the Labour Minister in Tamil Nadu, in the all India Labour Ministers' Conference gave the first clarion call to increase the minimum bonus from 4 per cent to 8.33 per cent. That was in the Seventies. Now we are in 1985. All the Trade Unions—the AITUC, INTUC, CITU and the Labour Progressive Federation to which I belong and all the Labour federations, irrespective of their Party affiliation, gave a clarion call to increase the minimum quantum of bonus from 8.33 per cent to 10 per cent. One decade has gone. Please imagine. That was in 1972 and we are now in 1985. For 13 years the employees are receiving only 8.33 per cent. The value of

the rupee has gone steeply and now a rupee is worth only 16.84 paise. I would put it roundly 17 paise. What is the use of increasing the ceiling only upto Rs. 1600? You must increase the quantum of bonus also? Even during the life-time of the late lamented Prime Minister, Madam Indira Gandhi this demand was put forth by all sections of Labour Unions. So, I request the Labour Minister to apprise the Government of our views and get the limit increased.

Secondly, Sir, some employers are preparing the balance-sheet in such a way that they have only to pay the minimum bonus. I request to the Government to appoint a cell just like labour cell to hook those employers who want to cheat the workers and do not pay them their legitimate payment. An amendment to this effect may be introduced in the present Bill or a new Bill to this effect may be brought. Everywhere the workers are cheated. Supposing Government fixes the limit at 10 per cent they will prepare the balance sheet in such a way that the workers only get 10 per cent. I support the suggestion put forth by Dr. Datta Samant that an expert committee representing all labour interests should be formed and this Bill may be referred to it and in the light of their deliberations another Bill may be introduced.

I thank the Chair for the time having been given to me to speak on this Bill.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this amendment. After we achieved our Independence the first Prime Minister of our country, late Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, embarked upon the process for industrialisation of the country and took many welcoming measures to make the country self-sufficient in case of industrial production. As a result thereof many industries—small, medium and heavy—could come up in the country and millions of people could get employment in those industries. With the increase of production in the industrial sector, Government thought about the welfare of the employees in the field of industry. So, many incentives were sanctioned and also awarded to them. In 1965 the Payment of Bonus Act was passed in Parliament resulting in benefits to thousands of industrial workers. The late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, gave a clarion call for indus-

trial revolution in the country. Now, an amendment has been necessitated in the original Act. According to Section 12 of the original Act there was provision for payment of bonus to employees getting a salary of Rs. 750/-p.m. Later this benefit was extended to the employees getting Rs. 1600/- per month. Now, this benefit will be extended to the employees getting a salary of Rs.2500/- per month. Some may criticise but whatever Government has decided let this benefit be made available to the employees. At the same time, I must urge upon the Government to think with all seriousness to extend it to the agricultural labourers also, because as you know, Sir, they have no organisation of their own. In industrial sector, the workers have their own organisations, unions, federations, etc. through which they are fighting for their benefits. But in the case of agricultural labourers, no organisation exists. Therefore, they cannot fight. I am sure and confident that our present Prime Minister, with his able leadership, will think about the welfare of the down-trodden masses very seriously and the agricultural labourers come under that section.

17.00 hrs.

While welcoming this measure, I would request once again the Hon. Minister to think on the lines suggested by me. I am also very happy that a senior and seasoned politician like Shri Anjiah has brought forward this Bill. I whole-heartedly welcome it and request the Government to extend this benefit to the agriculture sector, as well.

Secondly, instead of Rs. 2500 per month the limit for the salaried people may be extended to Rs. 3000 per month. This may kindly be amended accordingly.

Some Hon. Members have suggested that the Bill may be referred to a Joint Select Committee. I must say that it is quite an absurd idea, because it will be unnecessarily delayed and ultimately the employees for whom we are fighting, will not benefit immediately.

I whole-heartedly support this Bill. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak a few minutes.

17.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki) : I rise to support this Bill. The bonus limit was fixed years back when it was decided that Rs. 1600 should be the maximum limit. Now that the limit has been increased from Rs. 1600 to Rs. 2500, I certainly welcome this Bill. But I feel that this is not enough, because when you compare the money value when we had fixed it and the consequent inflation today I feel that this ceiling itself is not adequate. Actually, bonus is a deferred wage and that is the definition which we have given to bonus and it has been accepted by all governments. If that is so, should there be a ceiling like this at all? Instead of giving a ceiling on the basis of a certain amount, why not we categorise and say that all those who are workers—industrial workers, irrespective of the amount they get, are eligible for bonus.

Now, any person, if he is a worker and his salary is above Rs. 2500 is not eligible for bonus. This, I feel is not just. I would suggest that the maximum amount can be limited at Rs. 1600 as has already been done but the eligibility limitation should be removed and all industrial workers irrespective of their salary should be made eligible and should be brought under the purview of the Bonus. This is a suggestion which I have to make.

Sir, Bonus, as I have already said is deferred wage. If it is deferred wage, there is no justification in denying bonus to other categories of people also. In Kerala, our State Government is giving festival allowance to our employees, though, it is not called bonus, but it is a type of bonus. The other categories of employees, even though they are not industrial workers, those who are getting less than this Rs. 1600 or Rs. 2500, they can also be given some allowance, you may call it bonus or otherwise. Therefore, I would suggest that the scope of Bonus Act should be extended to other categories of workers also.

Sir, there is already a provision for paying gratuity to the workers and employees. But there are cases, where employers are not able to pay the gratuity, when the workers are retiring. A number of cases are there. The gratuity is to be paid at the time of retirement and the employers either deliberately or due to the financial constraints are not able to pay it. I have to make a suggestion before the Hon. Minister that we should constitute a Gratuity Board. I think that suggestion has already been made in this House and it is said that a representation has been sent to the Minister also. This Gratuity Board should take care of the interests of the workers and see that gratuity is credited to their accounts every year instead of the total amount which is released at the time of the retirement. The employer or the Management can open an account in the name of the worker and the percentage of the gratuity, that is 15 days wages or whatever it may be that can be deposited in a Bank, is deposited in a separate account in the name of the employee so that on the one hand the employee will be getting the benefit of the interest of the gratuity amount and on the other hand, the Government will be keeping under this Gratuity Board, a considerable amount of money which the Government can utilise. This way, the gratuity amount can be ensured to the worker. So, I want the Hon. Minister to examine this suggestion. I also want the Minister to examine how many industries, how many employers in this country are not paying gratuity and are not complying with the provisions of this Act. There will be a number of them. I would like to know what the Government is going to do about them.

Sir, now I would like to say something about my constituency. Lot of plantation workers are in my constituency, especially in the tea gardens and cardamam gardens. The conditions of these plantation workers are very much deplorable in every respect. In this connection, I have to point out that these workers are demanding that they should have an office of Provident Fund in their district. There is no office in this district at present. They have to travel all the way to Trivandrum; and you know the difficulties the poorly-paid worker has to undergo, to travel such a long distance. So, I would request you to consider the suggestion to start an

office of the Provident Fund Commissioner in the district of Idukki, where the plantation workers are in a good number.

There are so many schemes for the welfare of the plantation workers; but actually, it is our experience that these welfare measures are not being implemented by the managements. There is no proper machinery to watch whether these welfare measures are being implemented by managements, e.g. housing, water, electricity and other facilities. Managements always try to get rid of this responsibility. It is for the Labour Officers to look into this, and take proper steps to punish managements. But actually, the Labour Officers are more or less siding with the managements. The Labour Officer should be very strict and see that labour laws are enforced by managements. But this does not happen. I know that the Labour Officers are under the State Governments, but it is for the Central Government to take up the matter with the States, and to see that labour laws are strictly enforced by the Labour Officers who should always side only with the workers. They should have no relation with the managements. They should be the spokesmen of the workers. Unfortunately, that is not the position in our country.

With these words, I support the Bill brought forward by the Government, and also thank the Hon. Deputy Speaker for having called me to speak, even though I had not asked for it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mand-saur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to express my views. I support the Bill which is before the House. I would also like to congratulate the Government that they have paid attention to the Bonus Act twice in a single year, which was enacted twenty years back. The limit of Rs. 750 was first raised to 1600 and again it was raised from Rs. 1600 to Rs. 2500. This new Government under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi twice reviewed the question of the bonus. It appeared from this that the Government is quite vigilant about the interests of the workers. I am very happy that Shri Anjiah has moved this Bill and

Shri Chandrakar, who is basically a farmer but works for the welfare of the workers is taking note of our plea and he would take steps to accept our demand. Just now Bhurijaji and other friends have said that we pay more attention to the workers who are organised, but we could not find time to pay attention towards the problems of the unorganised farmers and workers. We also pray God that such a Bill should also be brought forward in the interest of the farmers so that unorganised labourers could also be organised. The condition of the farmers working in the farms in the rural areas is very bad. They remain without work for as many as six months in a year. Sometimes, they have work only for three or four months. Attention should also be paid towards this. Taking advantage of the discussion on this Bill, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards those matters which are not unknown to the Government, but I do not know why Government are not able to look into those problems. You might have noticed and it might have been your own experience also and the Hon. Minister is also aware of this fact that workers have been working in factories for years together and they are not able to achieve their rights till their death. They are denied justice in the courts and they do not get what is due to them. Nobody thinks about them. Their problems are not looked into, rather efforts are made and it is conspired to keep them away in one way or the other and all this happens within the knowledge of all the officials of the Labour Department. It would be very kind of you if you issue some direction in this regard or take some action. There are instances that in a factory, workers have put in 40 to 45 years of service, but despite that they do not have any permanent source of livelihood. Even today they are not considered as regular workers of the factory; they are treated as daily wagers. Attention should be paid towards this.

I would like to make one more submission, and perhaps the Hon. Minister might be aware of it. I can give some examples in this regard. Suppose an automatic plant or cement plant is installed in a factory. There, some persons work as workers and others work in the offices. In some factories, the number of workers goes

[Shri Balkavi Bairagi]

up to 3000 or 4000 and when the siren of the factory is sound, all the workers come out of the factory. Their number runs in thousands. All the workers are under the impression that they are working in the factory and for the mill owners. But, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they are not the workers of the factory; these workers work under some contractor. The mill-owner subdivides the entire work of the factory and gets it done through contractors. For example, the contract of electricity work is given to one contractor and the loading and unloading work to some other contractor. In this way, workers are not able to get any facility as per the intention of the Government and the Government wants to provide them those facilities. After three or four years when the work of the contract is completed, the workers are rendered jobless and they are on the road. We may bring any number of Bills here, but they do not bring about any change in their condition and they do not benefit them. Will the Government also think in this direction? It may not be possible now, but in future all the persons who work in the factories should be treated as the workers of that factory. When a worker working in a particular factory submits an application direct to the management that he has been working in a particular department of the factory for so many years and he should be regularised, he is not regularised and it is said that he is not the worker of the factory. It is the contractor who is supposed to bear the responsibilities. In this way, contractors escape from the provisions of the Act and also their responsibilities.

I would like to give another example. The case of gas victims was raised here yesterday also and an equally serious situation is prevailing in our district Mandsaur as well. Perhaps, the Hon. Minister might be aware of this and it might have been brought to his notice also that the slate pencil used by the children for writing on slates is produced in Mandsaur only. It is manufactured out of the stone available there and the workers working in those factories are found affected by a serious disease called silicosis. As a result, boys of 20 years and 25 years of age die in great

agony. Recently a team of doctors from Ahmedabad had visited that place and had pointed out about the prevalence of that disease. The dust is deposited in their lungs and they die the death of a jaundice patient. No arrangements have so far been made to save those workers from that disease either by the Government of India or by the State Government. If you do not have any information, I would like to give you the information in this regard and the Government should make some arrangements for the treatment of the disease and to save the workers. A team of experts may kindly be sent there. On the one hand it is proposed to make payment of bonus to the workers but on the other hand there are no arrangements for providing medicines for the treatment of the people there.

So for as the welfare of the workers is concerned, had the employers of the mills or factories of our country paid attention in this regard, there would not have been any necessity to bring the Bill. As Shri Vyasji has said, the appearance are deceptive. You may bring forward any number of Bills but they will find some loopholes in them. Unless these loopholes are plugged, nothing positive will come out of it. You may give money to the workers but you cannot give happiness and contentment to them. So, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to request that some thought should be given to the welfare of these unorganised agricultural labourers. If, even after bringing forward these Bills, some institution or management does mischief cognisance should be taken thereof.

With these words, I welcome the Bill brought forward by the Government and convey my thanks to Rajivji and Anjiahji that twice in a year he had paid attention to the welfare of the workers.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words regarding the Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Bill which has been presented here. We have been passing Bills for the last 30 years in this Parliament House, but we have never considered one thing that the bricks, walls etc. of this building have been constructed not by any officer but by labourers. But

what is the fate of these labourers, whether they work under contract system or they work in a small factory or a private factory. This Bill should have provided for payment of bonus to such workers also. The suggestion made by Dr. Datta Samant that the Bill should be circulated to elicit public opinion is correct. You have brought a second Bill on the subject which shows your good intentions. It is a good thing that it is proposed to benefit other workers also by raising the ceiling for bonus. The raising of ceiling from Rs. 1600 to Rs. 2500 is a good step but, in fact, there should be no ceiling at all as both the high and the low salaried employees of the Government of India have to look after their families.

Sir, our Prime Minister had desired that the payment of bonus should be made on the auspicious occasion of Diwali and it was good gesture. But why have the Government restricted the bonus only to the employees of the Undertakings and why have the workers of the private and small factories not been covered under the Bill. The workers of these small factories also want this benefit.

Sir, an Hon. Member has suggested that the employees earning salary upto Rs. 750, should get bonus at the rate of 10 per cent in place of 8.33 per cent. It is a just demand. I also suggest that it should be fixed at 10 per cent. As the States and the Centre are equally concerned, our Labour Minister should have called a conference of the Labour Ministers of all the States prior to bringing forward the Bill so as to know their views about the amendments being brought. The mode of implementation of the Bonus Act should also have been discussed with the Labour Ministers of all the States.

Sir, I would like to say that Labour Inspectors should be appointed to assess the profit being earned by the private factories and you should have control over those Inspectors. Otherwise, at present the practice is that if a factory earns a profit of Rs. 10 crores, the management shows a deduction of Rs. 2 crores from it by way of hypothetical expenditure under some head, Rs. 4 crores under another head. The bonus is calculated on the balance amount. In this way, the bonus is paid only on 5 per cent

of the actual profit earned by the factory-owners. Unless positive steps are taken to check it, such practices will continue. You may enact number of legislations, but nothing will happen because these laws will be limited to you and us.

In our country, 75 per cent of the people live in the villages. The issues pertaining to the farmers have been raised here. Some Members have mentioned that a rally of the farmers would be organised. In our country, several rallies of the farmers have been organised in the past. Sir, I hope that whenever the third Amendment is brought here, a provision to this effect will definitely be included in it that efforts would be made to organise the farmers of the country and bonus would be granted to them, which would be based on their production capacity. With these words I welcome the Bill.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to say much on this subject. As our friend has said there should not be any ceiling for the purpose of granting bonus. In this connection I would like to say that if we follow this suggestion it will put great burden on the exchequer and the Government. This should be kept in view. Had there been no intention of the Government to provide facilities to the workers, it would not have brought amending Bills twice in the House. The intention of the Government can be gauged from the fact that an Ordinance was promulgated to raise the ceiling because Parliament was not in session. It is a welcome step. Now we are all supporting it.

Shri Daga and some other Members have suggested that bonus should be linked with productivity. I hope that the demand of the trade union leaders and other for bonus, who will cooperate with the Government in increasing the productivity, will be limited.

The Hon. Minister while making legislation in this respect should ensure that the Act must also be made applicable to all the private industries. At present the private industrialists do not pay what is due to the workers by putting pressure on them or by colluding with the trade unions. You should also see this aspect.

[Shri Harish Rawat]

Secondly, I would like to say a few words about the organised sector. A large section of the workers of the country come under this category. They have the capacity to advocate their case but the voice of the anorganised sector does not reach you, which is also subjected to pressure. You should also see to it.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the increase in the ceiling for eligibility of bonus. But I think it is not a big concession. In the present day, Rs. 2,500 is not a big amount for a worker to earn and to meet the expenses of his family. The Bonus Act should be looked in its entirety. It is not a comprehensive Bill which is evident from its content and the way it has been brought here.

The Bill should be brought here in a proper form for the benefit of lakhs of workers who work in the factories and in the organised sector, the private and the public sectors. Then the whole House will support you on this issue. I think there is unanimity among the Members on this issue, whether they belong to the ruling party or the Opposition, that the workers should get more and more facilities and they should produce more and more. In the matter of increase in production, we are one with you that unless there is increase in production the factories cannot be viable and the country also will not benefit. We should not, therefore, take any step which would discourage the workers and also they should not be used for political purposes which would be harmful to their capacity to increase production.

I would like to request that we should pay attention towards the sickness in the factories and mills. We often discuss this sickness but so far as the Public Sector is concerned, the sickness is due to the high officers in the management and the Government at the top level because they are deriving maximum advantage from these concerns and doing injustice to the workers. In the Public Sector, overhead charges are increas-

ing day by day. The people are drawing very high salaries. The managements are benefiting more and more. The Public Sector Undertakings are not functioning well, they are incurring losses. It is not because of the workers, it is rather because of the management which has created their vested interests in these Undertakings. You should look into it. We should not consider that the workers are at fault. So far as the Private Sector is concerned, the intention of the factory-owners is to derive maximum profit because their objective is not that the factories should progress and the workers should benefit. They are after getting more and more concessions and subsidy from the Government and thereby earn maximum profits for themselves. In the process, the workers are put to difficulties and they suffer. These are the two reasons for the sickness of our factories and undertakings, in which the intention plays an important role.

To my mind, the participation of labour in the management is quite necessary. Unless you allow the workers to participate in the management where they work, be it a public undertaking or a private undertaking, the things are not going to improve. In such a situation you will get only one-sided picture. The voice of the factory-owners or the management is heard and no heed is paid to the workers' point of view. It is necessary to listen to the workers' point of view. It is the duty of the Government to understand their problems and to pay heed to their views about the factory-owners and the managements. Government have repeatedly stated in this House that they follow pro-labour policy, but such a policy has not been followed so far and the workers are not being taken in the management. You should at least accept this in principle. You will then see that the production increases because the workers want to work but the factory-owners are demoralising the workers and depriving them of their rights. For this, the management, which is running the undertakings, is responsible because it considers the workers insignificant and treats them like machines. They are not prepared to understand their feelings and their difficulties and to solve their problems. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure equal participation of the workers in the management in order to maintain a proper balance.

Secondly, the workers do not work merely in the factories. In addition to the organised sector, there are crores of workers who work in the unorganised sector. What have you thought about those people? They do not get any pension, gratuity, medical facilities or educational facilities. It is a grave matter to which the Government should pay attention. Our practical experience is that crores of such workers are being subjected to the worst kind of exploitation. Big buildings are being constructed by the multinationals. If any labourer engaged by the contractor in the construction of the building dies during the course of Work, no compensation is paid to him. The contractors purchase their life for Rs. 15 or 18 and if they die, no one bothers about them, because they have no organised labour union. In this way, crores of labourers working in the unorganised sector have families to look after, they have the same feelings as we have, but there is no one to look after their interests. Every year thousands of labourers die before our eyes. They do not get any free legal aid. There is no one to support them. There is no provision of gratuity, pension etc. to them.

Similarly, there is one section of peasantry which is landless. They work in the fields and their number runs into crores. During the season, they are engaged and poor payment is made to them for that period. I, therefore, request that the Government should maintain a balance. Similarly, you must look to the difficulties being experienced by lakhs of labourers who come from Orissa, Bihar, etc., along with their families. You see the condition of their *jhuggis* and *jhonpris*. If they fall ill or even if they die, there is no one to look after them. New cities are coming up and these people are working there on wages. It is not the duty of the Government to look after their interests?

Some Hon. Members have criticised the labour leaders. I think there can be shortcomings in those leaders, but to question the necessity of the labour unions would be a great injustice. These poor people are illiterate and helpless. And if the labourers are not organised, who will solve their problems? There is no other way than forming labour unions to solve the problems of the labourers. I, therefore, feel that we should encourage

labour union movement; we should not weaken it. We should not do anything which may weaken the labour organisations.

In conclusion, I would submit that though I support the Bill which has been brought before the House, yet I think it is an incomplete Bill. You should bring a comprehensive Bill on the subject.

17.37 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* : LEAKAGE OF GAS FROM DAMAGED OLEUM STORAGE TANK OF SHRIRAM FOODS AND FERTILISERS PLANT IN DELHI

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : I deeply regret to inform the House that today morning at about 10.30 A.M. a leakage of gas occurred from the precincts of the factory of Messrs Shriram Foods and Fertilizers Industries Plant located at Shivaji Marg, Delhi. The leakage of liquid oleum resulted from damage to the outlet pipeline of the oleum storage tank, arising out of the collapse of the supporting structure of the tank. The plant personnel made attempts to neutralise the leakage with the help of line and capious quantities of water. Some of the liquid reacted with the water and formed thick fumes containing steam and possibly gaseous sulphur trioxide which moved in an easternly direction. The plant personnel were assisted by the members of the fire brigade which reached there promptly. The Lt. Governor and other officials from the Delhi Administration and Government of India also reached the site promptly.

The fumes caused coughing and irritation to the throat and the eyes and breathlessness of the persons exposed thereto. As per available information, the details of persons who reported to hospitals is as follows :

[Shri P. A. Sangama]

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Hospital</i>	
1.	Jai Prakash Narain Hospital	70 examined/12 admitted
2.	Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital	31 examined/23 admitted
3.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences	43 examined/ admitted 6 Serious
4.	Safdarjang Hospital	25 admitted
5.	Hindu Rao Hospital	31 admitted/3 serious
6.	Ashok Vihar Hospital	3 admitted
7.	Javodhya Hospital	3 admitted
8.	Balak Ram Hospital	2 examined/2 admitted

None of the persons working in the Sulphuric Acid oleum plant has been affected. The Sulphuric acid/oleum plant is closed. The work on neutralisation of oleum is continuing. One General Manager, Plant Manager and Plant Engineer of the Company have been arrested. The Lt. Governor, Delhi, has taken a decision to order an enquiry into the accident.

If the persons who are not related to this field oppose it, I can understand their point.

You are aware that for the last 20 years, the workers have been demanding that because of increase in wages, the ceiling for entitlement of bonus should be raised so that those workers whose salary is above Rs. 1600 may also get bonus. This has been a matter of discussion particularly for the last two years in the entire country. When this demand was conceded, many labour unions in the country demand that more people, that is the people getting higher pay, should be covered under the Bonus Act. They had demanded that at least those people who were getting Rs. 2500 should get bonus. Keeping in view this thing, second Ordinance was issued. Besides, the date of enforcement of the payment of bonus had also to be prescribed so that no dispute arose later on. The reason was that after the closure of the accounting year, the workers would not have benefited from it. Therefore, date of enforcement had been prescribed in the Ordinance.

STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS *RE* :
DISAPPROVAL OF PAYMENT OF
BONUS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE,
1985 AND PAYMENT OF BONUS
(SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE,
1985
AND
PAYMENT OF BONUS (SECOND
AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 23 Members have taken part in the discussion on the Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Bill presented to the House for consideration. Their way of presenting their points of view might have been different but no one has said that the Bill, which raises the ceiling for entitlement of bonus to Rs. 2500 is wrong or not proper. The Ordinance, of course, has been opposed. I want to say that the people who work in the labour sector are fully aware as to why two Ordinances were issued.

Several Hon. Members, both from the treasury benches and the Opposition, have demanded that the ceiling should be raised from Rs. 2500 to 3000, Several Hon. Members have stated that there should be no ceiling at all and, excluding management side, all workers irrespective of their salary—whether they get Rs. 3000 or 4000—should be covered under this Bonus Act. At present although the ceiling is Rs. 2500, yet the bonus has been restricted to Rs. 1600. This increase in the limit will cost the Public Sector at least Rs. 100 crores more. Keeping

all these things in view, we have to think whether the ceiling should be increased upto Rs. 3000 or should be removed altogether.

You are all aware that there is drought in many parts of the country and the concerned States demand funds for those areas. Government have after all to pay from what is available in their kitty, whether we raise the ceiling to Rs. 2500 or Rs. 3000 or whether bonus should be paid to those labourers also who get the minimum wage of Rs. 10. Somewhere a cut has to be made. All these things have to be considered keeping in view the financial condition. I have also been working among the labourers for the last many years. I know that every worker wants salary or bonus but we, the elected representatives of the people, know that our responsibility is not confined to the organised sector only, we have to look after the interests of the unorganised sector also, which is in the rural areas. You can say that where have you stopped us from helping them but you know that we have certain financial constraints because of which some thing has been done so far only for the organised sector. I am of the view that the unorganised sector should be organised on a large scale. Unions should be formed but that should not mean conflict between the workers and the farmers. You will observe that in the industrial sector where relations between the management and the workers are good, the production too has increased there and they get heavy bonus packet also. Where production increases, bonus is also given but where they go on fighting with each other and strikes are resorted to or for some reasons go-slow tactics are adopted, production comes down and they harm themselves. It is then natural that in such a condition it becomes difficult to get bonus or other facilities. Therefore, this thing should always be kept in mind. Our constituencies consist of lakhs of voters and there is not even a single constituency where the number of unorganised workers is small. Their number is quite large in very constituency but as they are not organised so far, their demands are not accepted. It is therefore, our duty to take care of their interests. I do not compare the workers of the two sectors, i.e. the organised and the unorganised sectors, but even then we see that the unorganised labourers sweat in the scorching sun and go on working in

rain, winter and snow. But what are we paying to them for all this? We should keep all these things in mind.

I am happy that most of the Members, rather all the Members have welcomed the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill. Dr. Datta Samant and two or three other Members have demanded that the Bill be referred to the Joint Select Committee. In this way they want that a comprehensive Bill should be brought forth. They can separately ask for a comprehensive Bill but if we refer this Bill to the Joint Select Committee, it may take six months, a year or even a year and half. Consequently, the bonus proposed to be paid to the workers through this Bill would be held up and why should we harm them? So far as the question of bringing a comprehensive Bill is concerned, it could be brought forward separately.

It is correct that there are a large number of laws under the Ministry of Labour and other Ministries which should be condified and such a necessity has also been felt. Therefore, we can consider about bringing a comprehensive Bill and there is also the need to bring forward such a Bill.

At present we have to concentrate our attention on one or two things. Many private companies are being closed down and many public sector units are running at a loss. A situation has developed which may necessitate their closure. Managerial skill has a great role to play in this matter. With the help of managerial skill, production can be increased. The second factor is the maintenance of accounts. Accounts can be maintained properly by a trained accountant only. Sometimes there are irregularities in the accounts and as a result, the workers do not get their due payments.

In addition, Mills are being closed down and there are lockouts in factories. As a result, there is great unrest among the low-paid workers of our country. All of us have to look to one more aspect that at some places workers are getting more and at some places they are paid very low wages.

Panikaji and Rawatji have asked about those companies which are not implementing

[Shri Chandulal Chandrakar]

the Bonus Act. I do not have the figures in this regard. But as I have been associated with trade union activities, I know that their number is very large. The implementation of the laws in this sector is the responsibility of the State Governments and the Ministry of Labour asks them to pay attention towards this aspect and to examine it.

Datta Samantji has just now said that Bonus Act should be applied to all the workers or other persons. It has been provided in this Bill that it is applicable to those establishments where there are at least 20 workers. Under the Bonus Act, the State Governments are empowered to apply it even to those establishments where there are ten workers by issuing a notification to this effect. Some of the State Governments have issued such notifications and any State Government can apply it by issuing a notification.

Similarly, it has also been said that in many factories labour is employed on contract system. There is no doubt that this system is prevalent at many places. INTUC and several other Unions have demanded the abolition of this contract system and this demand has been made for quite a long time, but no success has been achieved in this respect due to certain reasons. The management in several concerns, whether in the Private Sector or the Public Sector, have advanced the plea that under the contract labour system, the work is done in time and there are many other advantages of this system. Even today, you would see that when workers come out of the factories, about 100 workers would be regular employees of the factories, whereas 1500 workers would be contract labourers. We all are responsible persons and some of us have also been working in the trade unions. It is our duty whether we are from this House or the State legislatures, to make efforts in our own way for the abolition of this contract system. We also want that this contract labour system should be abolished. In addition, our colleagues should also strive for the abolition of such systems. The workers these days are educated and, therefore they are also aware of their rights. Besides, it is the duty of the Labour Leaders and other elected repre-

sentatives of the people, whether they are M.Ps. or other persons, to ensure that the workers get their rights. Duties and responsibilities go together and we have seen that at places where the workers understand their duties and responsibilities well, good results have been achieved. But where only rights are demanded, a lot of difficulties arise and there many unions are formed and the workers are also misled.

It is a fact that 20 years back, the workers were not much educated, but you will now see that, especially in the organised sector, if there are 4000 workers, at least 1000 of them are matriculates and some of them might be even B.A., LL.B. or B.Sc. These people are fully aware of their responsibilities and at many places, the unions make arrangements for the training of the workers. In some factories workers are provided good training and they are also aware of job evaluation. They are given such training and they are aware that they have put in so much of work for so much of wages. The persons who are engaged in trade union activities should make such an arrangement of training wherever it is possible.

Just now Shri Datta Samant has said that this Bill should be referred to the Joint Select Committee. Two or three other Members have also supported his view. I would like to request all of them that such a demand should not be made. They should not press this demand, because it is the need of the hour that this is implemented immediately and we should not delay it any further. Wages have been revised and pay scales have been increased over the years and that is why an Ordinance was promulgated and it was decided to pay bonus to the people. By delaying the payment of bonus, we do not want to create a feeling among the workers that the elected representatives of the people, who are sitting in Parliament, did not protect the interest of the workers. I would request all those Members who have moved the amendment for referring it to the Joint Select Committee to withdraw their amendment.

18.00 hrs.

I would like to express my thanks to all the 23 Members who participated in this discussion. They spent their valuable time to

study the Bill and have given very good suggestions which would, of course, be considered by the Ministry of Labour. But all the Members who are present in the House should go with this feeling that they have to protect the interests of the workers. In addition, we have also to see that the workers are made aware of their rights and responsibilities also. Our elected representatives have also to protect the interests of the trade union workers who are not organised, workers in the rural areas, construction workers in the urban areas and the workers working in small companies, even if they have not raised their voice. When we take our next step in future, we would keep their interests in our mind. I would also like to express my thanks to all of you for giving very good suggestions.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Indrajit Gupta has intimated that he will not be available to reply. Therefore, I request Mr. Janga Reddy to give his reply in respect of the Resolution moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have listened to the reply of the Hon. Minister. We want that...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : It would have satisfied you also ..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I have been satisfied, but you have also to be satisfied. You have raised the ceiling from Rs. 1600 to Rs. 2500. We had suggested earlier also that the ceiling should be removed altogether. Shri Datta Samant has given details about the laws enacted by you for labour welfare and how efforts have been made by you to pass on the benefit to the workers. Only political interests have been kept in mind. But still this step is good for the workers. Our Hon. Minister had organised a conference of the labour leaders on 25th or 26th November. Legislation should be brought forward to implement the recommendation

made in that conference. The conference had proposed the participation of the workers in the management of the industries.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : This has been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : All the Congress Members have urged that the ceiling be raised to Rs. 3000 or Rs. 3500. In my view, the ceiling should be removed altogether. I have to say only this much.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta to the vote of the House. The question is :

"This House disapproves of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1985) promulgated by the President on the 27th September, 1985."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Janga Reddy, are you withdrawing your Resolution ?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Yes; I am not pressing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House that the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri C. Janga Reddy be withdrawn ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The Statutory Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Datta Samant, are you withdrawing your Amendment ?

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I am not withdrawing. I want to say...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have already spoken. You have been given sufficient time. I am sorry.

I shall now put the Amendment moved by Dr. Datta Samant to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—(Amendment of Section 2)

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 2 and 3,—

for “two thousand and five hundred rupees” substitute “three thousand and five hundred rupees”(3)

Page 2, line 3,—

add at the end—

‘and after the word “industry”, the words “or working even as an individual in any establishment” shall be inserted’.(4)

Sir, the Hon. Minister has given a very good political speech regarding agricultural labour and contract labour. Who prevented this Government from doing it Sir? You are having a lot of powers. It is the grievance that even minimum wage is not implemented. Therefore, with such reply it is difficult for us to satisfy ourselves.

Regarding the particular amendment, Rs. 1600 is the level for getting the bonus. It was done in 1965 which you are now raising upto 2500 rupees. As per the index it has gone five times high. I put it in the

House and you are just raising after 20 years by only Rs. 900 just for qualifying.

Another point is that you are going to pay bonus of Rs. 1600. Maximum 20 per cent itself is Rs. 3840. Now somebody is drawing Rs. 3000, Rs. 2600, Rs. 3500, you are going to pay him only that much bonus. I am not asking you to give more bonus. That is the principle of the Act. Even Mr. Gupta who has moved this has said that there should not be any limit. I know that Government is not going to accept our version. It is just to put something morally. Another point is that in Bombay all our workers are drawing more than Rs. 2000 in big factories, so if you put such type of a level, it is going to create ambiguity. Therefore, I place this amendment and I request the Members to pass it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : I think I have given enough. I have replied to all the points and we don't agree to this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I now put the amendments moved by Dr. Datta Samant to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4 were put and negatived

The Question is :

“That clause 2, stand part of the Bill”

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Insertion of new Section 12)

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

after line 10, insert—

“12A. Where the salary or wage of an employee is less than one thousand rupees per mensem, the bonus payable to such employee under Section 10 or,

as the case may be, under section 11, shall be calculated as if his salary or wage were one thousand rupees per mensem.”(5)

Sir, the Hon. Minister has given me a categorical assurance that he is going to see and rectify all the bonus act and change it within one month or two months. I have heard that. It is all becoming sweet assurances and I must put my side of the workmen, you give me some time Sir. As per Bonus Act, 20 workers are required to get bonus. If somebody is having 19 or 18, he is not giving the bonus.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR :
 State Governments can do that.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I am coming to it. Maharashtra Government has done it upto ten workers. Why don't you do in the Central Act. If you are talking so much of farm labour, unorganised labour they are three times more than the organised labour. Somebody is drawing Rs. 10 and Rs. 300 is his monthly salary. If he works for the whole year, I am asking you to give him Rs. 300 as bonus. Otherwise many people are giving bakshish. So, there is no difficulty in principle. If he has worked for six months, you give him half, if he has worked for one month, you give him Rs. 30. Because only 30 days work is required. Therefore, by making such a small amendment, there will be so much importance for this.

For the minimum wages, nobody is bothering, that is a different aspect. It is becoming the duty even if a single worker is working and is drawing Rs. 300 or Rs. 200, he should get at least one month salary proportionately. It will make a lot "well" to more people. With this Act you are not doing that. Workers coming under the unorganised and small sectors are three times. Though it looks a very small amendment,

it is going to satisfy. All of you talk about unorganised men, small men, one man; but this will cover more people. That is why I request the House at least to consider this amendment at this stage.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR :
 I have already said the State Governments are entitled to do it. If they want to do it, they can do it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I now put the amendment moved by Dr. Datta Samant to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

The question is :

“That clause 3, stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR :
 I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

18.11 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
 Eleven of the Clock on Thursday,
 December 5, 1985/Agrahayana 14,
 1907 (Saka)*