

Ninth Series, Vol .II No.6

Monday, March, 19,1990
Phalguna,28,1911(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price: Rs., 50,00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Monday, March 19, 1990 / Phalguna 28,
1911 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at

Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, we have learnt with deep regret of the passing away of Shri A.E.T. Barrow, who represented the Anglo-Indian community as a nominated Member of this House. Shri Barrow was a member of the Provisional Parliament during 1950-52 and of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during 1952 to 1970 and again of the 6th, 7th and 8th Lok Sabha during 1977-89.

Shri Barrow was deeply interested in the field of education and served various educational bodies in various capacities. He was a member of the All India Council for Elementary Education during 1959-63, the Central Advisory board of Education during 1966-79 and of the Task Force of secondary education of Planning Commission during 1972-74. He was also a member of the governing bodies of several Anglo-Indian schools, training colleges, Christian schools, etc. He was also the Honorary Life Member of the Association Heads of Anglo-Indian schools in India. Shri Barrow was an active parliamentarian and no debate on education was complete without his participation in it.

He was also a member of various parliamentary committees, such the Estimates Committee, the Rules Committee, the Committee on Government Assurances, Joint Committee on Vishwabharti Bill and the Committee on Subordinate Legislation for varying periods.

A widely travelled persons, Shri Barrow was a delegate to the Second Commonwealth Conference, 1962.

Shri Barrow passed away on 17th March, 1990 at the age of 82 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while to pay respect to the memory of the deceased.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

UGC Assistance to Bihar Universities and Colleges

*81. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of assistance being given by the U.G.C. to the existing universities in Bihar, particularly L.N. Mithila and K.S. Sanskrit Universities of Darbhanga;

(b) the position about U.G.C. assis-

tance in regard to the six new universities announced by the Government of Bihar; and

and Harijan Sanskrit Mahavidyala, Barha, K.D. Memorial college, Chandouna?

(c) which of the colleges in the backward areas of Bihar have been or are to be recipients of U.G.C. grants, particularly Kalidas Vidyapati Science College, Uchchaitha,

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The University Grants Commission provides development grants and grants under special schemes to the universities for strengthening institutional infrastructure like building buildings, books and journals, equipments and other facilities designed to promote the quality and level of teaching and research. The details of the grants allocated by the U.G.C. to the Universities in Bihar during the 7th Plan period and the grants released so far are as follows:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Total Allocation approved for 7th Plan</i>	<i>Grants released</i> <i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>
1.	Patna	180.50	50.50
2.	Bihar	171.70	110.00
3.	Bhagalpur	198.37	105.35
4.	Ranchi	235.42	91.00
5.	K.S.D. Sanskrit	72.62	16.00
6.	Magadh	171.00	70.00
7.	L.N. Mithila	72.67	53.50

(b) The U.G.C. have not received any proposal from the State Government for financial assistance for the six new Universities proposed to be set up by the Government of Bihar.

(c) According to the norms prescribed by the U.G.C. 45 Colleges in Bihar which have been recognised by the Commission under Section 2 (f) of the U.G.C. Act, are located in educationally backward areas and

44 of these Colleges are eligible to receive U.G.C. grants under Section 12 B. Out of these, 31 Colleges, as given in the attached Annexure, are receiving assistance from the U.G.C. K.V. Science College, Uchchaitha receives grants from U.G.C. but is not in an educationally backward district. The Harijan Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Barha and K.D. Memorial College, Chandouna, have not been recognised under Section 2 (f) of the U.G.C. Act and are, therefore, not eligible to receive U.G.C. assistance.

Annexure—1

List of Colleges Situated in The Educationally backward District of Bihar receiving Assistance from U.G.C.

Bhagalpur University:-

1. Madhupur College, Madhupur. (Distt. Santhal Parganas).

Ranchi University:-

2. Giridih College, Giridih
3. Sri Sadguru Jagjeet Singh Namdhari College, Garhwa (Palamau).

Bihar University:-

4. Gopalganj College, Gopalganj.
5. Gopeshwar College, Hathwa (Gopalganj).
6. Hariram College, Mairwa (Siwan).
7. Raja Singh College, Siwan (Bihar).
8. D.A.V. College, Siwan (Bihar).
9. Khem Chand Tara Chand College, Raxaul (East Champaran).
10. M.S.S.G. College, Arreraj (East Champaran).
11. Ram Sewak Singh Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Sitamarhi (Bihar).
12. R.s. Science College, Sitamarhi (Bihar).
13. Sri L.K. Mahavidyalaya, Sitamarhi (Bihar).
14. S.R.A.R. College, Barachakia (East Champaran).
15. M.J.K.College, Bettiah (West Champaran).

16. R.N.College, Hajipur (Vaishali).

17. Dev Chand College, Hajipur (Vaishali).

18. Laxmi Narain College, Bhaganpur (Vaishali).

Magadh University:-

19. Soghra College, Bihar Sharif, Nalanda.
20. Kishan College, Sohsarai, Nalanda.
21. Sardar patel Memorial College, Udantpuri, Bihar Sharif, Nalanda.
22. S.N. Sinha College, Warsliganj, Nawadah.

L.N. Mithila University:-

23. Araria College, Araria.
24. Forbesganj College, Forbesganj.
25. Gorelal Mehta College, Banmukhi.
26. M.J.M. Mahila College, Katihar.
27. Marwari College, Kishanganj.
28. Munshilal Arya College, Kasba.
29. Purnea College, Purnea.
30. Purnea Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Purnea.
31. Ramdeo Sharda Mahavidyalaya, Salmari.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to add one sentence in the reply at the end of part (c).

However, there is a college called Mahakavi Kalidasa Smarak Mahavidyalaya at Chandauna which is recognised for grant by UGC.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, recently prior to the elections the Government of Bihar had announced....(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order in Question Hour.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: My point of order is under Rule 376. It is a very important point of order. Kindly listen to me (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting your point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: There is the business before the House at the moment. In Question Hour, we can raise point of order. My point of order is that it is a question for the Prime Minister. It is a very important question. If the Prime Minister is not here, then Prof. Menon should have been here. Whereas, I find, it is Water Resources Minister... (*Interruptions*) I have yet to acquaint myself with this Minister..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has taken my permission. Please take your seat. Shri Bhogendra Jha.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: He has taken my permission for not coming to the House. I have granted him permission. You please sit down.

[*English*]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Just prior to the Assembly elections and after the Lok Sabha elections, when a new Government headed by a new Chief Minister came into existence in Bihar, that Government announced establishment of six new universities in Bihar. People do believe that these

universities have been established. Here the reply is that Bihar Government has not sought any assistance from the UGC. That is another thing. I want to know whether these six universities have really been established or not; whether they are going to function or not. UGC is concerned not only with the assistance, but the Central Government, Education Ministry, and as correctly mentioned by my hon. friend, the Government headed by the Prime Minister, Shri V.P. Singh, are concerned with the education. I want to know from the Government whether these six universities have been established or not. Are they on paper or if they are not on paper, was it an election stunt only? I want the country and Bihar to know about it whatever may be the reality and the reaction of the Government. The second issue is with regard to the UGC's development assistance to the Sanskrit University. The statement that has been given to us shows that there is only one Sanskrit University for the whole State of Bihar while there are other universities area-wise. Here the total development grant to that University is Rs. 16 lakhs. UGC's stand has been that the matching grant must come from the State of Bihar. Here was an allocation of Rs. 72.62 lakhs and the grant has been given as Rs. 16 lakhs only, which is just one-fifth. Why is this step-motherly treatment for Sanskrit education particularly when the whole State of Bihar is concerned?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: So far as UGC is concerned, we did not have any proposal from the State Government of Bihar. At present, I am not in a position to submit anything before this hon. House. Secondly, the hon. Member, Mr. Jha, is very much worried about the Sanskrit university. He is right when he says that the State Government is not sanctioning matching contribution. That is why that University is not getting UGC aid.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I said that the UGC had given in this case about one-fifth of the assistance while the matching grant is fifty per cent. Why was this one-fifth allotment only?

I want to know whether it is known to the Central Government or not that in Bihar academic calendars are not being followed. Students have to suffer for two years, three years and even four years in getting the results. There is no timely educational calendar, no timely examination, no timely results. And those students who have got the means, resources and other ways, do go outside the State. Particularly, Mithila University is among the worst sufferers. I know perhaps in other States also this is the problem. But for Bihar it is a chronic problem. Similarly, with regard to teaching profession, with all respects to our teachers, Bihar has got a strong teachers' movement. The teachers' federation of Bihar also has demanded that each teacher must teach at least four hours a day in every college and university and 180 days in a year. But not even 50 per cent or 25 per cent of this is being followed. I want to know whether the UGC or the Central Government has got anything to do with it so that they can review the Indian universities and colleges and also there is stoppage of private tutoring by college and university teachers. I have asked some students to shout slogans there, and there will be a movement against them. There is an open corruption there. So, I would like to know whether the UGC or the Central Government is going to have anything to do in this regard.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Sir, I appreciate the feelings of the hon. Member but the scope of the question is very limited. It is only for the sanction and release of grant for particular universities in Bihar. So, I do not think this question arises out of that.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, there must be something which should be intelligible to us. The teachers should do the work of teaching for which they are being paid.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Eighth Lok Sabha, a Bill was passed, called the Assam University Bill, which has probably been assented to by the president also. Rs. 72 crores were allotted for the establishment of that university within the financial year ending 31st March, 1990.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: This question is regarding Bihar, Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev. It is not a general question. If the Minister wants to reply, I have no objection.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: This is not a related question, Sir.

DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Sir, in getting grant from the University Grants Commission, the rural colleges are having great difficulty. As you know, Sir, there are more than 150 universities and 5,000 colleges in our country. The office of the University Grants Commission is located in Delhi. Therefore, it is alleged that the universities and colleges which are around Delhi are getting more share of the grants..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a general question. This question is regarding Bihar.

DR. VENKATESH KABDE: But this is a related question, Sir. I would like to know whether the University Grants Commission is thinking of setting up an office at Hyderabad for the grant of funds for the universities in South and in Western Maharashtra.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to reply, Mr. Minister?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Sir, I have already replied that this does not come within the scope of this question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to declare Patna University as a Central University or not?

[English]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Sir, there is no such proposal. If there is any specific proposal, that can be considered on its merits.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, as I said earlier, I am thankful to Mr. Bhogendra Jha. He raised a very important question. I have a very basic question and it will cut across party lines here because the University Grants Commission is a funding institution and I think as an academic institution it has failed totally. As far as funds are concerned, the University Grants Commission distributes funds to the universities. That could be done by the Ministry itself by establishing a Cell.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Does it flow from that question, Mr. Soz? Please put a specific question.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, I will put a specific question but it cannot be answered by this Minister.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, that is not the way, Mr. Soz.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, my specific question is what is the feed back of the University Grant Commission on the performance of the Universities in India, including the universities in Bihar. So, the hon. Minister must tell me what is the feed back available to the University Grants Commission....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: About Bihar.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: After he gives reply, I will propose that we should have at least Half-an-Hour discussion on this question. I have the support of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please reply his question about universities in Bihar.

[English]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Sir, I have to say that this question is limited only to grants to particular universities in Bihar..... (Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, I have said that he cannot answer this question. So, my suggestion is that Half-an-Hour discussion should be there on it. I have the support of the House.... (Interruptions) We want to have Half-an-Hour discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all, Soz Sahib. You give me a notice for that.

[Translation]

SHRI YUVRAJ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that (Interruptions)

Sir, the hon. Minister has given details of grants allocated and grants released for the universities in Bihar. I would like to know that out of a total allocation of Rs. 72.67 lakh approved for Mithila University, why a small amount has been released? Many rural colleges are affiliated to the Mithila University. What criterion the Government have fixed for the allocation of grants to these universities? Have the Government laid down any criterion to provide special assistance to the universities aimed at improving the educational standard of the people in rural and backward areas? What is the policy of the Government for allocating grants to the colleges in backward areas?

[English]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: There is no such special provision.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: 'Bharata-siyaprasidhedve Sanskritah sanskritistatha.' Have the Government received proposals from other States also for promoting the study of Sanskrit? I would like to know from

the hon. Minister whether the present Government, like the previous Government, will continue the policy of neglecting the study of Sanskrit?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, are the Government aware that the Government of Kerala.....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Krishna Kumar, the main question is about Bihar. I have not permitted your supplementary. The question concerns the universities in Bihar.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know that out of Rs. 72.62 lakh approved under the Seventh Five Year Plan for K.D.S. Sanskrit Vidyalaya, why a sum of Rs. 16 lakh only was released? What modifications the Government propose to make in the policy followed by the previous Government with a view to encouraging the study of Sanskrit?

[English]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Sir, I appreciate the feelings of the hon. Member. Government are also aware that Sanskrit should be encouraged. I convey the feelings of the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV(Jhanjharpur): The hon. Minister has said that it will be considered on the basis of merit, so I would like to know whether any proposal to make the Patna university a Central University is under consideration of the Government?

[English]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Today, the Patna University is registered under the State Act and there is no such provision.

MR. SPEAKER: He asked whether you have any suggestion to make the Patna University as the Central University.

[Translation]

The hon. Member wants to know whether the Government have any proposal to make the Patna University as a Central University?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: At present, there is no such proposal with the Government.

Changes in Educational System

+

*82 SHRI RAMLAL RAHI:
SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to remove existing distortions in the educational system certain basic changes are contemplated by the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES(SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The Government had decided to undertake a review of the New Education Policy, 1986. This will cover aspects relating to existing distortions and patterns of education in the country. The modalities for this are being worked out.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMLAL RAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the Government want to undertake a review of the Education Policy 1986. The hon. Minister might be knowing that the previous Government had reviewed the Education

Policy, 1968 to formulate the New Education Policy 1986. But even the new policy could not help in removing illiteracy from the country. Even today, there are lakhs of children in our country who do not go to school. Secondly, the dual education policy is widening social disparity in the country. The Adult Education Scheme was started and efforts were made to make the adult people literate but we could not achieve much success in it also. Lakhs of adult people are there in our country who still put thumb impression whenever they are required to sign any document..... (*Interruptions*)

I would like to know whether the Government is contemplating certain changes in the New Education Policy, 1986 formulated by the then Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi or are the Government not recognising it or do the Government want to reassess the Education Policy, 1968 and bring about certain changes in it?

I would like to know whether Government will do away with the dual Education Policy and formulate a new Education Policy which may ensure that every child gets primary education.

[*English*]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Sir, I have already stated that entire aspect is under consideration. So, at this stage, I do not think I can reply.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMLAL RAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not given reply to my first question.

My second question is that under the existing education pattern, the adequate arrangements are not there. New schools are being opened but teachers are not there, if teachers are there, benches are not there and even mats are not provided for the students.... (*Interruptions*). Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know whether any change will be made in the existing

policy so that while opening a school, teachers are posted there, mats and blackboards are made available simultaneously. Will the Government prepare a time-schedule for that?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is difficult to draw any time-schedule for this. But the hon. Member has rightly said that in many schools benches are not available and in some others blackboards are not available.

[*English*]

Uptill the Seventh Plan, there was inadequate allotment of funds. Now, we are committed to raise it and we will try to raise it.

SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree to the proposal given by the hon. Minister. I have toured my entire constituency of Deogarh in Orissa, but the previous State Government of Orissa has ruined the educational system. Now, Popular Government has come in the Centre. So, I want to know, how much time will this Government take to restore the educational system?

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at present, I can say that all aspects will be reviewed.

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, in the initial stages of formation of the Cabinet, the Ministry of Human Resources Development was not allocated to anybody. That itself shows how much attention the Government of India is going to pay to this Ministry. Later, it was stated that the Prime Minister is looking after the Ministry and after that it was given to Prof. M. G. K. Menon. So you must protect the Members than the Ministers.

MR. SPEAKER: I have always protected you.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Now, the Prime Minister is not there and the concerned Minister is also not there. Unfortunately, poor Shri Kotadia was made to answer all these questions. Now, my question through you to the hon. Minister is that whether he will convey the feeling to the concerned authority that vocationalisation is a must at every level keeping in view the importance of education which decides the entire nation's career and also its unsuitability to the present needs of the society? The present degrees have no relevance to the present needs. So, will he convey or insist that vocationalisation should be introduced at every level starting from Eighth standard or Ninth standard depending upon the attitude of the students?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Sir, first of all, I object to the word 'poor Kotadia'. I am competent enough to reply. Definitely, I will convey his feelings.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the backward areas of the country, such as Bhudelkhand, the literacy rate is merely 3-4 per cent and main reason for this is that the previous Government had never made any effort to provide adequate education facilities in backward areas. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether an intensive survey of backward areas will be conducted and a comprehensive plan will be prepared for them under the new Education Policy?

[*English*]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Sir, I appreciate the feelings of the hon. Member that the backward area should be paid more attention (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Take your seat.

[*Translation*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: What a wonderful reply?

[*English*]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY: Sir, the Minister in his reply has stated that 1986 Education Policy is being reviewed.

I want to know what is the machinery the Government has set up to review the 1986 Education Policy;

(b) Whether all the objections that were made to the 1986 Education Policy by the educationists, which policy fell short of our requirements, are being taken into consideration;

(c) whether the Government is going to set up a special machinery inviting the educationists and teachers organisations to review this policy?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Sir, at this state, I can say that it is a good suggestion and it will be looked into.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the total number of Blackboard operation schemes under the new education policy covering the entire country so far and their achievement. How much time, they would like to take to cover the entire country. Are they going to cover the entire country during the 8th Plan or 9th Plan?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Sir, the new Education Policy covers up to standard XII. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. I have called Mr. Krishnamurthy.

Supply of Text Books by NCERT

*83. **SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the complaints about abnormal delay in the supply of text books for various classes

particularly for Tenth Class, for the academic year 1989-90, by the NCERT;

(b) if so, whether the complaints were investigated;

(c) if so, the outcome of the investigations and the corrective measures taken to ensure that such complaints do not recur in future;

(d) the number of copies of the printed books on various subjects lying unused with NCERT and the total cost of those books; and

(e) the details of latest innovative projects of NCERT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

There was no abnormal delay in the publication and supply of textbooks for various classes for the academic session 1989-90 by the NCERT. However, some complaints about the non-availability of Part II of new textbooks in Science and Mathematics for Class X, which were to be used exclusively by the Kendriya Vidyalayas during the academic session 1989-90, were received. These were attended to and the books were made available to students within a week of the scheduled date. As on 31st December, 1989, 1,68,404 copies of 41 obsolete NCERT textbooks of the value of Rs. 10.43 lakhs were lying with NCERT.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training is in the process of implementing several innovative projects and programmes directed towards improvement of school education and teacher education which include the following;

— Children's Media Laboratory and Early

Childhood Education.

- A Radio Feasibility Study.
- An Area Intensive Education Project for Human Resource Development.
- Development of Strategies for improving the evaluation practices in schools.
- Development of improved versions of Science Kits for use at the primary and upper primary stages.
- Development of approaches to integrated education for the disabled.
- Utilisation of educational technology including the use of radio and television.
- Computer literacy and studies in schools and development of innovative pre-service teacher education programmes.
- Development of strategies for training of key persons and project officers involved in non-formal education and for training of instructors of non-formal education centres.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Sir, this is one of the superb examples that the Minister again replied the question without answering properly.

To start with, I take exception for the absence of the Prime Minister or the Minister concerned. This shows how this Government are treating this important subject namely education.

Coming to the answer, it is said that NCERT started some innovative projects. Once again, I may say before the House that he is not giving proper answer. The reply says, "There is no abnormal delay in publication of books." Sir, I am a member of the management committee of the Kendriya

Vidyalaya. I know the books were not properly supplied in time.

I am drawing your attention to the latest report of the Comptroller & Auditor General who has specifically stated that NCERT's performance and evaluation recently reveals that the NCERT has not achieved any of its objectives. Another important thing is, about 2.80 lakh volumes of General Books worth about Rs. 26 lakhs are lying unsold for the last five years and 3.88 lakh volumes of some other books worth about Rs. 12 lakhs of absolute titles are also lying unsold. Nearly 93 research projects are still going on for the last 18 years. Again, a project which was sanctioned in 1979, was not completed, even though the members concerned retired in 1984. On the top of it, the Chairman of the Council himself had said that the schemes of NCERT had been so far too casually handled both by the Council and the recipients. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister to take up these matter seriously and constitute immediately a parliamentary committee to go into those matters. This is an apex body. We talk about children as the future citizens of this country but we totally neglect their needs. It is an important matter to be taken up seriously now. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister to set up a parliamentary committee to go into this matter in detail and enable the government to take immediate corrective steps.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: It is not necessary to set up a parliamentary

[*Translation*]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the proceedings of the House during Question Hour should be televised. The nation should know the questions that are asked by the Members and the way they are replied by the Ministers.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy, you put the second question.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: I am not able to know whether the hon. Minister has accepted my suggestion and whether he is going to institute a parliamentary enquiry committee or not. It is a very serious matter. Therefore, the Government should take up this matter seriously and take time bound action to protect the interests of education. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: I asked my second supplementary. The hon. Minister has not answered. I asked for time-bound action programme to protect the interests of education, specially with this Apex Body namely NCERT. It is playing with the lives of innocent people. The hon. Minister has not assured me anything. It is a very sad position.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: I say this Government is very much serious about all these aspects and we will definitely take his suggestion into consideration.

[*Translation*]

SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government proposes to formulate uniform education system to provide equal opportunities to all which they had been demanding, when they were not in power. As education is quite expensive in the country, the people are not getting adequate educational facilities. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the percentage of illiteracy in the country and the steps being taken by the Government to make education cheaper.

[*English*]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: The hon Member has made a suggestion. That will be looked into...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.

Ganga Action Plan

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

(a) the progress of the Ganga Action Plan in the states of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Under the Ganga Action Plan, 262 schemes have been sanctioned for the three States of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal. As on date, 99 schemes have been completed, 53 in U.P., 14 in Bihar and 32 in West Bengal. An expenditure of approximately Rs. 187 crores has been incurred on the implementation of the Ganga Action Plan so far.

(b) The Ganga Project Directorate is closely monitoring the implementation of the programme. Regular meetings are held with the State Governments and the implementing agencies to ensure the quick implementation of the schemes and field visits are undertaken by the staff of the Ganga Project Directorate to supervise and check upon on going works and to render technical advice, as well as to help overcome problems and delays. From time to time the Minister of State and the senior officers take up at the appropriate level with the State Governments concerned any scheme which may be facing delays. The Central Ganga Authority under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister meets once a year to review the Progress. The Steering Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Environment & Forests and including the Chief Secretaries

of the State Governments reviews the progress once a quarter.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to state that 163 projects are still pending and they have not yet been completed as such. Out of these, in West Bengal alone 70 projects are on-going ones, except the two i.e. Dum Dum Municipality and Kamarhati Municipality. This is due to the land dispute there. Regarding the rest, for the completion of these projects, the West Bengal Government has asked for a sum of Rs. 70 crores more. I would also like to state that the West Bengal Government has already submitted an alternative low-cost sewerage plan. Has it already been given to the experts? What is the reaction of the experts on these project? I would also like to know from the hon. Minister of State whether the Government has sanctioned the money that has been asked for by the West Bengal Government i.e. Rs. 70 crores.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: We have received the requests now. We are looking into the matter. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: They are talking so much. But the Ganga river has been polluted very much by them..... (*Interruptions*) I would now come to my second supplementary. There are some industries on the bank of the river Ganges. These industries are polluting and releasing pollution everyday. These particular industries have been persuaded to set up effluent treatment plants. What action against them has been taken so far?

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: There are a total number of 264 industrial units which have been considered polluting the Ganges. Of these, 68 have been considered as high pollution industries. Further, we have taken legal action against 9 units. One unit has been given time. 37 units have been provided with treatment plants. Under instructions, 11 have got treatment plants now. 10 of them have been closed down.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, the City of Cal-

cutta was established by Mr. Job Charnock because of the perennial Ganga and the navigable Ganga. After the city was established it was clean. At that time, the Ganga was to take the entire discharge of sewage water but still it was clean. In January, the hon. Minister visited Calcutta and I do feel that she told the State Government the right-words boldly about their non-performance. It is a fact that there were 112 schemes sanctioned for West Bengal. Crores of rupees were allocated. But only ten schemes were completed, as stated by the hon. Minister in the Symposium held in Calcutta at the end of January this year. There is a Maratha Ditch Canal which goes through the heart of the city of Calcutta. In this Canal, entire swerage and garbage is discharged. This Canal, Madam Minister, connected from the Bag-bazar Lock-Gate, is discharging the entire pollution in the Ganges. There was a scheme—I happened to be a Member at that time—to include this Maratha Ditch Canal in the Ganga Cleaning Action Plan so that the discharged water of the entire city of Calcutta goes through this Canal through the heart of Calcutta and after treatment is discharged in the River Ganga, thus save from polluting the Ganges. There has been a lock-gate made for the last five years at Bag-abazar so that the water of the River Ganges goes inside the Canal and during high tide flushes out the canal. This was the old system. However the lockgate is not used nor the flushing operates. I want to know whether Maratha Ditch Canal would be included in this, if not why not. The entire area is suffering because of the mosquito menace.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.S. RAO: How can a P.A. come into the House? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He should not have come.

(Interruptions)

PROF.P.J.KURIEN: I saw a stranger coming into the House.

MR. SPEAKER: He should not have come.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: A Reporter had come.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have been told that he is not a P.A. He is one of the Reporters of the House.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: You should conduct an enquiry. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He is Shri Raj Kumar Verma, one of the new Reporters. He is not a P.A. to the Minister.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: We owe a responsibility as Member of Parliament elected by the people of this country. I say, I have seen a person coming from that side to the side of Madam Minister. He came upto there, and just when we mentioned it, ran away. I only say that the Speaker should conduct an inquiry. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have checked up. Mr. Raj Kumar Verma is a new reporter. He does not know the rules. A reporter can come to the House. He is a reporter.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): Whatever the hon. Speaker has said is correct. He is not a member of my staff. He may be a Reporter, but I did not call him.

[*English*]

I am not in charge of the House. Only the Speaker can direct in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I have checked up and found out that Mr. Raj Kumar Verma is a reporter and he is not a PA to the Minister.

PROF. P.J.KURIEN: Kindly produce him here. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

[*English*]

I will check up and find out.

[*Translation*]

You may please resume your seat.

[*English*]

Shri Ajit Panja to speak.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: The part (b) of my question is....

MR. SPEAKER: One question, not part (b).

SHRI AJIT PANJA: You have allowed the question in different parts Sir and this is a part of one Question.

Therefore another question is that in the Ganga Action Plan meetings the elected representatives of the people like the MPs, MLAs and the Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation are not being invited for discussion. A part of my constituency is by the side of the Ganga. Never do we receive any invitation for any meeting of the Ganga Action Plan. We are not called upon to discuss any problem. If we want to say anything, if any letter is sent, it is never replied to.

The third part of my question is, whether the hon. Minister will direct the State Governments to include all the MPs, MLAs and people's representatives, whoever is within the side of the Ganga Action Plan area, so that we can take part in that and we can deliberate.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: The answer to the first question is that we have given from 1985 onwards Rs. 75 crores to the West Bengal Government. It was put into 110 schemes of which 32 are complete, a certain number will be complete before the financial year is over and we expect that the rest would be completed by the end of the year after next year.

As far as the new scheme is concerned, it will depend on the resources available to us in the 8th Plan. Therefore, because all the schemes are not complete, we have decided to first utilise the money to complete the to existing schemes and then add new ones. However, we are encouraging small sanitation schemes in West Bengal.

As far as the third part is concerned, there is a Ganga Action Plan Committee where we have included MPs. I have asked them to put MPs through whose constituencies the Ganga flows I do not think the notifications have gone out this year.

As far as letters are concerned, if you write to me I will be happy to answer you. If you feel that there has been delay in replying to your queries, I apologise.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Statement, the hon. Minister was very pleased to refer to the progress of the Ganga Action Schemes in West Bengal. The Minister has mentioned that 32 schemes have so far been completed. Of course, Shri Panja has said that only 10 schemes have been completed. Anyhow, it is for him to understand. But, in the statement made by the Chief Secretary of the Government of West Bengal on February 2nd last, it is stated that out of 115 projects in West Bengal, 45 have already been completed and the remaining 70 would be completed by 31st of march this year. Now, in view of the fact that a steering committee is there of which the Chief Secretaries of the States concerned are also members, how is it that these discrepancies are existing between the statement made by the hon. Minister and the statement publicly made on behalf of the Government of West

Bengal? May I request the hon. Minister to kindly check up the figures?

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: I am not aware of the Chief Secretary's statement and I do not think that he could have made a statement saying that 70 schemes would be complete by the 31st of March. It is not possible. However, we do confidently expect all the schemes to be completed by 31st of March year after next year.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the leather industry in Kanpur is the major pollute out of river Ganga. The river water is unfit for consumption due to the industrial effluents that are discharged into it. The water of river Ganga is considered as holy in our country and it is good for health also, but if anyone drinks the river water in Kanpur, he would not be able to survive. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government has made any arrangement to check the discharge of industrial effluents into the river Ganga.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Sir, the answer to this question is that a common effluent treatment plant has been held up all these years. We have asked the tanneries to give 35% of the money for this and the State would subsidise the rest of it. Now, we have finally agreed—the MP also intervened—and we are happy to say that a common effluent treatment plant is coming up in the country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although the main question is about Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh, but attention is being paid to West Bengal only and nobody is bothered about Bihar. Now, it has become quite clear that the lack of proper attention is responsible for the pollution of Ganga in our region. Due to this, pollution is spreading in other States also

adjoining Bihar. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether maximum possible assistance would be given to Bihar since Biswas Board has been set up. Are there any schemes, wherein there is delay in their implementation? If so, when will these be completed so that the river is made free from pollution?

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: The schemes that were started there, are yet to be completed. Until, regulated schemes are completed, it would not be possible to take up any new scheme. Further, it is not possible to say anything in this regard, until the financial allocation in the Eighth Plan for this purpose is finalised.

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: Are you launching any new scheme there?

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: A number of schemes are already there in Bihar.

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: When are you going to implement them? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: No. Not like that. You may address the Chair. Now, Shrimati Subhashini Ali.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like the Minister to inform the House as to whether there is any scheme in the Ganga Action Plan to construct a barrage on the Ganga at Kanpur because a specific assurance to construct such a barrage was given to the people of Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh by the previous Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who was also the Chairman of the Ganga Action Plan. I would like to know whether there is any provision to provide finance for such a barrage to be constructed at Kanpur on the Ganga?

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: I am going to repeat it again. We have 262 schemes. We are to complete these

schemes. We will not be in a position—until we get further financial allocation in the Eighth Plan—to take up any other scheme. It is dependent on how much money we get in the next Plan.

SHRI ABDUL SAMAD: The Minister was pleased to state that for the treatment of effluents from tanneries, the Government is giving 35 per cent of the total expenditure. I know fully well that in Vaniyambadi, Tamil Nadu, the tanners have contributed Rs. 25 lakhs for this purpose whereas the Central Government has not contributed a single pie for the completion of the treatment plant.

Will the Minister be pleased to instruct for disbursement of money so that the effluent plant is completed in time?

MR. SPEAKER: The question pertains to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL SAMAD: Out of 872 tanneries in the country, 700 tanneries are situated in my constituency. It is causing pollution. That's why I have put this question.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Involvement of Voluntary Organisations in Rural Development Programme

*85. **SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to adopt a new approach in the Eighth Plan in regard to involvement of voluntary organisations in rural development programmes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Emphasis on involvement of Voluntary Organisations in Implementation of various schemes relating to Rural Development is expected to be enhanced during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. The details would be incorporated in the Plan document.

UNDP Conference on Environmental Degradation

*86. **SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conference convened recently by the Executive Director of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) at Nairobi voiced concern at environmental degradation;

(b) if so, whether India also participated in the Conference;

(c) the main subjects discussed and the proposals made by India; and

(d) the decisions arrived at in the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI-MATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) had convened an Informal meeting with invited experts from various countries on Funding Mechanisms for the Montreal Protocol and another meeting with invited Ministers on a number of global environmental issues in an informal manner in January, 1990 at Nairobi. India also participated in these meetings.

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

STATEMENT

The main subjects discussed during both these meetings were:

- i) Development of financial mechanisms for switching over to alternative substances to chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and other ozone depleting substances under the Montreal Protocol.
- ii) Transfer of technology to developing countries for switching over to alternative substances.
- iii) The organisation of the 1992 conference on environment and Development and strengthening the role of UNEP.
- iv) The negotiating process for a global convention on climate change.

2. The suggestions made by India during both the meetings were related to the development of appropriate financial mechanism for switching over to alternative substances to chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) under the Montreal Protocol, its management and the role of the various bilateral and multilateral aid agencies such as UNEP, UNDP, World Bank in this mechanism. Regarding the transfer of technology to developing countries for switching over to alternative substances to CFCs, India called for access to technology on preferential terms to developing countries.

3. India also suggested to make available to the developing countries cleaner technologies and resources on a large scale to tackle other basic environmental problems which are common to most of the developing countries.

4. The meetings were of informal nature

and no formal decisions were arrived at in the conference.

Social Forestry in Maharashtra Backward Regions

*87. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKANE:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to large scale destruction of trees in the backward regions of Maharashtra, there is a need for social forestry on a large scale; and

(b) if so, concrete and time-bound steps proposed to be taken to augment social forestry in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI-MATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The Social Forestry Programme under implementation in Maharashtra covers all the districts of the State. During the Seventh Plan period (1985-86 to 1989-90), the total coverage under afforestation/tree planting activities is expected to be 8.7 lakh hectares, as compared to 3.84 lakh hectares in the Sixth Plan (1980-85). Central assistance is being provided under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for raising rural fuelwood plantations and decentralised nurseries. Voluntary agencies are provided grants for activities like nurseries, planting and for creating awareness. In addition, funds are provided under the Rural Employment Programme for promoting Social Forestry.

Transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes to States

*88. SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for transfer of certain Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the State Governments in 1990-91 annual plans;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes proposed to be transferred and the considerations that weighed in favour of the transfer;

(c) whether all the modalities in this regard have been considered; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The Planning Commission is of the view that there should be a more selective approach to Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Eighth Plan. The large number of such schemes currently in operation are being reviewed with a view to determining which need to be continued at all, which may be transferred to the States along with the resources, and which may need to be retained. Final decisions have not yet been taken.

[*Translation*]

Rock Shelters and Paintings of Prehistoric Period

*89. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many prehistoric and stone

age rock shelters and paintings have been found in Hoshangabad area of Malwa District and Bhopal, Raisen, Vidisha and other regions of Madhya Pradesh, which tell about the evolution of man;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been formulated by Union Government for their preservation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. Rock shelters, with and without paintings, have been found in various regions of Madhya Pradesh, including Malwa and other sites indicated in the question; of these over 200 have been explored. They cover various periods from prehistoric to the later medieval times. Studies on these relate to dating, analysis of inscriptions and the history and evolution of humankind.

(b) to (d). Among these, the important ones depicting animal, human and half-animal figures, religious symbols, riding, fishing, hunting and dancing scenes, etc., are being preserved under normal conservation and maintenance programmes by the Archaeological Survey of India as monuments of National Importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. No special scheme is further required.

Restructuring of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan

*90. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI:
SHRI T. BASHEER:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual budget of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan;

(b) whether State Governments and district administration have any control over the budget of Sangathan;

(c) whether Government propose to restructure the Sangathan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The annual budget for the year 1989-90 of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan is as follows:

Plan	:	Rs. 7.65 crores
Non-Plan	:	Rs. 2.18 crores
Total	:	Rs. 9.83 crores

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). It has recently been decided to have an evaluation carried out by the Planning Commission, of the progress made and of the Scheme itself with a view to determining what, if any, restructuring may be needed.

[English]

One-Rank-One-Pension Scheme

*91. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any

proposal under consideration regarding 'One-Rank-One-Pension' for retired or retiring military personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Recently, Government has constituted a Committee to examine all aspects of this proposal. The report of the Committee is expected by 31.3.1990 on which the decision will be taken as early as possible.

Assistance to Vidyasagar University

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

(a) whether Vidyasagar University has sought assistance from the UGC or Union Government;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance given or proposed to be given; and

(c) if no assistance is to be given the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). Vidyasagar University has been declared as an institution fit to receive Central assistance from the UGC under Section 12-B of the UGC Act on 1st March, 1990. The UGC has approved an allocation of Rs. 30.00 lakhs (Rs. 15.00 lakhs each for books and journals; and equipment) and has requested the University to formulate propos-

als and finalise the same in consultation with the UGC.

Agitation by Retired Defence Personnel

*93. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether retired Defence Personnel are agitating for increase in their pensions;

(b) if so, what are their actual demands;

(c) the action Government propose to take in this regard;

(d) whether Government propose to reserve some of the posts in the Para-military services for the retired military personnel; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The ex-servicemen through their Associations and individually have been raising the demand of 'One Rank One Pension' in various forums. The Government has constituted a Committee to examine all aspects of this demand. The report of the Committee is expected by 31.3.1990.

(d) and (e). 10% of post of Assistance Commandants, in Para Military forces are already reserved for ex-servicemen.

[Translation]

Kakrapar Atomic Power Station

*94. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Kakrapar Atomic Power Station has been delayed; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to expedite the construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). In spite of some delays in supply of certain hardware and related installation activities, all efforts are being made to expedite the delivery of balance hardware as also accelerate the downstream construction activities with a view to achieving the original target completion date.

Violation of Indian Borders by Pakistani Troops

*95. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times Pakistani troops have violated the Indian borders during the years 1988-89 and 1989-90 till date;

(b) the extent of loss of life and property in each such incident as a result thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to reduce such incidents in future?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). There have been no incidents of violation of our borders by Pakistani troops from 1988 to date though there have been instances of unprovoked firing across the border by Pakistani troops from time to time.

(c) Our troops are suitably deployed and adequately prepared to prevent any such incident along our borders.

[English]

Encashment of Earned Leave

*96. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA:
SHRI K.V. THOMAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken any decision on the award given by the Board of Arbitration that the Central Government employees be allowed encashment of earned leave;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when the decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The Award is being processed in Government in accordance with the prescribed procedure. A decision in the matter will be taken early.

Review of Ballapal National Range Project

*97. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the resistance from the local people of the area against Baliapal National Range Project in Orissa; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review the project?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government is aware of the resistance

from the local people against setting up of the National range in Baliapal, Orissa. The Government has also received some representations in this regard and it is looking into them.

Indian Institute of Information Technology at Bhubaneswar

*99. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to set up an Indian Institute of Information Technology at Bhubaneswar as part of its policy to locate the IIIT at major super computer centres;

(b) whether Government of Orissa is willing to join the project and has offered the requisite land; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the project and syllabus have been finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Initial ground work towards setting up the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) at Bhubaneshwar has been done. In view of the large investments involved and the need to provide well defined directions in the establishment of the IIITs, Department of Electronics had invited views from a cross-section of academics and those engaged in the areas of implementation and application of Information and related disciplines, regarding objectives, scope, logistics and administration of these institutions. Their views have been received. In order to develop a convergent perspective of the goals

etc. of these institutions, Department of Electronics held a Workshop where different aspects relating to the setting up of the institutes were discussed. All the recommendations are being further examined.

The matter has been discussed with Government of Orissa who have shown interest in the programme and the willing to participate in the programme and provide the necessary facilities.

NAL-Designed Facility to read Black Box Data in Aircraft

*100. SHRID.M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists at the National Aeronautical laboratory, Bangalore have designed a new facility to read the black box data in aircraft, a vital source of information in the event of an air crash; and

(b) if so, the salient features of this new facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The black-box (DFDR) read out facility that NAL has developed conforms to ARINC-573 standards and caters for Boeing 747 and Airbus 300 operated by Air India. The data is recorded in Harvard bi-phase code at a bit rate of 768 bits per second constituting a subframe. Each subframe has different aircraft parameters represented digitally by a 12 bit word. The interface unit enables data in the DFDR to be regenerated through a PDP-11/44 computer at Air India.

Snags in INSAT-1D

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

(a) whether a team of Indian Scientists has since made a final and complete inspection of the INSAT-1D;

(b) if so, the snags which had occurred and the cost incurred on its repair; and

(c) the time by which INSAT-1D is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) A detailed review and inspection of INSAT-1D Space craft was carried out by a team of Indian Scientists in January, 1990, based on which the corrective actions required and the test matrix for ensuring reliable operation of the satellite were finalised. The final review is scheduled for April, 1990 before the satellite is transported to the launch site from the Spacecraft contractor's facility.

(b) INSAT-1D suffered an accident on 19th June, 1989 at the launch site while being mated to the Delta 4925 launch vehicle. A part of the crane hook fell on the satellite and due to this the C-band reflector was damaged. The panel on the East side of the spacecraft was also damaged. There were a few other minor damages. The C-band reflector and the East panel have been replaced. Other damaged parts have all been repaired or refurbished. The entire spacecraft has been fully tested again and some more tests are continuing. The cost of repair, as per the contract, is borne by the spacecraft contractor.

(c) INSAT-1D is scheduled to be launched in June, 1990.

Employment for War Widows and Widows of Defence Forces

899. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the war-widows and widows of Defence Forces of India Guild have recently urged Government to provide employment to them in the Government and public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Press Reports to this effect have been seen.

(b) and (c). Dependents i.e., widow/son/daughter/near relative of Defence personnel who die in harness are eligible to suitable Group 'C' and Group 'D' civil appointments, on compassionate grounds, without registration in the employment exchanges subject to fulfilment of certain eligibility conditions. In addition, upto two members each of the families of Defence personnel killed in action are given priority II-A for employment through employment exchanges/Directorate General Employment and Training (DGE&T) in Group 'C' and 'D' posts. Further, out of the total reservation each in Group 'C' and 'D' posts for ex-servicemen in Public Sector Undertakings, 4 1/2 vacancies are earmarked for dependents, including widows.

School Building for Navodaya Vidyalaya at Khowai in Tripura

900. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to expedite construction of the school building for the Navodaya Vidyalaya at Khowai in Tripura;

(b) whether Government propose to revise the norm of expenditure per student in boarding so that they could be provided with adequate/nutritious food and other facilities for their growth and development; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) In addition to Rs. 25 lakhs initially spent by the State Government on providing a building to start the school, an amount of Rs. 35 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti for further construction of the Vidyalaya at Khowai in Tripura.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The present norms of expenditure for students in boarding are considered sufficient to provide them with adequate/nutritious food and other facilities for their growth and development.

Central University of Hyderabad

901. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the broad features of the Development programme for the Seventh Plan period drawn up by the Central University of Hyderabad approved by University Grants Commission;

(b) number of additional teaching posts (Professors, Readers and Lecturers) sanctioned under the above programme;

(c) whether these additional posts

mentioned above have been filled up; and

(d) if not, which are the posts yet to be filled up and the reasons for not filling up these posts so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) According to the information furnished by the University of Hyderabad, the University submitted proposals to the University Grants

Commission amounting to Rs. 1489.96 lakhs for development assistance during the Seventh Plan. The Commission has so far made an allocation of Rs. 1010.02 lakhs. The main items of the development programme are construction of administrative and academic buildings, staff quarters, student hostels, purchase of books, journals and equipment, and creation of new posts for staff.

(b) to (d). According to the information furnished by the University, the number of additional teaching posts sanctioned by the U.G.C. under the above programme, the number of posts filled up and the number of vacant posts are as follows:

	<i>Posts sanctioned</i>	<i>Posts filled</i>	<i>Vacant posts</i>
	1	2	3
Professors	23	17	6
Readers	23	14	9
Lecturers	9	9	—
	55	40	15

The University has informed that it has not been possible to fill up the vacant posts as the selected candidates are yet to join or have declined to accept offers of appointment; re-advertisement of posts because of unsuitability of applicants; litigation; etc.

Brain Drain from IITs

902. SHRI HET RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of graduates from Indian Institutes of Technology migrate to other countries for higher education and employment;

(b) whether Government have conducted any study/survey to ascertain the extent of brain drain;

(c) whether any study has also been conducted by Government to ascertain the cost per student in making a graduate from Indian Institutes of Technology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to recover the cost of education of such graduates before permitting them to go abroad?

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

PARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). According to the report of the IIT Review Committee, on an average, 20% of the IIT graduates go abroad for higher education and employment.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Some Offices on 14 November, 1988

903. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to the

reply given on 24 April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 6711 regarding observance of 14 November, 1988 as public holiday and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when it is likely to be collected?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

STATEMENT

(A) (with reference to parts (b) and (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6711 dated 24.4.1989).

According to information collected from various Ministries/Departments, the following Offices/Units did not observe the holiday on 14 November, 1988:

Sl. No. Names of the office/Units in various Ministries/Departments that did not observe holiday on 14th November, 1988

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | (Department of Posts and Department of Telecom.) | All the operative offices. |
| 2. | (Department of Legal Affairs) | Income-tax Appellate Tribunal Bench, Cuttack. |
| 3. | (Department of Economic Affairs) | The Regional Office of National Saving Organisation at Delhi and Shimla. |
| 4. | (Ministry of Defence) | All Defence Establishments had observed closed holiday on 14.1 <i>except</i> the following units: |

(1) Station Workshop, EME Ramgar;

(2) COD Bombay, 5 FOD and 16

Sl. No. Names of the office/Units in various Ministries/Departments that did not observe holiday on 14th November, 1988

- | | |
|---|---|
| | FAD (Eastern Command) and
28 I DOU Northern Command); |
| | (3) MH Dhrangadhra; |
| | (4) MH Baro; |
| | (5) MH Alwar; |
| | (6) 177 MH; |
| | (7) HQ 11 Inf Div. (Med); |
| | (8) 185 MH; |
| | (9) 311 Fd Amb; |
| | (10) 411 Fd Amb; |
| | (11) MDC Golconda; |
| | (12) Adv. of HQ IPKF and Med Units
deployed in OP Pawan. |
| 5.- (Department of Mines) | Indian Bureau of Mines. |
| 6. (Department of Non-Conventional
Energy Sources) | Regional Offices at Guwahati and
Lucknow. |
| 7. (Ministry of Labour) | 14 Field Offices. |
| 8. (Department of Industrial Development) | Two field establishments of Develop-
ment Commissioner for Small Scale
Industries, viz. SISI Goa and Br. SISI,
Aizwal. |

(B) (with reference to part (d) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6711 dated 24.4.1989)

Those of the employees who were eligible for a holiday on 14.11.1988 but were otherwise on duty, will be provided suitable facility, if so demanded, in the form of

"compensatory off" as per extant orders. The operative offices under the Department of Posts and Telecommunications observe any additional holiday only if that is declared

under the Negotiable Instrument Act. The holiday on 14.11.1988 was not declared under the above Act and, hence, was not applicable to these offices.

[English]

Compassionate Employment In Defence Headquarters

904. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases for compassionate employment pending action/finalisation in the Defence Headquarters and since when are these pending, with reasons for the delay;

(b) the details of steps taken to provide employment to these cases;

(c) the details of steps taken to check and minimise the delay in the grant of compassionate employment;

(d) the details of the criteria laid down in this regard and whether these are in tune with the Government orders etc.; and

(e) if not, the details of steps taken to correct the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Only nine cases, of recent origin, relating to compassionate employment of the family members/dependents of civilian employees of Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter Service Organisations are pending finalisation. There has been no delay in their finalisation as the earliest case received in the office, complete in all respects pertains to end December, 1989. In addition,

four more cases of compassionate employment have been received but the department is unable to process these cases for want of complete information from the applicants.

(b) These nine cases will now be considered by a duly constituted Board of Officers, who will make their recommendations to the competent authority after analysing each case in the light of the instructions of the Department of Personnel and Training on the subject. After the decision of the competent authority is taken in each case, appointment will be offered to the person concerned after verification of their character and antecedents and medical examination, on availability of a suitable vacancy.

(c) to (e). There has been no delay in finalisation of the cases because the meeting of the Board of Officers is held regularly once in every quarter. The criteria adopted for compassionate employment is strictly in accordance with the guidelines issued by Department of Personnel and Training on this subject.

Ganga Action Plan

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

(a) the total estimated outlay involved on the Ganga Action Plan;

(b) whether any evaluation of this plan has been made so far; if so, its findings; and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure the closure of such Industries on the river banks which release pollutants and effluents and disagree to the setting up of effluent treatment control plants—Statewise—though which this river passes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI-MATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Under the present phase of the Ganga Action Plan, 262 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 278.62 crores have been sanctioned for the three States of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal. Taking into account the expenditure on the Ganga Project Directorate establishment, research projects, operation and maintenance, and cost escalations on the schemes that is likely, the total outlay is expected to be of the order of Rs. 350 crores.

(b) the monitoring of the progress of the Ganga Action Plan is carried out periodically by a Monitoring Committee which has suggested greater scientific inputs, resource recovery and public participation.

(c) Sixty eight industries on the banks of River Ganga were identified as gross polluters by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Of these 37 units have set up effluent treatment plants (ETPs) to treat their effluents, ETPs are under construction in 11 more units and 10 units have closed down. The other 10 units have either not responded or are delaying action. Action taken in their regard is given below, Statewise.

	UP	Bihar	West Bengal	Total
1. Legal action being taken	4	1	4	9
2. Extension of time granted for submitting a time-bound programme	—	—	1	1

Development Works in Ambala Cantonment Area

906. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any development works in the Ambala Cantonment Area (Haryana) have been carried out during the tenure of the present President of Cantonment Board, Ambala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Since February '89, when the present President took over, Rs. 0.47 lakhs have been spent on original and miscellaneous works upto February, 1990 during the current financial year.

An expenditure of Rs. 12.10 lakhs was incurred during the same period on works which are under execution. Details are not maintained at the Centre.

[Translation]

Denudation of Forests

907. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total land area which has become barren in the country due to denudation of forests;

(b) whether Government propose to check indiscriminate denudation of forests; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI-MATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) According to the study conducted by Forest Survey of India with help of satellite imagery in the country during the period 1981-83 to 1985-87, there has been a reduction of 0.19 million hectares of forest cover during four years. The annual rate of loss works out to 47,500 hectares.

(b) and (c). Steps taken to check indiscriminate felling of forests are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Steps taken to check denudation of forests

1. The National Forest Policy, 1988, lays more emphasis on conservation of forests. There are specific provisions for protection of forests from grazing, fires and encroachment.
2. Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in 1980 to check diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. The Act has been made more stringent by an amendment of 1988.
3. A Centrally sponsored scheme is under implementation to assist the States for development of infrastructure for protection of forests.
4. Alternative sources of energy are being encouraged to replace fuel-wood in domestic and commercial sectors.
5. Wood is substituted by alternative materials in packaging, railway sleepers, building construction, furniture etc.
6. Import policy for timber has been liberalised.
7. Fiscal incentives are given to industries for wood substitution.
8. Efforts are being made to control shifting cultivation.
9. Guidelines have been issued to State/UT Governments from time to time for protection of forests. Some of these guidelines are as follows:
 - (i) To avoid felling of natural forests and where such felling are inevitable for restoration of crop of other silvicultural consideration, it should be restricted to area not exceeding 10 hectares in the hills and 25 hectares in the plains.
 - (ii) To consider banning of felling in the hills above 1,000 meters atleast for some years.
 - (iii) To identify critical areas in the hills and mountains which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate vigorous afforestation.
 - (iv) To set apart 4% of the geographical area as protection area like wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserve etc.
 - (v) Special guidelines have been issued for protection of forests from forest fires.

[English]

New Initiatives and Measures for Ocean Development

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

the details of the new initiatives and measures being considered by Government for Ocean development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Ocean development activities have been given new impetus and direction, and it is proposed to concentrate on some key programmes that can generate high science and technology and attain criticality. Programmes such as aquaculture and coastal zone management which will help in generating employment for the rural and coastal areas have also been taken up. Some important new initiatives are briefly given below:

Ocean Information System—Primary Data Base

A project on Satellite to Sea Truth, generated with the help of ISRO and CSIR Centre for Mathematical Modeling, is now ready for implementation. The project is aimed at creating a real or semi-real time operationalized service for regular dissemination of important ocean parameters.

2. *Sea Bed Mining*

A project aimed at design and development of a deep seabed mining system has been generated with the help of various experts in the country and the Central Mechanical Research Institute (Durgapur) as the lead Agency.

3. *Antarctica*

In addition to continually raising the quality and scientific content of research activities at Maitri, a special exploratory expedition was sent in November, 1989 to the Weddell Sea Region of Antarctica, as a

part of a programme to develop first hand knowledge and understanding of the critical terrains of Antarctica to guide us in selecting an appropriate site, if it is later decided to set up a second permanent station in Antarctica.

4. *Research and training in modeling Oceanic Circulation and Air-Sea processes*

Recognizing that oceanic circulation plays a dominant role in determining all other oceanic processes, and the critical role of air-sea exchange processes in controlling weather, a project was especially generated to develop high level expertise in modeling and experiment design to study oceanic circulation and Air-Sea interface processes. This is being implemented through the establishment of a Cell in the Centre for Atmospheric Sciences at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

5. *Monitoring and modelling of Pollution regimes in the sea*

Steps have been taken to upgrade the Regional Centre of NIO, Bombay to a state-of-the-art, first rate Centre for modeling and monitoring of marine pollution, with a view to quantifying transport rates of significant chemical elements through the estuaries and their inputs to various bio-geochemical reservoirs and finally into the sea.

6. *Sea level variations*

A programme for establishing a network of about 8 state-of-the-art tide-gauge stations along our coast and Islands is now underway towards documenting high precision information on sea level variations.

7. *Island Centre for Ocean Development*

Steps have been initiated for establishing a Centre for Ocean Development at Port Blair with a view to improving the quality

of life and of human endeavour generally amongst the Islanders, whilst preserving the integrity of the fragile eco-system of the Andaman and Nicobar Group of Islands.

8. *Aquaculture : Action Plan for alleviating poverty*

A projectized Action Plan on aquaculture has been initiated aimed at utilizing its S&T programmes and infrastructure in developing special assets in coastal wetlands, thereby improving the quality of life in rural areas. This programme is monitored by a special Steering Committee.

Computer Literacy Programme in Schools in Maharashtra

909. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the existing stage of CLASS (Computer Literacy in School) Programme in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) the number of new computers which are proposed to be supplied to Schools of Maharashtra during the current year and at what Centres; and

(c) whether Government have reviewed the performance of CLASS in Maharashtra and if so, what modifications/changes are being carried out in the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). A Pilot Project for Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) was initiated in 1984-85 in 248 selected Secondary/Higher Secondary schools jointly by the Department of Electronics and the Department of Education to acquaint students and

teachers with the range of computer applications and its potential as a learning medium. The Project was further extended on year to year basis till 1988-89 covering 2079 more schools. So far 211 schools have been selected under the Project in Maharashtra. Besides, 5 resource centres which provide resource support to the participating schools, are in Maharashtra. No new computers have so far been provided in schools in Maharashtra during the current year. The Project had been evaluated by the Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad in 1986. The Project had also been reviewed by a Working Group constituted by the Government in October, 1986. The Group strongly advocated continuation of the Project and was of the view that the Project has made a very welcome beginning in upgrading and updating the education in schools in India. It has potential for encouraging and promoting innovativeness among teachers and students, creativity and analytical ability. It will enable students to gain familiarity with computers and enable them to face an increasingly technology oriented society. Following the recommendations of the Working Group, a draft Cabinet-note was prepared aiming to implement the CLASS Programme on a larger scale and on regular basis. It has not been possible so far to implement the proposed expanded programme on CLASS due to paucity of funds.

Recommendations of Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishthan

910. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in February, 1989 Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishthan had recommended sanctioning of three different types of projects on Vedic Mathematics to competent mathematicians and computer scientists;

(b) if so, the nature and type of these projects;

(c) the names and status of the mathematicians and computer scientists to whom each project has been sanctioned; and

(d) the guidelines and outlines of the action-scheme regarding each of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The nature and type of the suggested project were:

- (i) Development of ideas contained in the book "Vedic Mathematics" by Jagatguru Shankaracharya;
- (ii) Expounding and developing mathematical foundations behind the Sutras;
- (iii) Investigating the possibilities of incorporating the relevant ideas in appropriate computer software programmes.

(c) and (d). The Project Committee of the Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan has approved grant of a fellowship for research in Vedic Mathematic at the school level in the light of the book of the Jagatguru Shankaracharya. The fellowship has been offered to Mrs. Ranjani Chari, a teacher in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. The aim of this fellowship is to carry out research into Vedic Mathematics to establish its applicability to mathematical problems as also to identify the levels upto which it can be applied. Shri Om Vikas of the Department of Electronics has been commissioned to prepare a status paper

on the possibilities of the application of Vedic Mathematics on the computer.

Social Forestry Programme with West German aid

911. SHRISRIKANTHA DATTANARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to expand social forestry programme during the Eighth plan with West German aid;

(b) if so, the amount of West German aid sought by the Government; and

(c) the amount of aid likely to be given by West Germany for implementation of social forestry programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No Social Forestry Project has been posed for West German aid.

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

Indian Election Service

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

(a) whether any suggestions/representations have been received by Government for setting up of a separate Indian Election Service (IES) on the lines of IAS, IPS, etc.;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a separate Indian Election Service;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) the main aim and objectives of setting up IES?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The suggestion has been placed before the Committee on Electoral Reforms for consideration.

Setting up of Earth Stations

913. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some earth stations at selected cities and also to convert those cities into software cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). Department of Electronics has initiated action to set up Software Technology Parks at Bhubaneswar, Pune and Bangalore. These are expected to cater to the needs of Software Development units for 100% export of software through Data Communication Links. Actions have been initiated to set up autonomous societies for implementing the project and managing the operations of the Software Technology Park. The alternatives include utilisation of the International Gateway Packet Switched Network or establishing a dedicated Earth Station for providing data communication facilities to the Software Technology Park.

Literacy Rate

914. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of literacy in various States in 1947 and the present rate of literacy, State-wise;

(b) whether there are any new proposals to increase the literacy rate rapidly; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The literacy data is collected through decennial census operations conducted by the Registrar General, India. As the first census was held in 1951, literacy data for 1947 is not available. Similarly, the last census having taken place in 1981, the literacy data for the current year is also not known. A Statement showing the State-wise literacy rates during 1951 and 1981 is given below.

(b) and (c). Universalisation of elementary education and universal retention in Schools of children upto 14 years of age, programme of non-formal education in the 10 educationally backward States and the National Literacy Mission which aims at imparting functional literacy to 80.00 million adult illiterates in the 15-35 age group by 1995, are integral parts of a larger programme the eradication of illiteracy.

The emphasis under the National Literacy Mission is on adopting an area approach in an attempt to completely eradicate illiteracy in that area in a time bound manner. Attempt is also being made to improve the pace and content of learning under the adult education programme.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Percentage of Literates to total population	
		1951	1981
1	2	3	4
INDIA		15.83*	36.23@
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.11	29.94
2.	Assam	17.48	—
3.	Bihar	11.47	26.20
4.	Gujarat	**	43.70
5.	Haryana	***	34.14
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.86	42.48
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	26.67
8.	Karnataka	19.34	38.46
9.	Kerala	40.38	70.42
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9.50	27.87
11.	Maharashtra	#21.39	47.18
12.	Manipur	10.73	41.35
13.	Meghalaya	14.29	34.08
14.	Nagaland	8.98	42.57
15.	Orissa	10.98	34.23
16.	Punjab	#13.66	40.86
17.	Rajasthan	7.18	24.38
18.	Sikkim	6.59	34.05
19.	Tamil Nadu	20.88	46.76

1	2	3	4
20.	Tripura	13.18	42.12
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10.77	27.16
22.	West Bengal	21.54	40.94
23.	A & N Islands	25.93	51.56
24.	^Arunachal Pradesh	-	20.79
25.	Chandigarh	***	64.79
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	26.67
27.	Delhi	30.19	61.54
28.	^Goa, Daman & Diu	—	56.66
29.	Lakshadweep	16.14	55.07
30.	^Mizoram	34.73	59.88
31.	Pondicherry	—	55.85

NOTES:

* The figures of 1951 census are based on 10% sample and includes the age-group 0—4. The percentages excludes Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry which were not in India in 1951 census. Similarly, it also excludes the figures of Jammu & Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh where no census was taken in 1951.

** Included in Maharashtra.

*** Included in Punjab.

The percentages of Maharashtra of 1951 include Gujarat. Similarly, the percentages of Punjab for 1951 include Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh.

@ Excludes Assam (where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 census) and the population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.

^ Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Mizoram have since become States.

Project for Cleaning of Rivers

915. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to launch national project for cleaning the country's rivers as an extension of the Ganga Action Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated expenditure thereon and the modus operandi of financing it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI-MATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The meeting of the Central Ganga Authority held under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister on 11.9.89 had decided that pollution abatement schemes for the Yamuna will commence in the second phase of the Ganga Action Plan. Pollution abatement schemes for other rivers in the country including the Yamuna, would depend upon the availability of resources in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Review of Environment Policy

916. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of reference and details of the members of the High Level Committee set up to review the environment policy, especially with a view to protecting the tribal interest;

(b) whether the existing environment policy has failed to protect the interests of tribal population in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI-MATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) An inter-Ministerial Committee has been set up to examine the various issues pertaining to protection of the rights and concessions enjoyed by tribal people and how their conditions can be improved, giving the attention to long run ecological sustainability and conservation of forests and bio-diversity.

The terms of reference of the Committee are given below.

- (i) To examine the rights and concessions enjoyed by the tribal communities with regard to access to forest products and to identify measures for improving the access concomitant with sustainable management of resources.
- (ii) To examine the implementation of various rules and regulations and to identify measures for improving their efficacy as regards fulfilment of the traditional rights and concessions.
- (iii) To review the existing measures for participation of tribals in forestry programmes and to propose measures for strengthening the same.
- (iv) To review the tribal sub-plan and to recommend measures for qualitative and quantitative improvement in implementing the various programmes.

(b) and (c). The National Forest Policy, 1988 aims at protecting the interests of tribal population in the country, and recognises the symbiotic relationship between the tribals and the forests. It lays down that the rights and concessions from forests should primar-

ity be for the bonafide use of the local communities, especially the tribals, and that they should be closely associated in the protection, regeneration and development of forests.

Silvipastoral Plantation Scheme

917. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the year since when the Centrally sponsored Silvipastoral Plantation Scheme is under implementation;

(b) the objective of the scheme;

(c) the name of the States where such scheme has been introduced;

(d) whether such scheme has been introduced in Orissa; and

(e) if so, since when and the various kinds of trees planted and total hectares of land covered under that scheme in Orissa since then?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Silviculture Development is under implementation since 1986-87.

(b) The main objectives of the Scheme are to promote Silviculture in the rural areas, thereby leading to increase in fodder production as well as milk production, to encourage stall feeding and to increase employment and incomes in the rural parts of the country.

(c) The scheme is currently under implementation in the States of Arunachal

Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Sikkim and West Bengal.

(d) and (e). The scheme was introduced in Orissa in 1986-87. The names of the main species being planted/raised in the states under the Scheme are *Sesbania aegyptiaca*, *Acacia nilotica*, *Bamboo*, *Glyricidia maculata*, *Subabul*, *Neem*, *Prosopis juliflora*, *Moringa oleifera*, *Siris*, *Sissoo*, etc. The yearwise area coverage under the scheme in Orissa State is as given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Area Coverage (in Hectares)</i>
1986-87	265
1987-88	500
1988-89	340
1989-90 (target)	400

Expenditure Incurred by Ganga Project Directorate

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

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Ganga Project Directorate statewide and year-wise for the last three years;

(b) whether the entire funds were spent through Government agencies; and if private agencies were also involved, the names of such private agencies and the purpose of their involvement;

(c) whether the Government intends to launch similar schemes for cleaning the waters of other rivers in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI-MATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Under the Ganga Action Plan 262 schemes have been sanctioned for the three States of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal. The expenditure incurred State-wise and year-wise is as follows:

(Rupees in Lacs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>U.P.</i>	<i>Bihar</i>	<i>West Bengal</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1985-86	461	45	100	606
1986-87	1602	248	592	2442
1987-88	1909	631	1643	4183
1988-89	1654	1244	2579	5477
1989-90 (as on 1 3.90)	2206	880	2274	5360
Total	7832	3048	7188	18068

(b) All the above mentioned schemes under the Ganga Action Plan are being implemented through agencies of the State Governments and local bodies

(c) and (d) The meeting of the Central Ganga Authority held under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister on 11 9 89 had decided that pollution abatement schemes for the Yamuna will commence in the second phase of the Ganga Action Plan. Pollution abatement schemes for other rivers in the country including the Yamuna, would depend upon the availability of resources in the Eighth Five Year Plan

[*Translation*]

Grants to Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay

919. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD

SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state—

(a) the total annual expenditure of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay; and

(b) the annual grants given by Union Government to the Institute during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The total annual expenditure of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total expenditure incurred</i>
1986-87	1,538.60
1987-88	1,748.86
1988-89	2,482.00

(b) The Annual Grants given by Union Government to the Institute during last three years are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Grants Received</i>
1986-87	1,489.01
1987-88	1,625.85
*1988-89	2,527.91

*The increased amount shown in 1988-89 is due to the construction of a national facility viz. Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope (GMRT) by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR).

**Sukhadia University, Udaipur and
Agriculture University, Bikaner**

920. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not dividing the assets of Sukhadia University, Udaipur and Agriculture University, Bikaner even after their having acquired separate entity;

(b) the details of UGC grants given to Sukhadia University from 1985 to 1990;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the grant of Sukhadia University,

Udaipur as it is a Divisional University; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The Sukhadia University, Udaipur and Agriculture University Bikaner have been established under the Acts of the State Legislature of Rajasthan and it is for the State Government to take necessary steps in this behalf.

(b) The details of the grants provided by the UGC to the Sukhadia University from 1985 to 1990 are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (Rupees in lakhs)</i>
1985-86	13.08
1986-87	36.57
1987-88	103.93
1988-89	54.87
1989-90	86.18

(c) and (d). Since the Seventh Plan period is coming to an end, there is no proposal at present to increase the UGC grant of Sukhadia University.

[English]

Damage to Sagar Kanya

921. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's research vessel Sagar Kanya met with an accident recently;

(b) if so, the extent of damage thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be pressed back into service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. The Research Vessel Sagar Kanya had a major fire in its engine room on 21.8.1989, about 44 nautical miles south of Colombo, while on a scientific cruise.

(b) As a result of fire, all 5 diesel alternator sets (engine and alternator) were partially burnt as well as electrical motors, pumps and compressors. Approximately, 9000 metres of cables were also burnt and damaged.

(c) The vessel was towed to Singapore for repairs. After extensive repairs, it resumed its normal operations on 21.12.1989.

[*Translation*]

Notices Issued to Industries for Causing Pollution in Kanpur

922. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries in Kanpur which were issued notices in 1989 for increasing pollution;

(b) the number of industries penalised pursuant to such notices;

(c) the number of industries where pollution prevention devices have been installed so far; and

(d) the steps taken by Government so

far to check pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI-MATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). A total of 49 industries in Kanpur were issued notices in 1989 for causing pollution of which 25 were penalised.

(c) A total of 124 industries in Kanpur have installed either partial or complete treatment devices.

(d) The steps taken include the following:

- i) Standards have been prescribed for major categories of water and air polluting industries.
- ii) Industries have been directed to instal pollution control devices within a stipulated time frame and to treat their effluents to prescribed standards.
- iii) Fiscal incentives are being given to industries for installation of pollution control devices.
- iv) Guidelines have been framed for siting of industries.
- v) Prosecutions are launched against recalcitrant units.

[*English*]

New Technology Developed by CSIR

923. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOT-TAMDAS PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has developed a tech-

nology which can help the industries to improve its production;

(b) whether his Ministry have urged upon the industrialists to use the technology in the new industries; and

(c) if so, to what extent the new technology has been introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) to (c). Technologies developed by CSIR Laboratories in general help to enhance the productivity of industries adopting these. CSIR is interacting with industrial organisations and industrial units to promote the use of its technologies. During the year 1988-89 about 65 new technologies developed by CSIR were licensed to industry. This is a continuing process. The annual industrial production based on CSIR developed technologies is estimated to be around Rs. 950 crore.

National Commission on Women

924. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAV-
INCHANDRA MEHTA:
KUMARI UMA BHARATI:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MA-
HAJAN:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PURO-
HIT:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA
SHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPA-
THI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Commission on Women to deal with various women's issues;

(b) if so, when and terms and reference thereof;

(c) whether the women's issues for consideration by the Commission have been identified; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The proposal is under active consideration of the Government.

Employment Generation in Eighth Plan

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

(a) whether special emphasis is sought to be given to employment generation under the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposals in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has set employment generation as a major objective in its approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan. Details would be incorporated in the Plan document.

[Translation]

Proper Recognition to Hindi and other Languages of the Country

926. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are making efforts to give proper recognition to Hindi and other languages of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Important amongst the efforts made by Government to secure proper recognition to Hindi and other languages of the country are the following promotional measures:

- (i) 100 per cent Central Assistance for appointment of Hindi Teachers as well as for establishment of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges in Non-Hindi speaking States/UTs;
- (ii) Financial assistance to voluntary organisations for promotion and propagation of Hindi as well as other languages;
- (iii) Assistance for publication of books in Indian languages;
- (iv) Training of Hindi teachers in Non-Hindi speaking areas by Kendriya Hindi Sansthan (an autonomous organisation under the Department of Education);

(v) Training of teachers in Indian languages other than Hindi by Central Institute of Indian Languages (a subordinate office of the Department of Education);

(vi) Correspondence course for teaching Hindi by Central Hindi Directorate under the Department of Education;

(vii) Production of bi-lingual and multi-lingual dictionaries in Hindi and other Indian languages by the Central Hindi Directorate;

(viii) Compilation and production of glossaries in Hindi and other languages by the Commission of Scientific and Technical Terminology (CSTT) under the Department of Education;

(ix) Organisation of workshops for university/college level teachers to orient them in Hindi and modern Indian languages, by the CSTT;

(x) Production of university level textbooks in Hindi and other Indian languages under the guidance of CSTT;

(xi) Development and promotion of Urdu by Bureau for Promotion of Urdu, a subordinate office of the Department of Education.

2. Hindi and other Indian languages are being taught in schools under 3-Language Formula as well as in universities and colleges at advanced level. University Grants Commission has also been advised to bring about use of Hindi and modern Indian languages as medium of instruction for higher education.

3. Sahitya Akademi, an autonomous or-

ganisation under the Department of Culture, has also recognised 22 languages, including Hindi, and 14 Indian languages included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India for promotional and literary purposes.

4. The above measures are apart from those taken from time to time by the Government for implementation of the provisions of the Constitution relating to Official Language.

Setting up of U.P.S.C. Examination Centre in Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)

927. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an examination centre of Union Public Service Commission in Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh);

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). A proposal for opening an examination centre at Bareilly is under examination in the Union Public Service Commission in consultation with the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the U.P. Public Service Commission.

[English]

Export of Research Reactors

928. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is planning to export Research Reactors for the nuclear establishments of the developing countries; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No, Sir, At present, Government have no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

National Policy on Freight Equalisation

929. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: SHRI ANIL BASU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether raw materials and minerals of national importance are proposed to be brought under the freight equalisation policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not evolving a national policy in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Based on the recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee, the Government decided in 1982 that no new scheme of freight equalisation should be introduced except to subsidise transport cost for remote, inaccessible and isolated areas like the North Eastern Region and hilly and difficult areas.

National Security Council

930. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: SHRI KALP NATH RAI:

SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR
REDDY:
SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI
VIDYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Security Council in the context of the country's defence preparedness;

(b) if so, its proposed constitution; and

(c) when it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government have not taken a final view in this regard so far.

Implementation of UGC Pay Scales

931. SHRI SUDARSAN RAY
CHAUDHURY:
DR. SUDHIR RAY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States and the Union Territories have implemented the UGC recommendations of the 1986 regarding pay-scales for the University and college teachers;

(b) if not, the reasons stated by the respective Governments; and

(c) the measures Union Government are contemplating for implementing the new UGC scales?

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

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) to (c). According to the information available so far, the following States have implemented the Scheme: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The Implementation of the Scheme is reported to be under consideration of the State Governments of Bihar and Sikkim. The revised pay scales have also been implemented in the Colleges of Union Territories of Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Daman & Diu, Pondicherry and Chandigarh. There are no colleges imparting education at degree level in the other Union Territories.

I.P.K.F. Personnel

932. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of I.P.K.F. personnel killed and disabled in Sri Lanka till 31 January, 1990, separately;

(b) the number of Officers, J.C.Os. N.C.Os. and Jawans killed and disabled out of them, separately;

(c) whether Government propose to erect some memorial like India Gate as a homage by the Nation to these Martyrs who gave their lives in a war fought on a foreign land; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The total number of I.P.K.F.

personnel killed and disabled in Sri Lanka till 31 January, 1990 is 1155 and 36 respectively.

		Killed	Disabled
(b)	Officers	55	-
	J.C.Os	76	3
	N.C.Os	312	-
	Jawans	712	33
Total:		1155	36

(c) No, Sir.

West Bengal.

(d) Does not arise.

(b) The present sanctioned cost of the 110 schemes is Rs. 118.85 crores. An amount of Rs. 71.88 crores has been released so far by the Centre for the implementation of the schemes

[English]

Schemes for Cleaning Ganga in West Bengal

933. DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes for cleaning the Ganga in West Bengal actually completed so far;

(b) the amount allotted by the Union Government to Government of West Bengal for the purpose; and

(c) the utilisation report received from the State Government?

(c) According to the utilisation report received till the end of the financial year 1988-89, an amount of Rs. 48.11 crores has been utilised by the State. The State has been utilising almost the entire amount released by the Centre on an annual basis for the implementation of the schemes.

Memorandum by Delhi Administration Govt. School Teachers Association

934. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI L.K. ADVANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Out of 110 sanctioned schemes, 32 schemes have so far been completed in

(a) whether the Delhi Administration Government School Teachers Association have submitted any memorandum to the Prime Minister listing their demands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the Government response thereto?

(d) whether Government propose to allow selection grade for all teachers irrespective of percentage after 24 years of service and a single running scale for the primary school teachers in Delhi;

(e) number of vacancies of teachers at present and the time schedule to fill them;

(f) whether there have been any talks with the representatives of the Association; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is given below.

(e) A statement is given below.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

STATEMENT—I

Demands *The Decision/Action taken by the Government*

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|----|---|----|--|
| 1. | A single running pay scale for all categories of teachers. | 1. | This demand has not been found acceptable. |
| 2. | Grant of medical allowance at the rate of 7.5% of the basic salary. | 2. | This demand has not been found acceptable. |
| 3. | Broadening of avenues of availability of treatment in all hospitals of Delhi. | 3. | Already teachers under Delhi Admn. are entitled for treatment in such hospitals in Delhi as are approved by the Administration. |
| 4. | (a) Next higher grade be given after 8 and 16 years of service. | 4. | (a) Not accepted. |
| | (b) Persons already in selection grade prior to 1.1.86 be fixed in revised selection scale. | | (b) Not accepted. |
| | (c) Selection Scale without percentage presently after 24 years be implemented without any further delay. | | (c) The demands for removing the ceiling of 20% of the posts in the Senior Scale for grant of Selection Scale has not been accepted. The question of grant of Selection Scale for those who have completed 24 years' service is under consideration. |
| | (d) Pay anomalies of teachers should be removed. | | (d) No such proposal is pending with the Government. |

The Decision/Action taken by the Government

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|--|--|
| <p>(e) Teaching allowance should be treated as part of pay and all allowance thereon may be paid.</p> <p>(f) Laboratory Assistants may be granted the teaching allowance.</p> <p>5. Coaches and Physical Education Supervisors be given all benefits as available to the others.</p> <p>6. Allotment of quarters to the teachers.</p> <p>7. Left out categories such as domestic/Craft teachers may be given service benefits.</p> | <p>(e) Not accepted.</p> <p>(f) This is under consideration of the Government.</p> <p>5. This is under consideration of the Government.</p> <p>6. According to the information received from the Delhi Administration, Directorate of Estates under Ministry of Urban Development has not accepted this.</p> <p>7. Miscellaneous categories of teachers such as Language Teachers, Music Teachers, Craft Teachers, etc. have been extended all benefits as admissible to the other teachers.</p> |
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STATEMENT—II

The number of vacancies of teachers in the various grades in Government schools are as below:—

Vacancies of Post Graduate Teachers

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
English	12	12	24
Hindi	3	6	9
Persian	—	1	1
Sanskrit	2	2	4
Urdu	1	—	1
Maths	4	4	8
Physics	5	2	7
Chemistry	4	4	8

Subject	Male (1)	Female (2)	Total (3)
Biology	2	—	2
Drawing	1	2	3
History	6	5	11
Political Science	5	7	12
Economics	4	2	6
Horticulture	1	2	3
Agriculture	1	—	1
Phy. Edn.	1	1	2
Music	1	—	1
Commerce	7	—	7

Subject	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Geography	2	—	2
Physiology	—	1	1
Total	62	51	115

Vacancies of Trained Graduate Teachers and other Categories

Subject/Category	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
TGT (Sc.A)	221	115	336
TGT (Sc. B)	70	43	113
TGT (Gen.)	219	131	350
L.T. (Hindi)	138	64	202
Sanskrit	76	46	122
Punjabi	3	1	4
Urdu	—	7	7
Dom. Sc.	—	27	27
Drawing	118	27	145
P.E.T.	38	19	57
N.F.C.	2	1	3

Subject/Category	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Music	1	2	3
W.E.T.	41	44	85
Craft	3	1	4
Yoga	106	39	145
H.M. (Primary)	2	2	4
H.M. (Middle)	—	—	—
Asstt. Teachers	6	10	16
Total	1044	579	1623

28/16 posts of Principals and Vice-Principals respectively are also lying vacant.

Delhi Administration proposes to fill up these vacancies by July, 1990.

Treatment of Special Pay for Computation of Retirement benefits

935. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI SAIFUDDIN CH-
OUDHURY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special pay given in consideration of the specially arduous nature of duties is not treated as emolument for the purpose of computation of retirement benefits while the non-practising allowance given to Government doctors is treated as pay almost for all purposes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether several representations have been made to Government for treating the special pay as it was being treated prior to 1.1. 1986;

(d) if so, action taken thereon; and

(e) whether Government propose to remove the anomaly in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Fourth Central Pay Commission had recommended that, since pension confers a long term benefit to Government employee it should be related to basic pay only. The grant of special pay does not always follow the rules of seniority and it is possible that a junior person may get posted to a post carrying special pay while his senior may happen to occupy a post which does not carry any special pay. The reckoning of special pay-for pension would thus confer a fortuitous benefit on the junior which is not fair. The recommendation of the Fourth Central Pay Commission was therefore

accepted without any reservation. As regards non-practising allowance admissible to Medical Officers, there had been demands from Medical Officers for higher scales of pay because of the professional qualification and also better career progression. The Government however could not prescribe a difference pay structure for Medical Officers than the one applicable to other Group 'A' Officers. Instead the Government agreed that the NPA admissible to Medical Officers will be treated as pay for all service matters, particularly in view of the consideration that NPA is admissible to all Medical Officers on a uniform slab rates irrespective of their seniority or post held.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Government does not consider it necessary to modify the decisions taken on the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission in this regard.

Privatisation of Defence Projects

936. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether private consultancy agencies have been involved in the planning and implementation of major defence projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether representatives of several military Engineering Services (MES) Unions have met the Defence Minister to stop further privatisation of defence works; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected.

(c) and (d). Representations have been received from some MES Employees Unions expressing their objection to the utilisation of outside agencies in Defence works and these are under consideration.

Project for Development of Madras City

937. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved any specific project in the recent meeting at Delhi for the development of Madras Metropolitan City;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Chief minister of Tamil Nadu had sought approval and allotment of funds by the Planning Commission for the supply of drinking water to the people of Madras and for the construction of houses for the slum dwellers in Madras City; and

(d) if so, the details therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. While no new project was submitted for approval, there is an on-going project for Tamil Nadu Urban Development which covers Metropolitan Madras.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. A 'Memorandum to Deputy Chairman, Union Planning Commission' was submitted by the State Government at the time of the Annual Plan 1990-91 discussions between the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. There is a mention about re-activating the Telugu Ganga Water Supply Scheme to bring water from the Krishna River in Andhra Pradesh and also of the requirement of Rs 1000 crores in the Eighth

Plan to save Madras City from water famine, but specific proposal for the approval of the Planning Commission. Similarly, there is a mention that the Ninth Finance Commission has not recommended any grant for improvement of the slums in Madras City as they have done in the case of Bombay and Calcutta.

[*Translation*]

Performance of Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur

938. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur is working to its full capacity;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether clothes for Defence Personnel are got prepared through private agencies also; and

(d) if so, the criteria therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Besides procurements from Ordnance Factories, the Army Headquarters purchase some of their clothing requirements from trade if the requisite demand cannot be fully met from the obtaining capacities of the Ordnance Factories.

[*English*]

Junior Colleges in Lakshadweep

939. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of junior colleges in Lakshadweep;

(b) the number of existing junior colleges which are proposed to be upgraded; and

(c) the time by which such upgradation is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) There are 2 junior colleges in Lakshadweep.

(b) No such proposal has been received by the Government from the UT Administration.

(c) Does not arise.

Recruitment Rules for TGTs In Schools of Delhi Administration

940. SHRI M.S. PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the qualification of 'B.Ed' was not essential in the Recruitment Rules for initial appointment of TGT (Science-B Group) teachers in Schools of Delhi Administration in the past;

(b) whether the condition of compulsory 'B.Ed' was made for a short period to promote some junior TGT (Science-B Group) teachers in Delhi Administration;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the condition was removed subsequently resulting in suppression of some senior TGT (Science-B Group) teachers; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to review the cases of affected persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) Yes, Sir; initially it was not essential.

(b) and (c). No Sir. It was made compulsory in the year 1975. The requirement of 'B.Ed' was not waived but only relaxation was given in the year 1985 in respect of those teachers appointed before 1975 for the limited purpose of departmental promotion to the grade of PGT (Languages).

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Zonal Science Advisory Councils

941. SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute Zonal Science Advisory Councils on the basis of the recommendations of the Indian Science Congress held in Madurai last year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). No such recommendation has been received by the Government.

Indigenous manufacture of Colour T.V. Parts

942. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the colour television manufacturers in the country to out import content of electronic equipments, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the colour television manufacturers in the country are presently using imported parts of more than forty per cent;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to direct colour television manufacturers to manufacture colour television parts indigenously; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a), (c) and (d). After announcing policy for setting up of CTV industry in the country in 1983, steps were initiated to promote indigenous manufacture of CTV components. The import content has been progressively coming down.

(b) No, Sir.

Allocation of Funds to Uttar Pradesh

943. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH KUSHWAHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated under plan expenditure to Uttar Pradesh Government in the current Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the above amount has been allocated on the basis of population; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Plan outlay of Rs. 10447.00 crores was approved for Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Plan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The size of the Plan outlay of a State is determined on the basis of available financial resources, which include (a) State's own resources and (b) Central assistance. Central Assistance is allocated to the States on the basis of the modified Gadgil Formula, as approved by the National Development Council in August, 1980. For the purpose of allocation of Central Assistance, the States are divided into two categories viz. Special Category States and Non-Special Category States. The Central assistance for Special Category States is pre-empted from the total divisible pool and the remaining amount is allocated among the Non-Special Category States like, U.P. on the basis of various principles embodied in the modified Gadgil Formula as will be seen from below:

Item	Weightage
1. Population	60%
2. Per capita tax effort	10%
3. For States having per capita income below national average	20%
4. Special problems	10%
	100%

Scrapping of Schemes

944. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI:
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHAR-
GAVA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to scrap some schemes due to non-availability of funds as per the new planning programmes of the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the schemes which are being considered by Government on priority basis?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Government does not propose to scrap any worth while scheme due to non-availability of funds.

(b) Does not arise.

Priority to Development of Human Resources In Eighth Plan

945. SHRI PRATAPRAOB. BHOSALE:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give top priority to development of human resources in the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outlay proposed to be earmarked for this programme?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Eighth Plan is now being formulated Programmes like Universalisation of Elementary Education, Eradication of Adult Illiteracy, preventive and promotive aspects of

Primary Health Care, Programmes of Development of Youth, Women and Children, all of which bear on development of human resources are expected to have a central place in the Eighth Plan. Democratic decentralisation within the federal framework is also expected to improve the quality of social services.

(b) Requisite outlays for these programmes would be incorporated in the Plan document.

Scientific Infrastructure for Specific Needs

946. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are considering building of scientific infrastructure and gear it to the specific needs like employment generations, rural energy and agriculture; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Government is making a special effort to gear the existing science infrastructure to specific needs relating to employment generation, rural energy and agriculture. A programme of action has been formulated for involvement of Science and Technology departments and agencies with a view to directing their major efforts towards specific programmes of direct and visible benefits to society in terms of poverty alleviation, employment generation, improvement of rural economy; some of these are:

(i) exploration and utilisation of natural

- resources with environmental safeguards and using latest technologies;
- (ii) aspects relating to water management;
- (iii) training and re-training of manpower;
- (iv) major efforts to ensure reduction in imports of foreign technologies;
- (v) efforts to develop non-conventional energy through latest Science and Technology inputs;
- (vi) Setting up of necessary mechanisms for integration, coordination and monitoring at various levels in S&T systems;
- (vii) Special projects for integrated waste management and utilisation;
- (viii) Health delivery systems, nutrition and aids for physically handicapped etc.
- (ix) Low cost housing;
- (x) S&T education; and
- (xi) Specific time bound demonstration projects evolving technology packages for rural development such as:
- (a) Sericulture
- (b) Food processing and agro-processing including post-harvest technologies
- (c) Bio-fertilizers
- (d) Aquae-culture
- i) Fresh water
- ii) Brakish water
- (e) Large scale cultivation and processing of medicinal and aromatic plants
- (f) Integrated waste management project
- (g) Classification of different categories of land using remote sensing technology
- (h) Disaster management: Flood warning, cyclone warning, emergency communication in disaster prone areas, support for drought assessment and management using satellite technology.
- (i) Minis and micro hydels
- (j) Training of trainers for a variety of vocational trades in rural areas.
- (k) Entrepreneurship Development for self-employment opportunities.
- (l) Analysis of management structures so as to involve number of Govt. laboratories, field stations, educational institutions, State level S&T infrastructure in the implementation of Action Plan.
- (m) Immuno-diagnostic kits for major diseases like typhoid, cholera, leprosy, filariasis, diarrhoea.
- (n) Bioenvironmental control of malaria using the non-insecticidal approach under different agro-climatic conditions of the country through community participation.

[Translation]

Satellite Launching

947. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is planning to launch a satellite into space in the near future;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) whether there is also any programme to set up earth satellite in space?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. INSAT-1D satellite is scheduled to be launched in June, 1990. This will provide Telecommunication, Television Broadcasting, Meteorology, Radio-Networking and other data relay services. The second Indian Remote Sensing Satellite in IRS Series, IRS-1B, which is identical to IRS-1A, is scheduled for launch by the middle of 1991 for earth resources study.

[English]

Sanctuary for Sloth Bears in Karnataka

948. SHRIMATIBASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have suggested to Karnataka Government to set up a separate sanctuary in the State for sloth bears - an endangered species;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent Karnataka Government has accepted the suggestion; and

(d) the expenditure involved in the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMEN-

TATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No suggestion has been made to Government of Karnataka to set up a separate sanctuary for sloth bears in the state. However, Government of India had requested the Chief Wildlife Warden, Karnataka, for preparing a plan of action for relocation of bears.

(b) A scheme for construction of a bear enclosure over 4 hectares of land in Bannerghatta National Park at an estimated cost of Rs. 49.50 lakhs has been received from the chief Wildlife Warden, Karnataka.

(c) and (d). Approval of Karnataka Government to this scheme has not been received.

National level test for University/ College Lecturers

949. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are reconsidering the recent scheme to introduce National tests for Research Scholars and College/University lecturers; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken into account the view of the teachers' organisation in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas

950. DR. SUDHIR RAY:
SHRI KESHRI LAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to continue the policy of starting a Navodaya Vidyalaya in every district; and

(b) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas started so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Government have decided to review the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme and not to open any more schools pending this action.

(b) So far 261 Navodaya Vidyalayas have been started.

Illiteracy Rate

951. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons in the country are illiterate;

(b) if so, the State-wise percentage of illiteracy rate among male and female at present;

(c) the allocation in each of the Five Year Plan for eradicating illiteracy;

(d) whether there is any perspective plan to eradicate illiteracy by the turn of the century; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) According to 1981 census, 42.43 crore persons, out of the total population of 65.53 crores (excluding Assam where census could not take place) were illiterate in the country.

(b) Literacy data in the country is collected through decennial census operations. As the last census was conducted in 1981, literacy data for the current year is not available. A statement showing the State-wise male and female illiteracy rates according to 1981 census is given below:

(c) The allocations made for adult education during each of the Five Year Plans is as under:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Five Year Plan</i>	<i>Amount allocated</i>
1.	I Plan	5.00
2.	II Plan	4.00
3.	III Plan	3.00
4.	IV Plan	5.90
5.	V Plan	32.60

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Five Year Plan</i>	<i>Amount allocated</i>
6.	VI Plan	128.00
7.	VII Plan	360.00

(d) and (e). Universalisation of elementary education and universal retention in schools of children upto 14 years of age, a systematic programme of non-formal education in 10 educationally backward states, and the National Literacy Mission aimed at

imparting functional literacy to 80 million adult illiterates in the 15-35 age-group by 1995, are integral parts of a larger programme for eradication of illiteracy in the country, in as short a time as possible.

STATEMENT

<i>India/States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
INDIA*	53.11	75.18
Andhra Pradesh	60.74	79.61
Bihar	61.89	86.38
Gujarat	45.56	67.70
Haryana	51.80	77.73
Himachal Pradesh	46.81	68.54
Jammu & Kashmir **	63.71	84.12
Karnataka	51.19	72.29
Kerala	24.74	34.27
Madhya Pradesh	60.51	84.47
Maharashtra	41.21	65.21
Manipur	46.71	70.94
Meghalaya	62.11	69.92
Nagaland	49.94	66.11

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Orissa	52.90	78.88
Punjab	52.84	66.31
Rajasthan	63.70	88.58
Sikkim	56.05	77.80
Tamil Nadu	41.74	65.01
Tripura	48.30	68.00
Uttar Pradesh	61.24	85.96
West Bengal	49.33	69.75
UNION TERRITORIES		
A & N Islands	41.28	57.86
\$Arunachal Pradesh	71.06	88.68
Chandigarh	31.00	40.69
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	63.63	83.22
Delhi	31.60	46.93
\$Goa, Daman & Diu	34.41	52.44
Lakshadweep	34.76	55.35
\$Mizoram	35.54	45.09
Pondicherry	34.16	54.29

* Excludes Assam where the Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

** Excludes the population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.

\$Have since become States.

[*Translation*]

Directives to keep river water free from pollution

952. SHRI SATYA NARAYAN JATIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the directives issued to keep river waters free from industrial pollution and the penal powers proposed to ensure compliance of these directives; and

(b) details of proposed schemes to clean Narmada, Chambal and Shipra rivers in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Industries have been directed to install effluent treatment plants so as to ensure that their effluents meet the standards prescribed in the consent orders before discharge into rivers. The penal powers being used in the case of non-compliance include imposition of fines and/or imprisonment of entrepreneurs/occupiers of the defaulting establishments, discontinuation of supply of electricity and water to and also closure of the units.

(b) An Action Plan for prevention of pollution and cleaning of the Narmada and Shipra is being implemented by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. The major schemes under this plan include:-

- (i) diversion and utilisation of municipal wastes;
- (ii) construction of electric crematoria;
- (iii) river front development to prevent soil erosion;
- (iv) construction of low cost sanitation works; and

- (v) construction and development of Ghats.

There is no special scheme or cleaning of the Chambal. However, the Madhya Pradesh Pradushan Niwaran Mandal has directed the concerned industries for taking suitable measures for prevention and control of pollution.

[*English*]

Discharge of harmful effluents into the sea in Madras

953. SHRID. PANDIAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

the steps taken to prevent the damage and harm done by the discharge of effluents into the sea caused by the several chemical industries in North Madras and the increasing sea-erosion which is sweeping away long tracts of coastal land along the road between Madras Harbour and Tiruvottriyur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has identified various industries which cause pollution in North Madras. The effluents from these industries are regulated after a thorough study and are discharged well away from the shore line so as to avoid any deleterious effects.

[*Translation*]

Clearance to Irrigation Schemes from Maharashtra

954. PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of proposed irrigation schemes received for approval by Government from Maharashtra between 1985 and 1989;

(b) the details of proposals since cleared; and

(c) the reasons for not clearing the remaining proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). A list of all the irrigation schemes received from Government of Maharashtra for environmental and forestry clearance between 1985 and 1989 is given below in the statement. The statement also indicates the status of consideration of each project.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the project</i>	<i>Status</i>
1	2	3
I. IRRIGATION PROJECTS REFERRED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE:		
1.	Koyna Krishna Lift Irrigation Scheme	Approved
2.	Upper-Tapi Project Stage-II	Rejected
3.	Nira Irrigation Project	- do -
4.	Mandira Dam	- do -
5.	Hatwane Project	- do -
6.	Waghur River Project	- do -
7.	Lower Wunna Project	Decision pending due to non-submission of environmental action plans.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the project</i>	<i>Status</i>
1	2	3
II. Irrigation Projects Referred for Diversion of Forest Land		
1.	Const. of dam in Pune distt.	Approved

1	2	3
2.	Const. of percolation tank, Nasik	Approved
3.	Const. of percolation tank at Deola, Nasik	-do-
4.	Storage tank, Nasik District	-do-
5.	Percolation tank at Deodongaon, Nasik	-do-
6.	Const. of earthen Dam at Talegaon, Nasik	-do-
7.	Kalisarar Irrigation Project	-do-
8.	Percolation tank, Ahmednagar distt.	-do-
9.	Wan Irrigation Project, Akola Buldana, Amravati distt.	-do-
10.	Mun River project, Buldana distt	-do-
11.	Dimb Dam & right bank canal, Pune distt.	-do-
12.	Percolation tank No. 1 at Shirsole, Dhule distt.	-do-
13.	Percolation Tank at Mahumal, Dhule distt.	-do-
14.	Four Percolation Tanks in Dhule distt.	-do-
15.	Eight Percolation Tanks in Nasik distt.	-do-
16.	Dhoki No. 2 Irrigation Tank, Ahmednagar distt.	-do-
17.	Mazthan Tank Project in Amravati distt.	-do-
18.	Ghosikhurad Major Project in Bhandara distt.	-do-
19.	Percolation Tank at Dongra; Dhule	-do-
20.	Minor Irrigation Tank in Auraungabad distt.	-do-
21.	Bhatsa Right bank Canal in Thane distt.	-do-
22.	Belsawang's Minor Irrigation Tank, Amravati	-do-
23.	Construction of Percolation Tank at Kasare, Ahmednagar	-do-
24.	Construction of Uma Medium Project (River) Akola	-do-

1	2	3
25.	Construction of Percolation Tank, Jalgaon	-do-
26.	Construction of Percolation Tank at Triban Tanda, Jalgaon	-do-
27.	Construction of Dorgoan Medium Tank Project	-do-
28.	Construction of Percolation Tank at Punawadi (Ganesh Khind), Ahmednagar	-do-
29.	Percolation Tank at Thanapada, Nasik	-do-
30.	Percolation Tank at Kekadpanipada, Nasik	-do-
31.	Construction of Percolation Tank, Nasik	-do-
32.	Construction of Irrigation Canal of Dhaniqwadi M.I. Tank, Nanded	-do-
33.	Karvel Minor Irrigation Scheme, Thane	-do-
34.	Construction of Amdari Tank, Akola	-do-
35.	Minor Irrigation Tank at Ambi-Dumala, Ahmednagar	-do-
36.	Construction of Percolation tank at Chinchwane, Ahmednagar	-do-
37.	Const. of canal and road-Krishna-Koyana lift irrigation project, Sangli	-do-
38.	Const. of M.I. tank in village Padalpur, Dhule	-do-
39.	Const. of percolation tank of Sitheswarwadi, Ahmednagar	-do-
40.	Construction of percolation tank at village Chotal, Nasik	-do-
41.	Const. Of Nalegaon M.I. Tank at village Nalegaon, Nasik	-do-
42.	Const. of percolation tank at village Kalamfi, Yeotmal	-do-
43.	Const. of Percolation Tank, Jawadi, Jalgaon	-do-
44.	Const. of Water weai & tail canal, Pune	Rejected

1	2	3
45.	Const. of Right Bank Hantur Canal, Dhuledistt.	-do-
46.	Construction of percolation tank at Junone IV., Jalgaon	-do-
47.	Construction of Hattigota medium Irrigation Project, Chandrapur	Under Consideration
48.	Const. of minor irrigation tank at Hiwarkheda-III, Buldhana	-do-
49.	Lower Wunna Project, Nagpur	-do-
50.	Kharada M.I. Scheme in Thane distt.	Case closed due to non-submission of essential details
51.	Const. of Surya Right Bank Canal & its Minor, Thane	-do-
52.	Const. of Bhatasa Dam, Thane	-do-
53.	Const. of Surya Right Bank Canal, Thane	-do-
54.	Dimb Masonary dam, Pune distt.	-do-
55.	Surya Canal km. No. 34-40 Thane distt.	Cases closed due to non-Submissions of essential details
56.	Diversion of Minors, Pune	-do-
57.	Upper Parvara Major Irrigation Project, Raigarh distti.	-do-
58.	Pakdigudam Minor Irrigation Project in Chandrapur distt.	-do-
59.	Upper Wardha Major Irrigation Project, Amravati & Wardha distt.	-do-
60.	Const. of Chaskamar Project & Const. of left Canal	-do-

1	2	3
61.	Percolation tank at Chilhaltipada	-do-
62.	Percolation tank at Katma III	-do-
63.	Const. of Percolation tank at Bilgaon-I	-do-
64.	Percolation tank at Khadkala	-do-
65.	Percolation tank at Shirsole-III	-do-
66.	Percolation tank at Shellai-II	-do-
67.	Percolation tank at Jungani Taluka Akrai	-do-
68.	Percolation tank at Nagadi-I	-do-
69.	Percolation tank at Bijari-I	-do-
70.	Percolation tank at Bilgaon-I	-do-
71.	Percolation tank at katra-II	-do-
72.	Percolation tank at Kelimojara-3	-do-
73.	Percolation tank at Wavi-II	-do-
74.	Percolation tank at Aпти.	-do-
75.	Const. of Surya Right Bank Canal Thane	Caes closed due to non-submission of esstential details
76.	Percolation tank at Katra-I, Dhule, distt.	-do-
77.	Percolation tank at Kukalat, Dhule distt.	-do-
78.	Percolation tank at Mandavi, Dhule distt.	-do-
79.	Bhokdar River Project, Jalgaon distt.	-do-
80.	Karti Village Irrigation Tank Bhandra distt.	-do-
81.	Mor River Project, Jalgaon distt.	-do-

1	2	3
82.	Loni Medium Irrigation Project in Nanded distt.	-do-
83.	Percolation Tank at Nigoli-II, Dhule	-do-
84.	Percolation Tank at Khardipada-I, Dhule distt.	-do-
85.	Minor Irrigation Tank at Wadnera, Aurangabad distt.	-do-
86.	Minor Irrigation Tank at Mohagaun in Akola distt.	-do-
87.	Const. of percolation tank at village Ghui in Yavatmal Distt.	-do-
88.	Const. of M.I. Tank at Purkudoh village in Salekasa, Bhandara	-do-
89.	Aswali Minor Irrigation Tank, Thane	-do-
90.	Const. of Dhameditola local sector tank, Bhandara	-do-
91.	Const. of Minor Irrigation Tank Bandara	Cases closed due to non- submission of essential details
92.	Const. of Minor Irrigation Tank, Bhandara	-do-
93.	Const. of Pandharwani N.M.J. Tank, Bhandara	-do-
94.	Const. of Minor Irrigation Tank, Bhandara	-do-
95.	Const. of Dandari Minor Irrigation Tank, Bhandara	-do-
96.	Const. of Mowada No. II Percolation Tank, Yeotmal	-do-
97.	Const. of Minor Irrigation Tank, Amarawati	-do-
98.	Const. of Percolation tank at Dhotri, Jalgaon	-do-
99.	Const. of Percolation Tank at Subgauhan, Jalgaon	-do-
100.	Const. of Minor Irrigation Tank, at Savasgran, Akola	-do-

1	2	3
101.	Const. of Minor Irrigation Tank at Shirsole, Jalgaon	-do-
102.	Const. of dam on Waghur River, Jalgaon	-do-
103.	Const. of Percolation Tank at Dholi, Jalgaon	-do-
104.	Const. of Minor Irrigation Tank, Bhandara	-do-
105.	Const. of Arunawati Major Irrigation Project, Yeotmal	-do-
106.	Const. of Percolation Tank, Jalgaon	-do-
107.	Const. of Sagar Nalla Medium Project Nagpur	-do-
108.	Const. of Percolation Tank, Jalgaon	Cases closed due to non-submission of essential details.
109.	Const. of Minor Irrigation Tank, Padmalaya, Jalgaon	-do-
110.	Const. of Chaskaman Project in Taluka Khad, Pune	-do-
111.	Const. of Dam in Village Kainad, Thane	-do-
112.	Percolation Tank at village Palati, Nasik	-do-
113.	Const. of Minor Irrigation Tank at Gondhankheda, Jalgaon	-do-
114.	Const. of N.M.I. Tank at Mogra, Bhandara	-do-
115.	Const. Percolation Tank Jalgaon	-do-
116.	Const. of Percolation Tank, at Patnadevi, Jalgaon	-do-
117.	Const. of percolation Tank, at Surwade, Jalgaon	-do-
118.	Const. of Percolation Tank, at Palaskheda-III, Jalgaon	-do-
119.	Const. of percolation Tank, at Sukali-I, Jalgaon	-do-
120.	Const. of Minor Irrigation Tank at Jondhakheda, Jalgaon	-do-
121.	Const. of Percolation Tank Solapur	-do-

1	2	3
122.	Const. of Percolation Tank, Jalgaon	-do-
123.	Const. of Percolation Tank, Jalgaon	-do-
124.	Const. of Percolation tank at Waghzira, Jalgaon	-do-
125.	Const. of Percolation Tank at Nane, Dhule	-do-
126.	Const. of Adan River Medium Project, Yeotmal	-do-
127.	Const. of Umarijhari Project and Canal, Bhandara	Cases closed due to non-submission of essential details.
128.	Const. of Hatawane Medium Project Raigad	-do-
129.	Minor Irrigation Tank at Rajur Yeotmal	-do-
130.	Const. of N.M.I. (Local Sector) Tank Bhandara	-do-
131.	Const. of Harabver Medium Irrigation Tank, Nasik	-do-
132.	Const. of Ambederi Dehidi Medium Irrigation Tank, Nasik	-do-
133.	Goki River Medium Irrigation Project, Yeotmal	-do-
134.	Const. of Kakatpur Medium Irrigation Project, Amaravati	-do-
135.	Const. of Domri Irrigation Tank. Beed.	-do-
136.	Const. of Torana Reiver Project, Buldhana	-do-
137.	Const. of Owara Medium Irrigation Project, Bhandara	-do-
138.	Const. of Puraola Minor Irrigation Tank Bhandara	-do-
139.	Mayitpur minor Irrigation scheme, Bhandara	-do-
140.	Const. of Minor Irrigation Tank at Pimpri Dixit, Chandrapur	-do-
141.	Const. of Mangli minor irrigation tank Chandrapur	-do-
142.	Const. of percolation tank at village Vadgaon Pingla, Nasik	-do-

1	2	3
143.	Const. of Junewadi Minor irrigation tank Bhandara	-do-
144.	Construction of minor irrigation tank at village Dewai, Chandrapur	Cases closed due to non-submission of essential details.
145.	Const. of irrigation tank at village Sarekha, Nagpur	-do-
146.	Percolation tank at Bhilane-I, Jalgaon	-do-
147.	Dueya left and right bank canal, Thane	-do-
148.	Constn. of minor Sukavasi irrigation tank, Chandrapur	-do-
149.	Wazatola minor irrigation tank, Bhandara	-do-
150.	Purkabadi minor irrigation tank, Bhandara	-do-
151.	Constn. of new minor irrigation tank at Bhimalkoba, Bhandara,	-do-
152.	Const. of Chinoda minor irrigation tank, Nagpur	-do-
153.	Constn. of MNI minor irrigation tank at Manakuhi, Bhandara	-do-
154.	Constn. of Ektai minor irrigation tank Amraoti	-do-
155.	Constn. of Bongarala minor irrigation tank, Nagpur	-do-
156.	Constn. of minor irrigation tank at Mahgaontola, Bhandara	-do-
157.	Const. of Ramzanghoti minor irrigation, Nagpur	-do-
158.	Constn. of percolation tank at village Manhi, Nagpur	-do-
159.	Constn. of left bank canal and Ghod Branch Canal in village Dimbhe, Pune	-do-
160.	Constn. of M.I. tank at village Kode, Kolhapur	-do-

1	2	3
161.	Constn. of M.I. tank at village Telimendha, Chandrapur	Cases closed due to non-submission of essential details.
162.	Const. of M.I. tank at village Tuondi Mendha, Chandrapur.	-do-
163.	Constn. of Golabhuj M.I. tank at village Mamuradi, Chandrapur.	-do-
164.	Constn. of M.I. tank at Bhandra, Chandrapur	-do-
165.	Constn. of Bhasboran M.I. tank at village Chikhali, Chandrapur	-do-
166.	Constn. of Dhaba minor tank at village Dhabha, Chandrapur	-do-
167.	Constn. of Karli minor irrigation tank, Bhandara	-do-
168.	Constn. of N.M.I. tank scheme at Neemgaon, Bhandara	-do-
169.	Constn. of Palandur minor irrigation tank at Magardoh, Bhandara	-do-
170.	Minor irrigation tank at Murdoli, Bhandara	-do-
171.	Constn. of SSI tank at Junawani, Bhandara	-do-
172.	Constn. of Jamb Percolation tank at Jomb, Yeotmal	-do-
173.	Constn. of Waghur River Project, Jalgaon	-do-
174.	Constn. of Nandpur tank at Nandpur Taluk, Yeotmal	-do-
175.	Constn. of Wardari Percolation tank at Wardari, Akola	-do-
176.	Constn. of Lohi Percolation tank at Lohi Yeotmal	-do-
177.	Constn. of main canal of Jalka tank Project, Amrawati	-do-
178.	Kharada M.I. Scheme, Thane Distt.	-do-
179.	Constn. of Rawalgaon Minor Irrigation tank, Nasik	-do-

1	2	3
180.	Constn. of Bhisipitichuva tank, Chandrapur	Cases closed due to non-submission of essential details.
181.	For dam seat, spill sub-mergence and canal etc. (NMI tank at Nimbala, Chandrapur.	-do-
182.	Constn. of NMI tank Umari for dam seat sub-mergence approach canal, Chandrapur	-do-
183.	Constn. of minor irrigation tank at Sonpalli, Buldhana	-do-
184.	Constn. of Kolambi tank project, Akola	-do-
185.	Constn. of Perlocation tank at Khamgaon, Buldhana	-do-
186.	Constn. of Minor irrigation tank at Ancharwadi-II, Buldhana	-do-
187.	Constn. of Perlocation tank at Bhondre, Ahmednagar	-do-
188.	Constn. of Ambapata tank Project, Amraoti	-do-
189.	Constn. of minor irrigation tank at Tembhurwadi, Chandrapur.	-do-
190.	Paldhag irrigation project, Buldhana	-do-
191.	Hiwarkhed minor irrigation project-I, Buldhana	-do-
192.	Constn. of Perlocation tank Punoti-III Akola	-do-
193.	N.M.I. tank of Jambhulwihira, Chandrapur	-do-
194.	Minor irrigation tank at Hirapur, Chandrapur	-do-
195.	Bhendra Minor Irrigation project, Chandrapur	-do-
196.	Constn. of minor irrigation tank at Pimpri, Rith, Gadchindi	-do-
197.	Kesari medium irrigation project, Kolhapur	-do-
198.	Constn. of M.I. tank at Bhivapur, Amraoti	-do-

1	2	3
199.	Dhamandari tank project, Akola.	Cases closed due to non-submission of essential details.
200.	Constn. of Chargarh minor irrigation tank at Hivra Devi, Amraoti	-do-
201.	Waghadi River Project, Yeotmal	-do-
202.	Pardibandh M.I. Project, Bhandra	-do-
203.	Pardi tank project, Yeotmal	-do-
204.	Patgaon Medium Irrigation Project, Kolhapur	-do-
205.	Dahigaon Minor Irrigation Project, Amravati	-do-
206.	Bhategaon Branch Canal, Parabhani	-do-
207.	Perlocation tank at Sankrgaon-III, Ahmednagar	do-
208.	Perlocation tank at Savargaon Dhule-2, Ahmednagar	-do-
209.	M.I. Tank at Dhamangao Godi, Amravati	-do-
210.	M.I. tank at Majitpur-I, Bhandra	-do-
211.	M.I. tank at Sahespur, Bhandra	-do-
212.	Perlocation tank at Rashegaon, Nasik	-do-
213.	Human River Project & Canal Unit No. 6 & 7 Thermal Power Stations	-do-
214.	Minor Irrigation Tank at Kalwadi, Aurangabad	-do-
215.	Constn. of Percolation tank, Jalgaon	-do-
216.	Constn. of Mohindri Percolation tank, Jalgaon	-do-
217.	Constn. of Chapdoh medium tank, Yeotmal	-do-
218.	Constn. of Pandhari naua medium irrigation project, Nagpur.	-do-

[English]

Anakkampoyic-Meppudi Road in Kerala

955. SHRI K MURALEEDHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received from Government of Kerala any proposal to grant permission for construction of Anakkampoyic-Meppudi road; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):
(a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

UGC Scheme for Universities of Kerala

956. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission scheme is applicable to college education in universities of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether college teachers are entitled to UGC pay scale and other benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):
(a) to (c). According to the information received from the State Government, the Government of Kerala have decided to extend the UGC Scheme of Revision of Pay Scales in the universities and colleges of

Kerala vide their order dated 13th March, 1990. The State Government has however indicated that the detailed orders indicating the implementation of the specific provisions of the scheme relating to recruitment, qualifications, career advancement, continuing education, performance appraisal etc. would be issued separately.

[Translation]

Opening of Engineering College

957. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open any Engineering College and such allied institutes for higher technology and higher education in the eastern regions of Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):
(a). No such proposals are under consideration of the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Building for Kendriya Vidyalaya, Jhansi

958. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct a building for Kendriya Vidyalaya being run in the premises of Central Railway, Jhansi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The construction of school building for Kendriya Vidyalaya No.3, Jhansi, has been entrusted to the Railways. The preliminary drawings for this project has been approved. Construction of building will be sanctioned after detailed estimates are furnished by the Railway authorities.

Irrigation Schemes of Madhya Pradesh

959. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of irrigation schemes in districts Vidisha and Raisen of Madhya

Pradesh under consideration of Govt. as on 31.12.1989 and by what time they are likely to be finalised; and

(b) the irrigation schemes of the aforesaid districts sanctioned and rejected by Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Only Mogha Irrigation Project of Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh was under consideration for diversion of forest land on 31st December, 1989. A decision will be taken shortly.

(b) A list of projects from these two districts, approved or rejected, during the last three years is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Status</i>
I.	DISTRICT RAISEN:	
1.	Upper Palakmati Irrigation Project	Approved
2.	White Lily Project	Rejected
3.	Bhim Batika Tank Project	Rejected
4.	Piplai Tank Project	Rejected
5.	Nagri Tank Project	Rejected
6.	Parsora Tank Project	Rejected
II.	DISTRICT VIDISHA:	
7.	Sanjay Sagar (Bah) Irrigation Project	Rejected

Areas Reserved for Afforestation in Rajasthan

960. SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in Rajasthan reserved for afforestation and the area out of that without plantation;

(b) whether the area without plantation is desert area which is causing adverse effect on the ecology of that area; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for afforestation in such areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Total area of wasteland in Rajasthan is estimated to be about 199 lakh hectares. About 11 lakh hectares of area has been covered under afforestation activities including farm forestry.

(b) and (c). An area of about 106 lakh hectares is estimated to be prone to wind erosion in Rajasthan. Afforestation and tree planting activities being carried out in Rajasthan also cover 12 desert districts of the State under different schemes of Social Forestry and the Desert Development Programme

Backwardness of Bihar

961. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by Union Government recently to take special steps for removing backwardness of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard so far?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Planning Commission has received certain suggestions regarding Bihar.

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

STATEMENT

Certain suggestions have been received regarding Bihar which mainly relate to following:-

1. Distribution of plan funds;
2. Royalty on crude oil;
3. Public enterprises;
4. Bank deposits;
5. Utilisation of funds for irrigation and flood control;
6. Functioning of co-operative institutions;
7. Railways;
8. Training of farmers;
9. Development of tribal and other backward areas.

Some of these points have since been discussed with the representatives of the State Government during 1990-91 Annual Plan discussions for Bihar and State Government has been suitably advised.

These suggestions have also been forwarded to the State Government for their necessary action.

[English]

Council for Social Audit of Technology Missions

962. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the composition and terms of reference of the Council for Social Audit Technology Missions;

(b) the details of technology missions under its social audit; and

(c) the work done so far by the Council in respect of each Mission

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):
(a). The composition of the Council for Social Audit of Technology Missions is given in the Statement below. No formal notification constituting it has been issued. The aims and objectives of the Council are to:

(i) Carry out a concurrent and qualita-

tive assessment of what impact mission activities are having;

(ii) Carry out an independent check on claims being made by official agencies;

(iii) Increase people participation;

(iv) Heighten public awareness and to suggest;

(v) improvements regarding the effective implementation of mission programmes.

The Council has functioned in an honorary and advisory capacity.

(b) and (c). Primarily it was decided to assess the water, the literacy and the immunisation missions. The Council had asked for details of work done under the above three missions in some of the districts in the country. On the basis of these details, the Chairman had visited some of the States and held meetings with the State Mission Directors and social activists. The Chairman and the members with the help of social activists, who make field visits in the areas where Technology Mission work is under progress, have verified some of the official claims.

STATEMENT

Composition of Council for Social Audit of Technology Missions

CHAIRMAN

1. Justice PN Bhagwati

S-296, Greater Kailash-II
New Delhi-110048
Tele. 6462655

MEMBERS:

2. Shri Anil Agarwal

Centre for Science & Environment
F-6, Kailash colony,
New Delhi-110 048 Tel: 6433394

3. **Prof. Monnis Raza**
Vice-Chancellor
University of Delhi.
Delhi-110 007
Tel. 2525794(0), 2528746(R)
 4. **Dr. Manibhai Desai**
President, The Bhartia Agro-Industries
Foundation (BAIF),
'Kamdhenu', Senapati Bapat Marg,
Pune-411016
Tele. 52621,52623,52466
 5. **Shri MN Buch**
Chairman, National Centre for Human
Settlements & Environment (NCHDE),
E-4/17, Area Colony,
Bhopal-462 016
Tel. 63947, 66055
 6. **Prof. Indrajit Dey**
Society for Rural Industrialisation,
Bariatu, Ranchi-834 009
Tele. 20989, 27029, 23260 (R)
 7. **Dr. RS Arole**
Director, Comprehensive Rural health
Project, Jamthel, Distt.
Ahmednagar-413 201
Tele.34
 8. **Smt. Mahasveta Devi**
18-A, Ballygunge Station Road,
Calcutta-700 019
 9. **Dr. Bhartendu Prakash**
Convenor, Vigyan Shiksha kendra,
52-Civil Lines, 'Lajvantika',
Banda-210 001
Tel. 2587
 10. **Ms Indira Jaisingh**
The Lawyers' Collectives,
818-Stock Exchange Towers,
Dalal Street, Bombay-400 023
Tele. 272729(0) 6408870(R)
 11. **Shri BV Parmeshwar Rao**
Rural Trust (BCT), Yellamanchilli Distt.
Vishakapatnam-531 055
Tele. Vishak, 63994, Yellam. 29,17,14
 12. **Shri PKS Madhwan**
Chairman, Action for Welfare &
Awakening in Rural Environment(AWARE),
5-9-24/78, Lake Hill Road,
Hyderabad-500 463,
Tele. 236311, 240033.
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20 Point Programme in Punjab

963. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) The progress made by Punjab in implementation of the 20-Point Programme as per the latest review;

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose in 1989-90; and

(c) the achievements made under each point of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-

ESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). As per the latest review, Punjab has secured the 2nd position amongst the States in implementation of the 20-Point Programme during April-1989 to January' 1990. The details of funds allotted in the State Plan Sector is given below in statement-I. The details of physical progress achieved by Punjab in the implementation of 20 selected items of the programme which are monitored on a monthly basis is given below in statement-II.

Statement regarding funds allotted to the State of Punjab for 20-Point Programme during 1989-90 in the State Plan Sector.

<i>Point No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Allocation (Rs.Crores)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Attack on Rural Poverty	
	IRDP	2.30
	JRY	3.22
	Community Development & Panchayats	8.20
	Village-Small Scale Industries	7.43
2.	Rainfed Agriculture	—
3.	Better use of irrigation	76.44
4.	Bigger Harvests	62.64
5.	Land Reforms	—
6.	Safe drinking water	17.00
7.	Health for all	7.00
8.	Two child Norm-Nutrition	2.75

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
9.	Education	28.44
10.	Justice to SC/ST	7.00
11.	Opportunities for youth	7.04
12.	Housing for People	.55
13.	Improvement of slums	1.00
14.	Forestry	6.85
15.	Protection of Environment	.47
16.	Concern for consumer	.01
17.	Energy for villages	.30
TOTAL		238.64

STATEMENT—II*Implementation of 20-point Programme in Punjab During April '89-January '90*

Point	Item	Unit	Target			Achievement
			Annual 1989-90	April-Jan. 1989-90	April Jan. 1989-90	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
IA.	IRDP	No. of Families	17852	14286	41895	
IB.	JRY	Lakh Mandays	28.88	21.10	22.56	
IC.	SSI Units	Nos.	13500	11250	10972	
5.	Surplus Land Distribution	Acres	150	119	491	
7.	Rural Drinking Water Problem	Villages	400	320	310	
8C.	Sub-Centres	Nos.	50	33	0	
8D.	Immunisation of Children	Lakh Nos.	3.71	2.84	3.35	

Point	Item	Unit	Target			Achievement
			Annual 1989-90	April-Jan. 1989-90	April-Jan. 1989-90	April-Jan. 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	
9A.	F.P. Sterilisation	'000 Nos.	120.0	92.0	90.5	
9B.	Eq. Sterilisation	'000 Nos.	121.1	99.6	127.3	
9C.	ICDS Blocks	Nos (Cum)	45	44	46	
9D.	Anganwadis	Nos (Cum)	4743	4716	5006	
11A.	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	43531	33374	43379	
14C.	Indira Awas Yojna	Nos.	757	616	0	
14D.	EWS House	Nos.	100	81	0	
14E.	LIG House	Nos.	550	447	306	
15.	Slum Improvement	'000 Nos.	65.0	52.9	59.7	

Point	Item	Unit	Target			Achievement
			Annual 1989-90	April-Jan. 1989-90	April-Jan. 1989-90	April-Jan. 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	
16.	Tree Plantation	Lakh Nos.	400.0	393.3	342.0	
19B.	Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	18000	12840	13684	
19C.	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	50000	32667	79332	
19D.	Biogas Plants	Nos.	2000	1200	1690	

Setting up of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Kerala

964. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up more Kendriya Vidyalayas in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(i)	Palayed (District Cannanore)	:	State Government
(ii)	Trichur	:	Central Government Employees Welfare Co-ordination Committees.
(iii)	Kottayam	:	Rubber Board.

No decision regarding number and locations of new Kendriya Vidyalayas to be opened in the country during 1990-91 has yet been taken.

Purchases for I.P.K.F.

965. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the estimated amount of purchases made both in India and in Sri Lanka since the induction of the I.P.K.F. in Sri Lanka for IPKF and the agency through which made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): The expenditure on procurement of stores purchased from the date of induction of IPKF in Sri Lanka falls under the competence of Financial Authorities at different levels, based on the amount involved and nature of stores and the complete data is not readily available. The information relating to the purchases sanctioned at Government level is as under:—

(a) *Centrally provisioned items:*

From October 1987 to March '90—

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan has received proposals for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas at the following places in the state of Kerala sponsored by the agencies indicated against each:

Rs. 10.67 crores.

(b) *Fresh Rations:*

Procured through short term agreements/special contracts/local purchase basis from March 1988 to September 1989—Rs. 11.65 crores.

(c) *FOL and Hygeine and Chemicals:*

From April 1988 to August 1989, Rs. 6.4 crores paid to Sri Lanka Oil Corporation.

The information relating to the agencies through which the purchases have been made is not maintained centrally and therefore not readily available.

Sewage Treatment Plants in West Bengal

966. SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal State had suggested a novel low-cost alternative to the conventional sewage treatment plants which are to be set up for keeping the Ganga safe from urban wastes;

(b) whether despite administrative sanction, a full year has passed without funds being made available;

(c) whether this also envisaged the inclusion of fisheries in the Ganga Action Plan, which would reduce the dependence on the expensive technology; and

(d) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to clear the West Bengal Plan to clean the Ganga passing through that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Proposals for low cost treatment plants have been received from West Bengal for the towns of Titagarh, Panihati, Bally, Behrampur, Nabadwip, Bhatpara Group-E and Kalyani and administrative approval has been accorded to all of them. Financial sanction has also been given for all the schemes except for the ones at Nabadwip and Bhatpara as detailed designs and firm-ed-up costs are yet to be received from the State Government in respect of these two.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Pisciculture is an important component which is taken into account when considering sewage treatment and the Ganga Project Directorate has been emphasising upon its inclusion, where possible, in sewage treatment schemes to reduce dependence on expensive technology. Administrative approval has already been given for all the schemes considered sanctionable in the

Seventh Five Year Plan in the State of West Bengal, including the seven mentioned in para (a) of the reply above.

Legislation Prohibiting Depiction of Women

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

(a) whether Government have under consideration a legislation prohibiting the depiction of women in any form of obscenity by the media;

(b) if so, its broad features and when is it likely to be brought up before Parliament; and

(c) what steps have been or are being taken in the meanwhile to sensitize the administration to stop crimes against women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The Government of India has already enacted. The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986. The Act has been enacted with the intention to prohibit indecent representation of women through advertisements or in publications, writings, printings, figures or in any other manner. The term "indecent representation of women" has been defined to mean the depiction in any manner of the figure of a woman, her form or body or any part thereof in such a way as to have the effect of being indecent or derogatory to or denigrating, women, or is likely to deprave, corrupt or injure the public morality or morals. For official media, procedural mechanisms and guidelines exist to ensure prevention of indecent depiction of women.

(c) The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime including crime against women is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. They take action to register cases, undertake investigation and file cases in the Courts of law. Adequate legal provisions already exist in the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 to deal effectively with all crimes against women including dowry death cases and cases of cruelty to married women. However, it is recognised that very much more needs to be done in the matter of implementation of the existing mechanisms, and Government is seized of the issues involved for further necessary action.

Impact of Early Schooling

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

(a) whether Indian Academy of Paediatrics convened in December last year a seminar-cum-workshop on the problems and perspectives of early schooling;

(b) if so, whether the experts participating at this seminar also opined that the tests and interviews, which are cruel to the child should be stopped as they serve no useful purpose and that there should be licensing of play centres for children below five years so that Government should have some control on their activities; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check over-schooling the under fives, damaging their physical, mental and emotional health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES

DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The general tenor of the discussion in the Workshop was against the extension of the teaching methods of Class-I syllabus downwards to K.G. and often Nursery Classes. The recommendation is that no formal education like reading, writing and a arithmetic etc. should be introduced for children of the age group 3-6 years. Other recommendations were that interviews for admission to formal schools should be stopped and that there should be proper licensing of neighborhood schools to check mushrooming of improper schools. The report of the Workshop is still being finalised by the Delhi Chapter of the Indian Academy of Paediatrics. The recommendations of the Workshop have not been presented to the Government so far.

Lowering of Service Limit for Voluntary Retirement

969. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees unions are demanding for lowering the service limit for seeking voluntary retirement from Government service; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b). Representations were received from various organisations to lower the stipulated period of service for seeking voluntary retirement from Government service. The suggestion made was examined but was not found acceptable.

Revamping of the Planning Commission

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

(a) whether Government propose to revamp the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have already reconstituted the Planning Commission, inducting Members from a wide range of disciplines relevant to the planning process.

Share of Income for Tribals from the Forest Produce

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

(a) whether Government propose to permit the tribals to share the income from the forest produce on the doctrine of their right on the forest produce;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government to permit the tribals to share the income from the forest produce on the doctrine of their right on the forest produce. The National Forest Policy, 1988 lays down that the rights and concessions from forests should primarily be for the bonafide use of the local communities, especially the tribals. The policy further states that in view of the symbiotic relationship between the tribal people and forests they should be closely associated in the protection, regeneration and development of forests. It also states that contractors should be replaced by institutions such as tribal cooperatives, labour cooperatives,

Government Corporations, etc. as early as possible.

Literacy among Women

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

(a) the percentage of women in the country who are illiterate; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to increase literacy among women and expand educational opportunities for them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) According to 1981 census, the percentage of illiterate women in the country is 75.18%.

(b) The National Policy on Education lays emphasis on removal of disparities in access to educational opportunities suffered by women. Some of the recent strategies initiated to promote women's education through-out the country, with emphasis on women in rural and tribal areas, include the following :-

- (i) *Mahila Samakhyas*: The basic thrust of this programme is to create a mechanism whereby women are given an opportunity to plan and monitor their own education and reach out to a new body of knowledge. It aims at involving women in the process of education planning at the village level and providing education inputs like non-formal education centres, training of school teachers and production of educational material. This project has been

launched in 10 districts, 3 each of Gujarat and Karnataka and 4 of Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) *Non-Formal Education*: Ninety per cent assistance is released for running of Non-Formal Education for girls in the 10 educationally backward states.

(iii) *Adult Education*: Specific steps taken to enlarge coverage of women in adult education programme include:—

— Mobilisation of women learners in large number for ensuring enrolment of at least 50% women in adult education centres;

— appointment of large number of women adult education functionaries such as Instructors and Preraks even by relaxing the minimum qualifications;

— involvement of a large number of voluntary agencies, especially those working for women;

— more attention by Shramik Vidyapeeths to women workers;

— special orientation and training of women Instructors as effective agents for promoting women's equality;

— provision of opportunities for retention of literacy skills and application of this learning for improving their living conditions;

— involvement of Central and State Social Welfare Boards

with adult education programmes; and

— production of films on female literacy and empowerment and their telecast through Door-darshan.

The State Government have been advised to take action accordingly.

Raising of Age limit for Women in Government Service

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

(a) whether Government propose to raise the age limit for women for entry into Government service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Recommendations made by the Rashtriya Ved-Vidya Pratishthan

974. KUMARI UMA BHARATI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee had been set up to study the implications of the recommendations made by the Rashtriya Ved-Vidya Pratishthan after the Round Table Discussions on Ved Mathematics in Delhi in February, 1989.

(b) if so, the details of study made on each of the four recommendations of the RVVP;

(c) the follow-up action taken on each of the recommendations; and

(d) the names and status of the members of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(d) The names and status of the members of the Committees are :

1. Dr.H.C. Khare, Prof. Emeritus,

Allahabad University, and Ex-President, Indian Mathematics Association.

2. Dr. N. Puri, Reader, Roorkee University, Roorkee.
3. Dr. J.N. Kapur, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.
4. Dr. G.D. Dhall, Department of Mathematics, NCERT.
5. Dr. Hukam Singh, Department of Mathematics, NCERT, New Delhi.

STATEMENT

Recommendations	Follow up Action
1	2
<p>1. The National Council of Educational Research & Training may be requested to include some of the Sutras and thier applications as enrichment materials, in consultation with a panel of mathematicians constituted for the purpose by the Rashtriya Ved-Vidya Pratishtan.</p>	<p>1. The metter was dicussed in a meerting convened by the Deptt. of Education at which representatives of the Pratishtan and NCERT were also present. This was followed by a meeting of an Expert Committee constituted by the Pratishtan on 2nd January, 1990. In pursuance of the recommendation of this Committee, the Member Secretary, Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishtan, has had a meeting with the Director, NCERT, and discussed the question of devising enrichment materials on Vedic Mathematics.</p>
<p>2. Agencies inclined to conduct training programmes in Vedic Mathematics should be encouraged and supported.</p>	<p>2. The Rashtriya Ved-Vidya Pratishtan has not yet indentified any agency to conduct training programmes in Vedic Mathematics.</p>
<p>3. The Rashtriya Ved-Vidya Pratishtan should commission the writing of the following:— (a) a book giving for each Sutra, its statement, its proof, its motivation, illustrative examples, explaining limitations and possibilities for generalisation.</p>	<p>3 & 4. Smt. Ranjani Chari of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has been sanctioned fellowship to work on Vedic Mathematics in the school context. Dr. Narendra Puri, Reader, Roorkee University is working on a book on Vedic Mathematics for Engineers. Shri D. Kulkarni, an expert from Pune is compiling a book on Vedic</p>

Recommendations	Follow up Action
1	2
<p>(b) A book explaining how students can discover the Sutras by recognising patterns with the help of illustrations.</p>	<p>Mathematics for bankers. Shri Om Vikas, Director, Deptt. of Electronics has been entrusted the work of preparing a paper on the use of Vedic Mathematics on Computers.</p>
<p>(c) A book explaining Sutras for educating teachers and other users like managers, bankers, engineers etc.</p>	
<p>(d) A book comparing the Sutras with other methods of calculations and in particular with those of Trachtenburg Speed System of Basic Mathematics.</p>	
<p>4. Projects may be sanctioned to competent mathematicians and Computer Scientists for</p>	
<p>(a) development of ideas in the book 'Vedic Mathematics' by Jagad Guru Shankaracharya.</p>	
<p>(b) investigating the possibilities of incorporating the</p>	

Recommendations

Follow up Action

1

2

relevant ideas in appropriate computer software programmes.

(c) expounding and developing Mathematical Foundations behind the Sutras.

**Recommendations made by Rashtriya
Ved Vidya Pratishthan**

975. KUMARI UMA BHARATI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rashtriya Ved-Vidya Pratishthan had recommended that National Council of Educational Research and Training may be requested to include Sutras of Vedic Mathematics and their applications as enrichment materials; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter was discussed in a meeting convened by the Department of Education at which representatives of the Pratishthan and NCERT were also present. This was followed by a meeting of an Export Committee constituted by the Pratishthan on 2nd January, 1990. In pursuance of the recommendation of this committee, the Member Secretary, Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, has had a meeting with the Director, NCERT, and discussed the question of devising enrichment materials on Vedic Mathematics.

Offshore Survey of Dwaraka

976. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the offshore survey of Dwaraka has been completed; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON) : (a) A group led by Dr. S.R. Rao, retired Superintendent Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India has concluded the present phase of offshore survey of Dwaraka.

(b) The salient results reported are :

- Discovery of submerged in-situ fortification walls and bastions of massive stone blocks and remains of other buildings at 10 metres depth off Dwaraka and spread over one and half kilometre seaward.
- Finding of large stone anchors of the type used in Syria and Cyprus as described in ancient text, which prove that it was an important port.
- Corroboration of reclamation of land from the sea as referred to in the ancient texts. Dry Bolder Foundation is observed in water logged areas below the massive bastions and walls which have now been documented and filmed.
- Discovery of unique seal reported to be used by residents of Dwaraka
- Inference on the high level of civilisation (as referred to in the Mahabharat) gauged from inscriptions found on the Jar and from other findings like iron and bronze objects, copper vessel, stone blades and shell bangles etc.

Economic Plantation Scheme in Eighth Plan

977. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the year of inception of the centrally sponsored Economic Plantation Scheme under Social Forestry Programme;

(b) whether the same scheme will continue during the Eighth Plan period; and

(c) if so, the details of amount and new area earmarked in Orissa for implementing that scheme in Eighth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) There is no scheme called Centrally sponsored Economic Plantation Scheme under implementation.

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

Atomic Energy Policy

978. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the changes being contemplated, if any, in the Atomic Energy Policy, by the Government?

	<i>Girls</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
Class I-V	51.9	50.2	64.3
Class I-X	81.3	79.0	87.2

(b): The National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 gives very high priority to solving the problem of children dropping out of school and recommends adoption of an array of

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): The atomic energy policy of the country is a well conceived national policy and has served the country's interests well. Government propose to continue the present policy.

Drop out rate among the Students belonging to SC and ST Category

979. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the drop out rate at primary and high schools level in the country among the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and girls, separately as on 30th November, 1989; and

(b) the steps being taken to check the drop out rate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) According to the latest information available with the Ministry, drop out rate at Primary (Class I-V) and High School (Class I-X) levels for 1986-87 is as follow :

meticulously formulated strategies based on micro-planning and applied at the grass-roots level all over the country, to ensure children's retention at school.

Three centrally assisted schemes have been started to

- (i) provide minimum essential facilities to improve primary schools through 'Operation Blackboard';
- (ii) strengthen and reorganise the Non-Formal Education Programme to provide education to school drop-outs, children from habitations without schools, girls who cannot attend whole day schools and working children;
- (iii) reorganise and restructure Teacher Education including establishment of District Institutes of Education and Training to increase teacher competence and provide academic support.

In addition, new text books in accordance with the National Policy on Education, 1986 are being developed upto elementary level in a time bound programme by NCERT and State Governments. Various incentive programmes like free supply of uniforms to girls students, free mid-day meals, free text books and attendance scholarships are being

implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations in the State Sector.

Public Sector Undertakings without Chairman/Managing Director

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

(a) the names of Central Public Sector Undertakings which are without Chairman or Managing Director and since when; and

(b) the steps being taken to fill up the posts ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b): As per information available, the names of Central Public Sector Undertakings which are without Chairman or Managing Director together with the dates of occurrence of vacancies are indicated in the statement given below. In accordance with the prescribed procedure, such posts are to be filled on the recommendations of Public Enterprises Selection Board. The statement also indicates those cases where PESB recommendations are available and are under Government's consideration and those where it is still to finalise its recommendations.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the vacancy position at the level of Chairman/Managing Director of Central Public Sector Undertakings as on 28-2-1990

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of post/enterprise</i>	<i>Date of vacancy</i>
1	2	3

Recommendations made by the PESB under Consideration of the Government :

- | | | |
|----|---|---------------------|
| 1. | MD, Electronics & Technology Development Corpn. | 24-4-88 |
| 2. | CMD, Semi-Conductors Complex Limited | 1-7-89 |
| 3. | CMD, Engineers India Limited | 16-1-90 |
| 4. | CMD, National Projects Construction Corpn. | 11-8-89 |
| 5. | CMD, Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corpn. | 15-6-89 |
| 6. | MD, Sponge Iron India limited | 8-12-89 |
| 7. | Chairman, Oil & Natural Gas Commission | 18-12-89 |
| 8. | CMD, Trade Fair Authority of India | 13-6-89 |
| 9. | MD, UP Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited | 7-4-88 |

Sl. No.	Name of post/enterprise	Date of vacancy
1	2	3
10.	CMD, Cochin Shipyard Limited.	11-8-89
11.	CMD, Hindustan Paper Corporation	21-12-89
12.	MD, Tea Trading Corporation of India	1-9-89
13.	CMD, Indian Road Construction of Corporation	1-2-89
14.	Chairman, Shipping Corporation of India	21-12-89
15.	MD, Pawan Hans Limited	25-10-89
16.	MD, Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited	17-10-89
17.	CMD, Projects & Development (India) Limited	1-12-89
18.	CMD, National Textiles Corpn. (UP) Limited	28-11-85
19.	CMD, National Textiles Corpn. (MP) Limited	17-11-88
20.	CMD, Central Electronics Limited	14-12-89
21.	Chairman, Bharat Trading Corporation	16-2-90

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of post/enterprise</i>	<i>Date of vacancy</i>
1	2	3
22.	MD, Vijayanagar Steel Limited	10-7-89
23.	MD, Manipur Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited	1-6-89
24.	MD, Fertilizers and Chemicals Travencore Ltd.	4-6-89
25.	MD, Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation	5-7-89
26.	CMD, Indian Airlines	17-2-90
27.	MD, Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited	3-2-90
<i>Under Consideration of PEBS for Making Recommendations :</i>		
1.	MD, National Films Development Corporation	12-1-90
2.	MD, State Trading Corporation	18-12-89
3.	CMD, Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Limited	18-12-89
4.	MD, Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers	4-1-90
5.	MD, Central Warehousing Corporation	5-2-90

Sl. No.	Name of post/enterprise	Date of vacancy
1	2	3
6.	MD, Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited	21-2-90
7.	Chairman, International Airports Authority of India.	29-3-89
8.	CMD, Indian Oil Blending Corporation Limited	20-12-88
9.	CMD, National Power Transmission Corporation	25-1-90
Appointments since Approved :		
1.	MD, Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Limited	6-7-89
2.	MD, Triveni Structural Limited	1-12-89
3.	MD, Minerals & Metals Trading Corpn. Limited.	18-12-89.

Clearance of Power Projects

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

(a) the details of the pending power projects which have not been cleared from the environmental angle at present ;

(b) the time by which these power projects are likely to be cleared; and

(c) whether the Union Government are involving a 'standard rehabilitation package' to help quick clearance of power projects from the environmental angle ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):
(a) A total of 30 power projects are awaiting decision for environmental clearance on 1st March, 1990. The details are given in the statement below.

(b) The project proposals will be considered for a decision from environmental angle within three months, from the date of submission of complete information to this Ministry.

(c) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the project	Reasons for Pendency
1	2	3

Pending Thermal Power Projects

1. Gas based combined cycle Thermal Power Station at Vijjeswaram, Stage. II 3x90MW
Clarification on rehabilitation plan and feasibility report sought in July, 1989 are still awaited.
2. Amguri Gas Based Thermal Power Station—Assam, 360MW
The clarification sought for rehabilitation Plan has been submitted. This is under examination.
3. Augementation of DG capacity at Kamorta, 0.75 MW
Project requires exemption for locating within 0.5 Km. of High Tide Line.
4. Construction of Power House at Campbell, 3MW
Project requires exemption for locating within 0.5 Km. of High Tide Line.
5. Malthon Thermal Power Station of DVC 3x210MW, 2x500MW.
The project was rejected due to non-submission of information. The file was reopened in August, 1989 after submission of the requisite information. The proposal was to discuss in the Thermal Power Appraisal Committee (TPAC) meeting on 27.11.1989, however, could not be discussed due to absence of Project Authority.
6. Nabinagar TPS 2x500MW.
Environmental Impact Assessment Report was examined. Advised revision of the report and resubmission.

S.No.	Name of the project	Reasons for Pendency
1	2	3
7.	Chandil Thermal Power Station 2x500MW.	Environmental Impact Assessment Report was examined. Advised revision of the report & resubmission.
8.	North Karpura Super Thermal Power Station 2x500MW+2x500MW.	Interim EIA report received during November, 1989. Proposal under examination.
9.	Muzaffarpur TPS Extension Stage-II 2x210MW.	Under examination.
10.	Patratu T.P.S. Extension Stage-IV 2x210MW	Under examination.
11.	Faridabad Gas based combined cycle project NTPC. Stage-I (2x405MW) Stage-II (1x405MW)	The Ministry sought details regarding De-Nox system and confirmation of acceptance of conditions for Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan. The details are awaited.
12.	Captive Power Plant of Mangalore Petrochemical, 2x25 MW.	Rehabilitation plan as per stipulated guidelines still awaited.
13.	Vindhyachal TPS, Stage-II 1000 MW.	NTPC was asked at the time of Stage-I consideration in 1981 to submit a detailed EIS report which is still awaited even after 8 years. An interim EIS submitted by NTPC in August, 1988 which was examined but not

S.No.	Name of the project	Reasons for Pendency
1	2	3
14.	Korba West Bank TPS Extension Unit 5&6 (MP)	found satisfactory. Preliminary results furnished by Electricite de France were discussed by the Committee. Details regarding the ash pond location are yet to be finalised.
15.	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station Unit-7, 500MW.	Discussed in November, 1989 meeting and commitment sought for installation of FGD Plant. The project proponents have confirmed acceptance of the conditions. Under process for the issue of environmental clearance.
16.	Combined Cycle Power Station, 2x210 MW.	Discussed in November, 1989 and commitment sought for installation of FGD plant. The project proponents have confirmed acceptance of the conditions under process for the issue of environmental clearance.
17.	Govindwal Thermal Power Station, 2x210 MW.	Under examination.
18.	Anta Gas based project Stage-II, 430MW.	Clarifications sought from the State Government/State Pollution Control Board are still awaited.
		Discussed by the Committee in May, 1989. Impact Statement not found satisfactory. Modified EIS report and firm commitment

S.No.	Name of the project	Reasons for Pendency
1	2	3
19.	Neyveli First Thermal Power Station expansion 2x210MW.	regarding gas and water availability is awaited. Details submitted by NTPC reviewed and further clarifications sought. Reply still awaited.
20.	Captive power plant at Madras by Madras Refineries Limited 60MW.	Project considered by the Committee. Under process for issue of environmental clearance.
21.	Power Plant at Madras by M/s. T.N. Industries Captive power Co. Ltd., Coimbatore—210MW.	Project considered by the Committee Under Process for issue of environmental clearance.
22.	Captive combined cycle power plant at Cuddalore (T.N.) 210MW.	Detailed project report and EIA were requested. They are yet to be received.
23.	Gas Turbine Project near Narimanam, 2x5 MW.	Requested submission of Feasibility Report, commitment regarding availability of water, oil from the competent authority. NOC from State Pollution Control Board, distance from HTL zone of sea. Project require to be referred by the Central Electricity Authority.
24.	Rihand Super Thermal Power Station, Stage-II 1000 MW.	Under process for environmental clearance.
		The site for ash disposal is yet to be finalised.

*Reasons for Pendency**S.No. Name of the project*

1	2	3
---	---	---

Pending Nuclear Power Projects

- 25.** Nagarijuna Sagar Atomic Power Station. The Project could not be considered as necessary documents like Disaster Management Plan, EIA Reports, etc have not been received so far.
Site clearance given on 19.7.1985.
- 26.** Nuclear Power Plant at Kaiga, Karnataka Units 1&2 (2x235 MW) The Environmental Impact Assessment was considered by the Appraisal Committee. Further details sought. Proposal will be considered on receipt of details requested.
- 27.** Nuclear Power Plants at Kaiga Units 3-6 (4x235MW) The Environmental Impact Assessment was considered by the Appraisal Committee. Further details sought. Proposal will be considered on receipt of details requested.
- 28.** Extension of Tarapur Atomic Power Station 2x500MW The Project Authority has submitted the Rehabilitation Plan. This is under examination.

S.No.	Name of the project	Reasons for Pendency
1	2	3
29.	Extension of Nuclear Plant at Rawatbhata. Rajasthan Units 5-8 (4x500 MW)	Proposal under examination.
<i>Pending river Valley Projects</i>		
30.	Tehri Dam Project Stage-I 1000 MW.	The report of the Environmental Appraisal Committee is under consideration.

Implementation of Laws to Protect Women

282. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAV-
INCHANDRA MEHTA:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MA-
HAJAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue instructions for strict implementation of the laws to protect women and award exemplary punishment to the wrong-doers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b): The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime including crime against women is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. They take action to register cases, undertake investigation and file cases in the Courts of Law. Adequate legal provisions already exist in the Indian penal code the criminal procedure code, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 to detail effectively with all crimes against women including dowry death cases and cases of cruelty to married women. However, it is recognized that very much more needs to be done in the matter of implementation of the existing mechanisms, and Government is seized of the issues involved for further necessary action.

**Exploitation of Scheduled Caste/
Scheduled Tribe Girls**

983. SHRI HET RAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether scheduled caste/tribe girls are socially and physically exploited under Jogin/Basavis/Parvathis system in various parts of the country;

(b) the State in which this evil system prevail and the estimated number of girls exploited in each of such States; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a): No particular survey has been conducted by the Government on the issue regarding the exploitation of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe girls under this evil.

(b) This evil system is prevalent in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Maharashtra. So far as the number of girls exploited in this system in these States is concerned, no firm estimates are available. However, information as available from surveys conducted by these State Administrations from time to time, is given below in the statement.

(c) There is no specific Act enacted by Central Government for prohibiting the Jogin/Basavis/Parvathis system in the country. However, this system attracts the provisions of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA) as amended in 1978 and 1986. The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act supplements the provisions of the substantive laws against kidnapping, sale, abduction and wrongful detention of women and girls. The Act also envisages setting up of protective homes or

corrective institutions for the care, protection treatment, education and rehabilitation of the rescued women and girls. The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 is applicable to all the States/Union Territories and the implementation of this Act rests with the ad-

ministration of concerned State Governments/Union Territories.

The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra have their own Acts for prohibition of this practice.

STATEMENT

Andhra Pradesh :

The incidence of the system of Jogins/Basavis in Andhra Pradesh has been surveyed through the District Administrations. The survey has revealed that the number of Jogins/Basavis Women is 16,287. Most of them belong to the Mala, Madiga and Dommara communities. 80% of Jogins belong to the Scheduled Caste community.

Karnataka:

The system is prevalent in the Northern parts of Karnataka in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur. Surveys has been made to identify the number of Devdasis during 1983-84, which revealed that there were 8870 devdasis in the State. A majority of Devdasis belongs to the Scheduled Caste Community.

Maharashtra :

In this State the only incident reported since 1980 under the Bombay Devdasis Protection Act, 1934 on 17.2.1987, was in the District of Kolhapur. The rest of the information is gathered through media publicity and can not be said to be authentic.

Increase in age of entry in Government Service

984. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the maximum age limit of entry in Government service keeping in view the meagre rate of employment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b). The age-limit for recruitment through the Civil Services Examination, 1990 has been raised from 26 to 31 years in the case of general candidates. From 1991 onwards it will be 28 years. Similar decision has been taken in respect of Indian Forest Service Examination, 1990. There is no proposal to raise the age limit for other categories.

Raising of age limit for Civil Service Examination

985. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have raised the upper age limit for Civil Service Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission; and

(b) if so, the considerations that necessitated the changes and the details of the changes made ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Ever since the age limit was reduced from 28 years to 26 years in 1987, Government have been receiving representations for restoring the upper age limit to 28 particularly from the candidates belonging to rural

areas, who usually start their education late. Besides, a large number of candidates having Post Graduate qualifications and having technical degrees are also appearing in the Civil Services Examinations lately. They do not get a reasonable number of chances to compete in the examination with an upper age limit of 26 years.

The upper age limit for the general candidates has been raised to 28 years and the maximum number of chances allowed has been increased from three to four. For the 1990 examination however, the upper age limit has been fixed at 31 years in order to give a chance to those who were in the age group of 26 - 28 years between 1987 and 1989.

Movements of Pak Sailors and Merchant Navy Officers in Indian Ports

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

(a) whether the Indian Navy Officers have recently urged the Government to restrict the movements of Pakistani sailors and merchant navy officers in Indian ports as they are found to be looking for classified information;

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

(c) the precise information about the movements of Pak sailors and merchant navy officers in Indian ports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA) (a) No, Sir.

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

Pending Cases before CAT

987. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is inordinate delay in the disposal of cases and in the matter of relief to employees financially by Central Administrative Tribunal;

(b) the details of steps taken to make the working of CAT meaningful and within the reach of common Government servant ;

(c) the details of the cases pending before Central Administrative Tribunal as on 31.1.1990; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the finalisation thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

The Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) from its inception, is adjudicating, a large number of pending cases transferred from High Courts and Subordinate Courts, in addition to fresh cases instituted. The various Benches of the CAT have disposed of a total number of 51894 cases uptill 31.1.90. This has reduced the delay in the disposal of pending cases and provided relief to the Central Government Employees.

(b) The Procedure Rules being followed in the CAT are simpler than those followed in the Courts. A nominal fee of Rs. 50/- only is required to be paid by a Government servant for filing an application before the Tribunal. It is not obligatory for him to engage a practising lawyer as he himself can defend his case before the Tribunal.

(c) A total number of 31570 cases are pending before various Benches of the CAT as on 31.1.90. Out of this 26576 are original applications and 4994 are transferred applications.

(d) The Government have decided to set up additional Benches of the CAT in addition to the holding of circuit sittings at

various places, with a view to reduce pendency of cases before various Benches of the CAT.

Abolition of Examination Fee

988. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to abolish examination fee being charged from educated unemployed persons;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are totally exempted from the payment of examination fees. Handicapped persons are also totally exempted from payment of examination fees for recruitment to Group 'C' and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts. The fees presently charged from others by the Union Public Service Commission and the Staff Selection Commission for various competitive examinations are nominal compared to the expenditure incurred on the conduct of the examinations. Abolition of examination fees may lead to an increase in the number of non-serious applicants causing infructuous expenditure.

[*Translation*]

Constitution of Working Group for I and B

989. SHRI RALESHWAR YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a working group has been

constituted for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting ;

its report ?

(b) if so, the constitution of this working group and the details of the issues which will be dealt with by it ; and

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) the time by which it is likely to submit

(c) By the end of April, 1990.

STATEMENT

In the context of the preparation of the Eighth Five Year Plan a Working group on Information and Broadcasting has been set up by the Government of India, Planning Commission, vide order No. M-12068/1/89-CIB, dated 13.12.1989.

2. The constitution of the working group is as follows :

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

- | | |
|--|----------|
| i) Secretary | Chairman |
| ii) Addl. Secretary and Financial Adviser | Member |
| iii) Director General, All India Radio | —do— |
| iv) Director General, Doordarshan | —do— |
| v) Principal Information Officer | —do— |
| vi) Director, Indian Institute of Mass Communication | —do— |
| vii) Director (Finance) Member-Secretary | |

Representatives of other Ministries/Departments

- | | |
|---|--------|
| i) Adviser (Communications) Planning Commission | Member |
| ii) A representative of Deptt. of Electronics | —do— |
| iii) Shri Kiran Karnik, Director, DESU | —do— |
| iv) A representative of Deptt. of Space | —do— |
| v) A representative of Deptt. Telecom | —do— |

Non Officials

- | | |
|-----------------------|------|
| i) Shri Girish Karnad | —do— |
|-----------------------|------|

- | | |
|-----------------------|------|
| ii) Shri D.V.S. Raju | —do— |
| iii) Shri M.V. Desai | —do— |
| iv) Shri A.J. Kidwai | —do— |
| v) Shri B.K. Karanjia | —do— |
-

3. The terms of the working group are as follows :

- a) To review the performance of the various programmes in the Information and Broadcasting sector, both in physical and financial terms in the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90. The reasons for shortfalls, if any should be brought out.
- b) To recommend the physical programmes/schemes to be implemented in the Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and the financial outlays required (including foreign exchange, foreign aid etc.).
- c) To indicate the yearwise phasing of the proposed physical targets and financial outlays (including foreign exchange/external aid) in the 1990-95 Plan.
- d) Estimates of additional employment generation, yearwise.
- e) To indicate the materials and equipment required, and the extent to which they would be available from indigenous sources.
- f) To assess the technological trends in the I&B sector and indicate a strategy for introduction of new technologies in the I&B media.
- g) To estimate the generation of inter-

nal resources of AIR and Doordarshan.

- h) To consider the feasibility of setting up a Developmental Communication Support System in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and suggest its linkages with electronic and other media on the one hand and the user Government organisations on the other; also to suggest the quantum of funds to be earmarked by user Government organisation for developmental communication.
- i) To examine the impact of the policy of the Government to grant autonomy to AIR and Doordarshan on their 8th Five Year Plan and long term implementation of the Plan.
- j) To make such other recommendations as may be considered appropriate for the implementation of the Plan.

[English]

Anomaly in relief to Pensioners and Government Employees

990. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned

'Anomaly in relief to pensioners' appearing in the Hindustan Times of 12 February, 1990 regarding anomaly in the matter of dearness relief to pensioners and dearness allowance to Government employees;

(b) whether Government propose to remove the anomaly according to the agreed formula of neutralisation ; and

(c) if so, by when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (c) . There is no anomaly in the matter of grant of dearness relief to Pensioners. The present system for the grant of dearness relief to the pensioners twice a year with effect from 1st January and 1st July each year has been introduced as a result of implementation of the recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission. According to this system the Dearness Relief is given based on 12 monthly average CPI over CPI 608. In the referred news item the percentage has been calculated with reference to the monthly CPI as on 30th June, 1989 instead of the 12 monthly average CPI as on that date.

Neutralisation for the price rise is given 100% to the pensioners drawing pension upto Rs. 1750/-, 75 % to the pensioners in range of Rs. 1751/- to 3000/- and 65% to those pensioners who are drawing pension over Rs. 3000/-. The corresponding slabs for the serving employees are "upto Rs. 3500/- Rs. 3051/- to Rs. 6000/- and above Rs. 6000/-". Thus the dearness relief for the pensioners is calculated at the same percentage as is applicable for calculating the

dearness allowance on the pay of serving employees which would entitle them for the same amount of pension. This ensures that no current pensioner gets more by way of Pension and dearness relief than a future retire receiving the same pay in the event of a merger of dearness allowance with his pay.

[*Translation*]

Allocation to Various States

991. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the allocation made in the annual budget of various States by the Planning Commission is in proportion to their population, area and per capital income :

(b) the criteria for allocating the funds to various States for their annual plan outlay for 1990-91; and

(c) the reasons for sanctioning less amount to Bihar in comparison to other States ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b): The annual plans of States are funded by State's own resources coupled with central assistance. Allocation of central assistance amongst States, other than special category States, is as per a formula approved by the National Development Council and popularly called Gadgil formula/modified Gadgil formula. The weightages assigned to various factors in the modified Gadgil formula are :-

(i)	Population	60%
(ii)	Per capital income below national average	20%
(iii)	Per Capital tax effort	10%
(iv)	Special problems	10%
Total		100%

For 1990-91 also, the same criteria have been adopted.

(c) The question of sanctioning of less central assistance to Bihar, therefore, does not arise.

Alleged Bungling in funds of the Films and Photo Division of Armed Forces

992. SHRI RAMLAL RAHI:
SHRI YADVENDRA DATT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of bungling in the funds of the Films and Photo Division of Armed Forces have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted an inquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken in this regard. and

(d) if no inquiry has been conducted, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) A few anonymous complaint of general nature were received in the past. On the basis of the preliminary inquiries conducted, no specific case of bungling of funds, in the Armed Forces Film & Photo Division has however come to the notice of the Government.

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

Help to Promising Sportsmen

993. SHRI RAMLAL RAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is continuously lagging behind in sports as compared to other countries; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to help, encourage and look after the promising sportsmen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). There have been instances where the performances of our sportspersons have been below expectations. However, in several other areas Indian sportspersons are showing creditable achievements, as in the case of the Commonwealth Games 1990, where they won 32 medals which is the highest tally since the inception of the Games; and the 4th South Asian Federation Games held in October '89 at Islamabad where Indian contingent won the highest number of modals.

In order to encourage and look after the promising sportspersons, Government is providing training and coaching facilities for them at the Centres of Sports Authority of India both under the supervision of Indian and foreign coaches and with appropriate support of Sports Science Experts. These sportspersons are also being provided with world standard equipment and nutritious diet. Those who achieve excellence in international events, are being honoured with special cash awards, and the best ones are also being honoured with the prestigious Arjuna Award.

Joint Space Explorations

994. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of India's joint space explorations during the last five years; and
(b) when and from where the next INSAT will be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) During the last five years, in addition to India's own programme involving launches of INSAT and Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) Satellites, a joint scientific experiment, namely ANURADHA was conducted in the Spacelab-3 Mission of National Aeronautics & Space Administration (NASA), USA. This experiment carried out with the scientists from Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Bombay and Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad was to explore the low energy cosmic ray behaviour.

(b) The next INSAT Satellite, INSAT-1D is scheduled to be launched in June, 1990 from Kennedy Space Centre, Florida, USA.

Employment Opportunity and Domestic Utilisation

995. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the policy objectives of the Planning Commission to create more employment opportunities utilising the domestic resources; and

(b) what are the priorities in the core sector and the measures contemplated to achieve those objectives ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b): Creation of more employment opportunities and utilising of domestic resources are the basic policy objectives of planned development. The Eighth Five Year Plan which is now being formulated will incorporate details

of the relative priorities and thrusts for the next five years.

Antarctica expeditions

996. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the countries which have been evincing keen interest in the exploratory expeditions of Antarctica region; and

(b) the latest position of India in this regard?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) 39 countries (as has been given in the statement below) have evinced keen interest in Antarctica Research.

(b) India established a new permanent station at Maitri (70 degree 45'S, 11 degree 45'E) in 1989 which is founded on the rocks of Schirmacher Hills. This station is well furnished with living space, laboratories and support systems to provide a viable base for multidisciplinary scientific research. The first station, located about 80 km North of Maitri, which had been set up in 1984 on the ice shelf at Dakshin Gangotri, has now outlived its warranty and has been converted into a supply base for Maitri. India has been regularly sending an expedition every year to the Dakshin Gangotri - Maitri region since 1981. The research programmes being carried out are a part of our long-term national programmes in Basic Environmental sciences aimed at creating new knowledge and expertise by taking advantage of the unique site and environment of Antarctica. Some of these are continued through the Antarctic winter by a wintering party.

Additionally, India organised an exploratory expedition in 1989-1990 to the Weddell Sea region of Antarctica (about 80° S, 45° W) which took Indian scientists about 10° deeper towards the South Pole and gave them first hand knowledge of the environment of another important site of Antarctica. Such exploratory expeditions are planned to be organized in the future also towards gaining adequate understanding of the critical terrains of Antarctica to guide us in selecting a most appropriate site if India decides to set up a second permanent station in Antarctica.

STATEMENT

Countries which have Evinced Keen Interest in Antarctica Research

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. United Kingdom | 16. Netherlands |
| 2. South Africa | 17. Romania |
| 3. Belgium | 18. GDR |
| 4. Japan | 19. Brazil |
| 5. United States | 20. Bulgaria |
| 6. Norway | 21. FRG |
| 7. France | 22. Uruguay |
| 8. New Zealand | 23. Papua New Guinea |
| 9. Soviet Union | 24. Italy |
| 10. Poland | 25. Peru |
| 11. Argentina | 26. Spain |
| 12. Australia | 27. China |
| 13. Chile | 28. India |
| 14. Czechoslovakia | 29. Hungary |
| 15. Denmark | 30. Sweden |
| | 31. Finland |
| | 32. Cuba |
| | 33. Korea |
| | 34. Greece |
| | 35. Korea (Democratic) |
| | 36. Austria |
| | 37. Ecuador |
| | 38. Canada |
| | 39. Colombia |

Admissions in Kendriya Vidyalayas

997. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of special dispensation admissions ordered by the Chairman, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan during the current academic session, State and region-wise; and

(b) the basis of grant of such admissions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE I N THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) A statement is given below.

(b) The Chairman ordered these admissions under special dispensation on the basis of broad social consideration and extreme compassionate grounds etc.

STATEMENT

*Number of special Dispensation * Admissions ordered by the Chairman, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan during the Current Academic Session, State-wise and Region-wise*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Special dispensation admissions in the State	No. of Special dispensation admissions Region-wise
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40	Hyderabad 34
			Madras 6
			Total 40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	Gauhati 4
			Total 4
3.	Assam	44	Gauhati 39
			Silchar 5
			Total 44

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Special dispensation admissions in the State	No. of Special dispensation admissions Region-wise
1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	1298	Patna 1261 Calcutta 37 Total 1298
5.	Gujarat	13	Ahmedabad 13 Total 13
6.	Haryana	76	Chandigarh 14 Delhi 62 Total 76
7.	Himachal Pradesh	54	Jammu 7 Chandigarh 47 Total 54

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Special dispensation admissions		Region-wise
		in the State		
1	2	3		4
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	8		Jammu 8
9.	Karnataka	16		Total 14 Hyderabad 2 Bombay
10.	Kerala	55		Total 16 Madras 55
11.	Madhya Pradesh	55		Total 55 Bhopal 32 Jaipur 23
12.	Maharashtra	19		Total 55 Bombay 11

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of Special dispensation admissions in the State</i>	<i>No. of Special dispensation admissions Region-wise</i>
1	2	3	4
			Bhopal
			8
			Total
			19
13.	Manipur	05	Silchar
			05
			Total
			05
14.	Orissa	16	Bhubaneswar
			16
			Total
			16
15.	Punjab	27	Jammu
			27
			Total
			27
16.	Sikkim	4	Gauhati
			4
			Total
			4

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Special dispensation admissions in the State		No. of Special dispensation admissions Region-wise	
		1	2	3	4
17.	Rajasthan		60	Jaipur	60
				Total	<u>60</u>
18.	Tamil Nadu		11	Madras	11
				Total	<u>11</u>
19.	Tripura		2	Silchar	2
				Total	<u>2</u>
20.	Uttar Pradesh		694	Lucknow	176
				Jaipur	23
				Patna	121
				Delhi	363

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Special dispensation admissions			
		in the State		Region-wise	
1	2	3	4		
			Chandigarh	11	
			Total	694	
21.	West Bengal	39	Calcutta	36	
			Gauhati	3	
			Total	39	
22.	A & N Islands	1	HQ	1	
			Total	1	
23.	Delhi	3145	Delhi	3145	
			Total	3145	
24.	Pondicherry	1	Madras	1	
			Total	1	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of Special dispensation admissions in the State</i>	<i>No. of Special dispensation admissions Region-wise</i>
1	2	3	4
25.	Chandigarh	01	Chandigarh 01
			Total 01
26.	K.V. Kathmandu	01	HQ 01
			Total 01
	Grand Total	5689	Grand Total 5689

World Book Fair

998. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD
VARMA:
SHRI SHANTILAL PUR-
RUSHOTTAMDAS
PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the countries which participated in the World Book Fair recently held in New Delhi;

(b) whether the books exhibited in the Fair were very costly; and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to have such Fairs more in future; and

(d) the advantages of organising the Fair to youth and other people?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The names of the 30 countries which had participated in the 9th New Delhi World Book Fair held at New Delhi from February 13 to 18, 1990 are given below:-

Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, GDR, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Japan, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritius, North Korea, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palestine, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Syria, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., West Germany, and Yugoslavia.

(b) The price of books, due to a variety of reasons, including increase in the price of paper, has gone up considerably over the

last few years, and this was reflected in the books exhibited in the Fair. However, 10% discount was available on the purchase of all books at the Book Fair.

Indian and foreign paperbacks and low priced publications brought out by the National Book Trust, Publications Division, N.C.E.R.T. and other State and Central Government Publishing agencies were also on sale at the book fair.

(c) The New Delhi World Book Fair is organised biennially and the next World Book Fair is scheduled to be held from February 1 to 9, 1992.

(d) The World Book Fair provides a glimpse of the international publishing scene because books published all over the country and the world are put up for display and sale. It not only helps writers, intellectuals, academicians, publishers and booksellers as also all others connected with the world of books, all sections of society, including children, youth and professionals, are able to see the spectrum of books of their interest and requirement and purchase them if so desire.

Enquiry Into H.D.W. Submarine Deal

999. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD
VARMA:
SHRI YADVENDRA DATT:
DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):
SHRIPAYARELALKHANDEL-
WAL:
SHRI SHANTILAL PURSHOT-
TAM DAS PATEL:
SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have appointed an enquiry committee to go into the West German H.D.W. submarine deal; and

(b) if so, the time by which the final report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The Central Bureau of Investigation have registered a Regular Case in the matter on 5.3.1990 and investigations are in progress.

(b) The time-frame within which these investigations can be completed cannot be predicted at present.

Ninth Antarctica Expedition

1000. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI KALP NATH RAI:
SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHAHARAJA
WADIYAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether four scientists in the Ninth Antarctica Expedition died on 8th January, 1990;

(b) if so, the facts available with the Government?

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in regard to this tragedy; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

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

PARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) Yes, Sir. Four members of the Ninth Indian Scientific Expedition to Antarctica (three geo-scientists and a technical person from the Indian Navy) died on 7/8th January 1990 in a field camp in Antarctica.

(b) to (d). The circumstances leading to the deaths have been investigated by a Committee. The post-mortem was carried out by the Department of Forensic Medicine, Safdarjung Hospital on 16th February 1990. The immediate cause of death is believed to be poisoning by carbon monoxide produced by a 4.5 KW Honda generator which had apparently been running in the living tent for 4-5 hours before it was switched off when the deceased prepared to go to sleep. The Government of India arranged to bring back the bodies from Antarctica by air and handed them over to the next of kin of the deceased for cremation after the conduct of medico-legal post-mortem.

Acquisition of Missiles by Pakistan

1001. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA:
SHRI YADVENDRA DATT:
SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan has started to manufacture deadly missiles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Pakistan has also been importing advanced missiles from other countries; and

(d) if so, to what extent it will affect India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Government have seen media reports of Pakistan's programme for indigenous development of missiles.

(c) and (d). There are also reports of Pakistan importing certain missiles. A close watch is kept on all developments which have a bearing on our national security and appropriate measures are taken from time to time to ensure full defence preparedness.

Wadhwa Committee on Records of Rights in Land

1002. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the one-man Wadhwa Committee appointed by the Planning Commission to go into the records of rights in land has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has recommended setting up of an autonomous statutory corporation for land titles in the country; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to the said and other recommendations?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The one-Man Wadhwa Committee appointed by the Planning Commission to go into the status of Record of Rights in Land in various States has submitted a preliminary study entitled 'Guaranteeing Title to Land' in which suggestions have been made for a change-over from the present system of presumptive titles to land to conclusive titles to land. One of the suggestions relates to the setting up of an autonomous statutory Corporation to be called 'Land Title Corporation.'

(c) The preliminary study is addressed

to the informed public opinion for a national debate on the issue. This is proposed to be discussed in a Seminar to be organised to which relevant representatives would be invited.

Seminar on 'Public Economics'

1003. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three day Seminar on 'Public Economics' organised by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy with the financial support from the State Bank of India, Industrial Development Bank, Export-Import Bank, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Planning Commission was held in New Delhi in January, 1990;

(b) if so, the main participants and the subjects discussed at the Seminar;

(c) whether some of the participants expressed their apprehensions that the public sector in India had failed to bring about equity and had partly fulfilled the expectation of growth as the planners had expected; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to bring about equity and growth in the public sector?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the programme giving the list of papers and authors/discussants is given below in the statement.

(c) and (d). Since the Seminar was on 'Public Economics', the focus was more on theory of taxation, resource mobilisation and resource transfer rather than performance of public sector in India. A number of participants expressed their views on these subjects at the Seminar. Due note has been taken of the views expressed.

STATEMENT

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE AND POLICY
NEW DELHI**

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR IN PUBLIC ECONOMICS

11-13 January, 1990.

UNDP Seminar Hall, UN Office Complex
55, Lodi Estate, New Delhi-110003.

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME

1	2	3
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11th January (Thursday)

9.00 a.m.

Inaugural Session

Welcome address by Dr. Amaresh Bagchi.
Opening remarks by Prof. D.T. Lakdawala
and Prof. Richard Musgrave.

9.45 a.m.

Tea

10.15 a.m.

Willem H. Buiter Discussants :

1. A. Auerbach
2. M.K. Rakshit

Deficit Financing, Debt and Inflation.

1	2	3
11.30 a.m.	Nicholas Stern Discussants : 1. Paul Hare 2. David Newbery	From the Static to the Dynamic : Some Problems in the theory of Taxation.
12.45 p.m.	Lunch	
1.45 p.m. Discussants:	Alan J. Auerbach and K. Hassett. the US. 1. Vito Tanzi 2. Christopher Heady	Tax Policy & Business fixed investment in
3.00 p.m.	Paul G. Hare Discussants: 1. Wu Jinglian 2. A Hussain	Taxes, Prices and Planning: The Impact on Innovation in Eastern Europe.
4.15 p.m.	Tea	
4.30 p.m.	A Bagchi & P. Nayak Discussants: 1. Shankar Acharya 2. Indira Rajaraman 3. Ritu Anand	Country Experience: India.

1	2	3
<i>12th January (Friday)</i>		
8.30 a.m.	David Newbery Discussants: 1. Ashok Gulati 2. Ranjan Ray	Agricultural pricing/public investment.
9.45 a.m.	Christopher Heady with Pradeep Mitra Discussants : 1. F. Bourguignon 2. J. Dreze	Commodity Taxation with Administered and free market prices: Theory and an application to China.
11.00 a.m.	Tea	
11.30 a.m.	Vito Tanzi Discussants : 1. Richard Bird 2. M.S. Ahluwalia	Macro Aspects of Tax Reform —IMF Approach
12.45 p.m.	Lunch	
1.45 p.m.	Wu Jinglian Discussants: 1. A Hussain 2. Paul Hare	China : Economic Reform and Public Finance.

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2

3

Multi-level Planning and Devolution
India.

M.G. Rao

Discussants:

1. G. Thimmaiah
2. Atul Sarma

Tea

Pradeep Mitra

Discussants:

1. Rakesh Mohan
2. M.N. Murty

Symposium at Andhra Bhawan.

13th January (Saturday)

E. Ahmad & A Hussain

Discussants :

1. Amaresh Bagchi
2. S.P. Gupta

The Chinese Labour Insurance systems.

C. Rangarajan, Anupam Basu
& Narendra Jadav.

Discussant:

3.00 p.m.

4.15 p.m.

4.30 p.m.

6.00 p.m.

8.30 a.m.

9.30 a.m.

Reform of trade taxes in a revenue-
constrained economy.

1	2	3
10.30 a.m.	1. Willem Buitter 2. B.B. Bhattacharya	Dynamics of Interaction between Budget Deficit and Domestic Debt in India.
10.45 a.m.	Tea M.N. Murty & P. Nayak Discussants : 1. Nicholas Stern 2. M.G. Rao	A Normative Approach for Resource Transfers in a Federal State.
11.45 a.m.	F. Bourguignon Discussants: 1. David Newbery 2. Pradeep Mitra	Optimal Poverty Reduction Growth and Adjustment.
12.45 p.m.	Prof. Richard Bird	Summing up and concluding remarks.
1.30 p.m.	Lunch.	

Multi-Disciplinary National Bio-Diversity Conservation Board

1004. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received suggestions from environmental experts for setting up a Multi-disciplinary National Bio-Diversity Conservation Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Steering Group on Environment, Forests and Wastelands Development set up by the Planning Commission for the formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan has recommended the setting up of a National Board for Biological Diversity.

(b) Setting up the Board was proposed for the purpose of overall coordination and for initiating timely action to save threatened species and centres of biological diversity from extinction. The main functions of the proposed Board include review of ongoing efforts in the conservation and utilisation of biological diversity, help to fill critical gaps in current efforts and monitor progress in the establishment of Biosphere Reserves, National Parks, Sanctuaries, Zoological and Botanical Gardens, etc.

(c) This forms a part of the several suggestions for implementation during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Creation of such new structures should fit into the overall framework of the National Conservation Strategy. A Gore Committee has been Strategy.

[*Translation*]

Skirmishes on Indo-Pak Border

1005. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of skirmishes which have taken place at Indo-Pak border during the last one year, particularly in the last three months; and

(b) the details of casualties in these skirmishes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). There have been no skirmishes along the Indo-Pak border in the last one year. However, there have been instances of unprovoked firing by Pakistani troops across the Line of Control from time to time.

[*English*]

1990-91 Plan of Punjab

1006. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to Punjab for Annual Plan for 1990-91, sector-wise; and

(b) the percentage increase in the plan outlay as compared to last year?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). An outlay of Rs. 905 crore has been agreed for the Annual Plan 1990-91 of Punjab representing 14.7% step-up over the last year's Plan outlay. The sector-wise break-up of this outlay is yet to be finalised.

[*Translation*]

De-Licensing of Industrial Units Causing Pollution and deforestation

1007. SHRI KASHIRAM CHHABILDAS RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made for cancelling the licences of the industrial units proposed to be established in Hajira Area Development Authority (HADA) for causing pollution and deforestation; and

(b) if so, the action taken or propose in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI-MATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Representation regarding location of proposed industries at Hazira was received recently. Government of India, while issuing licences for location of industries in Kawas-Hazira region, had stipulated that conversion of Letter of Intent to Industrial Licence will not be permitted unless environmental clearance is obtained from Central Government. The State Government of Gujarat was requested to submit an environmental impact assessment report for the area. The interim report was considered and the State Government was requested to submit the revised report, which is yet to be received.

Breach of Contract in H.D.W. Submarine Deal

1008. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Germany has committed breach of contract by violating the secrecy clause about the manufacturing

specifications of H.D.W. Submarines in divulging them to South Africa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b) Enquiries have been made by the Government of India with both M/s HDW and the Government of the FRG. They have reported that no classified information in respect of the Indian submarines has been passed on by M/s HDW to South Africa in violation of the Confidentiality Clause in the contract with M/s HDW or the Security Agreement with the Government of the FRG.

Ordnance Factory in Bihar

1009. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA:
SHRI UPENDRA NATH
VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of the Committee on the feasibility of setting up an Ordnance Factory at Markacho in Hazari Bagh district of Bihar;

(b) whether the Committee have recommended for setting up the factory; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not laying the foundation stone of factory so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). The Committee recommended a number of sites, including Markacho in Hazari Bagh district of Bihar, for setting up an Ordnance Factory.

(c) Government have since decided to obtain the required quantity of supplies from

the existing Ordnance Factories and the civil sector.

[English]

Adult Education Programme in Orissa

1010. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details as to how Government assist the States/voluntary agencies for adult education with emphasis proposed in the current literacy year;

(b) the number of Adult Education Centres so far opened in Orissa along with the number of adults benefited;

(c) the number of such centres assisted by the Centre; and

(d) the number of on-going centres/new centres proposed to be assisted during the current literacy year in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) Central Government provides grants-in-aid to States/Union Territories/voluntary agencies for adult education under the schemes mentioned below:

1. Rural Functional Literacy Project (RFLP)

This is a Centrally sponsored scheme under which funds are provided on cent per cent basis in accordance with the approved financial pattern to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. It provides for setting up of projects of upto

300 centres covering one or two contiguous development blocks in each different and upto 100 centres in hilly areas in some States.

2. Post literacy and Continuing Education

This scheme provides for establishment of Jana Shikshan Nilayams for providing facilities of post-literacy and continuing education to the neo-literates. Grant is provided on a 100% basis to States/Union Territories based on a financial pattern under which each Jana Shikshan Nilayam gets Rs. 7,000/- recurring and Rs. 7,000/- non-recurring.

3. Strengthening of Administrative Structures in States and Union Territories

Financial assistance is being provided to States and Union Territories for continuation/creation of necessary administrative structures both at the State and the district level in accordance with the financial pattern approved under the district level in accordance with the financial pattern approved under the scheme.

4. Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies in Adult Education

Central Government provides financial assistance to voluntary agencies working in the field of adult education for projects of functional literacy and post-literacy, resource development, publications, holding of seminars, etc. During 1990 which has been declared as International Literacy Year, the stress would be on adopting an area-approach with the objective of achieving complete literacy in compact areas in a time-bound manner.

(b) and (c). According to available information, nearly 2.44 lakh persons were enrolled in 8650 adult education centres in the State of Orissa in 1988-89. Out of 8650

centres, 6850 were assisted by the Central Government.

(d) During the current year 6850 Adult Education Centres are being continued under the Central Schemes. Under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies, 1,020 new Adult Education Centres have also been approved.

Education on Environment

1011. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to formulate Post Graduation Course, training, research and consultancy in the areas of environment education, environmental impact assessment, pollution monitoring etc;

(b) the names of agencies engaged in the said field, Statewise, assistance rendered so far and the action taken/proposed to be taken to encourage them;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce the Post Graduation Course etc. in Orissa in the near future; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE

**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES
DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):**

(a) The University Grants Commission had appointed a Committee of Experts on Environmental Science and Engineering to advise it on matters relating to introduction of teaching, research and extension activities in environmental science in the university system. The Committee had recommended introduction of various courses at post-graduate level as well as diploma and short-term appreciation courses in various areas of environmental science. The Commission had obtained the views of the Ministry of Environment and Forests about introduction of these courses. The Ministry of Environment and Forests about introduction of these course. The Ministry of Environment and Forests, however, has in favour of including environmental studies as a component in the existing courses in natural, physical and social sciences rather than having postgraduate courses only in environmental sciences. They were also in favour of short courses for in-service personnel. In the light of the views, environment science component, as designed by an Expert Committee of the Commission, are being circulated to the universities for considering their inclusion in the existing curricula.

(b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has set up centres of excellence in the area of environmental education, ecology and mining, also to strengthen research and training in priority areas of environmental science and management, at Ahmedabad, Madras, Bangalore and Dhanbad. The details of the assistance provided to these centres during the last three years are given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Assistance provided from 1987-88 to 1989-90		
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi	357.14	431.50	511.90
2.	Centre for Mining Environment Dhanbad	17.00	74.00	38.85
3.	Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad	97.18	129.75	171.95
4.	Ecological Research and Training Centre, Bangalore	7.00	20.00	12.00
5.	C.P.R. Environmental Education Centre, Tamil Nadu	—	7.00	19.50

(c) and (d). In view of the position explained at (a) above, the question does not arise.

Satellite Link between Bhubaneshwar and Dallas

1012. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pune is being linked with Massachusetts in USA via satellite and by creation of earth station;

(b) whether Government propose to set-up an earth station at Bhubaneshwar to link it with Dallas in USA through satellite; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). The Department of Electronics has initiated action to set up Software Technology Parks at Bhubaneshwar, Pune and Bangalore to cater to the needs of Software Development units for 100% export of software through Data Communication Links. Actions have been initiated to set up autonomous societies for implementing the project and managing the operations of the Software Technology Parks. The alternative include utilisation of the International Gateway Packet Switched Network or establishing a dedicated Earth Station for providing data communication facilities for linking the Software Technology Parks with customers in Europe, USA etc., including locations like Dallas and Boston depending on the type of business generated, enabling availability of

a wider market for the Indian Software Industry.

Policy on Software Electronics

1013. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise and update the existing policy on Software electronics; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Government of India announced the Policy on Software Export, Software Development and Training in December, 1986. The policy permits import of hardware for software export scheme, import of software under open general licence, release of Foreign Exchange Blanket permit for marketing expenses abroad, and simplification of procedures for processing of applications. Based on experience and review from time to time, measures are taken on a continuing basis to update the policy and provisions such as import of computer hardware on loan basis, simplified procedure for acquisition of companies abroad etc. Government of India is closely interacting with industry for development of software for domestic and export market.

Killing of Tigers

1014. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tigers killed in the country during the past 3 months and the comparative figures for the preceding 3 quarters of the year 1989-90;

(b) the steps taken to effectively prevent poaching; and

(c) the tiger population in different reserves and sanctuaries in January, 1989 and in January, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The information received from Chief Wildlife Wardens to Government of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh is as follows:—

- (i) Uttar Pradesh —No tiger has been killed during past three months and in the preceding three quarters of the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Madhya Pradesh —One tiger is reported to have been killed during past three months. No tiger has been killed during the preceding three quarters of the year 1989-90.

Information from other States is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

(b) Steps taken to effectively prevent poaching of tiger are as below:—

- (i) Tiger is listed in Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and enjoys complete protection.
- (ii) Number of National Parks and Sanctuaries have been established to support conservation of tiger alongwith the associated species and habitat.

- (iii) 18 selected National Parks and Sanctuaries are receiving special conservation attention as Tiger Reserves under Project Tiger. to 4334 in 1989.

(c) Estimated population of the tigers in the country has increased from 1827 in 1972

Tiger census is undertaken once every five years. The last census was conducted in 1989. A statement showing population of tigers in different Tiger Reserves in 1989 is given below.

STATEMENT

Estimated Population of Tigers in Tiger Reserves in 1989

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Tiger Reserve and State</i>	<i>Population of Tigers During 1989</i>
1	2	3
1.	Bandipur (Karnataka)	50
2.	Corbett (Uttar Pradesh)	91
3.	Kanha (Madhya Pradesh)	97
4.	Manas (Assam)	92
5.	Melghat (Maharashtra)	77
6.	Palamau (Bihar)	55
7.	Ranthambhore (Rajasthan)	44
8.	Similipal (Orissa)	93
9.	Sunderbans (West Bengal)	269
10.	Periyar (Kerala)	45
11.	Sariska (Rajasthan)	19
12.	Buxa (West Bengal)	33
13.	Indravati (Madhya Pradesh)	28
14.	Nagarjunasagar (Andhra Pradesh)	94
15.	Namdapha (Arunachal Pradesh)	47
16.	Dudhwa (Uttar Pradesh)	90

1	2	3
17.	Kalakad- Mundanthurai	(Tamil Nadu) 22
18.	Valmiki	(Bihar) 81
Total		1327

Environment Courts

1015. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI SHEOSHARAN VERMA:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ:
SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Environment Courts;

(b) if so, what is the contemplated structure of these courts and on what lines they are to function; and

(c) what would be the qualifications and requisite background for the judges of these courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):
(a) to (c). Government have not taken any final decisions in this regard.

Time-Scale Promotion to Short Service Commissioned Officers

1016. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Short Service Commissioned Officers in Army Medical Corps are allowed time-scale promotion before they are relieved from the Commission;

(b) if not, whether this rule or practice existed in the past and the reasons for its discontinuation; and

(c) whether Government propose to review it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Short Service Commissioned Officers in the Army Medical Corps are granted promotion only upto the rank of Major.

Prior to 4.4.1985, promotion to the rank of Major was granted to eligible S.S.C. Officers after six years' reckonable service as Captain. At present, this period is five years including the benefit of ante-date for additional qualifications.

(c) No, Sir.

Gun Salute Towards V.V.I.P. during Republic Day Parade

1017. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vijayanta and some

T-72 Tanks made a departure from the established practice of the last few years and turned the guns towards the VVIP dias to salute the President during the Republic Day Parade this year instead of dipping the guns in their original position as per practice;

(b) whether turning the guns towards the VVIPs before dipping the barrels to salute is considered a security risk; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this departure from practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (c). As per practice, during ceremonial parades, armoured fighting vehicles turn their turrets to the right and dip their guns in a salute to the VIP. This was the practice in all Republic Day Parades till 1985. After a lapse of five years, the traditional practice of salute was restored in the Republic Day Parade 1990. There was no security risk in this as the firing mechanism of these armoured fighting vehicles had been neutralised prior to the Parade and all other normal security precautions taken.

Nuclear Power Plant in Kerala

1018. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRI T. BASHEER:
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Nuclear Power Plant in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any report has been received on the possible health hazards in setting up a Nuclear Power Plant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). At present there is no plan to set up a nuclear power plant in Kerala. However, the Kerala Government have proposed certain sites in Kerala for location of nuclear power plant, which are being examined as part of ongoing site investigations consistent with the long term nuclear power programme.

(c) and (d). No separate report on the possible health hazards for setting up of the nuclear power plant in Kerala has been received. A number of studies of epidemiological nature have been carried out in countries like USA, UK, France and Germany to find out if there are any effects on the health of radiation workers of nuclear power plants or in the population living in the vicinity of it. The major conclusions from review of these reports can be summarised as follows:—

- (1) Mortality rates and cancer deaths among workers in the nuclear power plants are no different than for general population in that area.
- (2) There is no evidence of increase in cancer deaths among the population living in the proximity of nuclear power plant.
- (3) Only in case of two sites, a slight increase in childhood leukaemia is reported. These are Sellafeld and Dounrey in UK where Re-processing Plants are also in operation for long time. These studies are still in progress. It seems that the observed excess could be explained by:

- (a) Clustering of leukaemia cases; and
- (b) The incidence of such clusters due to influx of population from other areas to study area. Except these two sites, at no other sites of operating nuclear power plants any statistical health effects (cancer, leukaemia or genetic) have been reported.

Gymnastic Schools

1019. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Gymnastic Schools that exist in the country;
- (b) whether Government have any proposal to set up more such schools;
- (c) when was work on the Gymnastic School at Tellichery, Kerala commenced and when was it completed; and
- (d) what was the total cost of setting up the Gymnastic School at Tellichery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). Government have not set up any Gymnastic Schools nor is there any proposal to this effect. However, under the Special Area Games Scheme of the Sports Authority of India, work on the setting up of a Gymnastics Training Centre (which is not the same as gymnastic school) at Tellicherry was started in July 1988 and the training activities are expected to commence in April/May 1990.

(d) The total estimated cost of setting up the Gymnastic Training Centre is Rs. 30.60 lakhs.

Private Agencies for Naval Base and Naval Academy Works

1020. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether major Defence Projects like Navalbase at Karwar and Naval Academy at Ezhimala have been entrusted to private agencies/consultants;
- (b) whether any objections to private involvement in Defence projects have been received;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the reasons as to why these two projects were not entrusted to the Military Engineering Service; and
- (e) the estimated cost of these two projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) A Public Sector Undertaking, M/s. Engineers India Ltd., have been appointed as the Prime Minister Consultant for preparation of the Master Plan and Detailed Project Report for the proposed Naval Base at Karwar in Karnataka. An Australian-Dutch Consortium, viz. M/s. REDECON-NEDECO have been retained as the Foreign Consultant. M/s. Satnam Namita and Associates of Chandigarh have been selected as the Architect for the proposed Naval Academy at Ezhimala in Kerala, through an all-India competition. No consultant has yet been appointed for this Project.

(b) and (c) The All India MES Civilian Engineers Association, Cochin Area and the

Kerala MES Employees Union, Cochin have sent representations expressing their objection to involving outside agencies in these defence works.

(d) In respect of the Naval Base at Karwar, it is for the first time in the country that an integrated Naval Base is being designed, planned and established from scratch in a green field site. The complexity of the work involved requires introduction of very high technology in marine works. As all this technology is not indigenously available, a foreign consultant consortium has been appointed to assist the prime consultant in the work of preparation of a Master Plan and the detailed project report.

In respect of the Naval Academy at Ezhimala, since it was intended to be a very prestigious national complex, it was considered that architectural competition would draw the best talent from within the country in preparation of its Master Plan. This competition was open to the MES also.

(e) Firm estimates of the costs of these two Projects will be known only after the preparation of the DPRs.

Radio Activity in Coastal Districts of Kerala

1021. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether studies have revealed the existence of radio activity in the Coastal Districts of Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey in Kerala;

(b) if so, the causes for this phenomenon;

(c) the extent of radio activity and possible effects on man, animal and vegetation in the area;

(d) whether radio activity has been found in other coastal areas of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The beach sands of these coastal districts contain a radioactive mineral called monazite which results in the presence of radioactivity.

(c) The monazite content in the beach sands varies between 0.5 to 5% from location to location. Monazite is a rare earth phosphate compound and contain about 10% thorium (as thorium oxide) and 0.3 uranium (U 308). Studies so far conducted have not shown any statistically significant effects on humans, animals and vegetation in the area.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Monazite has also been found to occur in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

Arms Export Corporation

1022. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI KALP NATH RAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up an arms export corporation aimed at gearing up the country's armaments industry; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed set-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A decision regarding the establishment of a suitable agency for the promotion of export of defence stores is expected to be arrived at in the near future.

Deemed University Status for Deccan College Poona

1023. SHRI UTTAMRATHOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to declare the Deccan College Poona, as a deemed University/National Centre for archaeological research;

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

(c) the time by which a final decision will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). On the recommendation of the Government of Maharashtra, and the advice of the University Grants Commission, the Central Government has, under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act 1956, declared the Deccan College Post graduate and Research Institute, Poona, as Deemed to be University with effect from 5th March, 1990.

Effect of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 on Development of Marathwada Villages

1024. SHRI UTTAMRATHOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amendment made in

1988 to the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has adversely affected the development in hilly and tribal areas of Marathwada in Maharashtra;

(b) whether villages like Mohpur, Hadsani and other villages could not be connected by roads due to the above mentioned Act;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure unhindered development of the said tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No proposal has been received from the State Government of Maharashtra for diversion of forest land for construction of road connecting Mohpur and Hadsani villages.

(c) Complete proposals received from State Government will be examined expeditiously for according clearance.

[*Translation*]

New Atomic Power Plants

1025. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHA RAJA
WADIYAR:
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA
MURTHY:
SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of power being generated by each Atomic Power Plant;

(b) whether new atomic power plants are proposed to be set up keeping in view the demand for power in the country;

(c) if so, the locations and the countries assisting the projects;

(d) whether atomic power generation in the developed countries is being phased out; and

(e) if so, whether India will follow suit on the same grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) The three nuclear power stations at present in commercial operation at Tarapur-Maharashtra, Rawatbhata-Rajasthan and Kalpakkam-Tamil Nadu with rated capacities of 2 x 160 MWe, 2 x 220 MWe and 2 x 235 MWe respectively have together generated 24,413 Million Kilowatt hours of electricity (TAPS-8826 Mkh, RAPS-7261 Mkh and MAPS-8326 Mkh) during the period from 1.4.85 to 28.2.90.

The first unit of Narora Atomic Power Station with a capacity of 235 MWe is connected to the grid and is in the phase of infirm power operation and likely to commence commercial operation from financial year 1990-91.

(b) and (c). Apart from the nuclear power plants at present in operation and (7 x 235 MWe) under construction, Government has approved setting up of 4 x 235 MWe each, 6 x 500 MWe each and 2 x 1000 MWe each, additional atomic power plants.

(d) and (e). Slowing down of nuclear power capacity addition in certain developed countries is to be looked at in the context of

their high per capita electricity consumption, comfortable position to meet their electricity needs leading to reduced need for additional capacity. In the growing scenario of electricity demands in India, nuclear power needs to complement the other sources for an optimal mix of installed capacity.

Uniformity in Pattern of Education

1026. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI GANGA CHARAN
LODHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring about uniformity in the pattern of education throughout the country by doing away existing different patterns; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) and (b). Government have decided to undertake a review of the National Education Policy, 1986. This will cover the question of patterns of education. The modalities for this review are being worked out.

Ecological Imbalance due to Mining of Lime Stone

1027. SHRI HARSHA VARDHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether mining of lime stone which causes ecological imbalance and loss of forest wealth in Dehradun District of Uttar Pradesh is still being carried out illegally; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Additional Allocation for Foodgrains Production

1028. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of additional allocation proposed to be made by the Planning Commission for the year 1990 for the schemes to check the fall in foodgrains production; and

(b) the salient features of the scheme?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Annual Plan of the Centre and States for agriculture and irrigation contain a number of measures for improved agricultural production in general and improved foodgrains production in particular. These include distribution of high yielding seeds, augmentation of irrigation facilities, extension back-up, better supply of fertilizers and pesticides etc. Given normal weather conditions, foodgrains production is not expected to decline in 1990-91. The aim would infact be to step it up over the level in 1989-90.

[English]

National Youth Awards

1029 SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of requests received from the social organisations for 'National Youth Awards' in 1988 and 1989 and the details thereof; and

(b) the criteria adopted for selection for the awards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) During the year 1988 and 1989 60 and 54 recommendations were received respectively from the social organisations for National Youth Awards for the year 1987-88 and 1988-89, as per the statement given below.

(b) The National Youth Awards are conferred on youth who have demonstrably excelled in youth work in different fields of development activities and social service. While considering candidates for the Youth Award, the leadership qualities displayed by them in successfully carrying out voluntary activities are also taken into account.

The registered Voluntary Organisations engaged in youth programmes who have done outstanding work in the field of National Development and/or social service and also have rendered services in the relevent field for at least three years, are considered for this Award.

STATEMENT

Sl No.	Name of the Social Organisation	Recommendations		Total
		Individual	Voluntary Organisation	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Youth Hostels Association of India, New Delhi	3	1	4
2.	Youth Club, Bejjipuram (A.P.)	—	1	1
3.	Bharathi Mahila Mandali, Akkayapalli, Cuddapah (A.P)	—	1	1
4.	Dipak Sangha, Guwahaty (Assam)	—	1	1
5.	Gauhati Mental Welfare Society, Vill. Dakhingaon (Assam)	—	1	1
6.	Milan Jyoti Sangha, Dibrugarh (Assam)	—	1	1

Sl.No.	Name of the Social Organisation	Recommendations			Total
		Individual	Voluntary Organisation		
1	2	3	4	5	
7.	Mahila Mandal, P.O. Auhar (H.P.)	—	1	1	
8.	Nehru Yuvak Club, Distt. Bilaspur (H.P.)	—	1	1	
9.	Young Farmer Club, Kale Amb. Hamipur (H.P.)	—	1	1	
10.	Kannada Yuvak Sangha, Birur (Karnataka)	—	1	1	
11.	Sasihithlu Yuvak Mandala Sasihithlu (Karnataka)	—	1	1	
12.	Yuvak Mandal Haliyal, Haliyal (Karnataka)	—	1	1	

Sl.No.	Name of the Social Organisation	Recommendations		Total
		Individual	Voluntary Organisation	
1	2	3	4	5
13.	Nirmithi Kendra, Quilon, (Kerala)	—	1	1
14.	Jay Bejarang Mandal, Kumbhari, Akola (Maharashtra)	—	1	1
15.	Udayachal, Rajnandgaon (M.P.)	—	1	1
16.	Dharmanandan Yubak Sangha (Orissa)	—	1	1
17.	Bharatiya Jana Kalyan Kendra, P.O. Bhanjipur	—	1	1
18.	Centre for Youth & Social Development, Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	—	1	1

Sl.No.	Name of the Social Organisation	Recommendations			Total
		Individual	Voluntary Organisation		
1	2	3	4	5	
19.	Children's Theaters, Jaipur (Rajasthan)	—	1		1
20.	Navyvak Mandal, Haripura Jaipur (Rajasthan)	—	1		1
21.	Womens Voluntary Service. Coimbatore (T.N.)	—	1		1
22.	Lion Club, Udumalpet (T.N.)	—	1		1
23.	Nehru Elaingar Narpani Mandram, Malvillam, North Arcot Dist. (T.N.)	—	1		1
24.	Pithora-Sanskritik Parishad, Distt. Pithoragarh (U.P.)	—	1		1
25.	Srikhanda Jana Sasthya Samiti Distt. Burdwan (W.B.)	—	1		1

Sl.No.	Name of the Social Organisation	Recommendations			Total
		Individual	Voluntary Organisation		
1	2	3	4	5	
26.	Gujarat Tarun Society Rupasgori (W.B.)	—	1		1
27.	Bhasha Samsad, Calcutta (W.B.)	—	1		1
28.	All India Boy Scouts Association, New Delhi	—	1		1
29.	Balai Jati Sudhar Sangh, New Delhi	—	1		1
30.	Asha Sadan Social Centre, New Delhi	7	1		8
31.	Ponda Jaycees, Ponda, Goa	—	1		1
32.	Kustha Seva Samiti, North Tripura	—	1		1

Sl.No.	Name of the Social Organisation	Recommendations		Total
		Individual	Voluntary Organisation	
1	2	3	4	5
33.	Bharat Scouts & Guides	12	--	12
34.	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Sangathan	6	--	6
		28	32	60

Sl.No.	Name of the Organisation	Recommendations			Total
		Individual	Voluntary Organisation		
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh Nataka Akademi Prekshaka Sabha Kishan-Pura Hanam Konda (AP)	—	1	1	
2.	Jyothirmaya Lalitha Kala Samiti, Jangaon, (AP)	—	1	1	
3.	Society for Health Education and Agricultural Development Warangal, (AP)	—	1	1	
4.	Social & Cultural Development Service Society, Jangaon Warangal, (AP)	—	1	1	
5.	All India Women Conference, Branch-Hanam Konda, Warangal, (AP)	—	1	1	

Sl.No.	Name of the Social Organisation	Recommendations			Total
		Individual	Voluntary Organisation		
1	2	3	4	5	
6.	Gram Abhyudaya Committee, Warangal, (AP)	—	1		1
7.	Sanskar Club, Kukarwada, Mehsana, (Gujarat)	—	1		1
8.	Anjuman-I-Talimi-dara, (Sankalit-Bharuch Students Union), Bharuch, (Gujarat)	—	1		1
9.	Shree Gajanan Yuvak Mandal, Dharwar, (Karnataka)	—	1		1
10.	Shasihithlu Yuvathi Mandal, Mangalore, (Karnataka)	—	1		1
11.	M/s. International Centre for Study & Development, Quilon (Kerala)	—	1		1

Sl.No.	Name of the Social Organisation	Recommendations		Total
		Individual	Voluntary Organisation	
1	2	3	4	5
12.	M/s Filco Movemnt (Filariasis Control Movement), Alleppey (Kerala)	—	1	1
13.	Jay Bajrang Mandal, Kumbhari, (Maharashtra)	—	1	1
14.	Wal United Youth Club, Imphal, (Manipur)	—	1	1
15.	The United Youth Club, Thoubal, (Manipur)	—	1	1
16.	Sinner's Friend (Misualte Thian Mizoram)	—	1	1
17.	Gram Mangal Pathagar, Bolangir, (Orissa)	—	1	1

Sl.No.	Name of the Social Organisation	Recommendations		Total
		Individual	Voluntary Organisation	
1	2	3	4	5
18.	Bazm-A-Sagar, Sagar Kada, Chittorgarh, (Rajasthan)	—	1	1
19.	Jan Shiksha Evam Vikas Sangathan Dungarpur, (Rajasthan)	—	1	1
20.	Nava Deep Sangh, Rhenock (Sikkim)	—	1	1
21.	Womens Voluntary Service, Coimbatore, (Tamil Nadu)	—	1	1
22.	Lion Club, Udumalpet, (Tamil Nadu)	—	1	1
23.	Nehru Elaingar Narpani Mandram, Melvillam, (Tamil Nadu)	—	1	1
24.	Vivek Nanda Yuva Mahamandal, Bishalgarh, (Tripura)	—	1	1

Sl.No.	Name of the Social Organisation	Recommendations		Total
		Individual	Voluntary Organisation	
1	2	3	4	5
25.	Fultali Chetra Sangha, Reyeramura, (Tripura)	—	1	1
26.	Juvenile Diabetes Foundation Calcutta, (WB)	—	1	1
27.	Medical Bank, Calcutta, (WB)	—	1	1
28.	Calcutta Youth Self-Employment Centre, Calcutta (WB)	—	1	1
29.	Bharat Krishak Samaj, Jabalpur, (MP)	—	1	1
30.	Ramakrishan Mission	—	3	3
31	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	6	2	8
32.	Netaji Yuvak Sangha, (Orissa)	—	1	1

Sl.No.	Name of the Social Organisation	Recommendations			Total
		Individual	Voluntary Organisation		
1	2	3	4	5	
33.	All India Boys Scouts Association, New Delhi	—	1		1
34.	Yuvak Biradari, Bombay	—	1		1
35.	Society for the Promotion of Youth & Masses, New Delhi	—	1		1
36.	Youth Hostel Association of India	2	—		2
37.	Bharat Scouts & Guides	3	—		3
38.	National Inst. of Community Health, Bhubaneswar.	1	—		1
39.	Inst. of Child & Youth Welfare, Solapur (Maharashtra)	1	—		1

Sl.No.	Name of the Social Organisation	Recommendations		Total
		Individual	Voluntary Organisation	
1	2	3	4	5
40.	Aragamee, Kashipur (Orissa)	1	—	1
41.	Society for Social Uplift through Rural Action (HP)	1	—	1
42.	Nirmithi Youth Foundation, Thane, (Maharashtra)	1	—	1
		16	38	54

9.

**Regional Election Microscope Facility
at AIIMS**

1030. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Regional Electron Microscope facility (REM) at AIIMS, New Delhi is available to all the scientists requiring this facility; and

(b) if not, the cases in which this facility is made available and the reasons for being selective in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Regional Electron Microscope Facility (REM) is available to all the scientists for their work and it is optimally utilised.

Schemes for North East Region

1031. SHRISONTOSH MOHAN DEV: SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI VIDYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) efforts would be made to sort out the economic problems of the North East Region as announced by the Prime Minister during his recent visit to the North East Region; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes and targeted programmes contemplated by the Government?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). During his last visit to the North Eastern Region, the Prime Minister referred to the

need for the proper utilisation of the rich natural resources available in the region and referred in particular to schemes for the setting up of an oil refinery, interim decision on enhancement of royalty on crude oil, activation of the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board and the reopening of Ashok Paper Mills. These are in various stages of progress which is also being monitored closely.

Navodaya Vidyalaya Complex Project

1032. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Complex Project;

(b) the details of work pertaining to this Project assigned to the Central Building Research Institute (CBRI) and the terms of the assignment;

(c) the amount paid, if any, to the CBRI and for what purposes; and

(d) the progress made so far on this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (d). Detailed statement I and II are given below.

STATEMENT-I

*Salient Features of the Navodaya
Vidyalaya Complex Project*

i) Establishment of one Navodaya

- Vidyalaya, on an average in each district to provide good quality modern education;
- ii) Reservation of seats in favour of children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population in the concerned district subject to a minimum of the national average;
 - iii) Admission, primarily, of children from rural areas with a restriction for admission of children from urban areas to a maximum of one-fourth;
 - iv) Efforts to ensure that at least one-third of the students in the Vidyalayas are girls;
 - v) Admission by a test conducted in the concerned district that is largely non-verbal and class neutral;
 - vi) Provision of education including boarding and logging as well as the expenses on uniforms, text-books, stationary, etc. free of cost;
 - vii) Migration of 20% students from each Navodaya Vidyalaya to another Navodaya Vidyalaya in a different linguistic region and implementation of Three Language Formula;
 - viii) Residential and co-educational education with all the four streams—Humanities, Commerce, Science and Vocational.
 - ix) The Vidyalayas to serve as focal points for improvement in quality of school education in general through sharing of experiences and facilities in the District.
 - x) Each Navodaya Vidyalaya Complex to have building infrastructure as per Annexure given below.

ANNEXURE

Building Infrastructure of each Navodaya Complex

Phase-I (Part)		Estimated		Phase-I (Full)		Estimated		Phase-II		Estimated	
Name of building	Plinth area m ²	Cost at 1987 rates (Rs.)		Name of building	Plinth area m ²	Cost at 1987 rates (Rs.)		Name of building	Plinth area m ²	Cost at 1987 rates (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Multipurpose hall	792	10,82,000	Multipurpose hall	792	10,82,000	School building (Balance area)	590	10,45,000			
Workshops (2 Nos)	218	3,34,000	School Building (Part)	1,570	26,74,000	Workshop (1 Nos.)	109	1,67,000			
Dining Hall (Twin)	410	6,68,000	Workshop (1 Nos.)	109	1,67,000	Dormitories	2,240	38,25,000			
Kitchen (Twin) 1 No.	348	6,22,000	Dormitories	1,871	31,86,000	Dining Hall (1 No.)	205	3,35,000			

Phase-I (Part)		Estimated		Phase-I (Full)		Estimated		Phase-II		Estimated	
Name of building	Plinth area m ²	Cost at 1987 rates (Rs)		Name of building	Plinth area m ²	Cost at 1987 rates (Rs)		Name of building	Plinth area m ²	Cost at 1987 rates (Rs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			

Development charges

33,65,000

1,42,53,000

Total cost of Phase-I & II=2,27,42,000 or say 2.3 crores
 The above cost of work does not include 10% construction agency charges & service charges to be paid to CBRI

STATEMENT-II

The details of work pertaining to Navodaya Vidyalaya Complex Project, the amount paid to the Central Building Research Institute for various purposes and the progress made on the project

1. In connection with the establishment of Navodaya Vidyalayas, C.B.R.I. has been appointed as Consultant for doing the following jobs:—

- i) Geo-technical investigation.
- ii) Site survey, contour mapping, water survey and material survey for finalisation of design and drawings.
- iii) Preparation of layout plans and preliminary drawings.
- iv) Preparation of detailed drawings

for architectural and structural work, internal water supply and sanitation, electrical services, site development and external services.

- v) Preparation of detailed specifications and statement of quantities for construction.

2. They are also expected to conduct periodic inspection of different sites to satisfy themselves about the proper conformity to design and drawings, etc.

3. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) mutually agreed to between CBRI and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti and approved by the Construction Coordination Committee has been formulated and the payment to CBRI for the consultancy charges is being made on the terms and conditions agreed to as under:—

i) For preparation of architectural and structural designs, preparation of estimates etc. for each design	:	4% of the tendered cost
ii) For repetitive design on different sites	:	0.66% of the tendered cost
iii) Geo-technical investigation, survey contour mapping, water survey and material survey for each site	:	Rs. 1.35 lakhs
iv) Preparation of layout plan showing location of buildings and roads etc.	:	Rs. 0.35 lakhs
v) Planning and design of development works and external services	:	3.5% of the tendered cost

4. So far an amount of Rs. 445 lakhs has been paid to CBRI as per the terms of the M.O.U. The following works have been completed by them:—

- i) Preparation of five independent designs for different geo-climatic

zones and for different types of materials.

- ii) Repetitive designs of 195 sites.
- iii) Site survey, soil survey and water survey for 216 sites.

- iv) Preparation of layout plans for 200 sites.
- v) Design of external services and development works for 15 sites.

5. The construction of Navodaya Vidyalayas was first proposed to be taken up in two phases: first phase so as to cater to the requirement of classes VI to IX and the second phase for class X to XII. But due to resource constrains, construction of first phase alone could be taken up for 130 Vidyalayas; and in 90 Vidyalayas, only construction of tubular structures, i.e., part of phase-I could be sanctioned. First phase construction is in progress at all 130 Vidyalayas and part of phase-I work is in various stages of progress at 67 Vidyalayas. In respect of 50 Vidyalayas, construction is almost completed and students and staff have moved into these permanent buildings. An expenditure of Rs. 97 cores has been incurred upto 1988-89 and during 1989-90 an amount of a Rs. 35 crores has been spent so far.

Representation by CSIR Scientific Workers Association

1033. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation from the CSIR Scientific Workers Association (SWA) has been received by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee was formed to evolve a new policy regarding recruitment and assessment of the Scientific staff has finalised the new policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Representation related inter-alia to following matters regarding the assessment and promotional system of scientific and technical personnel in the CSIR system;

- (i) the restriction on percentages and number of chances for assessment, and the thresholds prescribed.
- (ii) Residency period for assessment of staff in Groups I and II.
- (iii) Extension of assessment upto the grade of Rs. 5,900-7,300.
- (iv) Amendments in the criteria for consideration for merit assessment scheme.
- (v) Criteria for selection of referees.
- (vi) Matters relating to composition of Assessment Committees.
- (vii) Removal of certain scales in Groups I and II.
- (viii) Open Annual Appraisal forms.
- (ix) Apportioning of relative marks in total evaluation.
- (x) Removal of cut off date for Faster Track promotion.
- (xi) Removal of grades of Rs. 225-398 and Rs. 380-560 pre-revised retrospectively from Groups I and II.

(xii) Decentralisation of assessment under erstwhile bye-law 71 (b).

(xiii) Change over from 71 (b) to IRAS.

(c) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kailash Chandra, Scientist in the Director's Grade, National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi was appointed in July, 1988 (later endorsed in December, 1988) to consider these matters and make recommendations. The report of this Committee was received in October, 1989.

(d) The recommendations of the Committee were not unanimous on all the issues considered; but alternative implementable suggestions have been made on a number of issues.

(e) These recommendations/suggestions have been/are being examined in the CSIR; this will involve consultation with the employees' associations as well as concerned Government agencies like Ministry of Finance.

Environmental Pollution of Metropolitan Cities

1034. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to protect the metropolitan cities of India from environmental pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The steps taken by the Government to protect the metropolitan cities from environmental pollution include the following:—

- i) Effluent and emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment(Protection)Act, 1986.
- ii) Ambient air quality standards have been evolved.
- iii) A network of ambient air quality and water quality monitoring stations has been set up.
- iv) Air pollution control areas have been notified.
- v) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries.
- vi) Industries have been asked to comply with consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Boards for the discharge of effluents and emissions within the stipulated limits.
- vii) Industries have been directed to instal necessary pollution control equipment on a time bound basis. Legal action is taken against the defaulting units.
- viii) Schemes for construction/augmentation of sewerage and drainage system and for treatment of sewage from cities have been taken up.
- ix) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and shifting of pollution industries from congested areas.
- x) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 have been amended making them comprehensive and provide deterrent penalties for vio-

lation of the provisions of the Act.

- xi) National standards for exhaust from automobiles have been laid down for the vehicles on the road and for the vehicles at the manufacturing stage and environment procedures have been prescribed.
- xii) Public awareness campaigns have been launched about vehicular pollution.
- xiii) The Petroleum Industry has been asked to bring down the lead content in petrol to 0.15 gms/litre by 1993.
- xiv) The manufacturers have been asked to give a certificate to the effect that the exhaust from the vehicles are within the prescribed limits.
- xiv) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has asked the Ministry of Industry to issue instructions to all the vehicle manufactures for making necessary changes in the design of the vehicles for compliance of the prescribed standards.

IAF Air Crash

1035. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Air crashes of the Indian Air Force planes during the last year and the current year so far; and

(b) concrete measures taken or being taken to avoid such mishaps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The information regarding

number of air crashes of IAF aircraft cannot be disclosed in the public interest.

(b) Remedial action to minimise aircraft accidents is an ongoing process. Each accident is thoroughly investigated by a Court of Inquiry. Specialists of concerned branches/organisations are associated with the inquiry. Suitable follow up action is taken on the recommendations of the Courts of Inquiry. Regular reviews and studies are carried out to pinpoint weak areas and remedial measures are initiated.

Inadequate books in Science and Technology in College Libraries

1036. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDE-
WAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether libraries in various Institutes and Colleges do not have adequate science and technology books and journals in Indian languages to provide facility of research;

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

(c) the guidelines issued to States/ U.Ts. in this regard and results thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) The University Grants Commission provides grants under various schemes to the Universities and Colleges for purchase of books and journals. It is left to the Universities and Colleges to purchase books/journals according to their requirement.

(b) and (c). Various steps have been taken to provide facility of research in Hindi and other Indian languages. Central assistance of Rs. 100 lakhs each was provided to the participating States and Universities for producing university level text-books in different disciplines. Nearly 9,000 books in Indian languages for University teachers, students and researchers have been published under this scheme. 40% of these books are on science and technology. The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology has produced a number of definitional dictionaries and technical glossaries. The Commission also publishes quarterly journals in Hindi on science and medicine. The University Grants Commission has also been providing support to Indian authors for writing books in Indian languages and more than 900 projects have been approved under the scheme.

The All India Council for Technical Education has brought to the notice of the State Governments and State Boards the need for making adequate preparation for the change over from English to regional languages by way of making available text-books and other instructional material and requested them to take necessary action in this regard.

Supply of Provisions to I.P.K.F. and Defence Forces

1037. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Army Supply Corps conducted enquiries into the supply of provisions to the I.P.K.F. in Sri Lanka and Defence Forces in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome of the enquiry held; and

(c) the action taken or being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (c). Local purchases of ASC items at Madras for supplies to I.P.K.F. were investigated by two Courts of Inquiries. The Inquiries have blamed three officers for their acts of omission and commission, and based on the findings, disciplinary action has been initiated against the concerned officers. Suitable instructions have also been issued to all concerned to avoid recurrence of such lapses.

[Translation]

Regular Employment to Apprentices of Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur

1038. SHRI SANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur provides employment to all its trade apprentices; and

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal under consideration to provide employment to all the apprentices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Ordnance Factories, including Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur, have a statutory obligation, under the Trade Apprentices Act, 1961, to train Trade Apprentices. However, they have no obligation to provide employment to all the candidates trained as Trade Apprentices. Some apprentices are employed depending on the needs of the concerned Factory.

Setting up of Central Engineering College in Bareilly

1039. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Central Engineering College in Bareilly; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said Engineering College is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Amendment to Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

1040. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make some amendments in the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be made;

(c) whether any suggestions have been received in this regard from State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Suggestions received from the State Governments were discussed in a conference of Forest Ministers of States in May, 1989. As discussed in the conference, the following steps have been taken, to streamline the procedure for speedy disposal of cases under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980:—

(1) Only those cases wherein forest area involved is more than 10 hectares are now referred to Advisory Committee for its advice. Cases involving forest area upto 10 hectares are decided by this Ministry without referring those to the Advisory Committee. The Regional Chief Conservator of Forests have been authorised to clear proposals involving forest land less than one hectare.

(2) In cases containing proposals for laying of transmission lines or pipes for drinking water supply and exploratory drilling for prospecting oil, which do not involve any cutting or felling of trees, simplified proforma has been prescribed. Such simplified proforma is to be used in cases involving forest area upto 2 hectares provided the area is devoid of tree cover or is having scanty tree growth and no tree cutting or felling of tree is involved.

(3) The Government of India do not allow diversion of forest land for rehabilitation of the people. However, such diversion is considered as special case if essentially required for rehabilitation of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other people who may have to be shifted from core zone of a National Park or Reserve.

(4) Diversion of forest land for construction of building is not normally considered. However, such diversions are allowed for construction of buildings for Schools, Hospi-

tals, Dispensaries, Community Halls, Co-operatives, Panchayats, tiny rural industrial-sheds of Government, etc., which are to be put up for the benefit of the people of that area, but such diversions should be strictly limited to the actually needed area and should not exceed one hectare in each case.

(5) In hill districts and in other districts having forest lands exceeding 50 per cent of the total geographical area, compensatory afforestation on non-forest land is not insisted upon and is permitted on degraded forest land twice in extent of the area diverted provided forest land involved is less than 5 hectares and the purpose of diversion is for construction of link road, small water works, minor irrigation works, school building, dispensary, hospital, tiny rural industrial shed of the Government or any other similar work which directly benefit the people of the area.

[English]

Technology Parks in Nagpur and Amravati

1041. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting-up of technology park in the city of Nagpur or at Amravati;

(b) whether a technology park is also being set up at Pune; and

(c) if so, the financial and other commitment of Central Government for setting-up of technology park in Pune?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, the Department of Electronics, Government of India is setting up a Software Technology Park at Pune.

A proposal received from the University of Poona, Pune to set up a Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Park (STEP) has also been approved by the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India.

(c) The total cost of the project on Software Technology Park at Pune is Rs. 400 lakhs for a period of 3 years.

A detailed project report for setting up of a STEP is being prepared by the University of Poona to project the financial commitment required from the Central Government. So far, a total grant of Rs. 5,38,800/- has been provided to the University of Poona by Government of India during the last 3 years for carrying out the promotional work in connection with the project on STEP.

Use of Biotechnology in Agro-Climatic Zones

1042. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present state of 'laboratory to land' uses of biotechnology for different agro-climatic zones of India;

(b) the extent of production and actual utilisation of bio-fertilizers in these different agro-climatic zones; and

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the use of chemical pesticides and promote the use of bio-pest control measures; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) Integrated R&D programmes using biotechnology in different agroclimatic zones have been initiated. Techniques such as plant tissue culture, somatic hybridisation, somaclones are widely used for developing improved stress tolerant varieties. Field trials and demonstration have been taken up for technology transfer.

(b) The present level of production of blue green algal biofertilizer is about 150–200 tonnes/yr. and that of Rhizobium biofertilizer 700 tonnes/yr. The entire production is almost utilised fully in different areas.

(c) Government has initiated R&D programme on biological control of pests with a view to reducing the use of chemical pesticides. Large scale field trials will be undertaken after efficacy of the formulation has been established.

Annual Plan Outlay of Lakshadweep for 1990-91

1043. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the actual financial outlay proposed by the Lakshadweep Administration during the financial year 1989-90;

(b) the amount actually spent during the same period; and

(c) the outlay for the year 1990-91 as proposed by the Lakshadweep administration and the amount approved by the Planning Commission under various heads?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement showing proposed and agreed to outlays for Lakshadweep for the financial years 1989-90 and 1990-91 is given below. The statement also shows anticipated expenditure for the year 1989-90.

STATEMENT**Outlay/Expenditure for 1989-90 and 1990-91***(Rs. in lakhs)*

Major Head	1990-91					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
		Proposed outlay	Agreed to outlay	Antici- pated expendi- ture	Proposed outlay	Agreed to outlay
I. Agriculture and Allied Activities		275.80	275.00	275.00	469.11	438.05
II. Rural Development		4.70	4.45	4.45	8.35	7.00
III. Special Area Programme		—	—	—	—	—
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control		47.25	45.00	45.00	66.41	50.00
V. Energy		219.25	140.00	140.00	376.75	302.00
VI. Transport		1470.90	1205.70	1205.70	910.41	782.08

(Rs. in lakhs)

Major Head	1989-90			1990-91		
	Proposed outlay	Agreed to outlay	Antici- pated expendi- ture	Proposed outlay	Agreed to outlay	Antici- pated expendi- ture
	2	3	4	5	6	
VII. Communications	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Industry and Minerals	90.37	38.25	38.25	49.01	33.00	33.00
IX. Science & Technology and Environment	8.88	8.46	8.46	29.38	11.88	11.88
X. General Economic Services	25.48	22.63	22.63	82.54	45.00	45.00
XI. Social Services	598.05	345.51	345.51	670.00	480.89	480.89
XII. General Services	22.29	15.00	15.00	97.47	50.01	50.01
Grand Total	2762.97	2100.00	2100.00	2759.45	2200.00	2200.00

77th Session of Indian Science Congress

1044. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the main thrust and the subject on which the 77th Session of the Indian Science Congress held recently at Cochin focussed its deliberations; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The main thrust and the subject on which the 77th Session of Indian Science Congress held at Cochin during February, 1990 focussed its deliberations was "Science IN Society". The recommendations of this Science Congress have not yet been received by the Government as processing the recommendations normally takes some time.

Proposal to Start Composite Model Schools

1045. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI:
SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI-
YAPPA:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start some composite model school in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the areas where these schools are proposed to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration has a proposal to convert one existing Secondary/Senior Secondary School into Composite Model School in each of the twenty-eight educational zones in Delhi.

SC/ST Policy In Non-Government Enterprises

1046. SHRI HET RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservation policy for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of employment is being extended to non-Government enterprises in organised sector who are receiving benefits of institutional finances;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the problems being faced by Government in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP): (a) to (c). Instructions issued by Department of Personnel and Training regarding reservation for SC/ST are applicable to Central Civil posts and services and are not *ipso facto* applicable to non-Government enterprises. However, autonomous bodies, institutions, voluntary agencies which receive financial assistance from Government in the form of Grants in Aid are required to provide for reservation for SC/ST by making suitable provisions in the relevant statutes or in the Articles of Association of the respective bodies.

Indira Gandhi National Open University
1047. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indira Gandhi National Open University aims at taking education to the remotest corner of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps Indira Gandhi National Open University propose to take to achieve its aim?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) (b). One of the aims of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) is to provide access to higher education to large segments of the population, and in particular, the disadvantaged groups such as those living in remote and rural areas.

(c) Indira Gandhi National Open University has established a network of Student Support Services through-out the country. This consists of 133 Study Centres which are coordinated by 13 Regional Centre. A number of IGNOU's Study Centres are located in remote areas. During the year 1990-91, IGNOU proposes to set up several new Study Centres including a Mobile Centre. Some of these are likely to be in remote areas of the country.

Cheaper Methods of Satellite Launching

1048. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been made to Government to explore new methods for reducing costs involved in launching satellite;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Special Development Facilities to Backward Hill Areas

1049. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received by Government for extension of special developmental facilities to the backward hill area;

(b) whether Government propose to provide these facilities to the people of backward hill areas of Maharashtra also;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). Requests from a number of States have been received from time to time for inclusion of new hill areas in the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP). Under this programme, Central Government gives special Central Assistance to supplement States' effort for bringing about socio-economic development of the hill people. The development of hill areas is basically the responsibility of the concerned States Governments.

In order to evolve criteria for the definition of hill areas and to identify new hill

areas satisfying these criteria, an Expert Group on Delineation of New Hills was set up during 1986 under the Chairmanship of the Surveyor General of India. The report of the Expert Group has been received. Its recommendations also include some Blocks/sub-blocks of certain Talukas of Maharashtra for inclusion in the HADP. It may be mentioned that a number of Talukas of Maharashtra are already covered under the Western Ghats Development Programme which comes under HADP. Final decisions on the Report of the Expert Group are yet to be taken.

Proposal to Amend Delhi University Act

1050. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi University Teachers Association urged the Government to amend the existing Delhi University Act and the University Grants Commission Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). In their letter dated 6.2.90 addressed to the Prime Minister, the President and the Secretary, Delhi University Teachers' Association (DUTA), have, inter alia, made the following suggestions in regard to amendment of existing Acts of UGC and Delhi University:—

- (i) Amendment of the UGC Act in order to prevent that body from constantly seeking to turn Universities and Colleges into captive institutions;
- (ii) Election of not less than 50% of the

membership of the authorities of Delhi University and Governing Bodies of its Colleges;

- (iii) Appointment of Vice-Chancellor by an Electoral College comprising members of the Executive Council, Academic Council and other teachers, students, karamcharies, relevant professionals and Social groups elected specifically for that purpose; and
- (iv) Restricting the exercise of emergency powers by the Vice-Chancellor to specified areas subject to approval and endorsement by the Executive Council and Academic Council of the University.

The Government will examine the above suggestions of DUTA.

Demonstration by C.S.I.R. Employees

1051. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists and other employees of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research all over India held a demonstration on 13 February, 1990 to press for their charter of demands; and

(b) if so, the details of their demands and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. Demonstration was held by All India Scientific Workers Association and Federation of CSIR Employees, Workers Unions and Associations at CSIR Head-

quarters. As per the information available, protest meetings were also held in some Laboratories/Institutes.

(b) The demands mainly related, inter-alia, to the following matters regarding assessment and promotional system of Scientific and Technical personnel;

- (i) The restriction on percentage and number of chances for assessment and the thresholds prescribed.
- (ii) Residency period for assessment of staff in Groups I and II.
- (iii) Extension of assessment upto the grade of Rs. 5,900–7,300.
- (iv) Amendments in the criteria for consideration for merit Assessment scheme.
- (v) Criteria for selection of referees.
- (vi) Matters relating to composition of Assessment Committees.
- (vii) Removal of certain scales in Groups I and II.
- (viii) Open Annual Appraisal forms.
- (ix) Apportioning of relative marks in total evaluation.
- (x) Removal of out off date for Faster Track promotion.
- (xi) Removal of grades of Rs. 225–308 and Rs. 380–560 pre-revised retrospectively from Groups I and II.
- (xii) Decentralisation of assessment under erstwhile bye-law 71 (b).
- (xiii) Change over from 71 (b) to inte-

grated recruitment and assessment scheme (IRAS).

These have been discussed a number of times with employees' associations at different levels, and have also been considered by a group headed by Dr. Kailash Chandra, Scientist in the Director's Grade, National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi. The recommendations of this report are under analysis from the viewpoint of extent of possible implementation and further action. Discussions are being held on these with the employees associations on a continuing basis.

**Locking up of Blind Students of
Rashtriya Virajanand Andh Kanya
Vidyalaya**

1052. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-
JEE:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PURO-
HIT:
SHRI GANGA CHARAN
LODHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in *Indian Express* of 15 February, 1990 regarding locking up of students of Rashtriya Virajanand Andh Kanya Vidyalaya, New Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi.

(b) whether this school gets grants from Delhi Administration;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

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

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) The Government is aware of such report appearing in a section of the press.

(b) and **(c)**. Delhi Administration gives 95% grant to the school for salary and other non-recurring items of expenditure. The amount of quarterly grant to the school is Rs. 3,47,840/- approximately.

(d) and **(e)**. A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

1. The Additional Director in the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, conducted an enquiry into the matter. His findings are:—

- (i)** The students have alleged that they were beaten up by the Principal. The allegation of locking up the students by the Principal is not substantiated.
- (ii)** The Management Committee may be advised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against the Principal, Vice-Principal and Manager since they all have, allegedly indulged in promoting groups within the school and failed to discharge their duties with devotion and dedication.
- (iii)** Disciplinary proceedings may be taken against the Head-Clerk and Accountant with reference to various allegations, after verification of the accounts in detail.
- (iv)** The Management Committee should be reconstituted under Rule 59 of Delhi School Education Rules

giving representation to an educationist, preferably a blind woman, so that it may infuse confidence among the blind students. The teachers in the Management Committee should be elected, not nominated, as per Rule 59 of Delhi School Education Rules, 1973.

(v) Maintenance of accounts and running of hostel should be streamlined.

2. Delhi Administration has issued directions under Section 24 (ii) of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973 to the management of the school for suspension of the Principal, disciplinary proceedings against the Vice-Principal, constitution of the Managing Committee in accordance with the rules, provision of equipment like braille press, tape recorders, readers etc. conduct of the remedial classes for weak students, constitution of a Committee to supervise the management and administration of the hostel, framing of rules and regulations for the hostel in consultation with the Directorate of Social Welfare, installation of public call telephone etc. Direction was also given that in any case students should not be evicted from the hostel or compelled to leave the hostel premises.

Environmental Clearance for Hydro-Electric Projects

1054. **PROF. K.V. THOMAS:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hydro-electric projects pending sanction by the Environment Department; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Only one hydro-electric project is pending for environmental clearance with the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The proposal is under consideration and a decision will be taken shortly.

Crossing of Indian Border by Pakistani Forces

1055. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Pakistani armed forces and Air Force planes crossed Indian border in Punjab and Kashmir recently; and

(b) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) There has been no such recent incident.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Strengthening of Indian Army

1056. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the increasing tension on the borders of the country, it is proposed to strengthen the armed forces; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). A close watch is kept on all developments which have a

bearing on our national security and appropriate measures are taken from time to time to ensure full defence preparedness.

[*English*]

Creation of Employment Generation Funds

1057. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested for creation of employment generation funds to finance jobs for all, under the right to work programme; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has also suggested that capital intensive projects which have no immediate relevance should be given up;

(c) if so, whether the Planning Commission has also suggested that money so released should be diverted towards the proposed funds; and

(d) if so, the details therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The Planning Commission has set employment generation as a major objective in its approach to Eighth Five Year Plan. Eighth Five-Year Plan is, presently at the stage of formulation. Mobilisation of adequate funds at different levels to finance job creation programmes constitutes an important element of the evolving strategy. Reordering investment priorities from capital-intensive to labour-intensive projects is also relevant

in this context. The details would be incorporated in the Plan document.

Strategy to Control Environmental Pollution

1058. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are considering to formulate a strategy to control environmental pollution;

(b) if so, whether experts are of the view that if action was not taken soon, India might soon become another America, buried in mounds of non-bio-degradable plastic; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) Measures to control environmental pollution have been in operation in our country for more than a decade. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, have been enacted to control pollution in the country. Standards for 31 specific industries have also been notified under the Environment (Protection) Act. The Air and Water Acts have been further amended to make them more stringent for efficient control of pollution. A National Waste Management Council has been formed to evolve policies on solid waste utilisation and its disposal.

(b) and (c). While there has been a growing awareness about the dangers of environmental degradation and in that context a widespread concern about the urgency of anti-pollution measures, there does

not appear to be any scientific basis to any such view that India will be buried in mounds of non-biodegradable plastic if action is not taken soon.

Outlay for Rural Sector

1059. **SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is considering to raise outlay for rural sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the programme to be undertaken in the rural areas during 1990-91?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to allocate 50 per cent of public sector outlay on programmes and projects of benefit to rural areas.

(c) There are a number of programmes for the benefit of rural areas in the Annual Plan 1990-91, Centre and the States, broadly in the following categories:—

(i) Development of Agricultural and Allied Sectors.

(ii) Rural Development including Self and Wage Employment Programmes, Area Development and Land Reforms.

(iii) Creation of Irrigation and flood control facilities.

(iv) Rural electrification, roads, housing, water supply and other infrastructure programmes.

(v) Rural health and education.

- (vi) Village industries.

Underground Nuclear Power Plants

1060. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals are under consideration for setting up underground nuclear power plants in the country; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to set up Zonal Offices of the University Grants Commission

1061. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up Zonal Offices of the University Grants Commission in the Eastern Zone, Western Zone and Southern Zone; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) and (b). The proposals to set up Zonal Offices of the University Grants Commission was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 18.12.1989 and the Commission has constituted a Committee to examine the matter.

Workshop on Technological change and women

1062. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 5-day Workshop on "Technological Change and Women" was held recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the specific observations and suggestions made therein; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Specific observations were made on:

- (i) women as entrepreneurs
- (ii) women in S & T Education
- (iii) S & T for women
- (iv) Women's health & occupational hazards
- (v) New technologies & women's interests

Following suggestions emerged with regard to above observations :—

- (i) Setting up of a regional Net work of organisations working on application of S&T for solving women's problems.

- (ii) Exchange and collation of documents on policies & plans of various countries to serve as reference material for future S&T policies.
- (iii) Setting up of country data bases on women workers, women in S&T Subjects, women in S & T professions, women in S & T Education etc.
- (iv) Setting up of a cell or Institution to analyse problems of women from a multidimensional angle.

(c) Draft recommendations have been sent to the participants for their comments for preparing appropriate action plans.

[*Translation*]

Remote Sensing Station in Delhi

1063. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Remote Sensing Station in Delhi; and

(b) If so, the time by which this station is likely to be established and the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The Department of Space (DOS) as the nodal agency for establishing operational National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS) in the country, is exploring the possibility of establishing Remote Sensing facility in Delhi on the same

lines as the facilities set up in other States/ Union Territories.

Import of Naval Ships from U.S.S.R.

1064. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have placed orders for import of Naval Ships from U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by when they are likely to be imported;

(c) whether Government propose to manufacture naval ships indigenously;

(d) if so, by what time and the details of the programme chalked out in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (e). Naval Vessels have been procured over the years from various sources, including the USSR. Naval Vessels have also been constructed indigenously. The number of ships to be procured from abroad and manufactured within the country is determined by the force level requirements of the Indian Navy and the indigenous shipbuilding capacity.

[*English*]

Release of UGC Grants to Colleges of Kerala

1065. PROF. P.J.KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether enormous delay takes place in the disbursement of UGC grants to the colleges in Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to obviate the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c): The University Grants Commission provides general development grants to colleges for books, Journals, equipment, building, staff and faculty improvement programmes. According to the information furnished by the Commission, grants for books, journals and equipment have been released to most of the eligible colleges in Kerala on receiving the utilization-certificates and statement of expenditure in respect of sanctions of earlier Plan periods. Release of building grant takes time as this requires fulfilment of certain conditions like approval of the plan and estimate of the proposed building and tender information. The Commission has however, streamlined the procedure for release of building grant to avoid delays.

Navodaya Vidyalayas

1066. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether no new Navodaya Vidyalayas are to be set up in future;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the alternative arrangements contemplated to provide standard education to the target groups under the Navodaya system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). Government have decided to review the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme and not to open any more schools pending this action. No alternative arrangements to provide standard education to the target groups under the Navodaya Vidyalaya system are contemplated until the review is completed.

[*Translation*]

Policy About Opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas

1067. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reconsider the policy of opening of one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any States are objecting to the setting up of these schools and if so, the reasons given by them;

(d) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas proposed to be opened during 1990-91 and their locations;

(e) whether there is a proposal to open a Navodaya Vidyalaya in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (f): Govern-

ment have decided to review the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme and not to open any more schools pending this action. The States of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Assam have not opted for the scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas so far, mainly on account of their reservations regarding the medium of instruction in the Navodaya Vidyalayas.

Suggestions from Uttar Pradesh Government for Amendment of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

1068. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government have recently given some suggestions to further amend the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these suggestions have been accepted by Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No suggestions for further amending the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 have been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

[English]

Supply of 155 MM Guns from France

1069. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered of the offer of France for supply of 155 mm guns; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). No offer for supply of 155 mm guns has been received by the Ministry of Defence from France.

Annual Plan Outlay of States

1070. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission finalised the annual plan outlay of various States and Union Territories for 1990-91; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, sector-wise and how does it compare with the plan outlay of 1989-90?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is given below. Discussions with States in respect of Plan year 1990-91 have not yet been completed in all cases. The details of plan outlays for 1990-91 would be indicated in the Annual Plan document which will be placed before the Parliament as soon as possible after presentation of the Central and State Budgets

STATEMENT*Annual Plans 1989-90 & 1990-91-States/UTs.*

S.No.	States	Annual Plan 1989-90 Outlay	Annual Plan 1990-91 (Agreed outlay)	(Rs. crores)	% increase over 1989-90
1	2	3	4		5

STATES

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1300.00	1323.00		1.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	150.00	183.00		22.0
3.	Assam	635.00	675.00		6.3
4.	Bihar	1800.00	\$		
5.	Goa	110.00	130.00		18.2
6.	Gujarat	1400.00	1451.00		3.6

(Rs. crores)

S.No.	States	Annual Plan 1989-90 Outlay	Annual Plan 1990-91 (Agreed outlay)	% increase over 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
7.	Haryana	676.00	700.00	3.6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	300.00	\$	
9	Jammu & Kashmir	520.00	\$	
10.	Karnataka	1040.00	1120.00	7.7
11.	Kerala	526.00	635.00	20.7
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1840.00	\$	
13.	Maharashtra	2640.00	2450.00	—
14.	Manipur	142.00	170.00	19.7

S.No.	States	(Rs. crores)			% increase over 1989-90
		Annual Plan 1989-90 Outlay	Annual Plan 1990-91 (Agreed outlay)		
1	2	3	4	5	
15.	Meghalaya	150.00	175.00	16.7	
16.	Mizoram	102.00	125.00	22.5	
17.	Nagaland	132.00	145.00	9.8	
18.	Orissa	925.00	\$		
19.	Punjab	789.00	905.00	14.7	
20.	Rajasthan	795.00	\$		
21.	Sikkim	71.00	76.00	7.0	
22.	Tamil Nadu	1360.00	1450.00	6.6	

(Rs. crores)

S.No.	States	Annual Plan 1989-90 Outlay	Annual Plan 1990-91 (Agreed outlay)	% increase over 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
23.	Tripura	167.00	200.00	19.8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2800.00	3200.00	14.3
25.	West Bengal	1115.00	1328.00	19.1
	TOTAL-STATES	21485.00		
UNION TERRITORIES				
1.	A & N Islands	80.00	97.00	21.3
2.	Chandigarh	51.50	55.97	8.7
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11.06	12.99	17.5

(Rs. crores)

S.No.	States	Annual Plan 1989-90 Outlay	Annual Plan 1990-91 (Agreed outlay)	% increase over 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
4.	Daman & Diu	12.34	12.58	1.9
5.	Delhi	620.00	800.00	29.0
6.	Lakshadweep	21.00	22.00	4.8
7.	Pondicherry	63.00	70.00	11.1
TOTAL UTs		858.90	1070.54	24.6
TOTAL STATES & UTs		22343.90		

\$: Plan not yet finalised.

Navodaya Vidyalayas

1071. SHRIK. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the students of the districts where Navodaya Vidyalayas are not available are deprived of the opportunity to appear for the entrance examination due to the existing rules;

(b) whether Government propose to take some steps to allow the students of the districts where Navodaya Vidyalayas are not available to appear in the examination from other districts; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to complete the opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas in all districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON) : (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): Government have decided to review the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme and not to open any more schools pending this action.

[*Translation*]

Admissions in Kendriya Vidyalayas

1072. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government for the admission of children of Central Government Employees in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K.MENON):

(a) to (c): The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has been opening Kendriya Vidyalayas since 1963, primarily to cater to the educational needs of transferable Central Government employees including Defence personnel. In Civil/Defence sector schools, children of transferable Central Government employees get priority in admission over other categories. The main criterion for admission is number of transfers during the last seven years. The detailed guidelines for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas 1989-90 is given below in the statement.

STATEMENT

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
NEW MEHRAULI ROAD
NEW DELHI-110067.

Guidelines for Admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas 1989-90

1. Background

1.1 The scheme of Kendriya Vidyalayas was initiated in April, 1963 with a view to providing educational facilities through uniform syllabi and common textbooks and medium of instruction to the children of transferable Central Government employees including defence personnel, who are frequently transferred from one regional language area to another in the exigencies of service. As a first step towards the implementation of the scheme, 20 regimental schools, than functioning at various places having large concentration of defence personnel, were taken over as Central Schools (Kendriya Vidyalayas) during the academic session 1963-64.

1.2. There are three kinds of Kendriya Vidyalayas:—

- (i) Kendriya Vidyalayas in Defence and Civil sectors.
- (ii) Kendriya Vidyalayas in Institutions of Higher learning fully financed by the Central Government.
- (iii) Kendriya Vidyalayas in Public Sector Undertakings, fully financed by the Central Government.

1.3. The number of Kendriya Vidyalayas has since gone up to 729 by 1988-89, including one each at Kathmandu (Nepal), Kabul (Afghanistan) and Moscow (U.S.S.R.)

2. *Medium of Instruction*

2.1. The media of instruction in Kendriya Vidyalayas are Hindi and English. Social Studies and Humanities Subjects are taught through the Medium of Hindi while Science and Mathematics are taught through the medium of English. Also, common textbooks and syllabi are followed in all the Kendriya Vidyalayas.

3. *Admission Policy*

3.1 Subject to the child qualifying in the admission test, wherever considered necessary, the sole criterion for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas is the transferability of the parent, i.e. the number of times the parent had been transferred during the preceding seven (7) years. The Children of those parents who have

had more transfers during the preceding seven (7) years will get preference over those whose parents had undergone less number of transfers during the same period. *Those transferred from one language are to another will get preference over those transferred within the same language area. Full details to this effect are required to be furnished in the application form for admission.*

3.2 Those who have not at least one transfer involving change of station during the preceding seven (7) years will not be treated as 'transferable' for purpose of admission. Transfer/deputation of less than months duration/temporary duty/training course attachment and detachment in connection with short-term assignment elsewhere will not be treated as transfer for the purpose of admission, unless the family has also shifted.

3.3 Transfer within the same station will not be counted as transfer for the purpose of admission.

3.4 Subject to the transferability test being satisfied, civilians in the Defence Sector Schools and Defence Personnel in the Civil Sector Schools shall be treated alike, in the matter of admission.

4. *Priorities*

4.1. Since the demand for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas is much larger than the number of seats available, the Sangathan has, with the approval of the Board of Governors of the Kendriya

Vidyalayas Sangathan, laid down the following priorities for admission:

I. Kendriya Vidyalayas in Defence & Civil Sectors

- (i) Children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence Personnel, CRPF/BSF/SPG/CISF/NSG employees of All India Services and Indian Foreign Services, children and dependent grant-children of MPs, children of KVS employees and children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence Personnel who die in harness.
- (ii) Children of transferable employees of autonomous bodies and Public Sector Undertakings fully financed by Central Govt.
- (iii) Children of non-transferable Central Government/Central Public Sector Undertaking employees.
- (iv) Children of other floating population which includes population desirous of joining the pattern of studies adopted in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

II and III. Kendriya Vidyalayas in Institutions of Higher Learning and Public Sector Undertakings.

- (i) Children of the employees of the Institution of Higher Learning/Public Sector Undertaking which is meeting all the recurring and non-recurring expenditure on the Vidyalaya building and equipment and staff and children of the employees of the concerned Kendriya Vidyalaya.

- (ii) Children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence/CRPF/BSF/SPG/BRTF/CISF/NSG Personnel and employees of All Indian Services and the Indian Foreign Service.
- (iii) Children of transferable employees of other autonomous bodies and Public Sector Undertakings fully financed by Central Government.
- (iv) Children of non-transferable Central Government/Central Public Sector Undertakings employees including Defence/CRPF/BSF Personnel.
- (v) Children of other floating population which includes civilian population desirous of joining the pattern of studies adopted in the Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Note: In the first instance admission to category I and II students will be made. If sufficient number of students belonging to the aforesaid categories are not available then ACs may be advised to look into the situation and to accord permission to admit students belonging to category III, provided they expect that children belonging to category I and II would not be available for 30 students.

4.2. Provision for employees on deputation, Ex-Servicemen and Retired employees.

- (A) In case of deputationists, the priority category shall be determined on the basis of his parent department.
- (B) In the event of an ex-servicemen joining a Central Government Department on

re-employment, his transfers during the last seven years of his service, civil/defence, shall be counted.

4.3 For fresh admission to Kendriya Vidyalayas, children of retired Central Government employees/defence employees/autonomous bodies employees/other employees falling in category (iv) in Kendriya Vidyalayas in Defence and Civil Sectors and in category (v) in Kendriya Vidyalayas in Institutions of Higher Learning and Public Sector Undertakings along with children of the floating population including civilian population, desirous of joining the pattern of studies adopted in Kendriya Vidyalaya.

I. *Explanation*

- (i) The term 'transferable Central Government employees' means employees who have undergone at least one transfer during the preceding seven(7) years.
- (ii) The term 'children' used in the above mentioned 'priorities' means sons/daughter of the categories of employees mentioned therein including their legally adopted children and step children. The grandchildren, dependent real brothers and sisters of such employees will, however, be deemed belonging to a category next below to that in which their own children are placed.
- (iii) The admissions of the children of transferable Central Government employees including defence personnel who die in harness and of MPs (including their dependent grand-children) and of KVS employees and of SPG/NSG would be

over and above the prescribed existing class size.

- (iv) The number of transfers in the past seven years shall not be counted for children of Central Government employees including defence personnel who die in harness, SPG/NSG/KVS/MPs children and their dependents. The term 'dependents' would mean the MPs own grand children who are staying with the MP either at his/her house in Delhi or at his/her local or constituency address and whose parents' total income does not exceed Rs. 12000/- (Rupees twelve thousand) per annum.

II. Children of State Government employees may be given preference over general public.

5. *Reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe children*

- 5.1 Fifteen per cent and seven-and-half percent of the fresh admission in every Kendriya Vidyalaya will be reserved for the children of transferable employees belonging to scheduled caste/scheduled tribes, respectively. Efforts will be made to admit such Scheduled caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates upto this percentage in each Kendriya Vidyalaya, if necessary, by relaxing the qualifying standards. In the event of sufficient number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe children of transferable employees of the Central Government, Autonomous Bodies and Public Sector Undertakings, fully financed by the Central Government, and of other priority categories not being available to complete the reserved quotas,

the vacancies will be made available to general category of children. These reservation will apply only to seats filled by fresh admission in the beginning of the academic session. After meeting the needs of the registered SC/ST candidates, if seats of either SC/ST category of candidates remain unfilled then the unfilled quota of one reserve category may be transferred to other reserve category subject to a maximum number of seats of 22.5 % of fresh admissions.

- 5.2 The SC/ST quota may be filled by priority category 1 to 4 or 1 to 5 in project schools in receding order. If after accommodating registered candidates seats are not fully filled up, they may be treated as unreserved on last working day of July.

6. *Procedure of fresh admission:*

- 6.1 Normally, fresh admission to class I in all Kendriya Vidyalayas is made in the beginning of the academic session commencing on 1st May each year. Registration of applications is generally done in the last week of April/First week of May. Parents are informed about result of the application in the second/third week of May.
- 6.2 Registration forms are obtainable on payment of Rs.1/-(One) from the Principal of Vidyalaya where admission is sought. Exact schedule for sale of registration forms and registration and declaration of result is notified by the concerned Vidyalaya. The registration form complete in all respect and accompanied by the requisite documents mentioned in

the application form should be submitted by parent/guardian to the Vidyalaya office by the prescribed date. No application will be entertained after that date.

Notes:

- 1) When a child is registered for admission to class I in a Kendriya Vidyalayas but, before the declaration of the result, his parent is transferred to another station, the child should be deemed to have been registered for admission in the Kendriya Vidyalayas at the station of posting even if the last date of admission at that place has expired.
- 2) In Kendriya Vidyalayas established on compuses of Public Sector Undertakings and Institutions of Higher Learning (called Project Schools), the non-project parents coming for registration should be clearly informed that the admission would not be possible if all the seats are filled by the project employees children who get priority I in the matter of admission. If in spite of that the parents insist on registration forms may be accepted after obtaining an undertaking that admission would be considered only after the project children have been accommodated and alongwith other children who may have been registered for admission, strictly in terms of the approved admission policy.

7. *Conditions of Residence:*

- 7.1 *Owing to acute shortage of residential accommodation in Metropolitan cities, or at the place of posting, many Government employees are not able to keep their families at their place of posting but are forced to keep them in*

suburban towns or at other convenient places. In such cases, the child/children may be considered for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas at the place of residence of the parent/family provided the other admission conditions are fulfilled. Parents who are posted to the field area where no Kendriya Vidyalaya is situated may register names of their children for fresh admissions in a Kendriya Vidyalaya at the place where their families reside.

- 7.2 In metropolitan cities where pressure for admission becomes unmanageable for local Principals, Assistant Commissioner of the concerned region may formulate a plan for registration of candidates to regulate admission within the framework of the guidelines of the admission.

8. *Submission of forms:*

- 8.1 While submitting the application form for registration parents are advised:

- (i) To fill up all the columns legibly in ink or with ball pen.
- (ii) To attach an attested copy (attested by a Gazetted Officer of the Government of India) of the certificate about the student belonging to SC/ST from the District Magistrate. Original Certificate should not be attached.
- (iii) To attach service certificate showing the number of transfers during the preceding seven (7) years duly signed by the Head of his present

office, bearing the name, designation and other relevant particulars in capital letters and telephone number. The certificate should also bear the official stamp of the concerned officer. In the case of persons serving in the Defence Sector, application forms for registration will ordinarily not be accepted directly from the Defence employees by the Vidyalaya. All the Registration forms for admission will be submitted by the employees concerned through their units/formations. The Head of Units/formation will send all such application forms for Registration of their employees children to the concerned Kendriya Vidyalaya through a forwarding letter certifying on all the applications that the particulars/information given in the form by the employees (s) is correct and has been verified from the relevant records maintained in the Unit/formations.

- (iv) To fill up the acknowledgement form (all columns except Registration number) and to take it back after it is duly signed by the nominated official of the Kendriya Vidyalaya concerned.

Notes:

- 1) More registration of an application for admission does not entitle the child to admission.
- 2) Incomplete application forms shall be rejected.

- 3) Admission secured on the submission of a wrong certificate of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe or of transfer of any other wrong information shall be cancelled by the Principal forthwith and no appeal against such action of the Principal shall be entertained.

(9) *Advance Admission:*

9.1. *Request for advance reservation of seats in Kendriya Vidyalayas by parents who are expecting transfers sometime later cannot be considered.*

9.2 Seats can also not be kept in reserve for purpose of admission for students leaving a Kendriya Vidyalaya even for a short time owing to their parents transfer or for some such reasons. All such cases will be considered as cases of fresh admission only in accordance with the rules.

10. *Fresh admission to classes II and above:*

10.1 Generally, there are very little chances of fresh admission in classes II and above as the students coming on transfer from other Kendriya Vidyalayas fill the available vacancies. However, applications for fresh admission in classes II and above may be registered and admission made, subject to availability of seats, in the first week of July when the Vidyalayas re-open after summer vacation.* Principals are not to refuse registration of requests for admission on the plea that vacancies are not available in a particu-

lar class because registration of a request for admission does not guarantee its vacancy position and admission procedure will be notified by the Principal on the Vidyalayas Notice Board. The students coming on transfer from other Kendriya Vidyalayas located in different parts of the country, will get first preference. Thereafter fresh admission to the extent seats are available within the prescribed class limit of 35 in different classes, will be made upto 31st July, if the enrolment is less than 35 in a class. Registration for admission to class II and above will be done in July, 1989 upto 15.7.1989. The first list of students to be admitted will be declared on 15.7.89.** If vacancies still remain unfilled, fresh registration may be done upto 30th July, 1989 and list displayed and admission completed by 31st July, 1989. Such admissions will be made strictly in order of priority categories already listed in paragraph 4 and in accordance with the transferability criteria.

In case of Vidyalayas in North Eastern Region students could be admitted upto 40 in each section so that Central Government Employees transferred to this region may not have difficulty in admitting their children in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

10.2 The wards of transferable Central Government Employees who had been ex-students of KVs will be admitted subject to the fulfilment of the following conditions:

a) The wards of transferable Central Government Employ-

*in respect of KVs located summer areas.

**and admission completed by 18.7.1980.

ees who are studying in a Kendriya Vidyalaya before their parent's transfer to a place where a Kendriya Vidyalaya does not exist be given preference in admission on transfer of his/her parent to a station which has a Kendriya Vidyalaya.

- b) Such a preference for admission should be given against clear available vacancies. In other wards, the admission would not be automatic.
- c) Their preference for admission would be accorded by the Principal of the school subject to production of documentary evidence by the parents to the effect that the child was studying in a Kendriya Vidyalaya prior to admission in a non-Kendriya Vidyalaya.

10.3 Children who have not completed one academic session in the Vidyalaya of their initial admission will not be automatically entitle to be admitted on transfer of parents to another Vidyalaya. The parents are, therefore, advised to bring with them documentary proof in support of the fact that their transfer order was issued subsequent to the date of admission of their children in previous Kendriya Vidyalaya.

11. *Pre-requisites for fresh admission*

11.1 Before admitting any child in a Kendriya Vidyalaya, the following conditions will have to be satisfied:

- (1) An application for admission in the prescribed form available from the Vidyalaya will be submitted by the parent within the stipulated date of submission as notified by the Principal of the concerned Vidyalaya;
- (2) The child should be within the prescribed age limits;
- (3) The school Leaving Certificate, duly countersigned by the competent authority, should be submitted alongwith the application form except in the case of new admissions in class I and as per provision of Article 95(i) on p.83/84 of the Education Code.
- (4) The child should qualify in the admission test/interview, wherever conducted.

12. *Age limit:*

- 12.1 The minimum age of admission to the various classes in Kendriya Vidyalaya shall be regulated in the following manner:
- 12.2 There is no limit of upper age for seeking admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas:

<i>Class</i>	<i>Completed years of age as on the 30th Sept. of the year in which admission is sought</i>
--------------	---

1	2
I	5
II	6

1	2
III	7
IV	8
V	9
VI	10
VII	11
VIII	12
IX	13
X	14

13. *Proof of Age*

13.1 The only acceptable proof of age is the certificate of birth issued by the authority competent to register births, viz., Notified Area Committee/Municipal Corporation and other similar bodies at the place of birth of the child. Certified extracts about the date of birth from the official records of village Panchayat or from the service records of the Defence Personnel will also be acceptable. The date of birth recorded in the transfer certificate issued by the school recognised by the State Education Department will also be acceptable. The birth certificate issued by Military hospital in case, the establishment does not fall within the ju-

isdiction of any local body, i.e. Gram Panchayat, Municipality etc. will also be acceptable.

13.2 Date of birth once got recorded by the parent at the time of admission of his child/children in Kendriya Vidyalaya will not be allowed to be changed.

14. *Admission Test*

14.1 For admission to class-I, normally no admission test is to be conducted. However, if the number of children seeking admission is larger than the number of seats available, an admission test is considered necessary. The admission test is not intended to be a test of knowledge of the child in three Rs. but of his intelligence and general awareness which may be assessed by means of a performance test/interview. The interview need not necessarily be conducted in English. Notwithstanding the result of the test, admission should be made strictly in accordance with the priority category and the number of transfers which the parent has undergone during the preceding seven(7) years.

14.2 Admission to classes II and above shall be made on the basis of an admission test in the following subjects:

<i>Classes</i>	<i>Subject of test</i>
Primary Classes excluding class I	English, Hindi and Arithmetic
Middle Classes	English, Hindi, Mathematics & General knowledge
Secondary Classes	English, Hindi, Mathematics, Social Studies and Science.

14.3 The admission test will be of the level of the annual examination of the class preceding the one to which admission is sought.

14.4 Candidates securing 35% marks in each subject in the admission test may be considered eligible for admission to classes II to VIII. But for admission to class IX, a candidate should obtain 35% marks in each subject and for admission to class X, a candidate should obtain not less 35% marks in each subject and an aggregate of 40%.

14.5 Some concession may be given for deficiency in language (English and Hindi). The concession will not, however, be so liberal that the deficiency can not be made good by the combined efforts of the school and the parent in one academic session.

Note:

The assurance of removing the language deficiency within the academic session shall be given in writing by the parent of the student, if admitted. In the event of the deficiency still evident at the end of the years, the student may be detained.

14.6 Admission shall not be made to classes X and XII unless the student has taken the same course of study as followed by Kendriya Vidyalayas in class IX and XI and has passed the admission test. Permission of the Central Board of Secondary Education for counting the earlier period towards the determination of his eligibility to take the All India Secondary/Senior Secondary Examination, if the stu-

dent has not come from the school following the pattern/curriculum prescribed by C.B.S.E. may be obtained if necessary.

14.7 No admission fee will be charged from students promoted from class X to XI in the same Kendriya Vidyalaya. Admission in Humanities/Science/Commerce group in Class XI will be made on the basis of the available vacancies from amongst the eligible students in order of their merit; such merit being determined in accordance with the admission criteria prescribed by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

14.8 Students coming from Kendriya Vidyalayas on transfer will not appear for the admission test in the new school, if their academic record has been received with the transfer certificate.

14.9 If on the administration of an admission test, a pupil is found unsuitable for the class to which he has sought admission, this shall not automatically entitle him to admission to the next lower class without an admission test.

14.10 Criteria for admission to class XI shall be issued separately.

15. *General Guidelines for Admission :*

15.1 Students seeking fresh admission as well as those coming on transfer from a Kendriya Vidyalaya shall have to produce a transfer certificate from the school last attended. Such a certificate should necessarily be signed by the Principal of the school. In the absence of the

Principal, the certificate may be signed by the Vice-Principal/ Incharge-Principal but it will need to be countersigned by the Chairman, VMC in the case of Kendriya Vidyalaya. In the case of non-Kendriya Vidyalaya the certificate should be endorsed by the District Education Officer of the District in which the school is located.

- 15.2 Except in very special circumstances, such as change of residence, no student will normally be admitted on transfer from the Kendriya Vidyalaya to another in the same station. The power to allow local transfers of children from one Kendriya Vidyalaya to another is vested in the Assistant Commissioner of the Region concerned. He has to exercise this power very judiciously.

(KVS letter No. 10-422/83-KVS (SS-II) dated 27.1.84 refers)

- 15.3 (A) *Admission on transfer of the parent:*

- (i) When there is only one Kendriya Vidyalaya at the place of posting.

In such cases, admission may be granted by the Principal without any reference to the Assistant Commissioner even if the enrolment of the class exceeds 40. Parents may be asked to produce relevant certificates in support of their transfer.

- (ii) Where there are more than one Kendriya Vidyalaya at the place of posting;

The Assistant Commissioner may allot seat in any of the Kendriya Vidyalaya lo-

cated at the station keeping in view the individual's problems and enrolment in a particular class of the Kendriya Vidyalaya. The provision may be relaxed by the Assistant Commissioner for a particular station where there is no rush for admission of the children coming on transfers. In other words, Principals of local Vidyalaya as may be authorised to admit the children coming on transfer upto 40 at their own.

- (B) *Admission on the retirement of the parent:*

When the parent has retired from service or is due to retire in the near future, admission to his children may be granted in a Kendriya Vidyalaya at the place of his settlement after retirement provided he produces a certificate to this effect from the Head of his department/office.

- (C) *Admission to the children whose parents are posted to the field areas where no Kendriya Vidyalaya is situated:*

In such cases, admission to the children may be granted in a Kendriya Vidyalaya at the place where rest of their family members reside.

Note:

A,B,C of 15.3 are applicable only for admission of those students who are studying in Kendriya Vidyalayas and are coming along with their parents on transfer/retirement/posting to the field areas.

15.4 No admission will be made by the Principal in any class after 31st July except as specified below:

- I. Admission on transfer from a Kendriya Vidyalaya any time during the academic session;

15.5. Principal may make fresh admission only if class strength is less than 35 per

section.

15.6 Principals of the Vidyalayas should maintain the waiting lists of students (in order of prescribed priorities of categories) for each class for admission so that in case of vacancies occurring due to transfer/withdrawal of a student, the next in the waiting list may be admitted during the academic session provided the attendance criteria are likely to be fulfilled. But in no case, the class strength should exceed 35 per section.

15.7 No request for any special admission of student should be forwarded by the Principal to the Assistant Commissioner or to Headquarter Office of the Sangathan. All admission will be made by the Principal strictly in accordance with these guidelines.

16. Fee Structure:

16.1 Tuition fee

No tuition fee is charged upto class VIII.

16.2. The following fees are chargeable in respect of classes IX to XII.

A. Children of transferable Central Government employees, Defence personnel, including Defence and Transferable Central Government employees who die in harness while in service and transferable employees of Institutions of Higher Learning, Public Sector Undertaking, and autonomous bodies wholly financed by the Central Government and non-transferable Central Government employees.

Class	upto Rs. 2,000/-	Monthly Basic Pay Above Rs. 2,000
IX	Rs. 15.00 per month	Rs. 25.00 per month
X	Rs. 15.00 per month	Rs. 25.00 per month
XI	Rs. 20.00 per month	Rs. 30.00 per month
XII	Rs. 20.00 per month	Rs. 30.00 per month

B. Children of other categories.

Class	Tuition Fee
IX	Rs.25.00 per month
X	Rs.25.00 per month
XI	Rs.30.00 per month
XII	Rs.30.00 per month

Tuition fee for children of deceased Central Government employees including Defence Personnel who die in harness may be charged @ admissible on the last pay drawn of the employees or the pay of the

spouse whichever is less.

II. Pupils Fund

Pupils Fund will be charged @ Rs.5/-

per month per student from all students and for all classes.

III. Science Fee will be levied @ Rs.5/- per month per student for classes XI and XII.

• *Exception:*

(i) If more than one child of the same parent (including dependent brother and sister) are studying in class IX-XII of the Kendriya Vidyalayas, the child in the highest class shall pay full-tuition fees and the other only half tuition fee. But they are not exempted from the payment of Pupils Fund and Science Fee.

(ii) No tuition fee is charged from the children of teachers or staff employees under the scheme in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. They will, however, pay pupils fund.

(iii) Students belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are exempted from the payment of tuition fee. They will, however, pay pupils fund and Science Fee.

(iv) Girls students of class IX to XII belonging to any category are exempted from payment of Tuition Fee upto 1989-90, Science Fee wherever necessary and Pupils Fund will, however, charged from them at normal rates.

Concessions

16.3. Deserving students, whose parents are not in a position to pay the Tuition Fee may be exempted from the payment of

Tuition Fee to the extent indicated below:

(i) Full and half-fee concessions may be granted at the discretion of the Principal to not more than 20% of the students on rolls in each of the Secondary and Senior Secondary classes as on 31st July of the year provided the cost of these concessions does not at any time exceed the amount equivalent to 10% full fee concessions. In calculating this percentage, the number of students allowed fee concession, will be deducted from the total class enrolment.

(ii) The number of fee concessions shall not be altered during the year but any free-ship or half-free-ship within a prescribed limits not granted in the beginning of the year or which has become available in the course of the year by reasons of a free or half-free scholar ceasing to be a student, may be awarded to other deserving students.

(iii) If the number of eligible students entitled to the concessions mentioned in (i) above exceeds the number permissible within the financial limits laid down therein, the concession shall be awarded to the more deserving from amongst students on the basis of their intercomer it. Such merit being determined on the basis of their relatives performance at the preceding annual examination or by holding, where necessary, a special examination for the purpose.

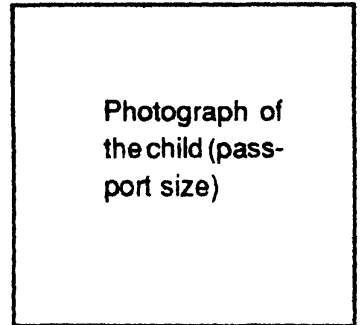
(iv) For repercussions of exempting girls students from paying tuition fee please refer KVS letter No. F.138-1/87-KVS(Budget) dated 19.10.87 and 14.1.1988.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

Regd. No.....

.....Registration form for Admission to Standard.....

1. Name of pupil in full
2. Date of Birth(in Figures).....
(in Words).....
3. Do you belong to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes?...
.....
4. Name and Residential address of Father/Mother/Local Guardian (if any).....
.....
5. Official Address.....
6. No.of transfers in the last seven years from 1.5.1982.....
7. Certified that the entries filled in this form are correct.....
8. Whether above named child is son/daughter of decease Defence personnel/transferable Central Govt. employees who dies in harness.....



Signature of Parent

Service Certificate

Certified that Shri/Smt..... is working in the Office/Ministry ofHe/She is an employees of Defence Service/CRPF/BSF/NSG/SPG/CISF/Central Govt./Autonomous Body/Public Sector Undertaking fully financed by the Central Govt. and his/her service are transferable anywhere in India.

Certified that Master/Km.....is the son/daughter of late Shri/Smt.....who was employer in the Office/Ministry/Defences Service. He/She had died in harness on the

It is further certified that(particulars of son/daughter.....has/had.....(No. of postings) during last seven years from 1.5.1982. The Unit/Office and the duration of such postings involving change of station are given below:

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				

Signature & Name in Block letters

Station with Teldesignation of the Head of Office Stamp.
Date

Note: The service Certificate should be signed by the Officer Commanding in case of employees working in defence establishment.

[English]

Brain Drain

1073. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAV-
INCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the PRIME
MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scientists, technolo-
gists and doctors who migrated to other
countries in search of job during the last
three years; and

(b) the action taken by Government to
stop brain drain from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOL-
OGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DE-
PARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES
DEVELOPMENT (PROF.M.G.K.MENON):
(a) and (b). Some scientists, technologists
and doctors do migrate to other countries in

search of jobs. But, it has not been possible
to maintain a record.

A number of measures have been taken
from time to time to minimise the outflow, as
also to attract scientists, technologists and
doctors settled abroad to come back to the
country. This involves creation of employ-
ment opportunities in new areas of Science
and Technology as well as increased efforts
in existing areas particularly in the produc-
tion and services sector. Some of these are:

Increase in the outlay for science and
technology sector in successive Five Year
Plans.

Creation of new scientific Departments/
Organisations such as Departments of Bio-
technology, Ocean Development, Environ-
ment, Non-Conventional Energy Sources,
Centre for Development of Telematics (C-
DOT) etc.,

Conscious efforts to expand industrial production and services sectors of advanced nature and those which are knowledge based.

Creation of a Special Cell in the Ministry of Industry for assisting non-resident Indians to secure expeditious clearance of their applications for setting up of industrial units in this country.

Similarly some states have also set up special cells and Departments to encourage and assist non-resident Indians to come back and set up industries/professional ventures.

Setting up many more universities/colleges/centres of excellence advanced studies.

Provision for temporary placement of scientists and technologists under the Scheme of Scientists Pool.

Creation of supernumerary post.

Programmes launched on the basis of which core groups of professionals have been created in the country with all necessary modern facilities required for pursuing research in new and frontier areas of science.

Invitation to professional men and women of Indian origin who have distinguished themselves in their fields of activities and are settled abroad, for short terms technical assignments to assist in developmental efforts in frontier areas of technology and emerging areas of science through various programmes.

Science and Technology based training for entrepreneurial development.

Delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers to scientific institutions to improve working conditions of scientists.

Provision of facilities for import of equipment for professionals returning from abroad.

Launch of manpower development training/retraining programmes through offering of associateships/fellowships/courses etc.

Special Training Camps for Indian Athletes for 1990 Asiad

1074. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have arranged special training camps for Indian athletes participation in different disciplines in 1990 ASIAD;

(b) if so, the places where such camps have been arranged; and

(c) the amount allocated for such training camps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) No separate funds are allocated for holding of the coaching camps. The sports Authority of India who organises the coaching camps meets the expenditure out of the grants it receives from this Department.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of Game/Sport	Place where Coaching Camp was held
1	2	3
1.	Athletics	SAI Regional Centres at Delhi, Bangalore & Patiala and Sanawar Public School, Sanawar for high altitude training.
2.	Hockey (Men)	SAI Regional Centres at Delhi, Bangalore and Railway Stadium at Gwalior.
3.	Rowing	CME Rowing Centre, Pune, Tamilnadu Rowing Association Club, Madras and Rowing Association Club, Sukhna Lake, Chandigarh.
4.	Wrestling	SAI Regional Centre at Delhi.
5.	Boxing	SAI Regional Centres at Delhi and Bangalore.
6.	Weightlifting (M&W)	SAI Regional Centres at Bangalore & Patiala and Jawaharlal Indor Stadium at Cuttack.
7.	Judo (M&W)	SAI Regional Centres at Delhi, Bangalore and Gandhinagar.
8.	Kabaddi	SAI Regional Centres at Delhi, Patiala and Calcutta.

S.No.	Name of Game/Sport	Place where Coaching Camp was held
1	2	3
9.	Archery	SAI Regional Centre at Delhi.
10.	Yachting	Naval Sailing Club, Bombay.
11.	Hockey (Women)	SAI Regional Centres at Delhi, Bangalore & Patiala and Dyanchand Stadium, Directorate of Sports, Lucknow.

Literacy Rate

1075. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the literacy rate during the last three years-wise and State-wise.

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

PARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF.M.G.K.MENON): The literacy data in the country is collected through decennial census operations conducted by the Registrar General, India. As the last census was held in 1981, information regarding literacy data during the last three years is not available. A Statement showing the State-wise literacy rate according to 1981 census is given below.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>India/States/UTs</i>	<i>Literacy Rate</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.94
2.	Bihar	26.20
3.	Gujarat	43.70
4	Haryana	34.14
5.	Himachal Pradesh	42.48
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	26.67
7.	Karnataka	38.46
8.	Kerala	70.42
9.	Madhya Pradesh	27.87
10.	Maharashtra	47.18
11.	Manipur	41.35
12.	Meghalaya	34.08
13.	Nagaland	42.57
14.	Orissa	34.23
15.	Punjab	40.86
16.	Rajasthan	24.38

1	2	3
17.	Sikkim	34.05
18.	Tamilnadu	46.76
19.	Tripura	42.12
20.	Uttar Pradesh	27.16
21.	West Bengal	40.94
22.	A & N Islands	51.56
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.79
24.	Chandigarh	64.79
25.	Dadra & Nagar haveli	26.67
26.	Delhi	61.54
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	56.66
28.	Lakshadweep	55.07
29.	Mizoram	59.88
30.	Pondicherry	55.85
	(INDIA)*	36.23

Excludes Assam where census could not be held.

Excludes the population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.

[*Translation*]

Per capita income of Rajasthan

1076. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income of Rajasthan at the end of the Third Five year Plan;

(b) whether per capita income of Rajast-

han is gradually declining at compared to the per capital income of other States; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures proposed to increase the per capita income of Rajasthan?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Per capita Income of Rajasthan at the end of the Third Five Year Plan, i.e., in the years 1965-66 was Rs.373.

(b) No. Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Policy Shift in Electronics Industry

1077. SHRI YASHWANT RAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a policy shift in regard to the electronics industry; and

(b) if so, the details and the objective thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). No. Sir. However, the existing policies for the electronic sector are continuously being evaluated and modifications or changes are incorporated as and when necessary.

Share of Rural Sector in Plan Outlay

1078. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the plan outlay shared by the rural sector during the Seventh Plan;

(b) the share proposed for the Eighth Plan; and

(c) the increase in the share envisaged therein?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) It is estimated, at this stage, that about 45 percent of the Seventh Plan outlay is for the benefit of the rural sector.

(b) and (c): The aim is to allocate 50 percent of the public sector outlay in the VIII Plan on programmes and projects of benefit to rural areas.

Efforts to Restructure National School of Drama

1079. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National School of Drama has succeeded in its efforts to train teachers in theater and in its research efforts;

(b) if so, the details of its achievements during the last three years in the directions mentioned above; and

(c) efforts which are being made to restructure the National School of Drama to achieve the above objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The National School of Drama does not have any course for training of teachers. But the question is under the consideration of the Review Committee constituted by the Society of School.

(c) Restructuring of National School of Drama is being looked into by a High Powered Review Committee chaired by Shri P.N.Makar. This Committee is also reviewing the functioning of the National Academies. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Seniority List of Principals/DEOs of Andaman and Nicobar Administration

1080. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether tentative seniority list of Principal/DEOs etc. of Education Department of Andaman and Nicobar Administration was issued in April, 1989;

(b) whether after processing objections, Director (Education) has submitted his report to Andaman and Nicobar Administration;

(c) whether the seniority list has not been finalised so far; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF.M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The seniority list has not been finalised as yet due to non-fixation of inter-se-seniority of direct recruits and promotee officers, concerning which action is in progress.

[*Translation*]

Canteen Stores Department

1081. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that goods purchased from local market are also sold in the Canteen Stores Department; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA):(a) and (b). The Canteen Stores Department(CSD)undertakes bulk purchases of goods included in the CSD list and their supply to Unit Run Canteens (URCs) which are a non-Government agency. The CSD does not make purchases from the local market nor does it make sales to individuals. The URCs undertake actual sale of goods to individual Service personnel and other entitled categories.

The URCs are required to purchase food items, beverages and liquor (excepts for barrel beer) only through the CSD. In respect of these items, no direct purchases can be made by the URCs from the local market.

In respect of the remaining items in the CSD list, the URCs may make direct purchases from the local market or any other source to meet short terms requirements, in cases where CSD is not in a position to supply these items.

However, items which are not of similar description to those on the CSD list, like cloth, may be sold by Unit Run Canteens by purchase from any source, at a counter other than the one where CSD items are sold. Accounts relating to such items are to be maintained separately.

In addition to URCs, there are wet canteens (canteens where tea/coffee, snacks, cigarettes, etc. are sold) and other regimental shops in the units. Such shops are not allowed to stock items and brands which are on the CSD list. They can purchase other items from any source including the local market for sale.

[English]

Appointment of Chairmen/Managing Directors

1082. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of undertakings under the Department of Defence Production and Supplies where in the same person is holding the post of Chairman and Managing Director;

(b) the number of undertakings wherein separate persons are appointed on the above posts,

(c) the number of undertaking where non-officials are appointed as Chairman/Managing Director, and

(d) the policy of Government in regard to the appointment of non officials as Chairman/Managing Director in these undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Four undertaking viz Bharat Electronics, Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Mazagon Dock Limited, and Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited are headed by holding the post of Chairman-cum-managing Director.

(b) In four undertaking viz. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Goa Shipyard Ltd., Bharat Dynamics Ltd. and Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd. the posts of Chairman and Managing Director are held by separate persons.

(c) None.

(d) Based on the recommendations made by the Public Enterprises Selection Board, appointments to the posts of Chair-

man, Chairman-cum-Managing Director and Managing Director are made with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.

[Translation]

Composition of Semi-Conductor Complex

1083. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of Board of Directors of Semi-conductor Complex Ltd.,

(b) the number of Directors on the said Board belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). There are three part-time official Directors on the Board of Semi-conductor Complex Limited. There is no member belonging to Scheduled castes/Scheduled Tribes community on the Board.

Commission on Ocean

1084. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for constituting Commission on Ocean;

(b) the composition of this Commission; and

(c) the terms of reference of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF.M.G.K. MENON) (a) to (c). No Commission has been constituted for ocean development. However, the Government constituted an Ocean Science and Technology Board in 1986 towards developing an integrated approach to exploration and exploitation of ocean resources and coordination of ocean-related activities. The Board consists of eight Secretaries of the Government of India and two eminent scientists in the field of Marine Science & Technology.

[English]

Expenditure on IPKF

1085. SHRI R.N.RAKESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the estimated expenditure incurred so far on the IPKF personnel in Sri Lanka together with the expenditure being borne per day by Union Government of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR.RAJA RAMANNA): Additional estimated expenditure on IPKF works out to Rs. 289.73 crores upto January 1990 in addition to pay and allowances, rations etc which would have been incurred even if the troops had remained in India. The per day expenditure works out to approximately Rs.32.166 lakhs.

IAS Officers in J & K

1086. SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IAS Officers in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) out of them the number of local promotees; and

(c) the number of direct recruits and local promotees who have at no stage served outside the State and reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) There are 99 IAS officers now in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) Among them 30 are promotees from the State Services.

(c) 45 direct recruits and 27 promotees have not served outside the state. The State Government offers Officers for Central Deputation each year and from those who are offered, the Central Government picks up officers according to their suitability and experience.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds to Bihar for Antennae in Primary/Middle Schools

1087. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the amount allocated by Union Government to Bihar Government during 1987-88 and 1988-89 to provide Antennae in Primary and Middle Schools which already have TV sets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF.M.G.K. MENON): Under the Scheme of Educational Technology, funds are provided for purchase of Colour TV sets which include the Antennae, to those States where ETV programmes are being transmitted. 75% of the cost is borne by the Central Government and 25% of the

cost is borne by the State Governments. No funds were released to the Government of Bihar in 1987-88 but for 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 27,57,375/- has been sanctioned for purchase of 430 Colour TV sets as the Central Government share (75% of Rs.8550/- per Colour TV set which is the rate fixed under the Scheme).

[English]

Sitting up of A committee to examine the recommendations of the Gujral Committee

1088 SHRI G.N.BANATWALLA:
SHRI A ASOKARAJ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have constituted any Committee to examine the recommendations of the Gujral Committee Report on the protection of Urdu:

(b) if so, the details of its terms of reference;

(c) the composition of the Committee; and

(d) the time by which the Committee had been asked to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Government have constituted a Committee to examine implementation of the recommendations of Gujral Committee for promotion of Urdu.

The terms of reference of the committee are as follows:

(i) To examine the recommendations of the Gujral Committee and to assess the present status of their implementation; and

(ii) Keeping in view (i) above, to advise regarding implementation of the Gujral Committee Recommendations.

The composition of the committee is as follows:

1	Shri Ali Sardar Jafri, Bombay	Chairman
2.	Shri Raj Bahadur Goud Vice-President, Anjuman Tarraqi-e-Urdu, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	Member
3.	Prof. Shakil-Ul-Rahman Member of Parliament formerly Vice-Chancellor of Muzaffarpur University as well as of Mithila University, Bihar	Member
4.	Prof. Qamar Rais Head of Department of Urdu Delhi University.	Member
5.	Dr. Mohd. Hassan Retired Chairman of the School	Member

of Languages, Jawaharlal Nehru
Univeristy President of All India Urdu
Teacher's Association.(Has declined
to accept member-ship)

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------|
| 6. | Kunwar Mohinder Singh Bedi
Formerly, Vice-Chairman of Tarraqi-e-
Urdu Board. | Member |
| 7. | Prof. Gopi Chand Narang
Professor of Urdu,
Delhi University. | Member |
| 8. | Shri Anand Sarup
formerly Education Secretary
Government of India | Member |
| 9. | Shri Kashmiri Lal Zakir
Novelist-Writer, Secretary,
Haryana Urdu Academy, Chandigarh. | Member |
| 10. | Ms. Amrita Pritam,
Member of Parliament, New Delhi. | Member |
| 11. | Dr. Mumtaz Ahmed
President, Al Ameen Education
Society, Bangalore. | Member |
| 12. | Shri Ram Lal
Member, U.P.Urdu Academy
Lucknow. | Member |
| 13. | Professor Namwar Singh
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 14. | Shri Khalique Anjum
New Delhi. | Member |
| 15. | Shri K.K.Khullar,
Consultant and former Director
(Languages),Department of Education,
Ministry of Human Resource Development | Member-Secretary |

The Committee is required to submit its report within a period of 3 months from the date of tis first meeting.

The first meeting of the committee is scheduled to be held on March 20.21.1990.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Adivasis

1089. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are loopholes in the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 relating to the aspect of rehabilitation of the displaced adivasis;

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide the relief to these adivasis and to plug the loopholes in the Act;

(c) the number of cases for their rehabilitation which are still pending; and

(d) the programmes of the Government to expedite the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):
(a) No, Sir,

(b) According to the guidelines framed under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 any proposal involving displacement of people has to be accompanied by a satisfactory plan for their rehabilitation. Government of India do not allow diversion of forest land for rehabilitation purpose. However, diversion of forest land for rehabilitation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who are required to be evicted from the core zone of a national park or a reserve is considered as special case. Clearance of proposals received from state Government is granted by the Ministry after examining cases from environmental angle also.

(c) No case of rehabilitation under the Forest (conservation) Act, 1980 is pending in this Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Copying in Examinations

1090. SHRI ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is increasing trend of copying in examinations;

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to stop the publication and sale of poor standard guides;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government thereto; and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures Government propose to take to raise the falling standard of education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). There have been incidences of copying in examinations in a few centres in different States and Union Territories.

The Boards of Secondary/Higher Secondary Education and the Directorates of Education in different States and Union Territories are instructed to ensure that no unfair means are used by the candidates during examinations. The steps for avoiding copying in examinations include conduct of surprise checks at examination centres by flying squads and appointment of senior level external observers at examination centres.

(c) and (d). Attempts are being made to improve the quality of the text-books and the quality of instruction in schools so as to dissuade students from using poor quality guides.

(e) A series of coordinated measures have been initiated by the Government to raise the standards of education in the country. Some of these measures include renewal of curriculum, improvement of the quality of text books used at different stages of school education, introduction of the norms of minimum levels of learning at different stages of school education, training of in-service teachers to improve their professional competence, utilisation of educational technology for bringing about improvement in the quality of education, provision of essential facilities which are required for effective transaction of curriculum in schools.

[English]

Literacy programme in States

1091. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have adopted the Area Approach to eradicate illiteracy by selecting some areas in the first instance for implementation of the literacy programme;

(b) the names of the selected areas and plan of action for complete eradication of illiteracy, State-wise; and

(c) the targets fixed for the areas and the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a)

to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

According to the information furnished by the State Government, the following is the present position in the different States:

Goa:

A project for achieving 100% literacy in their entire State of Goa by January 1991 has been taken up by the State Government.

Gujarat:

The Sakshartha Abhiyan launched by the Government of Gujarat and the Gujarat Vidyapeeth in May 1988 aims at making 35 lakh adults literate by July 1990.

Karnataka:

In place of its earlier proposal for covering 49 taluks in different districts, the State Government is now proposing to take up two districts, Bijapur and South Kanara, for total eradication of illiteracy by February 1991.

Kerala:

A campaign for complete eradication of illiteracy under the auspices, *inter alia*, of the Kerala Shastra Sahitya Parishad, was completed successfully in January 1990 in District Ernakulam. The state Government is launching a campaign for complete eradication of illiteracy in the entire State of Kerala.

Orissa:

The State Government has launched a mass programme for 100% literacy in 70 community development blocks by mobilising voluntary agencies, industrial organisations, students, etc.

Pondicherry:

A voluntary agency, named—'PUDUVAL ARIVOLI IYAKKAM SOCIETY' has undertaken a project to cover a total of 1.50 lakh illiterate in the Union Territory by 1990-91.

Uttar Pradesh:

The State Government has undertaken an experimental project to achieve 100% literacy in 6 blocks of Mirzapur District in 3 phases (1990-91) with a coverage of 6.00 lakh illiterate adults. A separate project for covering 1.50 lakh illiterates in the age-group 6-35 in 400 villages of 4 blocks in the newly created district of Sonbhadra is proposed to be undertaken by a voluntary agency named—Banavasi Seva Ashram, Govindpur

West Bengal:

The State Government has taken up a project for imparting functional literacy to about 47.36 lakh illiterate adults in 114 development blocks i.e. 1/3rd of the total number of blocks in the State.

In addition several State Governments are taking up complete eradication of illiteracy in selected districts towns, blocks of villages.

Hyperplane Project

1092. DR. A.K.PATEL:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of the hyperplane project which is proposed to revolutionise the launch vehicle technology;

(b) the cost of the project and the resultant benefits expected of it;

(c) how it would compare with the launch vehicle technology of other advanced countries; and

(d) the priority assigned to this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (d). A team of scientists has carried out a conceptual study regarding options for futuristic launch vehicles. There is no project proposal regarding development of Hyperplane at present.

UGC Pay Scales to Medical College Teachers

1093. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is disparity between the pay scales of Medical College teachers and teachers in Art and Science College, Engineering College, Veterinary Colleges, Agricultural Colleges and Law Colleges etc.;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to include Medical College teachers also under the UGC Scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON) (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by them, the Government of Kerala have decided to extend the UGC Scheme of Revision of Pay Scales in the universities and colleges of Kerala Vide their order dated 13th March, 1990. The State Government have however indicated that the detailed orders indicating the implementation of the specific provisions of the scheme relating to

recruitment, qualifications, career advancement, continuing education, performance appraisal etc., would be issued separately.

(c) Since medical education is not within the purview of UGC, it is not proposed to include medical colleges under the UGC Scheme of revision of pay scales.

Assignment of Land to Settlers in Kerala

1094. SHRI P.C.THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has made any request to make amendment to Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to facilitate the cultivating agriculturists in forests areas in Kerala to retain the land for cultivation who are in possession thereof prior to 1 January, 1977; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a). No. Sir,

(b) The matter is subjudice.

Financial Assistance for Technological Upgradation

1095. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have asked the industrialists to update the technology in the industry;

(b) if so, whether Government are con-

sidering to give financial assistance for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). In the scene of industrial technology, the imported component contributes to a substantial part of industrial production in the country. R&D efforts to absorb imported technology are inadequate R & D in industry by industry is of recent origin in India and has been increasing of late. Government in recognition of the need for technology upgradation has evolved measures such as: encouraging and recognising establishment of in-house R&D units in industries; encouraging establishment of new enterprises using indigenous technology developed; providing support to consultancy organisations with a view to assisting enterprises; and providing support to programmes undertaken in the industries for absorption of imported technology. To absorb imported technology, partial financial assistance is being provided to specific approved programmes of over 20 companies, supported by Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (DSIR). Some examples are: Instrumentation Limited, Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Hindustan Antibiotics, Kerala Minerals and Metals. Tamil Nadu Industrial Explosives, Punjab Tractors etc.

Assistance to Orissa for Remote Sensing Application Centre

1096. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the States are being assisted in the matter of rapid image processing/remote sensing applications;

(b) the details of assistance sought by Orissa in the past three years for the purpose; and

(c) whether any interactive computer requested for by the State is proposed to be provided by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a). The extent to which the State are being assisted in the matter of rapid image processing/remote sensing applications are:

- Providing technical guidance and support towards infrastructural build-up.
- Identification of manpower requirements.
- Association of State Remote Sensing Centres in various nationally relevant projects for natural resources.
- Providing some financial assistance as "seed money" for the setting up of State Remote Sensing Centre subject to a matching contribution by the State Governments.

(b) During the last three-year period, Orissa State Remote Sensing Centre has sought assistance from Department of Space (DOS) for procurement of a suitable image processing system.

(c) DOS has provided financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 20.00 lakhs to the Orissa State Remote Sensing Centre for the procurement of an interactive computer system for image processing.

Pak Concentration on Borders

1097. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI
VIDYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent press report about concentration and mass movements of Pakistani troops across the Western borders, especially borders of J&K, Punjab, Rajasthan and Kutch;

(b) if so, what is the Government's independent assessment in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet any eventuality of aggression or other onslaught?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Government have seen media reports in this regard.

(b) and (c). A close watch is kept on all developments having a bearing on our national security and appropriate measures are taken as necessary to ensure full defence preparedness.

Objectives and Priorities in Eighth Plan

1098. SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:
SHRI B. RAJARAVI VARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are laying greater emphasis on agriculture, rural devel-

opment and employment generation in the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) It is proposed to allocate 50 per cent of the public sector outlay on programmes and projects of benefit to rural areas. Also it is proposed to lay greater emphasis on the growth of employment intensive activities.

Investment on Defence Projects

1099. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL:
SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experts have suggested that heavy investment should be made to go in for missiles and nuclear defence;

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

(c) any specific proposals/schemes, in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Govt. has not appointed any Expert Group to suggest overall investment required for missiles & nuclear defence. However, there are some on-going guided missile Projects in DRDO.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Indo-U.S. Cooperation on Cultural Heritage and Media

1100. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and U.S. have agreed to cooperate in a number of projects in the fields of cultural heritage and media;

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been reached;

(c) to what extent U.S. Government have agreed to provide their cooperation in this field; and

(d) by what time implementation is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indo-U.S. Joint Commission was established in October, 1974 with the two Foreign Minister on both sides as the Co-Chairmen. At that time it was decided to set up three Sub-Commissions on

(i) Education and Culture

(ii) Science and Technology

(iii) Economic and Commercial Collaboration.

The ICCR was made the Indian Secretariat for the Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission on Education and Culture.

(c) The Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission on Education and Culture implements and

envisages various proposals, and exchange programmes, in the field of media, museums, sports, exhibitions, work-shops, seminars, short-term visitors, fellowships, performing delegations, conservation programmes etc. Both the countries cooperate in these on the basis of agreements reached in the Joint Sub-Commission.

(d) Implementation of the programme is a continuing process and undertaken on mutual convenient dates. A review of the programmes undertaken is done every year at the Joint Sub-Committee and sub-Commission meetings.

Basel Convention

1101. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to sign the Basel Convention to control the movement and disposal of hazardous wastes including household waste of hazardous nature; and

(b) obligations which would devolve on India as a result of signing of this Convention and advantages which would accrue to the country as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):
(a) and (b). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The Government has taken steps to sign the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. The obligations which would devolve on India and the advantages that would accrue to the country after signing the Convention are as follows:

- (i) The Convention seeks to prohibit the export of hazardous wastes without the written consent of the importing country. As per this clause, India will be obliged to give consent in writing before any export of hazardous wastes takes place from an exporting country. Thus, it will help to stop any illegal export of hazardous wastes by an exporting country to India.
- (ii) The Convention also provides that the consent of the transit country which is a party to the Convention should also be obtained by the exporting country before embarking upon export. A time limit of 60 days is given for transit country to give the consent. This will help the country to have a control on movement of hazardous wastes to a transit country through its territory.
- (iii) The Convention puts an obligation on countries producing hazardous wastes to manage them in an environmentally sound manner. Such wastes may under no circumstances be transferred to the countries of import or transit. This provision will help the industry in developing countries including India to build their in-house capability to process hazardous wastes generated by them.
- (iv) The countries who are party to the Convention shall, within three months, designate one or more competent authorities and one focal point to implement various provisions of the convention. In case of India, the Ministry of Environment and Forests is already functioning as the competent authority and the focal point.

- (v) A Secretariat is proposed to be set up under the UN Environment Programme to help countries implement various provisions of the Convention. India is obliged to contribute to this Secretariat 0.37 per cent of the estimated expenditure which comes to about Rs. 30,000 per annum. The Secretariat will help countries, who are party to the Convention to provide technical help, information and training to implement the convention.

Economic Plan for Assam

1102. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special economic plan is being chalked out for Assam; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan and the schemes and programmes included therein and the target fixed in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Planning commission has been giving due consideration to the requirements of Assam for its economic development while fixing up its Annual Plan outlays. Recently a Committee has been constituted to take an integral view of the State's development requirements. The Committee is yet to submit its Report.

[*Translation*]

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme In Slum Areas of big Cities

1103. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Integrated Child Development Services (I.C.D.S.) is also being

implemented in the slum areas of big cities;

(b) if so, the names of such cities in Rajasthan where the said scheme has been implemented;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted in Jaipur to identify such children and pregnant women who deserve benefit from the scheme of nutritious food for children; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to conduct a survey in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of cities in Rajasthan implementing ICDS Projects are as below:-

1. Alwar
2. Ajmer
3. Bharatpur
4. Bhilwara
5. Jaipur
6. Jodhpur
7. Kota
8. Pali
9. Tonk
10. Udaipur

(2 Projects)

(c) and (d). In Jaipur city two ICDS projects are operational. In the project areas, a survey was conducted and children in the 0-3 age group who are moderately and severely malnourished and those belonging to the poverty line have been enrolled. In the 3-6 age group all children coming for pre-school education are enrolled and given supplementary nutrition. Pregnant and nurs-

ing mothers at risk and belonging to specified vulnerable sections are also enrolled for supplementary nutrition.

As per the latest report for the month of February the number of beneficiaries receiving supplementary nutrition in the two project areas of Jaipur district are as below:

	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
Jaipur-I	865	5140	6005
Jaipur-II	1041	6367	7408

[English]

National Colloquium on Child Challenges and new Horizons

1104. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national colloquium of creative thinkers on the child in the 1990; "challenges and new horizons" was organised by the UNICEF in New Delhi in the third week of January 1990;

(b) if so, the main observations and suggestions made therein and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the estimated number of child labourers in the country?

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. The colloquium was organised by UNICEF in New Delhi from 16 to 18 January 1990.

(b) The participants supported national initiatives for child development and advocated fulfilment of the rights of children. The Government welcomes and encourages such initiatives to support the rights of the Child.

(c) According to 1981 Census Figures, the number of child workers upto the age of 14 years is 13,640,872 (excluding the State of Assam where Census could not be conducted in 1981).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI (Kanpur):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice under
Rule 193. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shrimati
Subhashini Ali.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Day be-
fore yesterday, on Saturday, in Nizamuddin,
Delhi, there was a pre-planned attack with
the connivance and support of the police on
the minority residents of that area. *(Interrup-
tions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: The
Government must make a statement about
what it plans to do. The Home Minister must
make a statement as to what he proposes to
do. *(Interruptions)* Two people were killed in
the police firing on that day. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi):
Mr Speaker, Sir, I have brought a document
which shows how a cremation ground in
Nizamuddin..... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I have called upon the
Home Minister. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not like that. Don't you
want to hear the Home Minister?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted
you. You take your seat.

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAMMED SHAFI (Srinagar):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, innocent people have been
killed. What was their fault.... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Madras Cen-
tral): Sir, you have permitted me to make a
statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I have called Mr.
Home Minister. I will come to you. Take your
seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER. The hon. Home Minis-
ter is speaking.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (
SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Mr.
Speaker, Sir, I shall make a statement on the
Nizamuddin incident tomorrow in the House
at 12 noon.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Era Anbarasu.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I have called upon
Mr. Era Anbarasu.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Mr. Speaker

Sir, I was arrested on 10.3.90 at Madras Egmore Railway Station while participating in an agitation on a public demand in a peaceful and democratic manner urging on the Government of Tamil Nadu to change the name of the railway station to Kamaraj Nagar Railway Station...*(Interruptions)*

MR.SPEAKER: I have not permitted you to read the statement. You make a submission.

*(Interruptions)***

MR.SPEAKER: It will not go on record. I have not permitted you.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. Please go to your seat. This is not the way. I have permitted you to make a submission from your seat, not here. Not like this.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: It will not go on record.

Do not read the statement. It will not go on record. I am not allowing you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already referred it to the Home Minister.

SHRIERAANBARASU: On 14th March, while I was discussing with detenus in the prison, suddenly lights were switched off...

MR. SPEAKER: I have already referred it to the Home Minister.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Please refer it to the Privileges Committee, not to the Home Minister. *(Interruptions)*

MR.SPEAKER: I have permitted him to speak, not you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: They told me: "We will see how you go to the Parliament". These were the words they said. They prevented me from attending Parliament...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have already referred it to the Home Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not accepted his Privilege Motion. I have referred this case—since a Member of Parliament was beaten inside the jail—to the Home Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: I am hearing Prof. Ranga. Please take your seat.

PROF. N.G.RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, three days ago, on Friday, we brought this matter to the notice of the Chair. I do not know, what the Chair has been doing these three days. You said that you have referred this to the Home Minister. Is this the way that we expect the Chair to respond to whatever happened, Sir? My complaint is this. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Ranga, I have already referred it to the Home Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Ranga is making some submissions. Please allow him.

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G.RANGA: We had already brought this to the notice of the Chair. What is it that has happened during these three days? The Home Minister was here. They could have got the reply. You could call upon the Home Minister to make a statement. We cannot understand who is at fault, whether it is the Chair or the Home Minister or the time itself. Were three days not enough? A Member of Parliament had been treated in a beastly manner, wounded and he was made to bleed like that.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to hear Rangaji or not?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): You are the custodian. It is the duty of the Speaker to protect the Member, here. His life is in danger. The Leader of the House is here, let him make a statement. It is the duty of the Leader of the House to make a statement. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Sir, this is not the question whether he is from this side or from that side. This is a question of assault on a Member of the House. The question is whether we collectively deplore it and you as a custodian of every Member of the House should deplore it. We have seen what kind of assault a colleague of ours had been subjected to. It can happen to that side tomorrow. We should condemn it here in the House in no uncertain terms. We are seeking your support, your assistance in this matter. We should deplore this. It is just a question of sending this to the Privileges Committee. That is not a major issue. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J.KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, I am on a point of order. You have said that this matter has been referred to the Home Minister. I would like to submit that you are the custodian of this House and you are responsible to protect us, not the Home Minister. We have no faith in this Home Minister. For saving his daughter, he had to release five terrorists.... (*Interruptions*)

We have no faith in you. Sir, you are the

custodian. We have faith in you. The Prime Minister is sitting here. I submit this to the Prime Minister. I am only requesting him. Whether it concerns a Member of Parliament on this side, or on that side, he is the leader of the House. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, you are supposed to protect us.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Prime Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Soz. Has some rule been violated? What is that rule?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I am quoting the famous rule 376. (*Interruptions*) Sir, I am on a point of order... (*Interruptions*) Sir, since you have allowed the hon. Member to make a statement, it is now the business of the House. Therefore, I could raise a point of order.

My point of order is this: Sir, since it is a breach of privilege, the Home Minister does not come in; Sir, you have the right to place this matter before the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: That I know; it is not a point of order.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Because it is a business of the House... (*Interruptions*) Now the Prime Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): When it concerns any Member of Parliament, certainly as Kamal Nath Ji said, it is not a question of this party or that party. It is the prestige of the House, and the prestige of the hon. Members. And I would also sympathize—it is not a question of sympathy that way, or looking down, or anything like that; but we have also gone through the same, and can understand the feelings of the members of the Opposi-

tion. We have Sharad Yadav Ji who had received head injuries... (*Interruptions*)

Therefore, I can appreciate you sentiments. On this matter, Sir, we had asked the State Government to give the facts. These were submitted to you; and perhaps they were communicated to the hon. Members of the Opposition. If you feel, Sir, that further clarifications are necessary, we will certainly ask the State Government to give further information on this, and cooperate... (*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No; we have discussed it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, please tell us whether you are satisfied. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

SHRIKAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): The Prime Minister can agree to refer this matter to the Privileges Committee. The Prime Minister can agree, instead of referring it to the Home Minister. I think the Prime Minister agrees. (*Interruptions*) Let us have the Prime Minister's view on this matter, as the leader of the House: on this matter being referred to the Privileges Committee. Then, there is no dispute on this. And he shares the sympathy, shares the sentiments. So, where is the problem? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. When the Member concerned who was said to be beaten in jail called on me, I had said that I have again, i.e. for the second time,

referred to the Home Minister and asked him to ascertain the facts. And after getting the facts.

(*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why? No. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am the custodian of the House. As the custodian of the House, I must get the facts. I have asked the Home Minister also to give more facts. Then, it is under consideration...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to say whether I permit or not... (*Interruptions*) You know the rules; you know the rules.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Has the Prime Minister any objection to this? Let the Prime Minister say... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will decide after getting the facts.

(*Interruptions*)

12.25 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Notifications under All India Services Act, 1951, Annual Report and review on the working of Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi for 1988-89 and statement for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): on behalf of Prof. M.G.K. Menon: I beg to lay n the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under

- sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :-
- 16 in Gazette of India dated the 13th, January, 1990.
- (i) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 913 in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1989.
- (ii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1989, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 914 in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1989.
- (iii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength Ninth Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 915 in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1989.
- (iv) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 916 in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1989.
- (v) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 917 in Gazette of India dated 16th December, 1989.
- (vi) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 933 in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1989.
- (vii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 934 in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1989.
- (viii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Eighth Amendment Rules 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R.
- (ix) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) First Amendment Regulations, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 45 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1990.
- (x) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Selection) Amendment Regulations, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 52(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1990. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-366/90]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the Year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English version) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reason for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above [Placed in Library. See No.LT-367/90]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by

the Government on the working of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras, for the year 1988-89.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-368/90]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Bombay, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Bombay, for the Year 1988-89.
- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-369/90]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Saha Institute of Nuclear physics, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89.
- (9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-370/90]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, for the year 1988-89 along with Audit Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, for the year 1988-89.
- (11) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above [Placed in Library. See No. LT—371/90]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1988-90.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1988-89.
- (13) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-372/90.
- (14) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under

sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the companies Act, 1956:—

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| <p>(i) A statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.</p> <p>(ii) Annual Report of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.</p> <p>(15) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-373/90]</p> <p>(16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.</p> <p>(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89.</p> <p>(17) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (16) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-374/90]</p> <p>(18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Vigilance Commission, New Delhi, for the period from 1st January, 1988 to 31st December, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—375/90]</p> <p>(ii) A copy of the Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the Commission's</p> | <p>advice in certain cases mentioned in the Report.</p> <p>(19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.</p> <p>(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.</p> <p>(20) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-376/90.]</p> <p>(21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Facility for Animal Tissue and Cell Culture, Pune, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.</p> <p>(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Facility for Animal Tissue and Cell Culture, Pune, for the year 1988-89.</p> <p>(22) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-377/90]</p> <p>(23) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-378/90]</p> |
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- (24) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Remote Sensing Agency for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Remote Sensing Agency for the year 1988-89.
- (25) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (24) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-379/90]

**Notification under National Cadet
Corps Act, 1948**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): on behalf of Dr. Raja Ramanna:

I beg to lay on the Table-

A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948:—

- (i) The National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 346 in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1989.
- (ii) The National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 350 in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1989. [Placed in library. See No. LT-380/90]

12.26 hrs.

[English]

**FINANCIAL COMMITTEES (1989)—
A REVIEW**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Hindi and

English versions of the "Financial Committees (1989)-A Review".

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to inform the House that as is customary, the House would adjourn for half-an-hour at 4.30 P.M. today to re-assemble at 5 P.M. for the presentation of the General Budget.

12.27 hrs.

ELECTION OF DEPUTY SPEAKER

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up the Motions for Election of Deputy Speaker. I find there are nine identical Motions proposing/seconding the name of Shri Shivraj V. Patil. The first motion stands in the name of the Prime Minister. This has been seconded by the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I have been informed that the Leader of the Opposition will not be in a position to be present in the House. I also find that the next Mover, Shri Somnath Chatterjee is not here. Therefore, I call upon Shri Indrajit Gupta to move his motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on such a solemn occasion as Election of the Deputy Speaker, I presume that all hon. Members will cooperate in seeing that, while we dispose of this very important item of business, proper order should be maintained.

I beg to move:-

"That Shri Shivraj V. Patil, a member of this House, be chosen as the Deputy Speaker of this House."

I do not want to make a long speech or anything of that sort. It gives me great pleasure to find that the Government, by deciding to support the name of Mr. Shivraj V. Patil as Deputy Speaker of this House, has given an example of the highest norms and principles of parliamentary democracy. (*Interruptions*)

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

It is not a question of generosity or anything like that. It should be a democratic tradition of this House that the Deputy Speaker's post is offered to the opposition. Unfortunately, in the past, it was not done.

With these words, I move. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, I second the motion. I am here for the third term and Comrade Indrajit Gupta has been here from even earlier years. I am supporting the motion. I have never had any experience of Comrade Indrajit Gupta suggesting anything to which I could say "No". He always proposed things which are acceptable to me. Today, he has moved a motion which I wholeheartedly support. I find that Shri Shivraj Patil exhibits a dignified humility always; and he is also firm in his conviction. Shri Shivraj Patil's knowledge of procedure is excellent. So, I support the motion and I wish him well.

[*Translation*]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That Shri Shivraj V Patil, a member of this House, be chosen as the Deputy Speaker of this House "

[*English*]

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHAN (Tirunelveli): Sir, I second the motion.

I am glad to support this motion moved by Shri Advani. Shri Shivraj V. Patil as the Speaker of Maharashtra Assembly set an example for the other Speakers. Mr. Indrajit Gupta has said that it is according to the convention. It is pleasure and magnanimity of the Congress-I Party to accept this post though their working partners were hesitating to accept it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I beg to move :

"That Shri Shivraj V.Patil, a member of this House, be chosen as the Deputy Speaker of this House."

SHRI INDR JIT (Darjeeling): Sir, I second the motion. I have great pleasure in seconding the motion proposed by Shri Chitta Basu and thereby helping to restore a very important and time honoured practice and tradition.

SHRI NANDU THAPA (Sikkim): Sir, I beg to move:

"That Shri Shivraj V.Patil, a member of this House, be chosen as the Deputy Speaker of this House."

SHRI RAJDEV SINGH (Sangrur): Sir, I second the motion. The Prime Minister Shri V.P. Singh has set up a very highly principled precedent by giving to the opposition the office of the Deputy Speaker.

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK (Bombay South Central): Sir, I beg to move:

"That Shri Shivraj V.Patil, a member of this House, be chosen as the Deputy Speaker of this House." I have great pleasure in doing so.

SHRIGOPALRAO MAYEKAR (Panaji): Sir, I second the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the first motion moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta and seconded by Prof. Saifuddin Soz to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Shri Shivraj V.Patil, a Member of the House, be chosen as the Deputy Speaker of the House."

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against may say "No". I think the Ayes have it. The Ayes have it. The Motion is unanimously adopted.

The Motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: I declare Shri Shivraj V. Patil duly elected as the Deputy Speaker of the House.

Shri Shivraj V. Patil was conducted to the Deputy Speaker's seat by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister for Parliamentary Affairs Shri P. Upendra and Prof. N.G. Ranga

12.35 hrs.

FELICITATIONS TO THE DEPUTY
SPEAKER

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Let me congratulate Shri Shivraj Patil for being elected as the Deputy-Speaker of the House. A responsibility will be cast on him to speak on behalf of all of us. It is a very difficult responsibility.

I had the good fortune of working together with Shri Shivraj Patilji and I have always admired his competence, his quiet efficiency, his dignified behaviour and inner self-confidence. He has had a rich experience of public life and has shouldered responsibilities in various positions in the State. He had been Minister of Irrigation, Law and Judiciary and of other Departments. And in the Union Council of Ministers he was in the Ministry of Defence, of Commerce, of Science & Technology and Atomic Energy and Space. But more so, it is not a new assignment for him as presiding officer. He was the Speaker of the Maharashtra Assembly already. So we know that we are in the hands of a very experienced and mature person. And I am sure, his experience will guide the House and will be our biggest asset.

In electing Shri Shivraj Patilji as Deputy-Speaker we are restoring a tradition once again of Deputy-Speaker's post going to the main opposition. I think, with his election, this important tradition has been revived and that

is a reason for greater pleasure.

We are not going to give him an easy time and nor will his be an easy task. I cannot, with any confidence, say that we will be giving him an easy time. But when passions run high, I am sure, his calm, composure and fairness will be our strength and will be able to find a way. In spite of the din, it is his coolness that will be able to guide the House.

Numerically the House is spelt out in terms of party, party strength, the strength of the Members, but this august House is not mere numbers, though that is how formally it may be spelt out. The essence of it is that it not only represents the parties and the Members of Parliament, but it also represents the people. And in all of this noise, I am sure, with him in the Chair, the voice of other people, particularly those who sweat and toil, those who contribute most to the country, will be heard and that is the greatest hope that we have in him.

PROF. N.G.RANGA (Guntur): I wish to congratulate the House, Yourself and this institution of the House sub electing Shivrajji as Deputy-Speaker. I think, he has had bigger innings for a longer time as a legislator the most of Deputy-Speakers we have and even some of the Speaker. He has been a Speaker, I think Maharashtra.

AN HON. MEMBER: Yes, he was.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Earlier, he was there for a number of years as an experienced legislator. During the last ten or more years here in this House, he has conducted himself as one of the best legislators, and as a Minister—my hon. friend the Prime Minister knows it better from inside—he has proved to be one of the ablest Ministers who kept his good humour and patience with all of us, even on those occasions when we were in high temper and tempo. I am sure, you would find in him very able, confident, effective and cooperative comrade in helping in House to do its work in the best possible temper and tempo.

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

Shivraj Patil Ji proved to be a very honourable Member of Legislatures at the State level as well as at this level. My hon. friend, the Prime Minister was referring to our earlier experiences. If we go by those earlier experiences, this party should have been there on that side. Yet, we have stuck to parliamentary practices and parliamentary decencies in the same manner as my hon. friend, the Prime Minister has now come forward to sponsor the candidature of Shivraj Ji. I am very happy indeed to have Shivraj Ji to take up the first seat in this House on this side because he would be in a position to speak to the parties on that side in an honourable and parliamentary manner, and I hope the parties on that side would offer their cooperation in the years to come in the same dignified manner that Shivraj Ji has been behaving as a Member of Parliament. I wish to congratulate Shivraj Ji not only on my behalf but on behalf of our party and on behalf of the whole of the House because he has proved to be one of the best parliamentarians.

[*Translation*]

SHRI L.K.ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on my behalf and also on behalf of my party. I congratulate hon. Shri Shivraj V. Patil on his election to the office of Deputy-Speaker of this House. I feel that the convention we have set today is a very healthy Parliamentary tradition.

When hon. Shri Indrajitji said that unfortunately this convention was not honoured in the past, objection were raised from the Opposition benches. The objection may hold good for the sake of argument since previously also the Deputy-Speaker's office was held by a non-Congress(I) Member, but being a non-Congress (I) Member is different from being an Opposition Member.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): As is your position now.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Yes, as and I want to inform the House that some days ago, my opinion was sought on a proposal emanating from a certain level to sponsor a Member from the B.J.P for the office of the Deputy-Speaker of this House. I opined that if the Deputy-Speaker had to be from the Opposition let him be from the Congress (I). A Deputy Speaker from the B.J.P will not be considered a Deputy Speaker from the Opposition. Of course he could be termed Deputy Speaker, from a party other than the ruling party. But today I am not prepared to consider myself as a member of the Opposition.

Sir, as far as hon. Shri Shivraj V. Patil is concerned, I am sure all hon Members of this House will unanimously agree that very few of us would have added as much dignity to this office as Shri Patil has added. About the Members of Parliament and men in public life, it is said that some are more suited for an executive post and some are more suited for the office of speakership. Hon. Shri Shivraj V. Patil is a person who combines both these qualities. And this was kept in mind when he was elected as speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly. Hon. Shri Patil is a person who will take an impartial and judicial view of matters while conducting the business of the House. Before this Government came to power, during the elections one of the election issue was that the institutions which are the pillars of parliamentary democracy would be strengthened. And this unanimous decision taken by the House is one of the first steps towards that goal end it is sure to set a healthy convention for the future. For example, at one time people used to think whether election for the office of speaker could be held unopposed as is the case in England. Such a thing cannot happen in isolation but they can certainly be done if a tradition is built around it. We must think in this direction. I once again on my behalf as well as on behalf of my party congratulate the newly elected Deputy-Speaker hon. Shri Patil and assure him full co-operation of my party

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, on behalf of CP(M) Group in Lok Sabha, I offer my hearties felicitations on the unanimous election of Shri Shivraj Patil as our Deputy-Speaker. Sir, we are happy that we have been able to set up a precedent, I believe, now of having our Deputy-Speaker from the biggest Opposition Group in Parliament. During the previous regime, such requests had been made from the Opposition, but unfortunately those were turned down. Sir, I have had the privilege of knowing Shri Shivraj Patil for quite some time and we have always been impressed by his suavity, by his fair mindedness and by his sobriety and I have no manner of doubt that as Presiding Officer of this House he will be able to discharge his functions to the satisfaction of all.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with Mr. Advani that it is time that we lay down some conventions in our House; whether we will be successful or not, we do not know. But I hope that by electing Shri Shivraj Patil from the Congress Party, we will be able to delink him from the Congress Now. Sir, this is the highest legislative forum in this country. The people look up to us for discharging our functions properly and for the sake of the people. And it is the arduous function of the Presiding Officer to regulate the affairs of this House properly so that we can give expression to the urges, and aspirations of the people of the country in this House. And through the deliberations of the House meaningful decisions are taken and meaningful discussions take place in this House over which the role of the Presiding Officer has always been and will continue to remain extremely important.

Sir, on behalf of my group and myself, we offer full cooperation to our hon. Deputy-Speaker and we wish him all success.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I on behalf of my Party extend our warmest felicitations to Shri Shivraj Patil for being unanimously elected

to this very high post of Deputy-Speaker of Lok Sabha. After all, Sir, when somebody's name is found to have general agreement, unanimous agreement, there is some reason for it and the reasons have already been stated here by the hon. Prime Minister and other friends. He, I think, embodies all the qualities required of a presiding Officer today. I don't know, I cannot give any instances of his performance as Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly though we have heard that he discharged his duties there with admirable dignity, restraint as well as firmness, all qualities which will be required very much by him in dealing with this House. It is not an easy job, Sir. We all belong to this House, we are part of this House, it is a lively House and a lively, volatile, boisterous House, and should be like that. But the Presiding Officers, you as well as your Deputy-Speaker, have a difficult task in trying to ensure that some modicum, decorum and order is followed in this House while giving all Members ample and equal opportunity to have their say. I am specially happy today because it has been my privilege to enjoy the personal friendship also of Mr. Patil for good many years and I can see that there can be no question of his impartiality being affected by any kind of political motivations of background. That is a very important thing. When the composition of the House has changed in a new way and unprecedented type of balance of forces had emerged from the ballot box which we never knew in this country before. There are winds of change blowing, Sir throughout the world I think, a little part of those winds of change has come to this House also as a result of the verdict that the people gave through the ballot box. Always we are accustomed to one party having a clear decisive majority. That situation has been changed by the people and we have to respect the verdict of the ballot box. Some people may not like it, some people may like it. But that is the verdict and therefore, this Government is here supported by other parties from outside and then we have a strong Opposition, at least numerically a strong Opposition and Mr. Patil will have, just as you have, Sir, quite a difficult responsibility and job to conduct

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

the House in a way in which nobody, no party and Member feels that he is in any way being excluded or shut out from the exercise of his rights and at the same time, that he should be able to ensure that the House performs the maximum amount of work that it is supposed to do in conditions which are conducive for that. So, on behalf of our Party, I felicitate Shri Shivraj Patil warmly and I am sure he will add greatly to the dignity of the Chair and he will perform his duties in a way which will convince all of us, even if anybody is still unconvinced, that we have made the best possible choice in selecting him as the Deputy Speaker.

DR. THAMBI DURAI (Karur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving the opportunity for our Party to felicitate our new Deputy Speaker Shri Shivraj Patil. This Presiding Officer's post is not a new one for Shri Shivraj Patil; he occupied the posts of Speaker and Deputy Speaker in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly. Just now Shri Indrajit Gupta has mentioned that he did not know about how he conducted the Assembly there. He may not know, but we have to recall how he had handled the situation when hon. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's death incident was there when he was the Speaker of the Maharashtra Assembly. It is a hallmark of his Speakership. Secondly, he was a Minister in Maharashtra and he occupied the Ministerial post here also from the year 1980 onwards. He is a very simple and kind person. He is an able lawyer and all his experience will help him to run the business of the House very efficiently. I want to say one more point to him. He has not only to conduct the House but he has to protect the rights of the Members and their lives. Just now, we have experienced the agony of one of our hon. Members which he wanted to express here. Therefore, it is the duty of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker to protect the rights of the Members.

Sir, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri Advani have mentioned about the dissociation of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker

with their Party. There is a provision in the Act also that if the Speaker and Deputy Speaker are willing within six months of their election to the post they can dissociate with their party and act as independent Members. Shri Advani has said that we have to maintain some good tradition in our country. Accordingly, if the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker seek re-election, at that time we have to decide not to put our candidates against them.

Sir, I need not add anything more and all our Members will cooperate with him. So, on behalf of our AIADMK Party, I wish our Deputy Speaker Shri Shivraj Patil all success during his tenure."

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the new Deputy Speaker on his election and also the Ruling Party, the Opposition and all the leading Parties for this new perestroika in our House. The Speaker often remains a distant figure for ordinary Members like us, having less number, less lung power and less capacity to meet the noise which the Speaker only helps by his prolonged absence from the House, we feel very close to the Deputy Speaker and with the choice of Shri Shivraj Patil, we all the Members of the smaller Parties who are more ignored than heard, feel assured that we would be heard in the House and we would be able to speak something before everybody. I had some experience to observe his performance as a Minister in the Seven Lok Sabha. Many people were thinking of delinking him from the Ruling Party. Even as a Minister, he looked delinked from the Ruling Party. With these words, I again congratulate him and all those who have contributed for his election.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have great pleasure in associating myself with the compliments paid to Shri Shivraj Patil. I have had the privilege of knowing him for many years and I am sure he will do great justice to this vital office because he is fair minded and he has great

humility and also great strength.

At the same time, Mr. Speaker, may I take this opportunity to compliment the Prime Minister in his capacity as the Leader of the House for having restore a very vital convention. Our system of parliamentary democracy provides various checks and balances. I regret to say that over the last 10 years, these checks and balances came to be gravely disturbed. I am having that on important check and balance between the office of the Speaker and the office of the Deputy Speaker has been restored.

May I also take this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, of congratulating Mr. L.K. Advani as the Leader of the BJP for turning down the suggestion made to him of putting up a BJP candidate for the office of the Deputy Speaker.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that we in the 9th Lok Sabha have had the good fortune of reviving two healthy conventions—firstly we have had the unanimous election of the Speaker. And now we have unanimously elected as the Deputy Speaker a member who genuinely belongs to the Opposition.

I would now like to make a request to the House and to the Leader of the House. We should now take these welcome developments one stage further and try for the depoliticization of the office of the Speaker. This can be achieved, Mr. Speaker, by allowing and providing for his uncontested return to the Lok Sabha. It had been my privilege to have cried hoarse for this particular change for many years now I do hop that the present House will come forward and do the needful.

In this context, I would like to mention only two things. As far back as 1953, the All India Presiding Officers' conference held at at Gwalior and presided over by Mr. Mavalankar unanimously adopted a resolution on the subject. This resolution sought the uncontested return of the Speaker to Lok Sabha. In 1954, Mr. Mavalankar was good enough to inform the country that the Congress

Working Committee had accepted the proposal in principle. Unfortunately, this proposal was not carried through although Pandit Nehru himself stood for such depoliticisation. Mr. Speaker, you would recall, that Pandit Nehru had said that the Speaker of the House not only represents the dignity of the House, but he also represents its independence and impartiality.

I conclude with the hope that the Leader of the House together with the Leader of the Opposition and other leaders would come forward and further establish this healthy practice, in the best interests of our parliamentary democracy.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I share the observations made by the hon. Prime Minister with regard to the election of Shri Shivraj Ji to the high office of Deputy-Speaker.

Advaniji in his chaste Hindi said a couple of good things. Therefore, Sir, before I congratulate Shivraj Patil Ji, I want to say one thing about the convention and that too after hearing my comrades Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

Conventions are sometimes very important, rather more important than the rules of procedure that area enshrined in books. I would say, whatever has happened in the past, for the future, let us resolve to honour the conventions and resolve also to strengthen these conventions for future we are yet to learn a couple of lessons from the House of Commons which are still known as the Mother of Parliament. Britain has no written Constitution. But every convention is honoured in letter and spirit. When I say that we must forget the past if anything has gone wrong, I say it because of a philosopher, perhaps Mr. A.N. Whitehead—I may not be correct on the name of the philosopher but, what he said is correct—"True learning is possible only through Judicious forgetting." Coming to Shri Shivraj V. Patil Ji, I must say, I have known him for a pretty long time and when I say that he exhibited all the time a kind of humility for new acquaintances or

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

friends who had not known him earlier, that humility could appear dubious on occasions but, when I met him a number of times, I could feel that his humility was decidedly dignified and real. I found him very polite on all occasions when I dealt with him. But, simultaneously I found that he was very firm in his convictions. I want to share my experience with Shri Shivraj V. Patil who has the quality in him to say "Yes" as also 'No' but his 'No' he says with a kind of humility that disarms the other person. He has the courage to say 'No.' His knowledge of the procedures and his qualities of integrity will bring colour to this Chair and I hope he will do Justice to us.

On behalf of myself and My Party, J & K National Conference, I assure him of utmost cooperation and I wish him well in the House.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): On my personal behalf and on behalf of my Party, the Muslim League, I rise to extend my heartiest felicitations to our Shri Shivraj V. Patilji for his election to the exalted Office of Deputy Speaker of this august House. Indeed I am extremely happy, I must say, to see that Shri Shivraj V. Patil has been unanimously elected as Deputy Speaker of our House. I know him personally for the past several decades. We have been together even in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly. I know the charm with which he can conquer the people.

Shri Shivraj V. Patilji brings to the office of the Deputy Speaker a vast fund of experience. Even in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, he was the Speaker over there for a number of years. He knows very well how to draw respect from the house and from every section of the House. He knows the secret that respect is drawn from the House by the Chair himself showing respect to the House and to the Members that compose the House. Respect draws respect, consideration draws consideration and he has, I must say, disarming charm to win every section of the House. I am sure that he will be

a great success as a Deputy-Speaker.

You will also have a very able assistant on whom you can always depend without any hesitation whatsoever.

I extend my heartiest congratulations to him. I assure him of our fullest cooperation and I wish him well in this exalted office.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I join the Leader of the House and the other distinguished colleagues to offer my heartiest felicitations to Shri Shivraj Patil on his being unanimously elected as the Deputy-Speaker of this great House. It is needless for me to mention that Shri Shivraj Patil knows his duties as the Deputy-Speaker of this House. He knows the rights and privileges of each Member of the House under his comradeship. Further, I believe, he knows that on him rests the dignity and tradition and high standard of this House. As I know him for several years as one of his colleagues in this House, I know his erudition, his views, experience and other matter. Therefore, it is not necessary for me to say all these things. So far as the Prime Minister's move is concerned, it is really highly appreciative because this very step of offering the Office of the Deputy-Speaker to the main Opposition of the House goes a long way towards the restorations of the traditions and conventions of this Parliamentary Democracy and democracy itself.

Sir, I believe that Shri Patil knows that the Ninth Lok Sabha is of a different nature having different colours. It has got its unique characteristic. I believe that he is quite aware of this uniqueness of this House. Many parties are represented here—small, smaller, big, large. But everybody who has been returned to this House has got a mandate of his own as a Member of this House to reflect the hopes and aspiration of the electorate. He is here to articulate the views of the people outside this House. It must be—I cannot say must—and it should be the concern of all the Presiding Officers to see that every Member, every party every group gets adequate scope to reflect his views, his

group's views and in general the hopes and aspirations of the people. Naturally, as we represents the hopes and aspirations of the people, there might be some conflict of ideas, conflict of argument. The Parliament is the House for dialogue, for exchange of arguments. Therefore, I think a little disturbance here and there should not distract the responsibility of the Presiding Officers.

Sir, on behalf of my party and on my own behalf, I extend my heartiest, congratulations to Shri Patil on his elevation to this exalted Office. I extend my group's fullest possible cooperation in the discharge of his duties and responsibilities.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the rare unanimity which the House has displayed today in electing Shri Shivraj V. Patil as the Deputy-Speaker, is indicative of the high esteem in which he is held by all of us present here. Indeed, his election is a great triumph of Indian democracy and is indicative of our innate strength and capacity to rise above party considerations. Shri Patil richly deserves the high honours bestowed upon him by party leader.

During his tenure first as Deputy-Speaker, Maharashtra Vidhan Sabha, during 1976-78 and later as its Speaker from March 1978 to September 1979, Shri Patil endeared himself to one and all by his uprightness and impartial handling of contentious issues. Later as a member of the Union Council of Ministers during 1980-1989, Shri Patil proved his administrative acumen in whatever portfolio was assigned to him. I am sure that with his innate qualities of head and heart and capacity to win over people by persuasion, Shri Patil would prove himself to be an ideal Deputy-Speaker of this House.

I really feel greatly relieved to have him by my side to share the onerous responsibilities of running this House. I have no doubt that the proceedings of this House will be greatly enriched and the roots of democracy will strike deeper in the days ahead.

May I once again congratulate Shri Patil

on behalf of myself and on behalf of each one of you on his election as Deputy Speaker.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): Sir, I am immensely grateful to you, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Leader of the Opposition who is off to Namibia now, the hon. leaders of other parties and the hon. Members for bestowing upon me, the honour of working in this House as the Deputy-Speaker. The warm words spoken by you, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister and other leaders have given me confidence that my task in discharging the duties as Deputy-Speaker in the House would be easier. In discharging my duties, I shall try to be humble, friendly, considerate, just, correct, unbiased and above all un irritating.

It is a fact of parliamentary life that the Members want to express their views and ventilate their opinions, to help their voters, their States and the country and to contribute in making the policies and implementing them properly and redressing the grievances of the people.

It shall be the endeavour of all concerned to see that as much time as is possible is given to the Members. I shall endeavour to do the same. It is also imperative that the business in the House is transacted, and transacted in the best possible manner and also on time. With the cooperation of all concerned, it should be possible to achieve this objective also. Once while speaking on an occasion like this, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that the Members symbolise the authority and the dignity of the people, and the presiding officers symbolise the authority and the dignity of the House, and it should be remembered by all concerned.

The success of the parliamentary democracy depends to a very great extent on the manner in which the proceedings in the House are conducted.

These views go to show the enormity and importance of the tasks to be done by the presiding officers. Always and always I shall bear these views in mind.

[Sh. Shivraj V. Patil]

In my task, I need the cooperation, friendly attitude, understanding and help, from all the Members, the leaders and other presiding officers and the officers of the secretariat of the legislature, which you have agreed to extend to me.

I am sure I would get the same in ample measures.

May the system we have adopted become stronger and stronger with the cooperation of all concerned. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2.20 P.M.

13.19 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*]

[*English*]

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Welcome Sir.

[*Translation*]

Congratulations.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up matters under Rule 377. Shri T. Basheer.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I first take this opportunity to congratulate you and wish you well.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): As an exception it will be recorded, otherwise not.

SHRI T. BASHEER: I hope it will be recorded.

14.25 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

(I) **Need to convert Trivandrum Aerodrome into an International Airport**

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): One of the persistent and just demands of the people of Kerala and the Keralites who are working abroad throughout the world has been that the Civil Aerodrome at Trivandrum be declared as an International Airport.

At present more than 20 International flights are operated from Trivandrum every week. The average weekly number of International passengers to which Trivandrum Airport caters is 5285.

If Trivandrum is declared as an International Airport, it may be possible for more airlines to operate for Trivandrum. A lot of passengers to Gulf countries and other places have to take off now from Bombay or Delhi. Increase in the volume of passengers from Kerala being handled at Trivandrum means substantial physical comfort to these passengers. This proposal will also greatly help the economic development of the State and provide more employment opportunities.

I request the Government that steps may be taken to declare Trivandrum as an International Airport.

(ii) Need to implement revised UGC pay scales for college and University teachers throughout the country

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): The U.G.C. scale that was implemented in all the other States from 1973 onwards has not so far been implemented in Kerala State alone. The revised U.G.C. scale proposed by the U.G.C. has also been implemented in 17 states. This has created real hardship to the teaching staff of the colleges of Kerala. They have been representing their grievances to successive Governments during all these years. Finally, they have started agitation from 6.2.1990, since they had no other alternative left. For the last one week their representatives are on hunger strike. This has very seriously affected the higher education of our State and the future of thousands of students in our State is in danger. I, therefore, request that the Government of India may intervene in the matter and bring about an amicable settlement without simply leaving it as a State-subject, since it is the duty and responsibility of the Government to see that the decisions of a body like that of the U.G.C. are implemented uniformly throughout the country.

(iii) Need to augment the capacity of Atholi Telephone Exchange in Calicut

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN (Calicut): This is to draw the attention of the House to the telephone exchange of Atholi, a thickly populated suburban area of Calicut. This exchange was started in 1981 in a rented building and nearly 100 telephone subscribers were partially benefited. Nearly two hundred new applicant are now in the waiting list. A textile mill having 700 workmen at Kunnathara also comes under the same Exchange.

Atholi was also considered for group dialing unit and there was a proposal for inauguration of the same by the end of 1989. But the same has been kept in abeyance. I request the Government to look into this

matter and direct the department for activating the system without any delay.

[Translation]

(iv) Need to provide adequate facilities for crushing of sugarcane in Maharashtra

SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE (Beed): The total production of sugarcane in Maharashtra this year has been about 370 lakh tonnes, which is a record in itself. The crushing capacity of existing sugar mills in that State is about 285 lakh tonnes which means that the production sugarcane as compared to the actual crushing capacity is 85 lakh tonnes more. In case this additional quantity of sugarcane is not crushed, the farmers will have to suffer a loss of crores of rupees. In order to save the farmers from this probably loss, the Central Government should contact the Maharashtra Government and provide adequate relief to the farmers in respect of excise duty and free-sale quota. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this important problem and urge him to take an initiative to solve this problem.

(v) Need to check the rising prices in the country

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salem-pur): During the last one month the prices have risen at a very fast pace throughout the country. In the eastern region the price of cement has increased from Rs. 70/- per bag to Rs. 95/- per bag while the price of iron bars which was Rs. 800/- per quintal, has gone up to Rs. 1300/- per quintal. Urea fertiliser and salt has disappeared from the market. It is causing great resentment among the farmers and an anxiety among the rural population.

Therefore, I would like to urge the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies and the Government to take effective steps to curb the rise in prices.

(vi) Need to reinstate the terminate employees of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the first instance I would like to congratulate you on behalf of the people of Rajasthan for your having been elected to this august office. You are well aware that Rajasthan has been the land of warriors and the land of great patriots like Rana Pratap.

Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377, and request that about 2000 employees of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur should be absorbed in various nationalised Banks. Services of certain bank employees who had worked on a temporary basis in the clerical grade or as class IV employees in the different branches from the year 1976 to 1989, have now been dispensed with. Recently these employees had staged a dharna in front of the Banking division of the Ministry of Finance and had submitted a memorandum of their demands with an appeal for their reinstatement. In Kanpur some of the employees have already been re-instated. Hence I would like to request the Government to take steps to get all these temporary bank employees of Rajasthan reinstated.

[English]

(vii) Need to ensure that CGHS facilities are also made available to retired CSIR Scientists

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): An officer in the Central Government, who is entitled to consultation with specialists and Nursing Home facilities, continuous to have these facilities after retirement. However, this facility is not available to the CSIR scientists after retirement. Also, CSIR employees staying in West Bengal after retirement are denied all CGHS facilities. I request that arrangements be made so that they are not so deprived of CGHS facilities.

(viii) Need to re-open the Nagapattinum port at the earliest

SHRI M. SELVARASU (Nagapattinum): Nagapattinum on the east coast of India was a traditionally port town dating back even earlier to the Chola period. In the recent past, this port town had been catering to the hinterland by serving as a boarding point for Malaysia and Singapore bound passenger who were mostly labourers and petty businessmen. After the unfortunate fire of *M.V. Chindambaram*, the passenger shipping service between the east coast of India and Kuala Lumpur and Singapore have been totally stopped. Now, these businessmen and the labourers have to depend on the costly air service for their voyage to and from Singapore and Malaysia. Besides, more than a thousand labour force of loading and unloading workmen, who depend on this port for their livelihood, has been rendered jobless. Thus, it is expedient that the Nagapattinum port is put back in service.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister for Surface Transport to take steps to reopen the Nagapattinum port at the earlier.

14.34 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE*: DISAPPROVAL OF THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1990
AND
CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL—
CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion on the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Jaswant Singh and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill. Shri Jaswant Singh to continue his speech.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): Mr

Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are on the following Statutory Resolution:

"That this House disapproves of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1990) promulgated by the President on the 19th February, 1990."

Some of my initial objections to this ordinance were stated during my very brief intervention earlier. I need hardly reiterate or to repeat the aspect like the principle of government through ordinance which has inherent in it an encroachment on the rights of a legislature. I need not labour over that point because the purpose behind the ordinance and the subsequent legislation is, to my mind, and to me personally, and to my party, acceptable. The purpose is acceptable. The principle, however, needs to be reiterated.

The second aspect, that is, issuing an ordinance after the Parliament has been summoned, which is what has been done in the present instance, is a most unusual step. Since it is such an unusual step, the grounds for taking it up must have been the most exceptionable or must have been of exceptional urgency. Therefore, I would request the Government to inform us as to what were the grounds of such an exceptional urgency that persuaded the Government to issue an ordinance after the Parliament had been summoned, and after the notification had been issued for calling the Parliament. When I sought explanations for the Government's taking this most unusual step, in terms of the most exceptional urgency, I examined very carefully the statement that had been issued by the hon. Home Minister. I read the statement with very great care. I must admit that the statement itself raises more questions than it answers and hence the need for my clarifications that I am now going to put across to the hon. Minister through you. In Paragraph 3 of the statement, the hon. Minister has said, among other things, that it was considered necessary to effect the necessary amendment in the Code without delay since certain investigations were in

progress in India. Sir, I am somewhat disappointed because I did not expect the Government to have been so reticent about these 'certain investigations'. Why is the Government so coy about saying that these investigations refer to Bofors and HDW and about corruption at high places? I am intrigued by the Government's reticence and coyness about 'certain investigations'.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Now, they have to improve... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: They have to improve. They have not to be so coy and reticent. The hon. Member from Sivaganga says that because they did not place this in the Parliament, there must have been something to hide. I would urge the hon. Home Minister to respond to the allegation and indeed clarify the matter regarding coyness. If the Government has acted with such a sense of urgency and has such an extraordinary step as it has, then why did you combine this coyness with 'certain investigations'? Please clarify this point to us and through this House to the rest of the country as to what are these 'certain investigations' that necessitated the Government to bring forward such an extraordinary ordinance... (*Interruptions*) I think that the point raised by my senior colleague, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee is eminently right and indeed, as I proceed further with the clarifications, I am going to enquire about it.

Secondly, in Paragraph one, the hon. Minister has informed us and through us, the country that the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 did not contain any provision empowering the Criminal Courts and investigating agencies in India to issue letters of request to their counterparts in a foreign country. Now, this intrigues me. I treat the Government as a continuing entity. The political complexion of the Government might change but the Government *per se* is a continuing entity. If there was no such empowering provision in our Criminal Procedure Code, then how did the Government earlier investigate and how did the earlier Government say 'they are investigating'? But they, consistently and

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constantly, asserted to us in the Parliament that they are not leaving any stone unturned and they are indeed going after the truth with relentless zeal. I submit that perhaps this one particular stone remained unturned and it is a very important stone. If such an important provision of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 has had to be amended by the Government through an Ordinance now after having summoned the Parliament, then what did the earlier Government do? Government after all is a continuing factor. What did the Government mean when they said that they were pursuing the truth relentlessly? Why did the Government not act earlier on that provision? How could it have told the Parliament repeatedly for three continuous years that they were not only pursuing investigations, indeed that investigations were succeeding; indeed further that their having investigated, they found that there was nothing in it. Therefore, unless the Government clarifies this aspect, I am afraid, my difficulty with this Ordinance will remain.

I go further. In the latter part of paragraph 1, the hon. Minister for Home Affairs has informed us that they were 'finding themselves handicapped in obtaining such evidence'. That is what the suddenly find itself handicapped? Government as such has never admitted of any handicaps in its investigations ever earlier? In my capacity, as a Member of Parliament, I have been investigating and I have all along been told that I was wasting my time. Indeed, the former Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs once referred to my efforts to go to Sweden and somewhat jokingly said: "You went to Sweden; what did you find". The leader of the party in the other place in fact, most leaders of the other place also said: "You went to Sweden, what did you find? Now, we are suddenly informed that this Government finds it as a great handicap and unless this handicap is removed, investigations cannot proceed. How was the Government proceeding earlier? If it was not proceeding earlier, why did the earlier Govern-

ment not inform us so? We want an answer from the Government on these aspects.

I have another difficulty with this Ordinance. Here, in paragraph 3, the Home Minister has said that it was necessary to effect the required amendment without delay. The phrase used is—without delay. Such was the sense of urgency of the Government that they could not even brook delay in terms of the Parliament having been summoned and the Parliament actually meeting to pass such a legislation. What was that urgency? Why could you not brook even this delay of a couple of weeks? We would like to know this. This is a part of our right as Members of Parliament before we approve this piece of legislation, before we say that the Ordinance was rightly issued.

Connected with this, I come to another clarification on another aspect. Despite the Government being so coy as not to name it that this entire amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code, the insurance of the Ordinance and all the other steps that have been taken had been necessitated to meet the urgent need of investigating the corruption attendant upon the purchase of 155 Howitzer Bofors guns, I would like to remind the House that a stage had come in about October, 1989 when Doordarshan and All India Radio had stopped referring to this Howitzer by its name. They stopped using the word Bofors. The word Bofors had gone out of the lexicon of Doordarshan and All India Radio. And that is why I am referring to 'Howitzer as 150mm FH-77B Bofors. I am working on this entire amendment. I would like to seek clarification from the Government subsequently as to why issuance of ordinance has been necessitated for investigations into Bofors, HDW and certain other acts of corruption in high places.

After all what is the purpose of this ordinance? A letter of request—in legal term it is called Letter Rogatory—needed to be issued to various Governments to enable the Government of India, and its investigative agencies to establish the truth. Earlier our request had been that when you issue a

Letter Rogatory to the Federal Government of Switzerland, do not take merely the stand of tax evasion. Because, Swiss law will not recognise it as a sufficient cause for acceding to our request. Yet, despite our protestations, the previous Government in all its wisdom, in all its attempt to unearth the truth relentlessly had used this very word 'tax evasion'.

I recollect some words which were used vividly by the then Prime Minister and they are "do not give us the evidence just show us the direction in which to look and we will find all the proof." I am struck by a sense of irony when I recollect those words. However, the previous Government issued a Letter Rogatory and in that Letter Rogatory, despite our advice and despite our protestations, they used the words "tax evasion or Tax fraud." Then, some information came up. I remember, again in other places also, I appealed to the Government not to use the words 'tax evasion' and go in for some criminal conspiracy or for defrauding the nation. I would like a specific clarification from the hon. Home Minister. It is because the information that I am now going to share with the House is so disturbing that unless the Government sheds light on the facts of the matter, we would be playing with or committing a very grave wrong with the country. Around October, 1989, a second Letter Rogatory was issued to the Federal Government of Switzerland in Berne. In that letter, the grounds, the causes that were specifically mentioned were 'tax frauds and bribery.' This letter was sent to Berne. Then, the Government of India suddenly realise that by including the word bribery, the Federal Government of Switzerland was likely to immediately concede the demand of the Government. Thereafter, this letter which was issued to the Federal Government of Switzerland, was withdrawn by the previous Government. The word 'bribery' was deleted. Then, a third letter was issued to the Federal Government of Switzerland deleting the word 'bribery' altogether, by leaving only 'tax fraud'. I would like to know the facts about this matter from the Government. It is because, unless you give us the facts, our objections to this ordinance, will not be still.

I am also given to understand that because the previous Government removed the word 'bribery'—the letter which was sent to Switzerland was also on the verge of rejection. This is another clarification Part I would like to seek from the Government of India.

Now, I go to my next clarification. I will be very brief. I am mindful of the time. You said that you need this for the sake of investigative agencies so that they can work more properly. So, what did the CBI do from 1986 up till now; why did CBI not find it possible, either to file an FIR or to do even these few things which CBI has now done in the past three months? What has been done in three months, why did Government find difficult to do in the past three years? Unless we are satisfied on this count, we will not be convinced as to what the *raison d'être* behind this ordinance is.

What, thereafter, is the status of investigations, enquiries, questioning, whatever of the two people mentioned in the Bofors FIR viz. Sarvashri Chaddha and Gopi Chand Hinduja? What is the status? Where does the investigation, enquiry, questioning of these two individuals specifically mentioned now stand, we would like to be informed.

I now come to a clarification relating to these five accounts plus the sixth account. These five accounts have been—what is the correct word that I should use—frozen. These accounts have been frozen. These accounts are the accounts of names that have been causing a turmoil inside Parliament and outside, for the last three years. I do not have to go into all those names—they start with Svenska, A.E. Services, Moineau, Moresco, Lotus, Pitco—all those things. I do not have to go into that. But these five accounts are frozen by the Government of Switzerland, I am told, possibly for the fifth or sixth time ever in Swiss history. If they have been frozen within three months of this Government coming into power, why were they not frozen earlier? We have a right to know. We have a right to know, because Government as a continuing entity has been assuring us

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all along that they have done everything, and that no such account exists. In fact, CBI went to the extent of going there and telling us, and the JPC which investigated this very matter said that some of these accounts did not even exist. We would like to have an answer, a specific answer. If it were possible to freeze them now, why was it not possible to freeze them three years ago; and what is the sixth account which tantalizes us, about which we read so much? But you do not inform us anything. We would like to know what is this sixth account. We are told that there is an enormous sum of money in the sixth account, which exceeds the total amount of Bofors, plus a lot more. We would like to know what is the sixth account.

Further, we were informed that from the point of view of freezing all these accounts, a period of 30 days was necessary under Swiss laws, so that the Swiss legal proceedings etc. can take place. Where does the matter now stand? Is the 30 days period over? When is it going to get over? When are we going to be informed as to what the Swiss law has found, or not found, and what is the Government of India doing to keep Parliament informed about it? So what, then, is the position?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How much more time do you want?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Just another five minutes, because I am a mover of the resolution.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: One hour was allotted for the discussion on the resolution and the amending Bill.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am very mindful of your caution, and I will be very brief.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Because it is 'rogatory'.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I will be very

brief. I now come to actions by the Government of Sweden. The first clarification I need is: so far as the Royal Government of Sweden is concerned, was it not necessary to have a *letter rogatory* for any action that we needed to take with the Government of Sweden; and if it was necessary, why did the previous Government not bring in legislation, amendment or ordinance to enable us to act with the Government of Sweden? What about all these aspects of the Constitution Committee of Sweden? Why is Sweden simultaneously blowing hot and cold? Why is it that Ms Anita Gradin says one thing at one time, and somebody else from the Government of Sweden says another thing at another time?

We do want to know about CBI and Interpol Corporation connected with Rindberg enquiry.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Let us have a debate on this issue.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: So far as the commercial confidentiality is concerned, it is not a washable point. Will this ordinance apply to the HDW FIR and would you inform us about their details? Would it also, for example, apply to the Airbus deal? Would it also, for example, apply to the sugar deal? The Government has just informed me that between October 1984 and November 1989 they purchased sugar worth roughly Rs. 1.45 crore US dollars. We have paid prices ranging from 70 to 80 dollars more than the prevailing spot market price for sugar—it is a rough calculation—in October 1989 and November 1989. Only on the sugar deal roughly about Rs. 37 to 40 crore has been made. Is this Ordinance going to help you to look into that? we commend the zeal with which you moved this Ordinance. But you have to convince us about all the clarifications that we have sought; you have to convince us about the action you have taken. After obtaining these powers through the Ordinance only then will I be in a position to judge whether I should pursue my motion of disapproval or to withdraw it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Home Minister.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I have also given my name to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can speak later on.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, be taken into consideration."

My colleague, Mr. Jaswant Singh has given more emphasis on the way the previous Government has dealt with the cases of Bofors and Submarine deal. I don't think he questions the promptness with which the present Government has started looking in the matter. As far as Bofors is concerned, on 22nd January, a case was registered and the details are given. But, at the same time, on 26th January, the bank accounts of the companies—he mentioned five companies—were frozen in Swiss Bank. But, as far as the criminal liability and the nature of the case and the people involved is concerned, detail is given. Letters rogatory to Switzerland were issued on 7.2.1990 and accepted by them. A lot of problems were faced in Delhi Court in getting those issued as there was no legal provision in the Criminal Procedure Code. The judge has said so in his order. Finally, the Judge issued it only because there was MOU between Switzerland and India. So, this requirement was met and they have promised cooperation within the framework of law. As far as Switzerland is concerned, they have said that. It is the fifth instance where they have frozen the accounts and given the names of companies whose accounts are there. But...*(Interruptions)*

(Interruptions)

15.00 hrs.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO

(Anantnag): Kindly indicate the date when the sums as you alleged were frozen. Were the sums frozen before the issue of this ordinance or after the issue of this ordinance. Did the Magistrate in Delhi issue the letter rogatory prior to the issue of this ordinance or after the issue of this ordinance...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: The accounts were frozen before this ordinance was issued...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: What we understood from Shri Jaswant Singh has said is that he wanted an explanation. Why did you pass an ordinance after the Parliament had been summoned? Two things had already happened. Letter rogatory had gone. That was permitted by the MOU, by the earlier agreement entered into by the Government of India with Switzerland and not by this ordinance. Kindly make this clarification... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Sir, there is bilateral agreements only with the Switzerland Government. As far as another Governments are concerned, we have to amend the Criminal Procedure Code. And we have to issue ordinance because we have to procure the letter of request in other cases, which was very much needed. So, in case of Bofors, the progress is there. As I earlier said that with Switzerland we have the agreement, but as far as other Governments are concerned, a lot of people are involved, a lot of evidence is to be collected. For that we have to issue ordinance. It was very much needed. It was very much essential.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1990) promulgated by the President on the 19th February, 1990."

"That the Bill further to amend the

Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, be taken into consideration."

There is a notice given by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava seeking an amendment to this motion.

Are you interested in moving this amendment?

[Translations]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I would not like to move my Amendment in view of what Shri Jaswant Singh has stated.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the next speaker will be Shri Ajit Panja.

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East): Sir, how much time is allotted to me?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: One hour allotted for the discussion of the resolution as well as the amendment. I think, forty minutes are already consumed. You can take five to seven minutes.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, this Bill has been named as the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill 1990. It appears that the summons by which the President called this Parliament is bearing two dates, one is 5th Feb. 1990 and the other is 7th Feb. 1990. Summoning of the House was to be on 12th March 1990. And it appears that the Government through it fit to issue this ordinance on 19th Feb. 1990.

Regarding urgency and purportedly avoiding delay whatever Mr. Jaswant Singh has pointed out, the Minister could not explain what was the urgency. However the urgency is to get a law made by ordinance even when Parliament has been summoned. That is the so-called Government pretended to be open Government is doing.

Kindly see-166A is sought to be brought

in; unguided, unbridled and uncontrolled powers are being given to the police. This is for the first time being given in the Indian history since independence i.e. the power to issue the letter of request by the police to his counterpart outside India. I will certainly go into the meaning of the word 'letter of request' 'letter rogatory', Whether it is Bofors or submarine deal, whether it is against Mr Panja or somebody else, it could have been limited the Government should have thought of that individual liberties of Indian citizen are in no way taken away and powers are not given to the police functions. Section 166A says:

"If in the course of an investigation into an offence, the investigating officer or an officer superior in rank to the investigating officer, has reason to believe that evidence may be available in a country or place outside India, he may issue a letter of request."

The investigating officer has been defined in the Criminal Procedure Code as the Police officer. Therefore, section 166A seeks to give power to a police officer to make any investigation and if he believe that he might get some evidence outside India against an Indian citizen, he issues a letter of request straightway. Sir, letter of request or the letter rogatory, since its origin when it started in a court in England and thereafter prevailed all over and taken has a common law to India, is always a request issued by a court to another court. It is never a power given to an investigating officer who can be an officer incharge of a police station, or an officer in the Police Station as commonly described as I.O. (Investigating officer). Today, therefore, the investigating officer could be the police officer and he is a police officer.

The whole chapter 12 starts with this and that is the only chapter under which this is sought to be amended Chapter 12 starts with this: "information to the Police and their powers to investigate". Therefore, this is a power sought to be given to the police.

A draconian power, a black Act is sought

to be brought in by creating a facade of Bofors and submarine deals. 100 days have passed by and nothing has been disclosed so far. We are seeing everyday in the newspapers that five accounts have been frozen, six accounts have been frozen, lot of money is there and all that. Some names are coming out in the newspapers. A fraud is being perpetrated on the people by creating an atmosphere as if a very serious enquiry is going on. Sir with this power, the Government wanted to steal a march on our democratic rights which are guaranteed under our Constitution. We could have debated this. Heavens would not have fallen if from 7th of February until today or even on the first day of Parliament this could have been kept back by the Government and we would have debated.

Why do I say this? Here is a power to issue a letter of request to do what? "Through the authority competent to investigate such offence in that country." Suppose, I have got a foreign account or I have committed some offence here. The hon. Minister wants to investigate against me. The police officer or anybody who is against me politically or otherwise, lodges a complaint to the police station, near my residence in Delhi i.e. to the local police station. Kindly see the danger. The police officer in order to please the Home Ministry because I am a political opponent, issues a letter of request straight to, say, a police station London or to the officer incharge of a London police station. Immediately he starts summoning witnesses there against me without any notice to me. I do not know what is happening behind my back. I am here in India and I am as an Indian Citizen is kept wholly in the dark.

He issues a letter of request directly with any notice to me as the black law does not provide for any hearing. He will just examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case. It is published in the newspapers. My personal dignity, which I am holding as an Indian citizen is tarnished immediately because after four or five years the results will be known.

Then, further the Bill says: "reduce into writing any statement made in the course of such examination". The Government has moved an amendment, another Draconian amendment, in the name of the hon. Minister himself. He does not want to put the words 'reduce into writing any statement', he has moved an amendment to put the words 'record his statement'. The entire Criminal Procedure Code, the Indian Penal Code the term used is reduced into 'writing any statement'. There is a specific reason for this. These words have been incorporated by the House of Lords in England. These words have been incorporated by the very good judges in India. These words were carefully weighed and used even in 1873 Criminal Procedure Code and again in our new Code of 1973. But he wants to put an amendment by saying 'record his statement'. 'Reduction in writing' and 'record his statement' are entirely different. He can record my statement at random but if he wants to reduce my statement in writing, it has to be verbatim. It has to be word for word verbatim of the witness concerned. He has moved an amendment again very secretly.

Kindly come to the next words: "and also to require such person or any other person to produce any document or thing which may be in his possession pertaining to the case". Suppose my sisters or other relations are there. A police officer, without informing any-body, issues the summons for appearance and for production of documents. Is this for Bofors? Is this for the submarine deal? What for is the hon. Minister doing this? What for is this so-called open Government doing this? It is not only me, the other side are also imperilled. Some Member of the ruling party may be doing some business. He has got a competitor. He wants to put him in trouble. He just lodges a complaint by influencing the petty police officer. The police officer issues the letter of request to all those with whom he has got relations and business connections, starts taking the evidence and we are without any remedy. Is that precisely the rule of the law that the Government has thought of?

[Sh. Ajit Panja]

Sir, kindly see the next danger. Sub-clause (ii) says: "to the authority competent to direct such an investigation in that country or place to cause it to be made in like manner, and to forward all the evidence so taken or collected or the authenticated copies thereof or the thing so collected to the officer issuing such letter". A police officer in Delhi issues the letter of request to another police officer in London or United States or Switzerland or Sweden and that police officer forwards all the evidence so taken or collected under the provisions of this sub-clause. Then we are at whose mercy?

Therefore, the letter of request has been repeatedly held as the power to be enjoyed by the courts and the courts only. May I take you to the very ordinary dictionary meaning so that the Hon. Minister can at least understand the ordinary dictionary meaning? The Chambers ordinary dictionary (1983 edition) meaning is this: Letter of request or Rogatory means "an instrument by which a court of one country asks that of another to take a certain evidence on its behalf", and there it stops. So, there is no power with a police officer; it has to be with a court. Now, coming to the judicial dictionary meaning - Stroud's Judicial Dictionary (fourth edition) - it says: "Letter of Request is a document from a diocesan court asking the assistance of another ecclesiastical tribunal in a matter within the cognisance of such court." Therefore, even within England they took protection from an ecclesiastical court to a diocesan court or from a diocesan court to an ecclesiastical court within the geographical limits of England. They took the precaution that it does not go to the Police, it does not go to the hands of such persons who are trained to get evidence, it does not go to the hands of such persons who are open to various types of corruptions, they are open to various kinds of persons. Anybody could win over and take the evidence. Therefore, it is within England also from court to court, a letter of request can be made. Generally it is used "in order that (as the case may be) a

cause may be instituted in the court of arches, or the chancery court of York".

I will now quote Black's Law Dictionary 5th Edition.

"Letters Rogatory - A request by one court to another court in an independent jurisdiction, that a witness be examined upon interrogatories one sent with the request. The medium whereby country, speaking through one of its courts, requests another country, acting through its own courts and by methods of court procedure peculiar thereto and entirely within the letter's control, to assist the administration of justice in the former country."

Therefore, Sir, who said there is no law? Has it been tested? Has an opinion been taken from the Supreme Court? Just because some judgement is given by a Lower Court that there is no power and therefore this is sought to be amended? Freedom is very much enshrined in our law and the Government is trying to woodwink the people. This power is very much enshrined in our own Court's law, that is, Criminal Procedure Code. This power is given in our own Section. Just now in answer to points raised by Mr. Jaswant Singh, the hon. Minister has not clarified and I think he should have been briefed by the Law Department. I would like to read out Section 189 of the CRP Code:

"189. Receipt of evidence relating to offences committed outside India:- When any offence alleged to have been committed in a territory outside India is being inquired into or tried under the provisions of Section 188, the Central Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that copies of depositions made or exhibits produced before a judicial officer in or for that territory or before a diplomatic or consular representative of India in or for that territory shall be received as evidence by the Court holding such inquiry or trial in any case in which such Court might issue a commission for taking evidence

as to the matters to which such depositions or exhibits relate."

Sir, it is no good saying that there was no law and that is why we wanted to amend this law. Sir, why do I say so? Kindly see the reason. Now this Section is sought to be brought in as Section 166(A). I will now appeal to the hon. Minister and the Members of this House that a dangerous power is being given to the Police Sections 154 to 166 refer to checks and balances and there is specific provision under which the Police Officer cannot force any evidence, there is specific provisions that the Police Officer should not use any type of inducement to get any evidence, there is specific provision that if the Police Officer does so, the witness has got the right to go to the court or the higher rank officer. Now, when this Section is applied or when it goes to London, Sweden or anywhere, are they bound by the Indian law? Therefore, all the guidelines as an Indian citizen I get, all the protections I get under Sections 154 up to 166, under Chapter-XXII, are completely made nugatory, when this new amendment is sought to be brought in.

Therefore, the Police Officer outside India or any Judge outside India is not bound to give me that protection. Then where am I? Therefore, Sir, this power is being sought to be used without any guideline. If any power is given even to the court, even to the Prime Minister or Home Minister, even to the highest authority, even to the Supreme Court without guideline, it is a blot on the administrative power, the Supreme Court has vindicated it. Under these circumstances, this is a bad piece of legislation, a black Act sought to be brought in by the so-called open Government who wants to do everything democratically, very closely they are trying to get the police officer power and therefore, one telephone call from Multi Mohammad Sayeed would put any one of the Indian citizens in peril and that cannot be allowed.

Sir, kindly come to the next provision.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Kindly give me some more time.

Section 166A(2) says:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section(1), if, in the course of an investigation into an offence, an application is made by the investigating officer or any officer superior in rank to the investigating officer that evidence may be available in a country or place outside India, any criminal court may issue.... a letter of request....."

Then what is the necessity of giving power to the police? If you are asking for giving power to the criminal court by making the amendment, it is not necessary, already power is there under Section 169, why you are giving power to the police officer? Under Section 166B(ii) you are giving power to the police officer. Again you are giving power to the court. Is it a camouflage created that your open government is giving a very good idea, any time anybody says anything you are taking out that baby crocodile by saying 'Bofors', 'Swiss deal' and all these things? You are trying to take a power—and I really warn the Government, they are trying to take a power which they are going to use against Indian citizens. The Members sitting on the other side are not understanding the danger of this power. The danger will be, one party whether they are now in the Morcha or the other can be tackled easily by one information or the other. We will be in great peril and the thing which will give enough prestige so far as India is concerned, is our own personal dignity. This cannot be allowed and the authority cannot be given to the police.

Sir, the other portion Section 166B cannot be allowed. Anybody getting a letter of request from the police outside and the police here who have been called, start questioning, is that possible within this power? Section 166B gives the power for a

[Sh. Ajit Panja]

foreign person in a foreign country to write a letter to the police officer here; a police officer outside will write a letter to the police officer in India, that police officer without informing anybody will come straight to me and ask a question. Under what law? Still there is a power. The court has that power, our Sessions courts are there, High Court are there, the Supreme Court is there; he will file an application against any one. Whether you are on that side or this side or any ordinary citizen, you file an application that you want to examine. Very well, I get a notice from court, I attend the court. Whatever I have got to say, I tell them, the court says, 'No, I reject Mr. Panja's contention. Well, I am asking the court in London to examine the witness.' And that power is already there. Under the ordinary dictionary meaning 'power' is there, under judicial dictionary, 'power' is there. You exercised that power in October. The Government is government; Government did exercise this power in October. It may be because of the Committee of Courts or because of both countries' agreement, it may be Switzerland because you don't want to use the word 'bribery' or whatever Mr. Jaswant Singh is saying. But can you get rid of that word just because you are amending this? No. It is the Committee of Courts which decide and our rights are protected. If the Administration has a strong hand and wants to demolish our private liberty, I can go to the court and seek relief. Nothing can be done *ex parte*. (a) How could you collect the evidence *ex parte* behind my back without telling me? (b) How could you take out the power which is already enshrined and tested in Section 169 of the Criminal Procedure Code and give the power to the police officer?

15.25 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in
the Chair*]

(c) if it is limited to Bofors and others, why do you not say so in your object clause? What is the hot haste? Why do you play hide and

seek? Why should you keep the entire people of India in peril? We want to know. You say that Mr. Panja, you are guilty and that is why we are asking for it. This is again used as an engine of fraud in the object clause. There was no question of any delay. The letter of request issued by the previous Government in October was not treated as invalid; legal sanction is there and very rightly because of section 169 and also ordinary meaning of the letter rogatory. Then so far as the duties are concerned, I have given the duties. The duties are not such that Heaven would have fallen. You wanted to create a publicity media that you are a very honest Government and that is why you are going with the utmost speed. I want you to stand up and say who is to be blamed for this and do not try to play with the sentiments of the people. You have to stand up during this debate and tell who has done what. You have to disclose the six accounts. Therefore, my respectful submission is that this is a black law and this should not be allowed. Through you, I appeal to all Members whether this side or that side, to understand the danger of such legislation which they are trying to bring in. So, I request you that it has to be sent to the Select Committee, let us all debate over it. You cannot play with the right of the citizens which they have got. So, we can send it to the Select Committee and thoroughly examine it. In the mean time, I use the word 'in the mean time' deliberately, no investigation will stop if Government uses section 169 of the Code of the Criminal Procedure. With these words, I oppose this Bill tooth and nail.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Government for bringing forward this Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my name is at the top of the list of those Members who suggested circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your

seat. I have called Shri Basudeb Acharia. You have not moved your Amendment.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: When my name stands at S.NO. 1 in the list, I have full right to express my views on this Bill. I have also moved an Amendment in this respect. I should have been given opportunity to speak first of all.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever you say without my permission will not form part of the record.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have no right. The hon. Member may kindly hear me. This is not recorded; whatever you say is not recorded. Then, what is the use of wasting your energy?

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Deputy Speaker has asked whether you are moving your Amendment; you said you are not moving your amendment.

[*Translation*]

SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my name is there in the list and it is at S.NO. 1. It is my right, I will speak....

(*Interruptions*)*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not moved

your amendment. You are just like any other Member. If your Party has given your name in the list of speakers, I will call you. Otherwise, I will not.

[*Translation*]

SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Sir, how does it matter if I have not moved the Amendment. My name appears at S.NO. 1 on the list of members who have suggested circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever he said need not be recorded.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: (*Interruptions*)*

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, I congratulate the Government on bringing forward this Amendment, although, this is an unusual step because the ordinance was promulgated when the Parliament was summoned. But the Government felt it necessary to promulgate the ordinance because in the course of investigation as stated by the Minister, the Government experienced some handicap. That was why, the ordinance was promulgated.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is there and after this, this Act was amended twice or thrice. But this Section was never amended. When the necessary was felt, new sections 166A and 166E have been added to enable the investigating agency to send a letter of rogatory or send a letter of request to collect the information. For the three years, we have been demanding in this very House that some thorough investiga-

[Sh. Basudeb Acharia]

tion should be made regarding Bofors gun deal, regarding Submarine deal and regarding other scandals.

Regarding other scandal, corruption was there but such type of corruption was not there at that time when this Bill was enacted in the year, 1973. Even after 1973, when this Act was once or twice amended, this necessity was not felt even. So, in spite of our persistent demand, nothing came out though several assurances were given that truth would come out, that the culprits would be caught and that those who violated the laws of the land and those who took commissions and kickbacks would be brought to book and investigation would be made

You know a Joint Parliamentary Committee was also constituted and we are not a party to that Committee. We boycotted that Committee. We explained here also in this House that we wanted, the Opposition parties wanted, to give more powers to this Joint Parliamentary Committee so that it can find out the truth. But that power was not given.

A Committee was constituted without any power and the main purpose of that Committee was to cover up everything which that Committee did this. After that Joint Parliamentary Committee submitted its report, hundreds of documents came out and those documents were even authenticated by Swiss authority also, the Chief Public Prosecutor. Nothing happened. Truth did not come out and this Government started investigation. FIR was lodged. It is stated by the hon. Minister also that four foreign bank fixed accounts have been frozen. Why could not the previous Government do that? They could also do. They took three years but did nothing. Now they are saying that this is a black Act and that the main intention of this Amendment is to give more powers to the Police Officers. They know where the shoe pinches.

Why is this Amendment necessary? These handicaps have to be removed in

order to investigate and catch the culprits who have taken kickbacks and who have taken commission. Some names have already come out in connection with German submarine deal. In reply to this debate, the Home Minister will enlighten this House about the progress of investigation. So, this Government has already started steps to take action. This amendment will definitely help to have proper investigation against those persons who are violating the laws of this land not only in the case of Bofors gun deal but also in a number of cases like the sugar scandal, submarine scandal etc. which have been there for the last five years. It be because of those scandals that they have gone to that side.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Please include Bengal Lamps also (*Interruptions*)

SHRIBASUDEBACHARIA: That is why you are sitting on that side now. Only those scandals sent you all that side. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, this amendment will definitely help the investigating agencies to go to the foreign countries to frame letters and the Courts will issue orders. But I do not know whether the Government would contact the Swedish Government regarding the Swedish National Audit Bureau Report. News has come out in the newspapers that the complete report of the Audit Bureau is not being made available. I do not know whether the Government is getting the required cooperation. I think a Memorandum of Understanding has been arrived at between these two Governments. I also do not know whether the complete report of the Swedish National Audit Bureau is being made available to the Government of India. Therefore, I hope the hon. Minister will make clear all these points. I also request the Government to have a time-bound programme to carry out these tasks. The inquiry should be done expeditiously to catch the culprits. The Government should take measures to get back the amount that those culprits have taken. So, all these things should be done expeditiously. I think this amendment is necessary to help the inves-

tigating agencies to have proper inquiry to find out the truth and nab the culprits in connection with the Bofors gun deal, submarine deal and in connection with the other scandals which were there for the last five years when the previous Government was in power in this country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill. I would like to submit through you that under Section 154 of Cr. P.C., an F.I.R. is registered regarding any incident and after that under section 175 an enquiry is conducted and a charge-sheet is filed..... (*Interruptions*) Under section 154 of Cr. P.C. and F.I.R. is registered and the police officer is authorised to conduct an enquiry under section 175. He files the chargesheet or files a suit. But it has not been mentioned anywhere in sections 154 to 175, that if any evidence related to the case is available in any other country, whether the police officer is authorised to collect that evidence or not. It is nowhere mentioned in the Cr. PC. So, if the police officer is not authorised to collect the evidence it is necessary to bring this amendment to the Cr. P.C. Earlier also, amendments were made in Cr. P.C. taking into account other lacunae. Section 167 was amended, because earlier the police officer could take his own time and submit the chargesheet at his will. But later on, after amending Section 167 it was decided that the police officer should submit the charge-sheet within 90 days in each case and if he does not do so, an accused will be entitled to get himself released on bail. It is incorrect to say that there was no need of amendment, because after the amendment has been made, all the accused, arrested even under Section 302 become entitled for release, if the police officer does not submit the charge-sheet within 90 days. Amendment does not relate to a provision or a section already existing in the penal code, but as far I have read it, this is not there in the Cr. P.C. So, the amendment is quite necessary. The Members of the Opposition say that it is not

necessary but they are not able to justify why is it not necessary. No such decision has been delivered by the Supreme Court that amendments cannot be brought for such issues which do not exist in Cr. P.C. or I.P.C. The Supreme Court says that if there is any lacuna in any Act, it can be rectified by bringing an amendment. So an amendment has been brought to cover up this lacuna. It was necessary to amend this section to take action against the accused in such cases, where the incidents have taken place here, but the evidence is available in the foreign countries and the police officer is not authorised to collect the evidence. Recently, such incidents have taken place in the country, whose evidences are available in the foreign countries, such as the issue of Bofors, whose full evidence about middlemen or the payment of kick backs could not be obtained in this country, but can be obtained from the company, from whom the gun had been bought. So this amendment regarding the right to collect evidence by summoning the competent authority is quite necessary and appropriate.

With these words, I support this amending Bill.

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thought the hon. Home Minister would answer the questions raised by the hon. Member Shri Jaswant Singh. But we are greatly surprised that his brief answer was so cryptic that I for one could not be enlightened on the questions raised by Shri Jaswant Singh.

Firstly let me put in perspective certain things which I thought the Home Minister should have candidly admitted. During the previous Governments' tenure it was brought to the notice of the Government that during the stage of investigation there was no power under the Code of Criminal Procedure to collect evidence which may be available outside India. This was notwithstanding the amendments that we had made to Section

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105 by Act 32 of 1988 I think it was in 1988 that the Parliament adopted Act 32 of 1988 which gave power during an inquiry or trial to summon any person who has been accused or to cause the production of evidence. The C.B.I. at that time thought that that was adequate. But during the course of investigation it was felt that there was no specific power under which through a court one could collect evidence available in a foreign country. It is the previous Government which approved this proposal—not this Bill but the proposal. It is the previous Cabinet which approved the proposal.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: If my hon. colleague yields for a second, I would say something which would help in the debate.

I am extremely grateful for yielding.

This is precisely the clarification that I seek from the Government also. It is well enough known that the cabinet in the previous government considered such an ordinance, such an amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code and the Cabinet approved that the Criminal Procedure Code be amended exactly as has been done now. Such is my information. The Government should clarify this. The previous cabinet having approved such an amendment, for some strange inexplicable reason, no action was taken. And now action is taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know very well that you can only ask a question.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Let me try to explain. It is the previous Government which approved the proposal that power must be taken to collect evidence during the stage of investigation which is a stage anterior to enquiry and trial.

Chapter 12 of the Criminal Procedure Code deals with investigation. Chapter 13 deals with enquiries and trials. It is the previous government which amended Section 105 providing for processes. It is the previ-

ous government which approved the proposal in principle that power should be taken to collect evidence during the stage of investigation. So let not the present Government take credit for the idea. Let not the present Government try to point an accusing finger and say we found something which you did not do.

I believe the Home Minister has been taken for a ride in the drafting of the Bill. In the drafting of the Bill clauses have been put into the Bill which are pernicious, which are dangerous, upon a more careful reflection. If hon. Member Jaswant Singh would kindly give me an opportunity to talk to him later I will convince him that some of these provisions are pernicious.

Section 166 (A) (2) is a wholesome provision where the investigating agencies or the officer goes before a court of law in this country, asks the court of law to issue a letter rogatory to an authority or court in another country and that court or authority collects the evidence and transmits it to India. That is 166 (A) (2). That is a wholesome provision. We supported it, we support it now. I am speaking from memory. I do not believe that a draft of a Bill was placed before the previous Government. Again I am speaking from memory and I am subject to correction. We approved in principle that the CBI or any other agency at that level should have the power to go to court and through court to collect evidence in another country. Therefore it is not correct to say that the previous government was inactive or the previous government did not take any action.

Even without 166 (A) (2) the CBI had the power. I will tell you now the CBI had the power. The CBI alone had the power because the CBI is the National Crime Bureau for India. In every country, there is a National Crime Bureau—the NCB—and all these NCBs come under Interpol. By mutual arrangement among the National Crime Bureaus of the world, one National Crime Bureau can, through the corresponding or the counterpart National Crime Bureau, collect evidence in a foreign country. We have done

it in the last 40 years. The CBI in India which is the National Crime Bureau in India, has collected evidence through the National Crime Bureau of foreign countries. Equally, the National Crime Bureaus of other countries have collected evidences in India through the National Crime Bureau in India. That power is available to the CBI. Yet we felt that that power should be supplemented by another power, namely, through Court, to formally collect evidence, to formally record statements and that was why we approved in principle, what is now under Section 166A (2). Now, what have you done? An unsuspecting Home Minister has been taken for a ride and Section 166A(1) has been introduced and I am not going to give him free legal advice here. I shall only tell him now, in all humility, that Section 166A(1) will be struck down by the court. You pass this Bill and when the first case comes up, Section 166A(1) will be struck down by the courts of India. Unfortunately, the Government has already made a laughing stock of itself by serving summons-under Section 160 - upon people outside the country and all over the world, people are laughing at you. You have served summons without even reading Section 160. I would not elaborate on that. Let Shri Jaswant Singh ask his obliging Government to enlighten him on that. You are going to make a laughing stock of yourself, if you take recourse to Section 166A(1). Kindly read Section 166A(1). It gives power to any investigating officer, not the CBI. The CBI is an apex investigating agency in the country which functions under very strict parameters, which is under the control of the Central Government and, therefore such a power must be available to the CBI. Now what have you done? You have given this power to a Sub-Inspector of every police station in this country. Is this what you want to do. A Sub-Inspector of a police station will send a letter to his counterpart in London. But what would be the fate of the letter? He will throw that into the River Thames. That is what is going to happen now. people are going to laugh at you. if you are going to pass this Section 166 A(1). Please look at Section 166B and the Statement of Objects and

Reasons of this Bill. There, the Government says in Paragraph 3,

"Having regard to the principle of reciprocity, another section, namely, section 166B, had also been inserted in the Code for facilitating letters of request to be sent by foreign investigating agencies or Courts to their counterparts in India for similar purposes"

Now, kindly go back to 166B. The request of a foreign Government or a foreign court, according to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, has to be sent to the counterpart. But, what is the language of 166B? It will not be sent to the counterpart. But, it will be sent to the Government of India and if the Government of India thinks fit, it will forward it to a magistrate and the magistrate will collect evidence and transmit it to the Government of India. If the Government of India thinks fit, it will send it to the foreign country. Now, if this Bill goes to a foreign country, they will laugh at us and say "when you want information, a Sub-Inspector will send a letter to his counterpart; but when we want information under Section 166B, we should send it to your Government and your Government will act on it". Is it reciprocity? Is it mutual reciprocity?

Sir, this Government should spend more time on its Bills. I understand that every hundred days a crisis will hit this Government and therefore you will not have the time to go through Bills. I am sure, he understands the point I am trying to make. We support Section 166A(2) and that is sufficient for the purpose. The CBI has already got the power without Section 166A (2). If you want to add to the CBI's powers, let us have Section 166A(2). But, let us not have Section 166A (1). If you want to improve upon Section 166B, I am afraid, Section 166B would have to be revised considerably before any other country accepts it. You cannot have one law when you seek information and you cannot have another provision when they seek information from you. Kindly go back and see Section 105, which

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I piloted. I do not take credit for it. I take credit for only one thing. I take credit for our Government for going through every Bill which comes up with a fine toothcomb.

16.00 hrs.

We did not accept every draft put up to us. Kindly see section 105. In that section, when we provided power to someone—witnesses or documents—we took the same power for ourselves as we conceded to a foreign Government. Part I gave us power; Part II gave them power. There was a mutual reciprocity. Unfortunately, your 166-A and 166-B are not mutually reciprocal provisions. 166A(1) contains a dangerous power. My friend, Mr. Ajit Kumar Panja explained this. Any investigating officer can do it and even send it to another officer. Who will respect this letter? I can imagine very well the Station House Officer of Shiv Ganga writing a letter to somebody there and somebody is going to throw it into the river Thames.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: That is pollution.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It might be pollution also. I would request the Government not to act in haste. We know why you acted in haste. On 23rd February, 1989, the first letter rogatory was sent without this law for which we got an answer - if I remember right - in August, 1989. A second letter rogatory was sent in October, 1989 without this power. Your Government sent a third letter rogatory on the 7th of February, 1990 without this power. You got the accounts frozen without this power. So, don't tell us that you needed this power to send a letter rogatory or to freeze the accounts. If I remember right, you passed this ordinance on the 19th of February because you wanted to hit the headlines, create a smokescreen for the elections to the Assemblies on the 27th of February. There was no other urgency. Please confess that. After all, you wanted to take political advantage of an idea which germinated in the previous Government, a

principle which had been approved by the previous Government, a principle which had been approved by the previous Cabinet. I don't blame you. You are entitled to take such an advantage. But own such an advantage and say: "Yes, we passed this ordinance on the 19th February, because we wanted to hit the headlines before the Assembly elections on the 27th of February." Please don't tell us that you needed this power for that letter rogatory. You did not need this power. You do not need this power.

I know Mr. Bhargava will not press the amendment to circulate it for public opinion. I don't think, it requires to be circulated for public opinion. But it certainly requires a reference to a select committee or certainly requires a re-thinking.

Now, what is the hurry? I don't want to anticipate what the Rajya Sabha will do. But surely if the present composition of the Rajya Sabha continues broadly in terms of majority and minority, this Bill won't pass in Rajya Sabha. It will come back to you. We would raise the same objection in the Rajya Sabha also.

So, why don't you gracefully say, yes, this requires a second thought. The hon. Home Minister moved his own amendment. The amendment he has moved is worse than the Bill—'reduced in writing' has been substituted by 'record'.

Now I appeal to hon. Mr. Jaswant Singh. I shall pass on the Criminal procedure code to him to see section 162.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: No, no; please don't.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: In India, a statement of a witness must be reduced in writing. Outside India, you want a recorded statement. Why? Why is there a change in language? The original Bill said: "Reduced in writing." Now you say: "Record a statement." There is a method to this madness. There is an evil mind which is directing this kind of language. So, let us not be carried

away. I know Bofors is obfuscating your thinking. Bofors is clouding your clear thinking. But you cannot place something on a statute book just because you are obsessed by Bofors. By all mean, go ahead and find out Yes, we tried. We failed. I said so in this House: "We tried. The Swiss declined. The Swedes declined. We are trying again." All right, try harder. We have no objection. Try harder and find the names.

You said: "8 days, 15 days, 25 days, 30 days." 107 days today! Last time, you promised to place the files on the table of the house. And you wriggled out by saying: "I used the singular; I did not use the plural." Be that as it may, you are welcome to your obsession with Bofors. Go ahead and find it. We have nothing against you. We will not stand in your way for all that. You have power under the Interpol's agreement with National Crime Bureaus. You have power under section 166 A (2) as introduced in this bill and also under section 105. You have power during the stage of inquiry and trial under Section 189. If you wish to have additional powers, please have additional clauses but do not place this monstrosity of draftsmanship on the Statute Book. Don't place on the statue book something which will be struck down. I do not want to spend more time on this. You know that we have become a laughing stock on your summon under section 160. If we issue letters under section 166A (1) and when we say that any police officer of this country, may be in Bihar, Assam, Kashmir, etc., can start issuing letters, you know what respect the other law enforcing and other investigating agencies will have for the law enforcing and investigating agencies of this country. We would support section 166 A (2) but I must say that we would have to oppose section 166 A (1) on the ground that it is a pernicious power and an example of poor or mischievous draftsmanship. Let us not be misunderstood and let us not be distorted. We would oppose section 166B on the ground that it is not a mutually reciprocal provision. So, we oppose these two provisions and support section 166A (2).

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Sir, would like to submit that section 159 to 174 of the Criminal Procedure Code were contains provisions regardings examination of the criminals by the police. Section 166 provides that the investigation officer should complete the process of arrest at the police station. It has been provided in section 166-A that any accused person living in any other country can be summoned on the request of the investigating officer. I have proposed its circulation for eliciting public opinion. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the loopholes in it I like think there is a wide difference between section 166-A and section 166-B. Here we have authorised an investigating officer, but papers are to be sent to the Government of India, by the Government of another country. So there is contradiction between the two. We are suggesting to merge of the two clause 166-A and 166-B. I would like to submit that there already exists a provision of in the international law regarding handing over of documents, accused etc. But if the said Government refuses to hand over the criminal or the oral or recorded evidence or the proceedings of the case, what can the Government of India do to compel that country. So we will only send a letter of request. We have written to the concerned Governments to send the papers and the result of their findings in respect of involvement of Win Chaddha and Hinduja. But as these tow persons live in another country, if they go to the court there and say that a court in India has summoned them, which has no right to do so, I think the whole matter will end there.

I would like to submit that the intention behind it was correct that if some person commits a crime here and then migrates to Bangladesh, Nepal or Pakistan or any other country after being released on bail, the case will remain pending here. But our Government viz. the National Front Government wants to carry investigation regarding Bofors to logical end and take appropriate action against the wanted criminals. The Government of India has brought this amendment so to fulfill

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Bhargava]

the promise made to the masses of the country. A lot of loopholes are there. Our purpose will not be served by just summoning some people from outside India or asking for documents or their oral evidence, by this amendment. So, I would request the hon. Minister that still there is time. The ordinance was promulgated 19th of February and it will lapse after 6 months. So, if you like it can either be sent to the Rajya Sabha or circulated for eliciting public opinion. It would be better if it is presented after getting this process completed. Although, any person can be convicted under section 309 by the court, but still the guilty have not been brought to book in the Bofors case. The amendment introduced by the Government of India is incomplete. Any foreign country can refuse to comply with it. We cannot compel them to comply with the requisite provisions in the absence of some international binding. So we should involve the provision already existing in the international law and should not bring such an amendment. It should also be decided whether it will be proper to give the power to C.B.I. Justice R.C.Jain, the Judge of Delhi High Courts, has said that C.B.I. should not be given this power. Although the spirit behind this amendment is good, yet I would request the Government to first see that it is going to achieve the objective. As the hon'ble Member preceding me was saying what will happen if someone goes to the court. I am also a part of this Government and would only like to submit that the Government should not pass this Bill right now and instead it should be circulated for eliciting public opinion.

With these words, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRIM.G. SEKHAR (Dharampuri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for providing me an opportunity to speak on this bill.

With pleasure, I am starting my maiden

speech and I must not fail to use this occasion to pay my humble regards to my leader Hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Jayalalitha.

I have reservations on this measure on two counts. One is that this measure has been brought forward by this Government for cheap publicity. This may be very well recalled that a months ago, a criminal courts in Delhi issued a letter of request to the Swedish authorities to assist the investigating agencies in India in the case relating to the alleged payoffs in Howitzer gun deal. CBI applied to the court; the matter was argued before the court and the court after proper scrutiny thought it fit to issue the letter of request. When the court granted the letter of request, there was no Ordinance; there was no bill of the present type. The ordinance was issued letter. The court did not decline to issue the letter of request for want of a law on the subject matter. One the other hand, it issued the letter of request after applying its mind and after due scrutiny of the application of CBI. When letters of request can be issued by a court in India, though there is no specific law on the subject matter, what is the main motive behind this Bill? It is brought forward simply to tarnish certain political personalities, simply to indulge in character assassination and to evoke unnecessary euphoria over the matter and to keep the minority Government going. This Government is beating about the bush. This Government has come to power by duping the people. This Government promised the people to unearth the facts relating to the gun deal within 30 days, within 50 days etc., but months have passed. Now you are seeking *ex post facto* legislations sanction to actions which have been feasible without a law. Therefore, this law is a publicity stunt. I oppose this bill on this ground.

My second objections to this Bill is about the necessity of promulgation of the ordinance. The Delhi High Court has granted the letter of request. There was no exigency requiring promulgation of the ordinance. The Government could have waited till parliament had re-assembled. This again, is therefore, a measure of publicity stunt. I, there-

fore, oppose the Bill on this ground too.

I would like to advise the Government to have faith in the judiciary, in the courts. Courts indeed have power to issue letters of request as they had done in the instant case without any specific provision of law. After all, issuing letters of request is not an act against law. What indeed required is, therefore, not a law but sincere political will of the Government and the friendly and cordial relations we maintain with the Government, to whom the letter of request is addressed. As the very name itself suggests, a letter of request is no guarantee of assistance in collecting evidence by a foreign country. Unless, as I said, political will on the part of the Governments concerned are cordial, nothing is going to happen.

I am therefore persuading the Government to withdraw the bill.

Sir, I have also given notices of amendments and I propose to move all my amendments except amendment number 5. My first amendment seeks to omit clause(1) of proposed section 166A. The purpose of section 166A is to facilitate issue of letter of request. This section 166A(1) vests this power in executive authorities. Section 166A(2) vests the power also in a criminal court. Judiciary is independent in India whereas the executive agencies may not be independent. They side with the Government. There can be gross misuse of this power by executive agencies for helping the Government to attain cheap political goals. Therefore, this power of issue of letters of request should be vested only with the Courts. Section 166A(1) may therefore be omitted.

My second amendment is consequential to my first amendment.

My third amendment relates to Government's discretion of referring a letter of request received from a foreign country. There should be no discretion left with the Government in processing the letter of request. As a matter of rule, it should be referred to authorities concerned for investigation

My fourth amendment is a small verbal improvement. I need not explain it, here.

I do not propose to press my fifth amendment.

I would request the hon. Minister to accept my amendments.

DR. DEBIPRASAD PAL (Calcutta North West): Mr Chairman, Sir, in my opinion whether the bill which is sought to be introduced by introducing section 166A—the parliament has the power to introduce such a Bill thereby authorising the investigating officer in a particular inquiry to make a request to an authority outside the territories of India, to make an investigation. This is a fundamental point which I would request the House to consider the if necessary, the matter has to be sent to a select Committee before a hasty legislation of this nature can be introduced.

The power which is given to the Parliament under Entry No. 80 of List No. 1 of the VIIIth Schedule is to extend the powers of the police officers from one state to another. This power does not confer upon the authority to make an investigation and thereby make a request outside the territories of India. The only power which is given under the Concurrent List is Entry No. 2 of List No. 3 of the Seventh Schedule. That is also only an investigation, according to the Code of Criminal Procedure, as it stood at the time when the Constitution was enacted. Therefore, under the Concurrent List—Entry No. 2—there is no power left for extending such a wide power to the investigating officer to make any request outside the territory of India. The concurrent power also, of parliament under Article 248, cannot be exercised, because this power is enumerated under entry No. 80 of List No. 1. That concurrent power, the residuary power can be exercised only under Article 248, only with regard to those which are there in List No. 2 or List No. 3 of the Concurrent List. Therefore, it is doubtful whether this type of a power can be extended to an investigating

[Dr. Debi Prasad Pal]

officer, to make enquiries outside the territory of India.

Secondly, I would submit for the consideration of the House, the point whether, if an investigating officer makes a request to an authority outside the territory of India, to any other country, such a request can be implemented before any court or authority in the other country. It is well known that the penal laws of one country cannot be enforced or implemented in other countries. There is a settled rule of private international law. I do not think that our Government will be violating any of the conventions and rules of private international law, nor can there be any certainty that the country to which such a request is made, will also comply with such a request. That is why section 166A says that the authority, the investigating officer has to make a request to the corresponding officer outside the territory of this country. What is the guarantee that this request will be implemented? What is the legal sanction that this request which is made by an investigating officer of this country to another country, will be implemented by them? Otherwise, do we not look a little ludicrous that our investigating officer will make a request, and it will be entirely at the discretion of the authority in those countries either to comply with the request, or not to do so. I am doubtful whether a legislation which cannot enforce its provisions in another country can be enacted by this Parliament.

Not only that; on principle also, this is redundant because of this reason: an investigating officer is in the process of investigation. He makes a request to another part or another person outside the country; and we do not know what type of information that authority will supply. It may be that the investigating officer might influence, or might get or collect certain information according to his convenience; and this will be regarded as an evidence for the purpose of investigation under Cr. P.C. Is it possible, if an information is supplied by a person outside the country, to examine that person or cross-examine

that person? Then, what is the value of this type of information which may be, sometimes, a motivated one? We must not forget that this legislation, when it is introduced, will come permanently in the Statute Book. Where is the authority that this type of power will be exercised by the investigating officer or by the Government in power *bona fide*, or for reasons which are not extraneous or collateral? Therefore, my request and submission to this House is that this type of a legislation which gives such a naked and wide power to an investigating officer to make a request to an authority outside India, will not serve any useful purpose. On the other hand, it will be used for collateral and extraneous purposes by authorities in power. On the other hand, we have got the power, the court has the power, in an investigation, to appoint a commission. That power the court has, under the Cr.P.C. Therefore, once this power is given to an investigating officer, if in an appropriate case the application is made before the court, the court has always the power to appoint a commission.

The Commission can go abroad for certain purposes to make an enquiry and give a report to the court. But if this power is given to an investigating officer, that will be used only by the Government in power. What will happen to a private citizen if he wants to have an investigation regarding an offence which has been committed against him? He has no power to move and collect information outside the territory of this country. This power, in my opinion, will be likely misused for extraneous and political purposes. So, I oppose the introduction of this power entirely.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO (Anantnag): It is a very important matter which is engaging the attention of the hon. House. This Statutory Resolution also seeks to disapprove of the Ordinance. The Bill which has been introduced by the hon. Home Minister and the amendments which have not been technically moved yet, have become a subject matter of discussions. After what the hon. Chidambaram said, perhaps, depending upon the response of the Home

Minister, nothing more should have been said. His appeal to re-consider the provisions of the Bill should have been readily accepted because the government will lose nothing now. Ordinance is passed. Action that requires to be taken has been taken; and the purpose that was to be achieved has already been achieved. Considering the Bill and its provisions, it requires a deeper insight; and perhaps the Government of India could have depended upon the situation which was available prior to 1947; every Indian State vis-s-vis British India was foreign territory some time prior to 1947; and every Indian State in Criminal Procedure Code has provisions of how to investigate the offences in territories then known as British India; and if provisions, some of the authors of which were the great doyens of Indian jurisprudence then, were even casually looked at by the Government of India and by the present Home Minister, they would have taken advice to find out what kind of provisions can be put on the statute book particularly so enactment of the Republican Constitution, provisions as can easily stand the test of the Constitution and the law.

You have still State of Jammu and Kashmir with its own Criminal Procedure Code to which the Indian Criminal Procedure Code does not apply. Although I did not like to make my submission earlier in this regard, the State has a provision in its Criminal Procedure Code; and you have methods under the Criminal Procedure Code of dealing with the offences in territories which are not covered by you law. This is one aspect I would like the Home Minister to keep in view before thinking of continuing the initiation of this Bill for being passed. The second submission is that all laws made by the Parliament are territorial in nature and we are enacting a law which is extra-territorially, we are entitled to make laws even extra-territorially for our own citizens. But when you give jurisdiction to an authority in the foreign country vis-a-vis your own citizens in your country, you have to do a little bit of deeper thinking. You are authorising today every foreign country and every police officer in

every foreign country on the basis of what you call reciprocity to take action under you law within the territory of India also. My humble submission would be to kindly re-consider and re-think over it. You cannot do this on the basis of some mutual understanding with non-identifiable countries. Don't keep such laws on the statute book irrespective of which country is being authorised to act in terms of this law independently of your identification of what system of government is running in that country, irrespective of your defining which offences you will allow a foreign country to investigate in India. How are you finding this difficulty today? Unless you define the offences, which you will allow a foreign country to investigate in India they would embark upon an adventure by saying anything is an offence and leaving it to be defined in the course of investigation.

The first matter that should be considered today is, how we dispose of statutory resolution opposing this ordinance. In this regard I will not add anything to what Mr. Jaswant Singh has said. Of course, not for the reasons given by him.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Handoo, you can continue tomorrow.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO : please give me a minute and a half.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can continue tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, this being a very important issue, could the Attorney-General come tomorrow and given his views?... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You could have raised all these issues earlier and not now.

The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 1700 house for the presentation of the General Budget.

approval of Code of Cr. Procedure

(A) Ordinance Code of Cr. Procedure (A) Bill

16.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Seventeen of the clock

17.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Seventeen of the clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Madhu Dandavate.

SHRIP.V. NARASIMHARAO (Ramtek):
Mr. Speaker, Sir ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not spoil the sanctity of the occasion.

MR. P.V. NARASIMHARAO: There is a very disquieting news item which says that there is a sudden spurt of terrorist violence in Punjab. 28 people including a SGPC member and CPM leader were shot dead in Punjab today... (Interruptions) We request you to take this up as the first thing tomorrow morning as I have no intention of interrupting the proceeding now... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Are you giving directions to the Home Minister... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No interruption please. (Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: You must give direction to the Home Minister. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I call upon Mr. Madhu Dandavate, the Finance Minister.

17.05 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1990-91

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHUDANDAVATE): Mr. Speaker, I deem it a great privilege to have the opportunity to present the first Budget of the new Government.

Over a hundred days ago winds of political change swept of the country. The new Government, which secured a massive vote of confidence of this Honourable House, transcending political affiliations, made a tryst with the nation to respect and implement of mandate it received from the people.

Let me, at the outset, deal with the economic situation that we inherited from the previous Government. I do so not in a spirit of acrimony but with a view to revealing to the House the ground realities. The Central Government's budgetary deficit was Rs. 13,790 crores as on 1st December, 1989, a level nearly double the deficit projected for the whole year in the 1989-90 budget. Wholesale prices had risen by 6.6 per cent since the beginning of the financial year. The balance of payment was under strain and foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and SDRs) were down to around Rs. 5000 crores. Stock of foodgrains had fallen to 11 million tonnes.

On a broader scale, the Economic Survey which was placed on the Table of the House only a few days ago deals with the current economic situation. I will not go into details but only highlight a few key points.

There has been some slowing down of growth in 1989-90. GDP is expected to rise by 4 to 4.5 percent, industrial output by about 6 percent and agricultural output by 1 percent or so on the peak level reached in the previous year.

The price rise this year affects several commodity groups and the pressure of infla-

tion is clearly linked to the fiscal imbalance. The budget deficit and money supply growth have been running well about target. The Revised Estimates for 1989-90, which I will present a little later, indicate that the budget deficit is expected to be substantially higher than Rs. 7337 crores projected in the budget estimated for 1989-90. The growth rate of aggregate monetary resources was 16.5 percent from the beginning of the financial year to 23rd February, 1990.

As regards the trade performance this year, exports have grown at the rate of 38 per cent and import at 21 percent in rupee terms in the first nine months of the year. But the pressure on reserves continues as the improvement on trade account is not sufficient to counter-balance the increase in debt-service obligations.

I have drawn attention to these features in order to highlight the constraints within which the new Government has to look for ways of fulfilling its mandate.

The first task of the new Government was to contain the rise in prices. A Cabinet Committee on Prices was formed and effective steps were taken to increase the supply of essential commodities, break the inflationary psychology and contain inflation. The price situation, however, remains a matter for concern and the management of inflation is one of the priority for this Government.

Adequate stock of foodgrain are essential for maintaining price stability and our economic security. The Government has given a high priority to stepping up procurement efforts and to rebuilding of stock. As a result, the procurement of rice has touched a new high of about 10 million tonnes already. Foodgrains stock in the central pool have been augmented and stand at 11.67 million tonnes at the beginning of February compared to 8.34 million tonnes at the same time last year. Special attention has been given to increasing supplies of essential commodities and streamlining the Public Distribution System. Market intervention operations are being undertaken to stabilise

open market prices of some sensitive commodities.

Another major problem before the country is the strain on our balance of payments position. In the last few years, large trade and current account deficits have been financed through depletion of foreign exchange reserves and growing recourse to foreign borrowings. To combat the pressures on the balance of payments and to ensure a viable situation over the Eighth Plan period exports must command the highest priority. The alternative of higher foreign borrowing to finance our essential import requirements runs the risk of mortgaging our hard won economic independence. This is clearly unacceptable. Therefore, the new Import Export Policy 1990-93, to be announced on 1.4.1990, will accord top priority to exports and will give special encouragement for exports which earn high net foreign exchange. The priority for exports will also be reflected in our industrial policy and later I will outline some fiscal measures to promote export production.

Our import bill for bulk items is increasing rapidly. The oil consumption, for example, has been rising at the rate of around 8 percent in the recent past. There has been a huge outflow of foreign exchange on this account. India's foreign debt has been doubled in the last five years. This has added to our vulnerability. The trend has to be reversed. I am convinced that our people will make any sacrifice and meet any challenge in order to preserve our economic independence and spirit of self-reliance. We are ready to go through a period of austerity and hardship in order to avoid excessive foreign borrowings.

The fiscal imbalance is the root cause of the twin problems of inflation and the difficult balance of payment position. One of the targets of the Seventh Five Year Plan which was over-achieved was deficit financing. While the projected deficit in the 7th Plan period was Rs. 14000 crores, in reality it was more than double.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

The management of the deficit will require the containment of expenditure growth. I can assure the House that we will spare no effort to reduce the burden of administrative expenditure. But the restraint of expenditure also requires careful consideration of other areas of public spending which involve implicit or explicit subsidies. We have to ask ourselves whether these subsidies are really reaching the people they are meant to serve or whether there is a better way of providing the same benefit.

On the revenue side, the real issue is of tax compliance. Tax evasion is rampant. This generates black money and has other serious adverse effects on the economy, such as fuelling inflation and conspicuous consumption. Black money is also generated by shortages, artificially pegged prices and detailed physical control. The "leakages" from public expenditure programmes also cause serious distortions in the economic and social structure of our society.

We will launch a sustained and multi-pronged drive against proliferation of black money which is a social sin and an economic evil. To improve tax compliance, we shall combine reasonable tax rates and simpler tax laws with effective tax administration and strong deterrents against evasion. The Revenue Department is being instructed to pay special attention to vulgar display of ill-gotten wealth, particularly on occasions, such as wedding receptions. We will come down with a heavy hand on those who give vent to their pomp and money power, by circumventing our laws and frittering away the scarce resources of the nation. The Economic Intelligence Bureau is being revamped to coordinate action against tax evaders and black money operators. The Act on "benami" transactions will be recast to make it more difficult for economic offenders to hold wealth in "benami" forms.

Administrative curbs against black money must be backed by economic measures. We must reduce the scope of discre-

tionary powers which provide sustenance to black money. Our economic policies will place greater reliance on general, non-discretionary, fiscal and financial instruments and will reduce the role of ad hoc discretionary physical control.

I have also received some suggestions from Honourable Members and fiscal experts on incentive scheme for "unearthing" of black money and channelling it into desired directions. The advantage claimed for such schemes is that, instead of being used for conspicuous consumption or unproductive investment, the unaccounted money can be diverted to create jobs or to serve some other socially useful purpose. The disadvantage is that these schemes generally provide for a more concessional tax treatment of the black money than the rates normally applicable. The different schemes tried out in the past did not yield much and were open to misuse. Human ingenuity manifests itself in strange ways. In the past, it found expression in converting the bearer bonds, issued with the laudable objective of bringing out black money, into alternate currency that exchanged hands at a premium. Thus the instrument to render black money white was itself used with vengeance to reconvert white money into black!

Nevertheless, in the present situation, when our needs are large and resources are tight, there is perhaps a case for introducing a time-bound scheme which would permit undeclared incomes and hidden wealth to be used for one or more social purposes, such as, slum clearance, building of houses for lower and middle income groups, and setting up of specified agro-based industries in rural/backward areas. Subject to certain conditions, the source of monies declared under this scheme need not be questioned. There could be a suitable flat rate of tax on such income.

The Government would like to have a thorough debate in the Parliament before introducing a scheme of this type. I would very much welcome the views of the Honourable Members during the budget debate. In

the light of these discussions the Government will take the final decision.

Domestic trade in gold is regulated under the gold Control Act which was introduced in 1963 with the broad objective of curbing the demand for gold. The Act has been largely ineffective. It has also caused hardship and harassment to small goldsmiths. There is not much point in continuing with such an ineffective legislation. The Government, therefore, proposes to abolish the Gold Control Act. This step would benefit many artisans and small goldsmiths all over the country. At the same time, we will use the Customs Act more vigorously to prevent smuggling of gold.

Let me now turn to some issues of long-term development.

In the traditional growth pattern, while the poor at the grass root level suffered in silence without much benefit of growth trickling down to them, the affluent at the top lived in splendid isolation and monopolised most of the gains of economic growth. The new Government rejects this trickle down theory of development. Instead, it would work for growth with equity ensured through employment oriented planning in which the decentralised institutions of the four pillars state, aptly described by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia as the 'Choukhamba Raj' will play a pivotal role.

Our first priority is employment. In the eighties, our economy grew at around 5 percent or more. But, according to a recent report of the National Sample Survey the number of persons who are chronically unemployed increased from 8 million in 1983 to 12 million in 1987-88. In addition, there are a vast number who are underemployed and whose earnings from work fall well short of a decent minimum. We believe that "every citizen has the right to productive and gainful work in order to live meaningfully and with dignity". We would like to introduce an employment Guarantee Scheme. However, the cost of doing so in all parts of the country

are huge, and we do not have the necessary resources at this juncture. Nevertheless, it is proposed to make a beginning on an Employment Guarantee Scheme for the drought prone areas and areas with an acute problem of rural unemployment. The allocation for the employment schemes of the Department of Rural Development will be supplemented, to the extent feasible, during the course of the year.

Faster growth of agriculture must be an important part of this strategy. We have achieved impressive growth in yields in the areas of good irrigation but yields remain very low in large parts of the country which are rainfed or semi-arid. Our strategy for agricultural development must focus on increasing output in these areas through greater investment in irrigation, land development, and soil and moisture conservation. These investments will increase production. They will also generate greater absorption of labour in agriculture. Parallel to this effort, regions of high productivity should aim at diversification of agriculture and development of agro-based processing industries. This will provide the economic linkages between the rural economy and growing markets in urban areas, as well as potential markets abroad.

The country had adopted an industrial Policy resolution in 1956, which through the years, has governed our broad strategy for industrial development. It is surprising that there is no similar Agricultural Policy Resolution. This Government will remove this lacuna. We will lay the basic foundations of agricultural development through the adoption of an Agricultural Policy Resolution. This will represent our national commitment in respect of a sector which is the hub of our economy. We invite all sections of the people to interact with the Government on the formulation of this Policy Resolution.

We are committed to ensuring that 50 per cent of the investable resources are deployed for the development of agriculture and rural development.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: We had done it already. Sir, more than fifty percent we were deploying. So, there is nothing new in that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have made a beginning, in this year's Central Plan in which the share of the rural sector ii budgetary support for the Central Plan will go up from 44 percent in 1989-90 to 49 percent in 1990-91 . In addition, on the non-plan side we are providing Rs. 1000 crores for debt relief, and Rs.4000 crores for the fertilizer subsidy, which also go to benefit rural areas.

The steps for the inclusion of the land reforms legislation in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution have already been initiated and the necessary constitutional amendment will be introduced. Simultaneously, various measures for the restructuring of the land relations are being worked out and we hope to initiate steps in this direction after due consultation with the State Governments.

Over the years, poor farmers, artisans and weavers have accumulated debt which they are unable to repay. They have been caught up in a vicious circle of indebtedness and low incomes which keeps them in perennial poverty. In order to relieve our farmers form the burden of debt, an assurance was given in the National Front's manifesto that relief will be provided to farmers with loans upto Rs. 10,000 as on 2nd October, 1989. I am glad to inform the House that we are now ready with the scheme of implementation of debt relief to fulfil the promise, and redeem the pledge given to the kisans and artisans.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Are you satisfied?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : They are taking the house for a ride, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is proposed to introduce a scheme for providing debt relief which will have the following features. The relief will be available to borrowers who have taken loans upto Rs. 10,000

from public sector banks and Regional Rural Banks. The relief will cover all overdues as on 2nd October, 1989 including short-term as well as term loans. There will be no limit on the size of the borrower's land holdings. However, willful defaulters, who in the past did not repay loans despite their capacity to do so, will be excluded.

SHRIP. CHIDAMBARAM : What about the cooperative banks?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Central Government will compensate the public sector banks of Regional Rural Banks suitably for the debts which are thus written off. Sir, it has been the convention of the house to allow the proposals to be put forward undisturbed. Many of those who filed insolvency petitions and had taken loans below Rs. 10,000 which were overdue as of 2nd October, 1989 will also be covered under the scheme.

The State Governments may also wish to introduce a scheme on the same lines in respect of cooperative banks within their purview. Subject to the constraint of resources, the Central Government will consider suggestions for helping State Governments in implementing a debt relief scheme on the same pattern in respect of cooperating credit institutions under their control.

I consider the debt relief measure as a positive step which will enable our farmers, artisans and weavers to increase their productivity. It is at the same time necessary to ensure that there is no erosion of the credibility of the banking system. Once the past over-dues are cleared, it is reasonable to expect that loans taken for current operations will be serviced promptly. The Scheme should contribute to better agricultural recoveries and better identification of willful defaulters, who do not deserve any sympathy. Banks are being asked to set up a system of maintaining a proper credit history of their borrowers covered under the Scheme. The Government would also like to make it clear that the Scheme will not be extended nor will it be repeated.

The Government proposes to introduce changes in the formula for computing costs of production of agricultural crops for price fixations so as to take full account of all costs. In particular the formula will take into account :

- (1) valuation of labour (including family labour) on the basis of statutory minimum wage, or actual wage, whichever is higher,
- (2) the remunerations for the managerial and entrepreneurial efforts of the farmer,
- (3) adjustment of procurement/ support prices for the escalation in input cost between the announcement of the prices and the arrival of the crop in the market.

The new formula will be reflected in the procurement support prices to be announced for the next kharif season. As procurement prices are revised in line with costs, the revision of issue prices is also unavoidable. In future, the Government will announce revision in procurement and issue prices at the same time even though these may take effect on different dates.

The threat to our environment can no more be ignored. It has been estimated that around 139 million hectares of land is degraded through soil erosion, salinity, total loss of tree cover, etc. Our forests are under pressure from a variety of sources. In urban areas, air and water pollution from industry, transport and other sources is widespread. A healthy environment is part of the quality of life and a productive environment is the basis for development. Our emphasis on rural development and decentralisation will allow us to integrate environmental considerations into the design of development.

Let me now turn to another area of great concern—that of unemployed youth. All of us who travel in our constituencies have seen the plight of young people able and willing to work, but unable to find employ-

ment. A long-term solution to this problem has to come from a shift to a more employment-oriented growth strategy. But as an immediate step we have decided to give a boost to measures which will assist the youth of this country to acquire the skills that will improve their prospects for gainful employment. A comprehensive Vocational Training Project has been taken up covering 28 States and Union Territories. The Project will improve the quality of craftsmen training, apprenticeship training and advanced training of industrial workers. We also propose to link training and the provision of credit support for self-employment.

Under the leadership of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar thousands belonging to the Scheduled Castes had embraced Buddhist religion in 1956 to seek liberation from caste oppression to which they were subjected for centuries. However, in the eyes of the orthodoxy the social stigma on the Scheduled Castes was not erased even after their conversion to Buddhism. It has, therefore, been decided by the Union Government that all the facilities and privileges that were available to the Scheduled Caste will be available to them from the Union Government even after their conversion to Buddhism.

SHRIA. CHARLES: What about Scheduled Caste Christians? Why that discrimination?

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: A strategy for greater absorption of labour in agriculture has to go hand in hand with faster growth of industry and balanced development of infrastructure, specially power and transport. It is self evident that higher investment and faster growth in incomes in agriculture can be sustained only if industrial production increases to meet the rising demand for input and wage goods in particular. This Government will give priority to accelerating industrial growth in a competitive and non-monopolistic environment. The Government will review and simplify the Industrial Licensing Policy to ensure that licensing does not

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]:

become an instrument for preventing competition and perpetuating monopolies.

The Khadi, village and small scale sector has a special role to play in any strategy for employment-oriented industrial development. We will work for the harmonious development of cottage, small and large scale industries and give protection against encroachment of large scale on small scale and small scale against cottage wherever necessary.

The withdrawal of the 15 percent Central Investment Subsidy for Backward Areas has affected the growth of small scale industries. We must take industry to the people and not people to the industry. We propose to reintroduce a Central Investment Subsidy for small scale units in rural areas and backward regions.

A major problem faced by small industries is delay in the settlement of bills by large units. The provision of factoring services in which the task of realisation of the bill is taken on by an intermediary is one way of mitigating this. The House will be glad to know that some steps towards this end have already been taken by the Reserve Bank of India.

The problems of women entrepreneurs in the cottage and small sector are of particular concern to us. The provisions regarding margin money and seed capital for women entrepreneurs will be reexamined and liberalised.

There is a single window scheme for grant of working capital along with term assistance to new projects in the small scale sector by State Financial Corporations. This arrangement facilitates setting up of small scale units without waiting for finalisation of working capital limits from banks. The present limits of project cost for determining eligibility for such composite loans is being raised from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs 10 lakhs.

Reserve Bank has issued guidelines for provision of credit and rehabilitation of viable small scale units. These guidelines are, intended to assist the small scale sector and not create hurdles in its path. Banks are being asked to implement them faithfully.

The public sector is vital to our country's development. It has played a major role in broadening the base for industrial and technological development in this country. The overall working results for the first six months of this financial year show a significant improvement in net profit from Rs. 694 crores last year to Rs 1103 crores this year. In 1990-91, Central sector enterprises will finance 46 per cent of their plan investment from internal resources. We are committed to making the public sector more efficient and result-oriented so that it can generate more surpluses which can be ploughed back for development.

The health of the public enterprises depends crucially on the commitment of its employees and their full participation in management. It has been suggested that one way of securing this is to give workers a share in ownership either through stock option schemes or sale of shares to workers or to trusts owned by workers. Since the equity of public enterprises is not quoted in the market, arrangements will have to be worked out to determine the sale and purchase price of such worker's shares. I invite suggestions from Honourable Members on the merits of this idea and how it could be implemented.

We are also firmly committed to the healthy development of capital markets, and to strengthen the role of public financial institutions. The institutions will be given functional autonomy. However they must also be accountable for their actions. The institutions will not be party to corporate battles and clandestine takeovers. The government would like to create an atmosphere and a culture where financial institutions can function objectively without fear or favour.

There has been some concern about

the role of financial institutions in relation to their intervention in the capital market. I have asked these institutions to frame suitable guidelines so that their actions are not only objective but seen to be so. Each financial institution is expected to operate in the interest of its depositors and investors consistent with national priorities. There may be occasions when there is an abnormal and persistent upward or downward movement in share prices because of concerted bull or bear pressures. In such situations, the financial institutions will play a stabilising role in the capital market.

The growth of banking since nationalisation has been phenomenal. The banking system has been extended to the remotest part of our country. Banks are now playing a vital role in mobilising peoples' savings and channelling them into productive areas. At the time of nationalisation, only 14 percent of the bank credit was provided for the priority sector covering sections, such as, agriculture, rural development and small industries and businesses. Today, this proportion is nearly 45 percent. This is the measure of the success of nationalisation.

There is one aspect of banking operations which is of concern to me. This is the low credit deposit ratio in some regions. A variety of factors determine this ratio. I have asked the Reserve Bank of India to pay special attention to this problem and further improve credit delivery in such areas consistent with financial discipline.

Our bank managers and employees are, as a group, the most qualified, dedicated and hard working. But it is also a fact that the level of public satisfaction with the banking services is not as high as it should be. Over the years, perhaps some structural rigidities have crept in. These need to be removed. There is need for greater competition and greater operational flexibility in respect of banking services. The banking culture has to be made more responsive to the needs of the public. I am requesting the Reserve Bank of India to set up a Committee of Bankers, bank employees, depositors and

borrowers to consider these aspects and make recommendations to the Government.

The previous Government had announced the formation of the Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in 1987. Three years have passed and the legislation for giving statutory authority of SEBI has not been introduced. We will ensure that this is done in this budget session.

Science and technology is the main-spring of development. We are proud of the capabilities that we have built up in critical areas like agriculture, space research, atomic energy and defence. We will aim at utilising the talent of our scientists and engineers towards two basic ends :

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Thanks to Jawaharlal Nehru.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I join you.

- the development of appropriate technologies for agriculture, non-conventional and renewable energy and other employment intensive activities,
- the establishment of a strong base of self reliance in critical areas of modern technology.

Public spending on R & D, incentives for the use of indigenous technologies and policies to guide private research efforts will be oriented towards these objectives.

There is a large community of Indians settled abroad. They have achieved tremendous success in their chosen professions and occupations. True to the rich tradition of our ancient culture, their physical location has not weakened the strong intellectual, philosophical and social links that they have with the country of their origin. The Government will continue to provide special facilities for them to invest their savings in this country. The procedures will be simplified so that they can function with a sense of confi-

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dence and in line with declared national policy.

Let me now turn to the revised Estimated for 1989-90 and the Budget Estimates for 1990-91.

Revised Estimates for 1989-90

Revised Estimates of Expenditure for the current year show an increase of Rs. 5620 crores over the Budget Estimates. Of this, Rs. 4958 crores are on non-Plan account and Rs. 662 crores on Plan account

Honourable Members are aware of the strains on our security environment which unfortunately coincide with the strains on our economy. Hence, on the non-Plan side, Defence Services are being provided additional Rs. 1500 crores to meet their essential requirements and committed expenditure. The provision for fertilizer subsidy will be Rs. 950 crores more, mainly due to larger imports and clearance of arrears claims. There is an increase of Rs. 276 crores in food subsidy, mainly for clearing arrears due to Food Corporation of India. An additional provision of Rs. 468 crores has been made for export promotion and market development. Interest payments will be Rs. 710 crores higher. The Government is of the view that the amount of compensation to be paid to the victims of the Bhopal Gas tragedy under Court order is too meagre for the magnitude of sufferings of these innocent people. The matter is under review in Court and in the meantime Government have decided to pay interim relief for the victims for which a provision of Rs. 320 crores has been made which, inclusive of bank interest over a period of 3 years, will amount to Rs. 360 crores. The increases are partly offset by savings in some areas notably in the lump sum provision made for dearness allowance consequent on transfer of liability on this account to the budget of the Ministries/ Departments.

On the Receipt side, while collection from Corporation Tax and Customs duties are expected to more or less reach Budget estimates, the receipts from Union excise duties are estimated to be Rs. 599 crores less than the budget. Income-Tax collections, on the other hand, are expected to be more by Rs. 755 crores. States' share of taxes including the sums payable to States on the basis of collection figures certified by the C&AG for the earlier years are placed at Rs. 13232 crores against Rs. 12438 crores at the budget stage, i.e. Rs. 794 crores more. The shortfall in net revenue receipts is expected to be more than off set by larger receipts from small savings, provident fund collections and special deposits of non-government funds, etc.

The overall deficit for the current year is now estimated at Rs. 11750 crores against the budget estimate of Rs. 7337 crores.

Budget Estimates for 1990-91

The next financial year is the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan. This Government is irrevocably committed to planned economic development, and to making the plan more meaningful to the people. As a part of the new strategy, in the next year's Plan, we have provided more for those programmes and schemes which benefit the people directly. We have favoured those programmes that create more jobs, generate self-employment opportunities, improve the living environment in our village and strengthen our agriculture. This is the surest route to overcome poverty. An increase of 31.7 per cent on last year's budget estimate is being provided for Agriculture and Allied Services, without taking into account the budget provision of Rs. 1000 crores for the debt relief for farmers, weavers and artisans. The allocation for anti-poverty programmes, which are spread over different budget heads is being increased by about 23 per cent over last year's budget estimate. This includes the outlay for employment programmes in rural and urban areas which is being increased by 30 per cent on last year's budget estimate.

We have a firm commitment to accord highest priority to agriculture and rural development and our thrust and actions are in conformity with that commitment.

For the Central Plan 1990-91, I propose an outlay of Rs. 39,329 crores—an increase of Rs. 4,883 crores or 14.2 per cent over the current year's outlay. Of this, Rs. 17,344 crores will be provided as budgetary support and the balance of Rs. 21,985 crores will be mobilised by the public sector enterprises through their internal resources as well as borrowings.

For the year 1990-91, an outlay of Rs. 905 crores is proposed for the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation which represents an increase of 17.5 percent over the budget estimates for the current year. In addition, I am also proposing an outlay of Rs. 155 crores for Agricultural Research and Education compared to the provision of Rs. 110 crores in 1989-90 and increase of 41 per cent.

I have already referred to the intention of the Government to make a beginning in respect of an Employment Guarantee Scheme. The Annual Plan outlay proposed for the Department of Rural Development is Rs. 3,115 crores. It is my intention to provide some additional funds, within the constraint of resources, to enable an Employment Guarantee Scheme to be introduced in selected areas.

The Government is pledged to securing a fair deal for the most oppressed, exploited and deprived sectors of the society, namely, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 320 for the schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Annual Plan 1990-91 as against Rs. 269 crores in 1989-90 BE. The Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plans and Tribal sub-Plans of States has also been increased.

The Government would intensify the efforts for eradication of illiteracy. The very fact that millions of voters in the country have

to identify the names of candidates on the ballot papers only from the election symbols is itself a symbol of the extent of illiteracy. We have made 25 percent increase in allocation for National Literacy Mission. Special attention to vocational programmes at all levels will be given. The process of modernisation of technical education, and support to thrust and frontier areas in science and technology will be maintained. I am proposing an outlay of Rs. 865 crores for the department of Education during 1990-91.

In all the programmes of health and family welfare services, special attention will be paid to the needs of the rural people. I am proposing an outlay of Rs. 950 crores for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for 1990-91.

The Government attaches great significance to the welfare of the weak, the poor and the deprived living in the urban areas. Major initiatives for employment, low cost sanitation for liberation of scavengers and provision for night shelters are proposed to be launched. The plan outlay of the Urban Development Sector is being increased to Rs. 272 crores in 1990-91 from Rs. 89 crores in 1989-90 BE for this purpose.

The Annual Plan outlays for 1990-91 for the infrastructure sectors are proposed to be stepped up. The outlays for Petroleum and Natural Gas is proposed to be increased by 18.6 percent, Railways by 12.4 per cent and Power by about 10 per cent.

The details regarding Central Plan outlays for these and other sectors are in the Budget documents. I do not wish to take the time of House in making my speech a substitute for the voluminous budget document, and thus deprive the Members of the excitement of reading these documents.

Honourable Members will be happy to know that the Central assistance for State and UT Plans next years will be Rs. 12,848 crores, including the Plan revenue grants recommended by the Finance Commission as against Rs. 10,450 crores excluding

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drought assistance provided in Budget Estimates for the current year. This represents a substantial step up of 22.9 percent.

Budget Estimates for the next year provide Rs. 64,515 crores for non-Plan expenditure as against Rs. 59,220 crores in revised Estimates for the current year. The main increase next year is under interest payments provision for which goes up from Rs. 17,710 crores this year to Rs. 20,850 crores next year.

The Government have appointed a Committee to consider the issue of One Rank One Pension in all its aspects. The Report of the Committee is expected by end of March, 1990 and government will take further action thereafter.

For Defence Services, a provision of Rs. 15,750 crores has been made in the Budget Estimates. The increase in the defence expenditure is not of our choice. It is direct result of the situation on our borders.

Freedom struggle is indivisible and therefore it has been decided that those who fought for Goa's liberation from the Portuguese rule will be eligible for Union Government's pension and all other benefits available to other freedom fighters.

The Ninth Finance Commission has submitted its second report covering the period 1990-95, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House last week along with a statement of decisions of Government on the recommendations. These have been taken into account while framing the Budget for next year. The recommendations of the Finance Commission accepted by Government will cast an additional burden of the order of Rs. 773 crores on the Central Budget in 1990-91.

Government are alive to the important issue of checking proliferation of Government expenditure especially in non-priority and non-developmental areas. I am request-

ing all the Ministries and Departments to absorb the liabilities on account of additional instalments of D.A. which will be payable next year from within the budget provisions made for them by effecting economies and eliminating non-essential expenditure. I am therefore, including only a nominal provision of Rs. 100 crores in the next year's budget as lumps sum provision for D.A. This is mainly to meet the possible requirement of small Departments with limited budgets who may not find it possible to absorb D.A. increases to the full extent.

On the Receipts side, Gross Tax Revenue at the 1989-90 rate of taxation is estimated at Rs. 57,988 crores and the net tax revenue after payment to States of their share of taxes is placed at Rs. 43507 compared to Rs. 37798 crores in the Revised Estimates for the current year.

I have taken a credit of Rs 8000 crores on account of market borrowings as against Rs. 7,400 crores in the current year. External assistance net of repayment is expected to be of the order of Rs. 4327 crores in the next year as against Rs. 3901 crores in the current year. Taking into account the other variations in receipts and expenditure the overall deficit for next year at the 1989-90 rate of taxation is estimated at Rs. 9165 crores.

Having taxed your patience so far, now let me turn to other areas of taxation and reliefs for which you must have been waiting impatiently. Let me begin with my proposals in respect of direct taxes. I am introducing certain major changes in the rate structure for personal income-tax with a view to providing relief to low and middle income groups, and to make the savings linked incentives more equitable for taxpayers in different income slabs. My first proposal to raise the exemption limit is in fulfilment of a promise made in the National Front manifesto. I am raising the exemption limit for personal income taxation from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 22,000 look at the structural changes. Roughly, one million persons will go out of the tax net as a result of this change. In deciding the new

limit, I have had to balance two conflicting considerations. On the one hand, it is a fact that the lower income groups have been affected the most by price rise, and there is a case to raise the exemption limit. On the other hand, an increase in the limit narrows the tax base and involves substantial loss of revenue as the benefit of the increase is spread over all taxpayers, and is not confined to the lower end of the income levels. Experts have often argued that keeping in view our per capita income, raising of the exemption limit is not justified. However, as I temperamentally prefer to avoid taking extreme positions, I have chosen the middle course which I believe is fair and reasonable.

As further measure of relief to the lower and middle income groups, I am extending the lowest rate of 20% from the present limit of Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000.

Last year, a surcharge at the rate of 8 per cent was introduced for financing employment programmes. Dropping this employment surcharge would have brought into question my irrevocable commitment to employment oriented planning. I therefore, have no choice but to continue this surcharge. This will now be applicable beyond taxable income of Rs. 75,000 as against the present limit of Rs. 50,000.

As the Honourable Members are aware, the existing schemes of tax incentive to promote savings are based on deductions from income. A person gets tax relief at the highest marginal rate of tax applicable to him. Accordingly, it confers higher amount of tax benefit to a person with higher income vis-a-vis a person with a lower income. With a view to removing this inequity, I propose to introduce a system of tax rebate on the gross amount of savings under section 80C. Under the new system, a person contributing to provident fund, life insurance, National Savings Certificates, etc. as earlier, will now be entitled to a tax rebate calculated at the rate of 20%, on such savings. The maximum tax rebate allowable will be Rs. 10,000 generally and Rs. 14,000 in the case of authors, play wrights, artists, musicians,

actors, sportsmen and athletes. This is broadly equivalent to the maximum relief available now. All persons will get the same amount of tax benefit on a given amount of savings, irrespective of their levels of income. The low income taxpayer will benefit.

Let me illustrate the impact of the above proposals. A person with a salary income of Rs. 3,500 per month, i.e. Rs. 42,000 per year, who saves Rs.8,000 per year in provident fund and insurance presently pays Rs.1,000 per year as tax. Under the new dispensation, he will not have to pay any tax at all. The upper income group will have to save Rs. 50,000 to get the full relief of Rs.10,000. Under the old system they would have got the same relief by saving only Rs. 39,500. I may mention in passing, that the new system of a uniform tax rebate will also lead to a substantial simplification in tax deduction at source by employers.

As a further incentive to save, I propose to increase the limit available for the savings incentives under section 80CCA from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000. Since the savings under this are on a 'netting' principle and are added back to income when withdrawn, the present system of deduction from taxable income will continue.

In addition to this, the Equity Linked Savings Scheme (ELSS) announced last year has now been finalised on a "netting" principle. Investment in units under the Scheme, will be eligible for deduction upto a maximum of Rs. 10,000 from the total income. The annual return on the investment in the units will be eligible for tax concession under section 80L. On repurchase of the units by the Mutual funds, the capital amount representing the cost of the units will be taxed as income in the year of repurchase and the excess will be liable to tax as capital gains. The Equity Linked Savings Scheme will eventually replace the present deduction under section 80CC. Meanwhile, this provision is being extended for investments made upto 31 st March, 1991.

In an effort to mitigate in some small

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measure, the hardship of parents or guardians of physically handicapped or mentally retarded persons with incomes upto Rupees sixty thousand per annum, I propose allowing a deduction of Rs 6,000 from the parent's or guardian's total income to cover expenses on medical treatment, training and rehabilitation of such persons.

I propose to increase the deduction in respect of professional income from foreign sources, available to authors, playwrights, artists, musicians, actors and sportsmen including athletes, from the existing rate of 25% to 50% of the income or 75% of the foreign exchange brought into India, whichever is higher. In the case of professors, teachers and research workers also, the present provision has been liberalised to allow deduction of 75% of the foreign exchange brought into India.

I will now make my proposals in regard to corporate taxation. The corporate sector has often claimed that the rate of Corporate Tax is high and that this inhibits growth as well as tax compliance. On closer scrutiny, I find that the rate is only seemingly high, because the system provides too many exemptions. After all the admissible exemptions and deductions, the effective rate falls drastically. Many large and high profit making companies had been able to escape the tax net altogether and were paying zero tax for a long time. That is why the contribution of the corporate sector to tax revenue was not commensurate with the profits they earned; nor with the needs of national development. The tax system also tilted the balance in favour of capital intensive production.

To ensure better tax compliance, I propose a twin strategy. I am abolishing major incentives like investment Allowance and investment Deposit Account with a view to closing the escape route for the corporate sector to go out of the tax net; and having closed that route, I propose to fix the tax rate for widely held domestic companies at 40%

with corresponding changes in rates for other domestic companies. This twin strategy will raise the effective tax rate and will also give substantial additional revenue of Rs. 800 crores.

The only major deductions that will now be permitted are those relating to foreign exchange earnings and for setting up new industrial undertakings. The deduction for setting up new industries is being raised from 25 per cent to 30 per cent in the case of companies and from 20 per cent to 25 per cent for others. The period during which the benefit can be availed of is being extended from 8 to 10 years.

With the abolition of the major exemptions, there is a case for also removing the special provision regarding tax on minimum profits contained in section 115J of the Income-tax Act. Accordingly, I propose to discontinue that provision with effect from the assessment year 1991-92.

I am also introducing an important change in the taxation of intercorporate dividends. At present 60% of the dividend income received by a domestic company from another is exempt from tax. There is a tendency towards holding of personal wealth in the form of companies which are in effect closely-held. In order to encourage genuine investment activity while at the same time discouraging the use of corporate framework for holding personal wealth, I propose to exempt dividends received by domestic companies from other domestic companies to the full extent to which they themselves declare dividends during the relevant period. However, scheduled banks and public financial institutions would, in substance, continue to be governed by the provisions of section 80M as they presently stand.

The result of the reform of the corporate tax system proposed by me will be to increase the buoyancy, simplify the tax structure and make it neutral as between small and large companies. At the same time, it will provide strong incentive for export and for investment in new industrial undertakings.

Many small scale industries are organised as partnerships. I propose to raise their exemption limit from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 and to lower the tax rates suitably.

Restoration of ecologically degraded areas fulfils the objectives of employment generation, enhances the supply of fuel wood and fodder and also contributes to the overall social, economic and environmental stability of the rural areas. In order to promote afforestation, I propose to extend the provisions of section 35CCB and section 80GGA to taxpayers who contribute to a fund or programme for afforestation approved by the prescribed authority.

As in the case of personal income tax, I propose to continue the existing surcharge of 8% on corporate taxpayers also on all incomes above Rs. 75,000.

I also propose to make a major change in the taxation of gifts. At present, gifts are taxed in the hands of the donor, but there is no limit on the amount which donee can show as having been received by way of gifts. Because of this, the mechanism of gifts is used to split up capital and launder black money. Some instances have also come to notice recently where attempts have been made to explain away wasteful and ostentatious expenditure on marriage receptions and other functions as having been financed out of gifts. With a view to curbing such practices, I have decided to substitute the present gift-tax on donors with a donee based gift-tax. Any person, who claims his assets or his expenditures as having been financed from gifts, will not be liable to a gift-tax on a graduated scale. Thus he will have the pleasure of transferring a part of his bounty as a gift to the exchequer.

The primary purpose of the donee-based gift-tax is not to raise revenue but to check tax evasion and conspicuous consumption. In order to take care of legitimate gifts, there will be a basic exemption limit of Rs. 20,000 per year. In the case of total gifts exceeding Rs. 20,000 but not exceeding Rs. 50,000, gift-tax will be levied at 20 per cent; for total

gifts exceeding Rs. 50,000 but not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 at 30 per cent; and for total gifts exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 at 40 per cent. In addition, I also propose to allow for a substantially higher limit of rupees one lakh for gifts received from all sources by an individual at the time of marriage. Further, gifts received in foreign exchange through official channels will also be exempt

I propose to make the new system applicable in respect of gifts made on or after 20th March, 1990. Consequently, the existing Gift-Tax Act taxing the gifts in the hands of donors will cease to be operative in respect of gifts made on or after that date.

Legislation to give effect to this new scheme is proposed to be introduced during the current session of Parliament.

I do not propose to take up the time of the House with other minor changes in the Direct Tax Laws.

As I mentioned earlier, there will be again in revenue from corporate tax to the extent of Rs. 800 crores. The loss in revenue from income-tax other than corporate tax after providing for better compliance is expected to be Rs. 250 crores. There will, therefore, be an additional accrual of Rs. 550 crores in respect of direct taxes.

Sir, I shall now deal with my proposals relating to indirect taxes. The main thrust of the proposals is on simplification and rationalisation. Simultaneously, I have also attempted to mobilise some resources in a manner that does not hurt the common man and at the same time helps to curb elitist consumption. A major emphasis has been on strengthening impulses for growth and exports. Significant changes in duty structure are also proposed to develop a quality culture in our industry. I have also not failed to give relief to the deserving sectors, particularly small scale industry, agriculture and environmental protection. All these measures have been described in some detail in the Explanatory Memorandum, to the Fi-

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nance Bill and I shall deal briefly with the more important of these proposals.

Presently, the import duty rates are widely dispersed. With a view to rationalising the rates and bringing down their multiplicity, the total of the basic and auxiliary duty rates of customs are being placed in a limited number of slots in the range of zero to 125% in respect of most items. Further, as a step towards rationalisation and simplification of the Central Excise Tariff, the duty rates are proposed to be recast for a large number of goods. Though as a result of the rationalisation, the duty rates on certain commodities may marginally go up or down, the proposals on the whole are intended to be broadly revenue neutral. The reduction in the number of rates in each Chapter of the Tariff will simplify assessment. It will be our endeavour to ensure a measure of stability for the *ad valorem* rates.

First, I shall take up the proposals which are in the nature of concessions in customs and excise duties.

Agriculture is a priority area in our framework of development and tax rates are already kept low on most of the inputs used in this sector. Specified pesticides and pesticide intermediates enjoy concessional rates of import duty of 70% and 60% respectively. I propose to reduce the import duty on a few more specified bulk pesticides and pesticide intermediates to these levels. The proposal involves a revenue loss of about Rs. 16 crores.

In order to encourage the use of rapeseed oil and mustard oil, of which there is an abundant production in the country, I propose to completely exempt refined rapeseed oil and mustard oil which are currently attracting excise duty of Rs. 750 per tonne. The revenue loss on account of this proposal is estimated to be Rs. 8 crores.

I propose to remove excise duty on pickles altogether in the hope that this will lend some flavor and spice to my budget.

Excise duty on coffee is presently levied at the rates of Rs. 78 and Rs. 105 per quintal depending upon the variety. As a measure of relief of the coffee growers, I propose to reduce the duty to a uniform level of Rs. 50 per quintal. This concession involves a revenue loss of Rs. 4 crores.

Marine products constitute a major thrust area of the country's exports. In order to make imported prawn feed more economical, I propose to reduce the duty on this item to 25%. In order to help modernisation of food processing and sea food industries, I propose to extend the concessional rate of import of 40% now available to certain specified machinery, to a few more items.

With a view to reducing the cost of cattle feed, I propose to completely exempt molasses used in its manufacture from the whole of excise duty. I also propose to prescribe concessional import duty of 40% in respect of certain items of equipment required in cattle breeding and dairying.

I propose to exempt fully foot-valves of certain specifications from excise duty in order to promote efficiency of agricultural pumps.

Presently, craft paper and craft paperboard used for apple packaging in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh are exempted from excise duty, as a measure to conserve forest wealth. I propose to extend this concession to packaging of all horticultural produce all over the country. This is expected to result in a revenue loss of Rs. 5 crores.

I propose to extend full exemption from excise duty to hand made paper and paper board manufactured by units of Khadi and Village Industries Commission even when power is used in the process of sheet forming. I also propose to enhance the value limit for the purposes of excise duty exemption on footwear from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per pair in respect of such footwear made by units under KVIC as well as those run with the assistance of IRDP.

In addition to the measures outlined in the earlier part of my speech for the promotion of small scale sector, I also propose to extend some more fiscal concessions to this sector. Presently, small scale units are allowed complete exemption from excise duty in respect of clearance of goods upto a value of Rs. 15 lakhs in case such goods fall under only one Chapter of the Central Excise Tariff. I propose to increase this value limit to Rs. 20 lakhs. The total exemption available to goods cleared upto a value limit of Rs. 30 lakhs, when such goods fall under more than one Chapter of the Tariff, will remain unchanged. The increase in exemption limit for small scale units involves a revenue loss of Rs. 67 crores. The scheme of notional credit of 5% in the case of inputs manufactured in the small scale sector is also being continued for one more year from the 1st April, 1990. Further, the limit of value of clearance of goods in a financial year for the purpose of obtaining a central excise licence is being increased from the existing level of Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs. It has also been decided that the licensed small scale units having value of clearances upto Rs. 20 lakhs in a year will henceforth be required to furnish only quarterly returns of production, clearance and duty payment. These changes are proposed to take effect from the 1st April, 1990.

In order to reduce the prices of life saving drugs, I propose to exempt certain finished formulations containing Rifampicin, which is an anti-TB drug, from central excise duty. Specified bulk drugs which are required for the manufacture of certain life saving medicines are also being exempted from customs duty. I propose to reduce the import duty on certain specified drug intermediates to 90%. These proposals involve a loss of revenue of nearly Rs. 17 crores.

We are all aware of some recent tragedies involving unhygienically packed intravenous fluids. In order that the pharmaceutical industry is encouraged to employ latest techniques of aseptic packaging, I propose to reduce the import duty on aseptic form fill

seal machines for use by that industry from the present level of 147.25% to 40%.

Certain life saving equipments are eligible for complete exemption from import duty. I propose to extend this benefit to certain specified instruments and implants for physically handicapped persons. I also propose to give some concessions in customs duty to components of hearing aids.

I propose to reduce the import duty on homeopathic medicines as well as on certain inputs for the manufacture of such medicines. This involves a revenue loss of about Rs. 5 crores.

With a view to giving an impetus to industrial production and to boost exports, I propose to grant some concessions to capital goods and machinery.

There has been a feeling that our exports are not able to face international competition due to high cost of imported capital equipment. A scheme is being worked out for making available to registered manufacturer-exporters the facility of import of capital goods at concessional rate of duty against suitable export obligation. Broadly, capital goods upto a specified value limit imported under the scheme would be eligible to a concessional import duty of 25%. This will be subject to the condition that goods of a minimum of three times the value of the imported capital goods are exported within four years from the date of importation. The details of this scheme will be announced in the new Import and Export Policy.

Concessional-import duties have been prescribed from time to time on machinery required for various export thrust sectors. I propose to extend the concession to specified items of machinery for rubber belting industry and forged hand tool industry. The concession involves a revenue loss of Rs. 8 crores.

In order to promote investment and strengthen indigenous capital goods sector, I propose to reduce the excise duty on such

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machinery on a selective basis by 5 percentage points. This concession will lead to loss of revenue to the extent of Rs. 60 crores. I am one of those who believe that the indigenous capital goods sector is integral to our search for self-reliance. I hope, the reduction in excise duty will make our capital equipment more competitive and spur modernisation.

With a view to encouraging industrial units to invest in quality upgradation and strengthen quality control, I propose to prescribe a concessional import duty of 40% on specified instruments and equipments. The proposal involves a revenue loss of Rs. 30 crores. This substantial revenue loss is worthwhile in the interest of improving the quality of indigenous products.

In the interest of better environmental protection and pollution control, I propose to extend the present concessional customs duty of 40% to some more specified air and water pollution control equipments. At the same time, I propose to reduce the excise duty on certain specified pollution control equipments from 15% to 5%.

Heavy investments are required for the upgradation of the facilities available at the air-ports. I propose, as measure of relief, to reduce the import duty on navigational, communication, air traffic control and landing equipments imported by the National Airports Authority of India to a level of 25%. The proposal involves a revenue loss of Rs. 7.5 crores.

In order to promote establishment of telecommunication network in rural areas, I propose to reduce the excise duty on specified telecommunication equipment from the existing rate of 20% to 15%. This will lead to a revenue loss of Rs. 15 crores.

I propose to reduce the excise duty on dry cell batteries from 35% to 30%. The relief will involve a revenue loss of Rs. 10 crores.

It has been represented that film indus-

try is facing difficulties on account of video piracy. In order to help combat this menace by simultaneous release of prints in a number of cinema houses, I propose to fully exempt feature films from excise duty. The proposal would involve a revenue loss of Rs. 8 crores. I hope, with this incentive, the films which had gone into slow motion will regain their loss momentum.

In order to give relief to the newspaper industry, I propose to reduce the import duty on standard newsprint by Rs. 100 per tonne.

As a matter of administrative simplification, I propose to shift the incidence of excise duty from truck body building activity, which is mostly in the unorganised sector, to motor vehicle chassis.

Now I move on to a package of proposals relating to the textile industry. These aim mainly at simplifying and rationalising the tariff structure, minimizing the scope for evasion and ensuring a lower rate of duty for most varieties of cheaper fabrics. There are essentially two sets of proposals. The first relates to duty rationalisation at the fabric stage and the second, to changes in excise and import duties on man-made fibres and yarns as well as the intermediates used to produce them.

There is a growing concern about the plight of the handloom weaver. It is widely believed that one of the main causes of the distress is the neutralisation of the tax concessions given to this sector by wide-spread tax evasion at the procession stage. There is thus a near unanimous view in favour of transferring the excise duty from fabrics to yarn, which I share. However, in the case of man-made fabrics, the entire duty is by way of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax. Therefore, any change in the duty structure can be made only in consultation with the States, I propose to consult the Chief Ministers shortly in this regard.

A part of the duty on cotton fabrics is, however, in the shape of basis excise duty. As a first step, I propose to transfer the whole

of the bias duty on cotton fabrics to yarn. As the hank yarn used by handlooms will continue to be exempted, the differential between hank yarn and cone yarn would be widened and this should greatly improve the competitiveness of the handloom sector.

Since at present the additional excise duty at the processing stage cannot be shifted to yarn without consultation with the States, I have attempted to rationalise the duty structure on fabrics. The number of slabs in the case of man-made fabrics is being reduced in a manner that the duty on fabrics becomes more equitable and the administration of tax laws more efficient. The rationalisation will also, I believe, greatly reduce evasion and consequently improve realisation.

Let me turn to man-made fibres, yarns had the intermediates used to produce them. Honourable members will recall that duties were reduced substantially on man-made textiles in 1985 and 1988. While the incidence of taxes was lowered, there have been complaints that the consumer did not get the corresponding benefit. I have thus tried to revise the duty structure keeping in mind the ability of different sector to bear the additional burden. This will also help the competitiveness of the handloom sector where the dominant fibre is cotton. The major changes I am proposing are :

- imposition of a basic excise duty of Rs. 4.40 per kg. on PTA and Rs. 3.60 per kg. on DMT which will yield Rs. 80 crores,
- increase in the basic excise duty on polyester filament yarn from around Rs.50 to Rs. 55 per kg. and on nylon filament yarn from around Rs. 37 to Rs. 50 per kg. yielding additional revenue of Rs 156 crores,
- increase in the basic excise duty on viscose staple fibre from around Rs.7 to Rs. 8.50 per kg. leading to a revenue gain of Rs. 15 crores,
- reduction in the basic duty on poly-

ester staple fibre from around Rs.14 to Rs. 8.50 per kg. involving a revenue loss of Rs. 65 crores and

- some reduction in the basic duties on various polyester blended yarns.

In order to ensure a measure of price discipline in this industry, I propose to reduce import duties,

- on DMT and PTA from 195% to 150%,
- on NFY from 130% to 100%,
- on PFY from 205% to 180% and
- on VSF from 55% to 40%.

The revenue loss from these duty reductions will be marginal since actual imports are not expected to be significant.

Keeping in view the sharp decline in the international price of MEG, I propose to raise the import duty on this item from 90% to 150%. This will result in an additional revenue of nearly Rs. 48 crores.

Honourable Members may recall that for providing cheap cloth to the weaker sections of the society and to encourage in development of the handloom sector, additional excise duty under Textiles and Textile Articles Act was levied in 1978. The present rate of this duty is generally 13.64% of the basic excise duty. In addition to this duty, a cess at the rate of 2.5 paise per square metre is levied on fabrics for the purpose of developing khadi and other handloom industries. I propose to merge both these levies by raising the additional duty from 13.64% to 15% of the basic excise duty.

There are certain other rationalisation measures relating to textiles including marginal adjustment of duty rates on acrylic fibre, polypropylene staple fibre and filament yarn etc., without significant revenue implications.

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The jute industry needs encouragement for diversification of its products. I propose to fully exempt jute blankets, floor coverings, mattings and bleached, printed and dyed jute fabrics from excise duty. Full exemption available to jute yarn supplied to KVIC units is also being extended to the handicraft sector.

I hope, having relished so far the liberal reliefs, the Honourable Members will not now grudge some revenue earning measures also.

The family members of my smoker friends would, I am sure, be expecting an increase in the rates of excise duty on cigarettes in the interest of the health of the smokers. I will not disappoint them. The increase in duty will be 15 paise for the cheaper cigarettes and 75 paise in the case of costlier cigarettes per packet of ten. There will be no change in the duty rate on non-filter cigarettes of length upto 60mm. I would hasten to add that I do not propose any change in the excise levy on biris. This measure is estimated to yield additional excise revenue of Rs. 131 crores. I shall be more than happy if my actual collection are much less due to fall in cigarette consumption.

Some sympathetic increase in the excise duty rates on pan masala is also being made to yield additional revenue of Rs. 6 crores.

I propose to increase the excise duty on cocoa and cocoa preparations from 10% to 15% on jams, marmalades etc. from 5% to 10% and on ice cream from nil to 10%. The revenue gain from these measures will be of the order of Rs.26 crores.

The house will agree that items used by the affluent sections of the society must bear a higher burden of levies. I propose to increase the excise duty on certain items like microwave oven, washing machine, certain sophisticated varieties of audio systems,

video cassette recorder and player, electronic games and relatively high priced cooking ranges.

I propose to increase the excise duty on motor cars from 35% to 40%. This measure will yield additional revenue to the tune of Rs.79 crores. I do not propose to make any change in the excise duty on two wheelers and tractors.

The specific duty rates of excise on refrigerators, air conditioners of capacity upto 1.5 tonnes and automotive gas compressors are being increased. I propose to enhance the excise duty on car air-conditioning parts including those forming the kit from 40% to 65%. These proposals involve a revenue gain of Rs. 14 crores.

Tyres and tubes, except for a few varieties, are currently subject to central excise levy at specific rates. On these items, owing to recurring increase in prices, the duty incidence in ad valorem terms has come down. As a corrective measure, I propose to raise the existing specific rates on tyres and tubes. However, I do not propose any increase of duty on tractor, trailer and two wheeler tyres and tubes. This, along with certain other rationalisation measures, is likely to yield a revenue gain of about Rs. 40 crores.

I propose to raise the specific rates of basic duties of excise on iron and steel. The increase will generally be Rs. 500 per tonne in the case of stainless steel items and Rs. 100 per tonne in the case of other items. In the case of downstream dutiable products, MODVAT credit would continue to be available. The revenue gain from this proposal is of the order of Rs. 104 crores.

Presently, the total rate of import duty on most of the stainless steel and articles thereof is 345%. I propose to bring down the rate to the level of 200%. The proposals in regard to customs duties on these and other steel items are expected to result in the loss of revenue to the tune of Rs. 10 crores.

At present, the country has a surplus

production of aluminium. In order to discourage imports, I propose to increase the basic customs duty on aluminium ingots by Rs. 3500 per tonne.

Major plastic raw materials attract excise duty ranging from 30% to 65%. However, the rate of duty on polystyrene is only 20%. As a measure of rationalisation, I propose to increase this rate to 30%. The proposal is expected to yield additional revenue of Rs. 5 crores.

I propose to increase the basic excise duty on paste grade PVC used in the manufacture of leather cloth from Rs. 15000 to Rs. 20000 per tonne as an anti-evasion measure. The excise duty rates on PVC coated textiles are also proposed to be revised upwards. These measures are expected to yield Rs. 17.5 crores.

At present, various categories of paints and varnishes are liable to excise duty at different rates ranging between 15% and 35%. I propose to rationalise the rates by keeping only two levels of duty at 15% and 30% as against the present five rates. The proposal involves prescribing a uniform excise duty of 15% on insulating varnishes and water based paints and 30% on oil based and plastic based decorative paints. The proposal would yield a revenue of Rs. 9 crores.

Currently special excise duty at the rate of 1/20th of the basic duty of excise is being levied on indigenously produced goods. However, for the computation of countervailing duty of customs on imported goods, special excise duty is not taken into account. I do not think such a distinction is warranted. I propose to subject the imported goods to countervailing duty on the basis of the excise duty inclusive of special excise duty. This proposal is expected to yield customs revenue of Rs. 60 crores.

The Baggage Rules relating to free allowance admissible to passengers arriving from foreign countries are being modified. The general free allowance is being increased

from the existing level of Rs.1250 to Rs. 2000 per passenger. There will be a uniform duty rate of 250% for baggage in excess of this limit as against the existing 175% and 245%. I also propose to prescribe a uniform duty rate of 25% on specified articles brought by passengers coming from abroad after a period of stay of more than one year, subject to certain conditions. The revised measures will take effect from the 1st April, 1990.

Provision is being made for continuance of auxiliary duty of customs and special excise duty at the existing rates.

As the Honourable Members are aware, Inland Air Travel Tax was introduced in the Budget of last year. The tax is leviable at 10% of one component of the total air fare, namely, basic fare. I propose to levy the tax at the existing at the full air fare. The estimated revenue gain from the proposal will be Rs. 15 crores.

As I mentioned in the earlier part of my speech, in recent years our consumption of petroleum products has risen sharply. Honourable Members are also aware that petroleum prices abroad have been hardening. The greater dependence on imports has led to a large outflow of foreign exchange and higher overall foreign borrowing. It has now become necessary to review the domestic prices of petroleum products. Keeping in view the interests of the common man, there will be no increase, I repeat, no increase in prices of kerosene and LPG cylinders. There will also be no increase in prices of naphtha for fertilizers and other uses, natural gas, furnace oil for industry, bitumen for roads and low speed diesel oil for farmers. Among the selected items whose prices are being revised with effect from this midnight rate motor spirit, high speed diesel oil and aviation turbine fuel for domestic users. While the price of motor spirit is being raised by Rs. 1.25 per litre ex-storage, the price of high speed diesel oil will go up by 54 paise per litre. The price of aviation turbine fuel will increase by Rs.1320.45 per kilolitre. The increase in retail prices will vary from State to State depending on transportation charges

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and the incidence of local taxes and levies. I propose to mop up a part of the gain accruing to the oil companies as a result of price revision. The import duty on crude oil is being increased from Rs.1060 to Rs.1500 per tonne. This will yield a revenue of Rs. 836 crores.

The government is compelled to perform this painful duty of increasing the prices of some petroleum products. But these are the hard options forced on us by the grave fiscal situation, rising external debts, and the difficult balance of payments position. We could have postponed these options only at the peril of our economic independence and self-reliance.

I have also proposed certain amendments in the Finance Bill seeking to effect changes in the excise and customs tariffs. These amendments are generally enabling provision and have no revenue significance. Besides, there are proposals for amendment of some of the existing notifications. In order to save the time of the House, I do not propose to recount them.

The proposals in regard to changes in the excise duties outlined above are likely to yield additional revenue of Rs. 778.63 crores. The concessions and reliefs announced aggregate to Rs. 388.44 crores. Out of the net additional shareable revenue from excise duties of Rs. 390.19 crores, the centre's share would be Rs. 217.12 crores and the States share is Rs. 173.07 crores.

My tax effort in respect of customs duties will bring in Rs. 979.79 crores. Net of reliefs amounting to Rs.144.76 crores, the additional revenue from customs duties accruing to the Centre will be Rs 835.03 crores. Besides, the changes in the Inland Air Travel Tax would yield Rs. 15 crores.

Copies of notifications giving effect to the changes in customs and excise duties effective from the 20th March, 1990 will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

In now have something to say on behalf of my Honourable colleague, the Minister of Communications. Postal Service is highly employment intensive and salary and allowances constitute a major part of the operating expenses of the Postal Department. The grant of additional instalments of Dearness Allowance and increases in other operational expenses add significantly to these cost. The postal rates do not meet even the direct cost of most of the services. A revision of tariff for some postal services has, therefore, become unavoidable. However, in the interest of the common man and cheap and wider dissemination of information, there will be no change in the tariff for ordinary postcards and registered newspapers. The rate of printed postcard, which is used mainly for business purposes, is being raised from 40 paise to 60 paise, of Inland letter card from 50 paise, inclusive of the stationery charge, to a consolidated amount of 75 paise, and of envelopes to a uniform rate of Rs. one for every 20 grams without any stationery charge. There are also certain other changes which are explained in the memorandum circulated along with the Budget documents. The changes would take effect from a date to be notified after the Finance Bill is passed. The revisions proposed are estimated to yield additional revenue of about Rs. 207 crores in a full year and about Rs. 172 crores in 1990-91.

Honourable Members will recall that the 46th Constitution Amendment Act, 1982 gave enabling powers to the Parliament to levy a tax on consignment of goods where such consignment takes place in the course of inter-state trade or commerce. However, there have been differences of opinion on the modalities of implementation of this law and the matter has been discussed in various meetings of the Chief Ministers. The broad parameters have now been settled and a Committee of Chief Ministers was appointed to work out the guidelines for granting exemptions from this tax, both by the Centre and the States. I propose to consult the Chief Ministers shortly to take a final view in the matter.

I had earlier mentioned that the budget deficit at the existing rates of taxes would be Rs. 9165 crores. Taking into account the net additional yield from the modifications proposed in direct and indirect taxes and the revised postal tariff, the deficit for the next year is estimated at Rs. 7206 crores. Honourable Members will note that this deficit is substantially lower than the deficit of Rs. 11750 crores in the revised estimates of 1989-90. In order to give the right signal and contain inflationary pressure, I have also tried to keep next year's deficit even lower than the budget estimate of Rs 7337 crores for the current year.

SHRIJANARDHANA POOJARY: There is no relief at all.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is my firm determination that the deficit provided for in the budget should not be exceeded. A half-yearly review of the actual developments in the budgetary situation will be made, and the people and the Parliament kept informed about the performance in relation to the deficit.

We need to make our fiscal and tax system more stable and predictable. The system of making a large number of changes in the tax rates and tax laws every year, apart from introducing uncertainty, casts a severe burden on the administrative system. It also affects compliance and increases litigation. While some changes in tax rates and laws are inevitable, it is desirable to keep the basic structure stable at least for some time. With this end in view, the Government will present a document on the Long Term Fiscal Policy to Parliament.

With this, I have come to the end of my labours. We faced a fiscal situation which constituted a threat to the economic strength and stability of our country. The choice before us was to let things drift, borrow more and consume more or to take the corrective action now, however difficult. We have made our choice. We have taken some resources

from the rich and used them to give some relief to the poor and the common man. We have begun a process to restrain the budgetary deficit and contain the inflationary pressure. We have tilted the balance of planning and investment towards the rural areas and in favour of employment.

As a man of science, wedded to non-doctrinaire socialism, I consider experimentation and its results the touchstone on which can be tested the relevance of all social and economic perception and policies.

This is the essence of pragmatism and the quintessence of the unending quest of socio-economic experimenters like Gandhiji, Jaya Prakash and Acharya Narendra Dev.

Mr. Speaker, with my irrevocable commitment to such a pragmatic approach, I present this Budget to this august House as a short term device to move steadily, and yet resolutely, towards the long term objective of ensuring growth with equity and self-reliance. In this endeavour, I seek the wholehearted support of the people through their chosen democratic instrument—this honourable Parliament.

Sir, I commend the Budget to the House.

18.43 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1990*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1990-91.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“ That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial pro-

posals of the Central Government for the financial year 1990-91."

The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on 20th March, 1990.

The motion was adopted

18.44 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The Finance Bill, 1990 has been introduced.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 20, 1990/ Phalguna 29, 1911 (Saka)

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.