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Wednesday, November 25, 1987
Agrahayana 4, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Ninth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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CONTENTS

[Eighth Series, Volume, XXXIII, Ninth Session, 1987/1909 (Saka)]
No.14, Wednesday, November 25, 1987/Agrahayana 4, 1909 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions:	
* Starred Questions Nos.	270 to 272 and 274 ... 1--30
Written Answers to Questions:	
Starred Questions Nos.	269, 273, 275 to 288 ... 30--42
Unstarred Questions Nos.	2736 to 2742, 2744 to 2764, 2766 to 2779, 2800, 2802 to 2880, 2882 to 2887 and 2889 to 2910 ... 42--250
Papers Laid on the table	... 258-264 349-350
Messages from Rajya Sabha	... 264-265
Equal Remuneration (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha-Laid	... 265
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions--	... 265
Forty-fourth Report - presented	
Matters Under Rule 377--	265-271
(i) Need to set up a high powered committee to make constructive and practical suggestions regarding child labour Shri Ganga Ram	...265

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

(ii)	Need to fix the price of Aminophyllin and Theophyllin medicines and to recover extra money charged by the Companies	
	Dr Chandra Shekhar Tripathi	266
(iii)	Need for the Central Government to meet the entire cost of dredging in Paradip port	
	Shri Lakshman Mallick	267
(iv)	Demand for opening a Central School at BHEL, Bhopal	
	Shri K N Pradhan	268
(v)	Need to fix norms for utilising funds available for maintenance of irrigation dams	
	Shri Jujhar Singh	269
(vi)	Demand for setting up a 100 MW Thermal Plant near Cochin refinery to meet the acute power shortage in Kerala	
	Shri Thampan Thomas	269
(vii)	Demand for reconsidering the cess of 3.5 per cent on FOB prices of pepper-	
	Shri K Mohandas	270
(viii)	Need to absorb the loaders-cum-packers earlier working with Air Freight (P) Ltd., in International Airports Authority Ltd	
	Shrimati Vyjayanthimala Bali	270
	Regional Rural Banks (Amendment Bill)--	271-349
	Motion to consider	
	Shri C Madhav Reddi	271
	Shri P Namgyal	283
	Shri K.S. Rao	286
	Shri Basudeb Acharia	291
	Shri Ram Nagina Mishra	295
	Shri Dharam Pal Singh Mallick	299

COLUMNS

Shri Thampan Thomas	303
Shrimati Basavarajeswari	307
Prof Narain Chand Parashar	312
Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav	317
Shri Vijay N. Patil	320
Shri Umakant Mishra	324
Shri Bhadreswar Tanti	326
Shri V Krishna Rao	329
Shri Chintamani Jena	331
Shri Ram Narain Singh	335
Shri Viridhi Chander Jain	337
Shri G M Banatwalla	340
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	343
Shri Piyus Tiraky	346
Half-an-Hour Discussion—	350-372
Training of Senior Officers Abroad	
Dr G S Rajhans	350
Shri P Chidambaram	354
Shri Basudeb Acharia	360
Dr Chinta Mohan	361
Shri Shantaram Naik	363
Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao	364

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 25, 1987/
Agrahayana 4, 1909 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

National Water Policy

*270 SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Water Policy adopted recently has suggested rationalisation of surface and ground water rates,

(b) if so, whether due regard to the interest of small and marginal farmers has been given in the policy and

(c) if so the salient features of the policy in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA (a) to (c) The National Water Policy has recommended that the Water rates for surface water and ground water should be rationalised with due regard to the interests of small and marginal farmers

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI Sir I wanted a specific reply from the Minister, but the replies are always cavalier replies I wanted

2

to know certain things and only in one sentence the reply has been given This is the modus operandi of the Government May I know from the hon Minister what prevented him to give me the specific reply about the water resources and the realities in the country? The country is facing in one part drought and in another part floods We have become a bird of prey in the hands of river Brahmaputra Every year in that part devastating floods have taken place and the people are suffering Now I am asking the question Please have patience

MR SPEAKER Should I ask the Minister also to have patience?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI Sir, it seems as if a running commentary is going on

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD It is prelude to introduction Sir

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI Sir, keeping in view the peculiar situation that we faced in the country some months back when part of the country had abundance of water and floods and the rest of the country was facing drought, may I know from the Government in what way they propose to draw a master plan of the total water resources of the country for its proper and balanced use? Secondly, what steps are the Government taking to see that the tremendous resources of the river Brahmaputra are not wasted and the same are harnessed for the purpose of irrigation and power?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA Sir, the question that the hon Member has tabled is

a very small and specific one 'whether the National Water Policy adopted recently has suggested rationalisation of surface and ground water' There is no mention of floods in it, there is no mention of general water policy, there is no mention of Brahmaputra. If the hon. Member had asked just what he is asking now, I would have given him a long reply. So, it is not my fault that my reply is very specific because a very specific question was asked and I have said what the Policy says

MR. SPEAKER: You should have just telepathic sense.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: We have placed this National Water Policy document on the Table of the House and I will welcome a discussion on this. I am myself thinking of bringing a Resolution to discuss this, in which all matters connected with the water policy and the national perspective in respect thereto can be brought about. But since some points have been raised right now, I would like to say that the problem of drought and floods - floods in one area and drought in another area.. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Did you follow the question?

MR. SPEAKER: You see he is following the oral one

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: This question has been before us for a very long time. The point is that the water at the flood level in certain rivers and in certain areas can be transported to water-deficient areas. We have a national Organisation which is surveying the whole thing and we have divided the survey work in two different aspects - one is what is called Himalayan rivers and the other is peninsular rivers. For the first part of study - he is concentrating on peninsular rivers - we are surveying all the major river basins and sub-basins to arrive at availability of water there and see that by quick link the water can be transported or carried to the peninsular regions in the South where water is deficient. Studies are taking place and it is only after

that we will be in a position to see in what way it could be done

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Sir, the National Water Policy has recommended that the water rates for surface and ground water should be rationalised with due regard to the interests of the small and marginal farmers. But nothing is there. Sir, we are very much concerned that in the country, particularly in Saurashtra, for the last three consecutive years there has been no water even for drinking purposes and in my State, that is, Assam, when you don't want water, you get sufficient water from nature and when we want water for the farmers for cultivation, we do not get water.

MR. SPEAKER: You move no-confidence motion against him.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: So, Sir, we don't get water and even the farmers do not get water. But there is enough scope for harnessing the water in Brahmaputra river for irrigation and power and in spite of the fact that we could give moral support to the people, nobody is there to look into the grievances of the people. The Brahmaputra Board has been constituted and that Board is headless. It is without Chairman. There is no Chairman to head the Board. In the circumstances in what way the Government is able to execute all these projects, I do not know. It is a topless Board.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: We have given much more attention to the Brahmaputra than probably any other river in the country and Brahmaputra Board which the hon. Member has mentioned, has a Chairman, that is, the Secretary of the North-Eastern Council is the Chairman of the Brahmaputra Board. So, it is not that there is no Chairman.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Who is the Chairman there now?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Secretary, North-Eastern Council is the Chairman of the Brahmaputra Board and the Board is prepar-

ing a master plan in what way the flood difficulties could be minimised and the water could be diverted into the tributaries

SHRI V SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Sir, the National Water Policy has recommended water rates for surface water and ground water which should be rationalised. Whereas in the case of surface water supplied, the Government itself is investing a huge amount on construction of reservoirs after which they supply water to the farmers. In the case of utilisation of underground water, the farmer himself - apart from the small and marginal farmers - is investing the entire money on tube-well and bore-well. So, in this connection, I would ask the Minister whether Government will consider to encourage utilisation of underground water potential to the maximum extent. Will you give some part of expenditure as subsidy which the farmer has to bear in regard to bore-well or tube-well and also increase the present quantum of subsidy that is being given to the small and marginal farmers, especially in drought prone areas like the Rayalaseema and Mehboobnagar Districts which are constantly affected by drought? Will you increase the quantum of subsidy from 25-33 % to 33-50 %?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA Sir, what type of subsidy is available to an individual farmer who digs the well differs from State to State and it is really true that in some areas, particularly drought-prone areas some subsidy should be given. But again it is for the State Governments to decide what priorities they have in their planning processes. The Rajasthan Government, for example, said that it is already giving Rs 10,000 to the farmer as subsidy for digging a well, as a drought prone area programme and if Andhra Pradesh Government chooses to follow the enlightened Government of Rajasthan, they can do so.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: For other farmers

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, whenever we have a national policy on a given subject and if the Central Government is not fully in charge of that subject, what happens normally is, the State Government machineries which are to implement that national policy do not react favourably or in an equal manner and as a result, the blame of non-implementation of the policy falls on the Central Government. Therefore, I would like to ask in this context that to keep the water resources subject entirely in the hands of the Central Government, have you given any thought of nationalisation of water resources or in the alternative, to make the subject of water resources brought under the Union List? Have any of these things been given thought of?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Why not take over the State?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA Sir, no such proposal is under the consideration of the Government. Actually, the National Water Policy starts with these words:

"Water is a prime national resource, a basic human need and a precious national asset. Planning and development of water resources need to be governed by national perspective."

So, there are many areas in which policies are laid and this policy has been approved by the National Water Resources Council - the Prime Minister is its Chairman and all Chief Ministers are accommodated, and they have unanimously approved this. So we presume that they would prefer to go by that.

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI: Sir, it has been reported that the execution of major and medium irrigation projects is no longer considered viable. Sir, according to the information available, out of 246 big surface irrigation projects undertaken since

1961, only 65 projects have been completed. The rest of them are still under construction. We have poured so much money into these projects, but the benefits have not yet started accruing. Sir, because of the acute scarcity of drinking water in Tamil Nadu in the last one year, lakhs and lakhs of people have to pay heavy cost for the ground water supply. Even the Ground water table has been exhausted in and around Madras City.

Under the circumstances, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government has worked out any scheme under National Water Policy to tap underground water in a careful and judicious manner and supply the same not only for irrigation purposes, but also for drinking purposes at a uniform nominal rate.

(Interruptions):

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, drinking water really should have a priority in certain areas, and this is one of the things that has been mentioned in the existing National Water Policy that the requirements of drinking water have to be kept in mind.

As regards the use of ground water resources through wells and other minor irrigation works, they are very important and our policy is to encourage as much as is possible. Even now, Sir, the major contribution towards irrigation comes from minor irrigation and wells and our policy is to have a judicious utilisation of ground water resources. Sir, I would like to point out some problem that is arising in this respect and that is that in some areas there is overdrawal of water from the wells with the result that lot of problems are arising. Salinity has made its appearance and some of the neighbouring wells also are getting dried up. Many years back the Government of India had a model Bill circulated to the State Governments to regulate the use of ground water, but Sir, no State has really undertaken legislation. Some States have passed laws, but they

have not implemented them. So, it has to be done some day that even drawal of water utilisation of ground water has to be regulated in a scientific manner.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Sir, is there any scheme for the utilisation of the Brahmaputra to join it with Teesta and through Farakka to give more water to Calcutta Port?

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI: Why not Krishna?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, I need notice for that.

SHRI G G SWELL: Sir, the question is about rationalisation of surface and ground water. I do not know how do you rationalise surface and ground water. I can understand rationalisation of the use of water.

I do not know what you can do about ground water which is there for better or worse. But I would like to know what are you doing about tremendous run-off of water from our rivers during the monsoons. Are you thinking about harnessing these waters, storing them somewhere, making use of them or you just let it go off merrily to the sea?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, the question is not about rationalisation of surface and ground water. If the Professor has read it carefully, it is the rates of water that should be rationalised.

SHRI G G SWELL: Then what about the run-off?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, about the next question about the run-off, the whole irrigation programme is meant to do and achieve just what the Professor has said, namely, to utilise as much of the water that now goes into the sea. Every dam made, is for that purpose. And every impounding of water results in withholding some water that goes to the sea.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Bhoi, you are asking question after so many days.

[*English*]

Are you fit now ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI. Completely Sir

Honourable Speaker, Sir, the main question is about the modern water policy and about the modern marginal farmer. About the ground water the Ministry is giving the powers to the National Sensing Satellite Agency, Hyderabad to go and find out the underground ancient formations geologically, and the second thing is whether the stroma titic lime zone has been delineated so that they can delineate the zone of underground water in different parts of the country so that the Ministry can do the needful. I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that under the DPA Programme, up till last year lift irrigation points were allowed throughout the DPAP area, but this year whether the Government has discontinued that area by which the small and marginal farmers will be left out from the lift irrigation points.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, we are making use of the remote sensing techniques for detection of ground water and we have a Directorate in the Central Water Commission as well as a Directorate in the Central Ground Water Board which interprets the aerial photographs and satellite imageries and we have been giving advice to the State Governments and we use them for our surveys also as to where the ground water is available. But this will give only an aerial view of the whole thing and it has to be followed up by a lot of other investigation on the spot and other scientific people like geologists also have to be involved. I can assure the House through you, Sir, and the hon. Member that remote sensing is a very important part of the surveys that we undertake for ground water inspection.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH RATH. I would like to know whether any survey has been conducted throughout the country about different water basins so that these basins can be connected and the water that damages during the floods can be utilised for irrigation.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, as I said earlier, we have a very well organised and ambitious programme of carrying on the survey of the water availability in the whole country. As I said earlier, we have divided our surveys into two parts; one for the Himalayan rivers and the other for the peninsular rivers. After these surveys are over, we would be able to say how much surplus water is available in the river basin and how it can be transported to the desert-hit areas.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether according to the new water policy, Ganga water would be utilised for irrigation purposes? Is there any scheme under which Ganga water would be utilised for irrigation purposes? Secondly, I would like to know whether any scheme is being formulated to control floods in the rivers?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: There are many old and new schemes for power utilisation of Ganga water. With a view to controlling the fury of floods, we are implementing several schemes and various State Governments are also cooperating in this task. A lot of work is being done in this field.

[*English*]

Facilities to the Freedom Fighters

*271 SHRI G⁺ BHOOPATHY

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of freedom fighters get-

ting pension in the country;

(b) the other facilities at present being provided to the freedom fighters apart from pension;

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide additional facilities to freedom fighters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (d). A Statement is given below

STATEMENT

(a) to (d) Under the 'Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, 1972 renamed as the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, pension has been granted to 1,44,310 persons including their dependents upto the end of October, 1987

Apart from the Samman Pension, a scheme for extending I class free railway card pass facility to the freedom fighters in receipt of Central pension accompanied by respective spouse/one attendant has been in operation since 19 11 86 for a period of one year. Free medical treatment at par with Group A officers of the Central Government can be availed by the freedom fighters drawing the pension at all Central Government Hospitals and hospitals run by the public sector undertaking under the control of the Bureau of Public Undertaking. In deserving cases, prominent freedom fighters of all India Standing are allotted accommodation from General Pool at Delhi/New Delhi, as per rules framed by the Directorate of Estates, upto a period of 2 years for the purposes of medical treatment. The Government have recently decided to give free voyage facility to visit A&N Islands. Necessary modalities are being worked out

Besides, the State Governments have formulated their own pension schemes with provisions for facilities such as free medical

aid, free land/plots and free education for the children of freedom fighters etc. in addition to pension.

The Government are in touch with the concerned bodies regarding the question of providing additional facilities to the freedom fighters.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY. Mr. Speaker Sir, I have gone through the statement of the hon. Minister. I would like to congratulate him that he has made arrangements for the payment of quite a substantial amount of pension to the freedom fighters. But there is a problem in it, towards which I would like to draw your attention. The procedure or method of payment of pension to the freedom fighters still leaves much to be desired. A large number of brokers are active in this field and they submit a bogus certificate to the Government. They charge an amount of Rs 5,000 to Rs 10,000 for each case and look after 50 or 60 cases. These brokers stay generally in Five Star Hotels in Delhi and get bogus certificates issued to the people. As a result, actual freedom fighters are not able to get pension

I would request you to look into the matter and eliminate bogus freedom fighters and the brokers. I would also like to know as to what steps are being taken by the Government to streamline the procedure of sanctioning pension ?

[*English*]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: In the statement, we have given the detailed information. I am grateful to Mr. Bhoopathy that he has mentioned about some bogus certificates which have been produced. He has said that some Rs 5,000 to Rs 10,000 are being taken by brokers or like that. Last time also, I have repeatedly mentioned to all the hon. Members in the House that whenever any complaint has come, we have outright rejected those pension cases. Perhaps during the last 7 or 8 months, we have

rejected many cases whenever it has come to our notice. If any particular case, Mr. Bhoopathy has in his mind, if he just gives that reference to us, we shall inquire into all the cases and if it is found that they are not genuine cases, they shall be rejected. Therefore, our mind is open on this. We do not allow any brokers. We have only different committees for looking into this so that freedom fighters' pension cases are expedited. But if anybody has found that some broker is doing this job, well you give the names to us and we will try to see that no brokerage is allowed in this kind of cases. I am appealing to you that you kindly give those names so that it would be of great help to us.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: I would like to request that with a view to eliminating bogus freedom fighters, a Committee should be constituted at district level. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister the number of applications pending with him as on date and when these would be finally disposed of?

[*English*]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: This was only in relation to the facilities that we are providing. But as far as I remember, we have already sanctioned 1,44,310 samman pensions. If the hon. Member gives us a separate notice scheme-wise, we can give the information as to which application is pending.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA: On the very first day of the Session, the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, announced the names of some freedom fighters for Samman pension.

May I know from the hon. Minister the criterion for selecting the names of freedom fighters because all the veteran freedom fighters have been left out like Shri Ganesh Ghosh, the living legendary of Chittagong Armoury Raid. What was the criterion that was

adopted for selecting the name of freedom fighters?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: This question 'Why were the veteran freedom fighters left out?' was raised in the Rajya Sabha also and I have told them that it is not the exhaustive list. Whatever information we could gather about freedom fighters, we have announced the names according to that information. The name of Shri Ganesh Ghosh was already given to us and I think we are going to sanction the pension.

(*Interruptions*)

We get the information from the various reference materials, books and freedom fighters' organisations and if there is any difficulty, we also write to the State Government to give us the names which have been left out. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Those names are given by the State Governments?

MR. SPEAKER: No discussion on that.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE: I am happy that the Government has always taken a very sympathetic attitude towards the freedom fighters. In this context, I would like to say that the number of freedom fighters is diminishing. This tribe is a diminishing tribe. It is good that Government is giving concessions. The Railway Pass concession was given only for one year. I would like to know whether it is going to be continued in future or is it a fact that Government thinks that one year concession in their whole life is sufficient for the freedom fighters. I would rather give a suggestion that it should be extended.

Secondly, there was a proposal to increase the pension of the freedom fighters in view of the increasing prices. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what has happened to it.

Third point is.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE: Have all these concessions been made applicable to freedom fighters who participated in Goa freedom fight?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS(S BUTA SINGH): Hon Member's suggestions are well taken and we will definitely examine these suggestions at an appropriate time.

SHRI SUDARSAN DAS: Is it a fact that the Government of Assam recommended as many as 61 long suspended Central Revenue Pension cases of Karimganj and Cachar districts of Assam on 24th December, 1984 ?

Is it also a fact that after restoration of pension to 23 freedom fighters of that list of 61, the Ministry of Home Affairs has still held up the rest 38 cases? Why?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI Sir, as I explained earlier, this related only to the facilities provided to the freedom fighters. Regarding the individual cases, I have taken note of them. I will again write back to the hon. Member as to what happened to the rest of the 38 cases. We are looking into this matter

[Translation]

SHRI D L BAITHA: Mr Speaker Sir, we have just been informed that pension has been sanctioned to the freedom fighters. So far as I understand, only those names which had been passed on to the Government might have been included. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he would collect the information available with the Members, have it verified and then included those names in the list ?

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI In fact, we presented them this list. The hon. Members have got the privilege and facilities also to let us know it informally. I have also asked

all the hon. Members if they know any eminent individual freedom fighter who has been left out to inform us. We are getting the names from them.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister for having recognised the freedom fighters. But I am sorry to say that there are many genuine cases which are pending with the Government of India for clearance on the ground that they should be recommended by two veteran freedom fighters who have suffered more than one year or two years. The second point is that they should be recommended by the State Government. But when they have been recommended and when the certificate by two freedom fighters is attached, the cases are still pending. The third point is that whenever the recommendations along with the certificate have come, the Central Government has sent them again for verification which has created room for corruption at that level. So, I would like to know as to what the Government has to say in this regard.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI There is a guideline

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER Please read out the guideline

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.S. RAO Sir, you allow an half-an-hour discussion on this subject

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: There should be a full discussion, not an half-an-hour discussion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW Sir, let us have half-an-hour discussion on this subject. Please allow half-an-hour discussion in this matter...(Interruptions)... A number of cases are still pending. Many freedom fighters

have not got their pensions. They are suffering.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here. We are doing a very patient job and I am allowing certain questions. I know it needs some attention.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you put the question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. S. RAO: Sir, it must be discussed at length.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see, if we find time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Sir, he has not replied to my question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Yes, he has asked me a question.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. All of you would get a chance to speak. All of you cannot speak together.

[*English*]

Please sit down.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: You allow an half-an-hour discussion on this subject because this is an important question. Many members would like to ask questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't you think that I am giving importance? I am already on it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: That will not do. The full information is not coming out. Let us have all the information.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see.

MR. CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Sir, we have got highest regard and respect for all the freedom fighters of our country.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: There is a question in my name - Q No. 282 - on the same subject. That may also be taken up along with this.

MR. SPEAKER: If you had asked earlier, I would have clubbed it. But at this stage, I cannot do it. I sympathise with you. I have got all the appreciation of your point. But at this stage, I am unable to do it. If you had done it earlier, I would have clubbed it. Now, it is not possible.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Sir, let me submit one thing. We have got the highest regard and respect for all the freedom fighters of our country and no genuine freedom fighter will be left out, we shall be doing our best.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a matter of fact, the issue of paying Samman Pension to the freedom fighters had been initiated by late Shrimati Indira Gandhi at her own level. It is a matter of great pride. It is, however, no compensation to the freedom fighters. It is a question of honour, because the entire country is grateful to them.

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be called compensation in any case.

[*English*]

You cannot compensate that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD. It cannot be called a compensation at all.

S.BUTA SINGH: The country is grateful to them. It was started as a token of respect towards them. This scheme was implemented throughout the country. Before that pension was being given in certain States on a very small scale, but she started the scheme at the national level on a large scale.

When rules were framed and the scheme was formulated by the Government of India, the State Governments should have given all the information regarding freedom fighters in every district to the Central Government. The difficulty arose, as this was not done. As a result a large number of individuals and some Associations started sending representations. Naturally, these representations were required to be verified. If these representations had been sent from each district duly verified, there was no need for verification at the central level. That is why verification was done.

First, communication was sent to some State Governments by the Central Government and the correspondence took a lot of time. It is a fact, as hon. Member has said, that in certain cases representations have been pending disposal for 3 years or 5 years. When this scheme was launched at national level, certain applications were received in respect of which facts could not be ascertained and the applicants were told that their applications were based on facts. But we cannot say so as our own people who have sent in applications must have record with them. Most of the records are not available. Rules have further been modified to make provision for these people who do not have documentary evidence of the periods spent by them in jails because a good number of the jails are now in Pakistan. Such people may get their applications verified by two such freedom fighters as are already getting pension and happened to be their co-prisoners and their documents will be ac-

cepted as authentic. Lakhs of such applications have been lying pending.

I remember that our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, had directed us last year to clear this large backlog immediately. A special cell was set up in the Home Ministry and thousands of applications were cleared on the spot by 15 August 1987. I have got their number. The Ministry of Home Affairs cleared them as per the orders of our hon. Prime Minister.

For most of the remaining applications, we have written to the State Governments to send their reports. Several of the hon. Members who are sitting here talk a lot about the freedom fighters. But it is a matter of regret that it is during their time that pension of thousands of freedom fighters had been stopped on political reasons and their facilities had been withdrawn. Those have now been reviewed (*Interruptions*)...Several of the opposition Members who are supporting this were fighting against the freedom fighters. Nevertheless, officers of the Home Ministry have been directed to visit the capitals of the States and process the cases of those freedom fighters whose applications are pending. The officers have been asked to hold regular meetings and take on-the-spot decisions so that no freedom fighter has any grievance about it. It is gratifying that the entire House is taking interest in it. We do not want that any freedom fighter should be deprived of his pension.

We are also looking into the cases of Goa, Andaman and Assam quite seriously.

[*English*]

SHRI A.CHARLES: What about widows of freedom fighters?

MR SPEAKER: Don't speak without my permission.

SHRI S. BUTA SINGH: We have taken a decision that the widows will be taken care of.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that after he made an announcement through a statement in this house regarding the Samman pension to be given to 97 eminent freedom fighters who had not actually applied for the pension, after that, is it not a fact that former Rashtrapati Sanjeeva Reddy publicly issued a statement expressing grave concern that even before this list of 97 men's were announced, no courtesy was shown even to consult men like him whose names were included? And whether it is a fact that many eminent freedom fighters in that list of 97, even to this day, have not been informed that we have decided to give pension. Concurrently, I will tell you that this morning, I came to know from one of the eminent freedom fighters Shri N.G. Goray who said, "I only read from the press that my name is included. But even, at this stage, I have not received any communication."

In this connection, I would like to tell that Indiraji was kind enough in this house to reply to my question that freedom fighters from the Royal Indian Navy Uprising 1946, they will be part and parcel of recipient of freedom fighters pension. Is it not a fact that Shri B. C. Dutt who led the freedom fighters fight Uprising in 1946 and who has written a fine book "Mutiny of the Innocents", his application has not even been considered for pension? I would like to know from the Minister

[Translation]

S BUTA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are very proud of what the hon. Member has said about it. You may feel ashamed of it. We are rendering very good service to the freedom fighters. Those hon. Members who are shouting "Shame Shame" should feel ashamed because they were neither freedom fighters at that time nor were associated with the freedom fighters. Any way, Prof. Saheb said that our former President Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy has made some Statement. In this connection, it may be recalled that it was an offer from Government's side.

When we make an offer to an eminent person, we do not ask him whether we should make this offer to him or not. We had made an offer to him. If he did not like it, we cannot do anything about it. There are some people who have their own views. We should honour all freedom fighters in this spirit. I feel that there is nothing wrong about it. If we offer a small amount to pay our respect to great personalities,

[English]

we are within our rights and duties.

[Translation]

As regards the two cases referred to by Professor Saheb, I would like to say that every promise made by Smt. Indira Gandhi to the freedom fighters will be fulfilled in letter and spirit.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: That is very relevant question. I must have the facility of putting a supplementary

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I would have allowed you had you put up the question earlier. Now the time is over.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: We have already congratulated the Government for sanctioning the pension suo motu to 97 freedom fighters. This is a very good scheme. This should continue. I wanted to know through my question if it comes I do not know whether that will come up as far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, what was the criterion in constituting a committee there? Secondly, is the Hon. Minister aware

that there are genuine freedom fighters who have not got the pension and yet there are those people, already I know, who have got this pension unduly? Whether the Minister, conscious of the fact that there are genuine freedom fighters who have not got it?

MR. SPEAKER: This question has been answered so many times. It can be answered and it can be looked into properly. He has given assurance that he will look into it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI I can answer this. So far as J & K is concerned, 3,143 applications were received

(Interruptions)

PROF SAIFUDDIN SOZ: It is not that. I have put a supplementary. That question is separate

PROF SAIFUDDIN SOZ I wanted to know the criterion for the constitution of the Committee and whether you know that pension was not given to the people who deserved it and there are people who did not deserve it, got it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: We had have appointed a special committee for screening the applications of the J&K freedom fighters and whatever unanimous recommendations come we have accepted them totally

Misuse of Foreign Funds

*272 SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the events in the last two years have clearly established that the foreign funds flowing into the country ostensibly for the promotion of religious, social and such other programmes of the voluntary agencies are finding their way to finance terrorists and other anti-national activities; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to effectively control and regulate the flow of such foreign funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). There is no definite information that foreign contributions received by the voluntary agencies are being used for such purposes. However, some amendments to the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 are under consideration with a view to making it more effective

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK. According to official sources, Rs. 230 crores are received every year from foreign countries in the name of humanitarian and religious activities by various organisations of our country. All of them are required to register themselves under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. I want to know from the Hon. Minister as to what are the methods and institutions to monitor their activities, to scrutinize their expenditure, to ensure that they do not spend it on the forbidden activities or to destabilise this country.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM We have today in our records over 11000 associations which are registered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act. These associations are required to file an half-yearly intimation of foreign contributions received by them during the previous six months. They are also required to file an annual statement of accounts audited by a chartered accountant

The Foreign Contribution Division in the Ministry of Home Affairs has qualified personnel to go through these returns. We also get reports from our agencies and if we find any violation or any non-compliance with any provision of the Act or any inadequacy in the half-yearly account or the annual account, actions are being taken according to the provisions of the Act.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Is it not a fact that the Home Ministry has imposed certain restrictions and have refused permission to some of the organisations to receive money from abroad, although they have not put any blanket ban? At least, they have refused permission to certain organisations to receive money from abroad, because those institutions, in the name of religion, collect funds from abroad and spend it for anti-national activities? I would like to know whether any probe has been made in this regard and if so what are the details.

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM: I think the Hon Member is referring to a category known as Category of Prohibited Associations and Persons. It is correct that a certain number of persons and associations have been placed under the prohibited category under Section 10(A) of the Act and they are prohibited from receiving any contributions.

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY: Is the Minister aware that there is no monitoring mechanism? What is required under the Act as it is now it is very weak - is that the organisations which receive these contributions are to file the returns. But you have no mechanism organisation through which you can scrutinize the expenditure.

I would like to know from the Minister whether he has received complaints about the misuse of these funds and if so what action has been taken thereof.

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM: It is not correct to say that we do not have any monitoring mechanism. It is because we have a monitoring mechanism that we have been able to place some persons and organisations in the prohibited category. It is because we have a monitoring mechanism that we have been able to place some others in the prior permission category. I think the Hon Member is having a particular organisation in mind. He has spoken to me about this and I told him that I will give him an answer.

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY: You have been telling this for one year or more.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: He has been consistent in his reply!

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM: The association which he has in mind has been placed in the prior permission category. Wherever we find that there has been a violation of law, we have taken action. I have already told the Consultative Committee about that.

SHRI M RAGHUMA REDDY: May I know the name of the organisation?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM: We have filed charge-sheets in some cases. FIRs have been registered in some of the cases and some cases have been referred to the State Governments for instituting prosecution after investigation. I say that the monitoring mechanism is in place. Of course, it can always be better and we try to improve our monitoring mechanism.

SHRI G M BANATWALLA: Mr Speaker, Sir, in this question we are not concerned with merely technical flaws in the violation of the law. The persistent allegations, that there are voluntary agencies misusing foreign funds for anti-national activities, are creating a very vicious atmosphere prejudicial to communal harmony. Therefore, a vague reply from the Government that there is no definite information is, I must say very agonising.

If you permit me I will recite an Urdu couplet and then put a question. Such vague reply that no definite information is received, as I said, is very agonising.

MR SPEAKER: What is the couplet now?

[Translation]

SHRI G M BANATWALLA: There is a couplet -

*Jalim Yaha Khamosi Beja Hai,
Khar Nahin Inkar to ho,
Ek aah to Nikale tod ke dil,
Nagma Na Sahi Jhankar to ho*

MR. SPEAKER The Home Minister will understand it

[*English*]

SHRI G.M. BANATAWALLA. My question is that in view of the seriousness of the topic, let the provisions of the Act be strengthened Will the Government further provide that any person making such type of allegations must substantiate his allegations or face action for his recklessly moving about on this very important topic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H R BHARDWAJ) Sir, the answer is

*Mashware Hote Hain,
Sheik wa Barhaman Ke Jigar,
Rind Jan Lete Hain,
Barthe Hua Maykhane Mei.*

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Has he given a reply ? I request that you also give a ruling in Urdu couplet

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S BUTA SINGH) Sir, Hon'ble Member has made his views known, firstly, about many legal flaws in the provisions itself which my hon'ble colleague Mr Chidambaram has just now read out We have already considered to amend certain provisions of the Act which are being misused The Government would soon come before this House with the amendments We will be pleading those amendments

Secondly, he has also suggested that some liability must be fixed on those persons who make a complaint This is a suggestion At the time of making amendments, we will take it into consideration

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI Mr Speaker, Sir Shri Banatwalla read out a couplet

MR SPEAKER Shri Banatwalla read out a very good couplet

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI Yes Sir, it was a very good couplet

(*Interruptions*)

*Jhankar Vahan Se Kya Hogi,
Payal Ki Jinhe Pehchan Nahin... (Interruptions)*

I could not understand as to what relation does Shri Buta Singh have with 'Payal'

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Shri Bairagi, do not say like this There is a proverb in Punjabi "Ona di muchhan te tota peya bolda hai"

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI Let me complete my couplet

*Jhankar Wahan Se Kya Hogi,
Payal Ki Jinhe Pahchan Nahin,
Khamosh inko Rahane Do,
Jin Mei Aab Tak Koi Jan Nahin..*

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Shri Ramswaroop Ram, would you like to ask something ? Since you are double Ram, you can do anything

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN You must make some arrangement to translate this couplet to us

[*Translation*]

MR SPEAKER I shall get it done for you

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM Mr. Speaker, there are certain agencies which are

engaged in social, cultural and religious activities. They get funds direct from abroad. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister towards *Boudhgaya Samanvaya Ashram* which was founded by late Jai Prakash Narayanji. Lakhs of Rupees are paid direct to Samanvaya Ashram. In this connection, I had written to the hon Minister that funds are misused on a large scale there. Political parties are being given subscriptions there whereas its main objective is to educate the poor and physically handicapped children and put them on the right path. But funds are being misused there. I would like to know from the hon Minister as to what amount was received by the *Boudhgaya Samanvaya Ashram* in Bihar during the last two years and out of that what amount was utilised for the benefit of the people? I would further like to know whether any case will be filed against Shri Dwaraka Sundarani, the Manager of the Samanvaya Ashram, who misused the funds on a large scale?

[English]

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM Pardon me Sir, I require a separate notice for this specific association. As soon as I receive the notice, I will supply the answer.

Child Sacrifice

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*274 SHRI H M PATEL
SHRI MANIK REDDY

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether children are being sacrificed in many parts of the country,

(b) the number of such incidents reported in Delhi, Maharashtra, Karnataka and West Bengal During the past two years,

(c) whether any such case has been reported in Delhi recently, and

(d) if so, the preventive measures taken to stop child kidnapping and their sacrifice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM). (a) to (d). Information regarding child sacrifice is not collected and tabulated by the Central Agencies. However, information is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

SHRI H M PATEL Mr Speaker Sir, as to the number of child sacrifices, what steps or practical measures the Government propose to take in this regard? You are aware of the fact that child sacrifices are taking place. There are several reports available with me here. They may not be comprehensive but this is a fact that child sacrifices are taking place and they are reported from time to time in the Press. Has the Government considered the matter at all? If so, what steps do they propose to take concretely in regard to them?

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM We are collecting information from the State Governments and we will place it on the Table of the House. On the basis of the information collected, we shall certainly consider what steps have to be taken to stop this evil.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Class III Employees on Muster Roll in N.D.M.C.

*269 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any policy for regularising the services of Class III employees who are on muster roll in the New Delhi Municipal Committee,

(b) if so, the number of Class III employees on muster roll in the New Delhi

Municipal Committee and the number of employees who have completed three years service and the number of those employees who have completed two years service out of them, and

(c) the reasons for not regularising their services and the time by which the services would be regularised?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S BUTA SINGH) (a) to (c) A statement is given below

STATEMENT

The number of Class III employees working in the N D M C on Muster Roll is 109 26 of them have completed 3 years and 30 have completed more than 2 years service Their services are regularised as and when regular vacancies occur on account of retirement, resignation or death or on creation of additional posts to be filled up by direct recruitment It is not possible to indicate any definite time by which their services would be regularised

[English]

Objective Type Tests

*273 SHRI PRATAPRAO B BHOSALE Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission propose to introduce the system of objective type tests

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the names of examinations where this system is to be introduced, and

(c) the objectives of this new system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AF-

FAIRS (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The Union Public Service Commission introduced the system of Objective Type Tests on an experimental basis in 1976 and on a large scale from 1979 onwards In almost all the examinations conducted by the Commission, barring the Civil Services (Main) Examination and the Limited Departmental Competitive Examination for Under Secretaries, the question papers are either partly or fully of the objective type format. This type of testing ensures quickness of evaluation where large number of candidates are involved while maintaining objectivity It also permits wide coverage of the subject matter being tested

Review of Jodhpur Detenus Cases

*275 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1834 on 7 August, 1987 regarding review of Jodhpur detenus cases and state

(a) whether the matter has since been considered and a decision taken thereon,

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken, and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S BUTA SINGH) (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration

(c) Does not arise

[Translation]

Central Assistance for Narmada Valley Development Projects

*276 SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) the amount made available by the

Union Government to the Madhya Pradesh Government during the current financial year for Narmada Valley Development Projects,

(b) whether Government propose to make available additional funds for the projects in the coming years;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b) As per the present policy, projects in the irrigation sector are funded from the State Plan resources

(c) and (d) Do not arise

Utilisation of Irrigation Potential

*277 SHRI JUJHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Advisory Group set up to identify the problems with respect to the gap in potential created and actual utilisation of irrigation potential and to suggest suitable remedial measures to close the gap has submitted its report,

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the Group and the action taken or proposed thereon, and

(c) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) to (c) The Advisory Group which has been set up by the Planning Commission is meant primarily to advise on and to guide diagnostic studies at micro level on the problem of gap between irrigation potential created and utilised. So far, one micro level

study has been undertaken on a pilot basis.

[English]

Space-Based Technology to Locate Underground Water Sources

*278 SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether any experiment to locate underground water resources based on satellite based remote sensed data is being conducted in some drought hit areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved,

(c) whether Government propose to make use of this space-based technology for identifying water resources in more drought-hit areas, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA). (a) and (b) Satellite based remotely sensed data have been successfully used for mapping features indicative of ground water occurrence, delineation of areas suitable for further prospecting and location of borehole sites in a number of drought prone and drought affected areas in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu

(c) and (d) Accelerated use of this technology is proposed to be made in ground water surveys and location of boreholes in drought affected areas in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Gujarat

Grant of Increments at Efficiency Bar

*279 SHRI HAFIZ MOHD SIDDIQ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently delivered a judgement regarding grant of increments to Government employees at the efficiency bar after their suspension period has been condoned under Fundamental Rule 54;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of instructions issued to implement court's orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). In a case where a retired government servant was considered for crossing of efficiency bar retrospectively after his retirement, the Supreme Court in a judgement delivered on 3.9.1987 observed that when a prejudicial order was made to deprive the government servant of his increments above the stage of efficiency bar retrospectively after his retirement, he should have been given an opportunity to be heard before issuing the order. The principle laid down by the Supreme Court is a well settled principle based on the rules of natural justice and every administrative authority should observe the same. There is no need to issue any instructions pursuant to the judgement

Uniform Civil Code

*280 SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the draft bill on uniform civil code, which Government proposed to enact has been finalised;

(b) if not, the specific problems before Government causing the delay in finalisation of the draft, and

(c) whether Government have decided to shelve the proposal temporarily or indefinitely?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). The proposal to frame the Uniform Civil Code is under consideration of Government. Government is of the opinion that necessary atmosphere in the country is a pre-requisite to bring forward such a legislation.

Steps to Check Bank Crimes

*281 DR. V. VENKATESH:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Forensic Sciences Laboratory has suggested specific steps to check bank crimes, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Freedom Fighters Pension Cases from J&K

*282 PROF SAIFUDDIN SOZ Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of applications for grant of freedom fighters pension were received from J&K State,

(b) whether a Committee was set up to scrutinize these applications; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and when these cases are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) (a) 3143 applications were received from J&K for grant of pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension

Scheme by the last date prescribed for receipt of applications

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 1398 applications pending at that time were referred to the Committee which was set up on 11.10.83. Out of these, the Committee recommended 733 cases in four sittings, in all, held by the Committee. Of these, pension was sanctioned in 583 cases, and the remaining 150 cases were rejected as either the recommendation of the Committee was not unanimous or the certifier in a particular case was not eligible because his own proven jail suffering was less than one year. The remaining cases not recommended by the Committee stand rejected.

Indo-Pak Talks to Improve Relations

*283 SHRI H N NANJE GOWDA
SHRI S B SIDNAL

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether India and Pakistan have decided to have official level talks to further improve relations between the two countries,

(b) if so, the topics that are likely to be discussed

(c) the steps Government are considering to improve the relations between the two countries, and

(d) what are the differences that still exist between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K NATWARSINGH) (a) to (c) India has maintained a continuous dialogue with Pakistan in order to improve relations between the two countries. In this context, the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan are expected to meet in the near future for an across-the-board discussion on bilateral and other issues of mutual interest

(d) Friendly relations have been hampered by several negative actions on the part of Pakistan, such as its aggressive and clandestine pursuit of a weapons-oriented nuclear programme, its scramble for sophisticated weapons, its involvement with extremist activities directed against India and its unwillingness to permit the expansion of people-to-people contacts between the two countries

Software Manufacturing Facilities at Bhubaneshwar

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

(a) whether Orissa State Government has been representing to Union Government to create software manufacturing facilities at Bhubaneshwar for the last three years, and

(b) if so, the decision of Union Government and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K R NARAYANAN) (a) Yes, Sir. There has been requests from the Orissa Government to the Government of India to create software technology activities at Bhubaneshwar since May, 1985

(b) The following preliminary steps have been taken towards realisation of this goal

(i) The National Informatics Centre (NIC) under the Department of Electronics has installed a very large mainframe computer at Bhubaneshwar

(ii) Plan for setting up one of the four Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) at Bhubaneshwar has been progressed with the full involvement of the representatives of the Government of Orissa. Land for this institute has been identified

(iii) The Director of Orissa Computer Ap-

plication Centre which is a Government of Orissa enterprise, accompanied a delegation led by the Department of Electronics to USA for software export campaign in six cities of the United States. The official held discussions with a number of prospective collaborators for software export from Bhubaneswar

In addition to the above, the Orissa Government has also set up the Orissa Computer Application Centre (a Government of Orissa Enterprise)

[*Translation*]

Implementation of Sarkaria Commission's Recommendations

*285 SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA
DR CHINTA MOHAN

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to apprise the State Governments about the recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations, if so, when,

(b) whether any action plan is also proposed to be drawn up to implement the recommendations of the Commission, and

(c) whether the Report is also proposed to be laid on the Table of the House, if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S BUTA SINGH) (a) to (c) The Sarkaria Commission have only recently submitted its report to the Government. It deals at length with various aspects of the Centre State relations. The report is under preliminary ex-

amination and it is too early to formulate any views on its recommendations

The laying of the report on the Table of the House in due course of time will be considered.

Assistance to Corrugated Packing Industry

*286 SHRI HARISH RAWAT Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Planning Commission has made a provision for giving some special financial facilities to encourage corrugated packing industry in the hill areas of the country,

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the name of the hill state and the region where this facility has been provided so far,

(c) whether his Ministry propose to provide and extend the aforesaid facilities to the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) (a) No separate provision has been made. Central assistance has been given to Himachal Pradesh to enable the State to provide equity in the project for setting up a corrugated fibre-board carton project for fruit packaging

(b) Himachal Pradesh has informed that the plant will have a capacity to produce 20,000 metric tonnes of corrugated sheets per year from imported kraft liner. A case maker for manufacturing 5 million cartons per year will also be set up. The cost of the project is Rs 13.70 crores

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission will

examine the project report from other States as and when received. A project report received recently from J & K is under examination. No such report has been received from Uttar Pradesh.

Kutch Development Board

*287 SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up the Kutch Development Board, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S BUTA SINGH) (a) and (b) Establishment of a Developments Board for Kutch normally lies within the domain of the Government of Gujarat. However if the reference is to the Development Board under article 371(2) of the constitution there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India at present, in the absence of a specific proposal from the Government of Gujarat.

[English]

Demand For Withdrawal of Judicial Powers From Police

*288 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken note of the recent demand made by the Delhi Bar Association that all judicial powers be withdrawn from police, and if so Government's reaction thereto and

(b) whether the Police Commissioner system in Delhi is under review?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) (a) The Delhi Administration have no intimation of any such recent demand.

(b) No change in the Police Commissioner system in Delhi is contemplated for the present.

Unearthing Under Sea Dwarka City

2736 DR B L SHAILESH Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the legendary Dwarka city of Lord Krishna has recently been unearthed under sea at the ancient harbour of Dwarka in Gujarat

(b) if so whether the structural remains of this ancient city and topographical features of the sea floor have been studied by some experts and if so, the outcome thereof,

(c) whether some artefacts of shipwrecks had also been found and if so, the details thereof,

(d) how these and other articles found during the excavation are proposed to be preserved, and

(e) whether a sonar survey of the area is proposed to be carried out by the National Institute of Oceanography and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K R NARAYANAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir, important findings being - submerged structures of stone blocks assign-

nable to 14th century B.C. at 8 metre depth and 2 others of later date at 4.5 metre water depths.

-finding of perforated stone anchors, a late Indus type seal and inscription on a jar, and pottery assignable to 14th and 15th centuries.

(c) Yes, Sir, a few parts of a wooden boat that wrecked in later part of Dwarka are recovered along with two iron anchors, a metal plate and pottery

(d) The portable antiquities will be handed over to the Gujarat Government when proposed marine archaeology museum is built by them at Dwarka.

(e) It is proposed to carry out sonar survey of the area on the acquisition of requisite facilities for it

Population of Metropolitan Cities

2737. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the population of each metropolitan cities in the country as per 1981 census; and

(b) the population of other major cities of the country as per 1981 census ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) The required information is given in statement I below.

(b) The required information is given in statement II below.

STATEMENT - I

(a) *Population of Metropolitan Cities/U.As. (Having Population of 1 Million & Above) in the Country as per 1981 Census*

Sl. No.	Name of U.A./City	Population (1981)
1	2	3
1.	Calcutta (U.A)	9,194,018
2.	Greater Bombay (M. Corp.)	8,243,405
3	Delhi (U.A.)	5,729,283
4.	Madras (U.A)	4,289,347
5	Bangalore (U A)	2,921,751
6	Ahmedabad (U A)	2,548,057
7	Hyderabad (U.A)	2,545,836
8.	Pune (U.A.)	1,686,109
9	Kanpur (U A)	1,639,064
10	Nagpur (U.A.)	1,302,066
11	Jaipur (U.A)	1,015,160
12.	Lucknow (U.A)	1,007,604

U.A.Stands for Urban Agglomeration and

M.Corp.stands for Municipal Corporation.

STATEMENT - II

(b) Population of Other Cities of the Country (Having Population of 1 lakh & Above and Below one million as per 1981 Census.

Sl No	Name of U A /City	Population (1981)
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1	2	3
---	---	---

1	Coimbatore (U A)	928,355
2	Patna (U A)	918 903
3	Surat (U A)	913,806
4	Madurai (U A)	907 732
5	Indore (M Corp)	829,327
6	Varanasi (U A)	797,162
7	Jabalpur (U A)	757 303
8	Agra (U A)	747,318
9	Vadodara (U A)	744,881
10	Cochin (U A)	685,836
11	Dhanbad (U A)	678,069
12	Bhopal (M C)	671,018
13	Jamshedpur (U A)	669 580
14	Allahabad (U A)	650,078
15	Ulhasnagar(U A)	648,671
16	Tiruchirappali (U A)	609,548

1	2	3
17	Ludhiana (M Corp)	607,052
18	Srinagar (U A)	606,002
19	Vishakhapatnam (U A)	603,630
20	Amritsar (M Corp)	594,844
21	Gwalior (U A)	555,862
22	Calicut (U A)	546,058
23	Vijayawada (U A)	543,008
24	Meerut (U A)	536,615
25	Hubli-Dharwad (Corp)	527,108
26	Trivandrum (U A)	520,125
27	Salem (U A)	518,615
28	Solapur (U A)	514,860
29	Jodhpur (M)	506,345
30	Ranchi (U A)	502,771
31	Durg-Bhilai Nagar (U A)	490,214
32	Mysore (U A)	479,081
33	Bareilly (U A)	449,425
34	Rajkot (M C)	445,076
35	Nashik (U A)	429,034
36	Chandigarh (U A)	422,841
37	Jalandhar (M Corp)	408,196
38	Thane (U A)	389,801

 1 2 3

 1 2 3

39. Ajmer (M)	375,593	61. Bikaner (U.A.)	287,712
40. Guntur (M)	367,699	62. Ghaziabad (U.A.)	287,170
41. Asansol (U.A.)	366,424	63. Jhansi (U.A.)	284,141
42. Kota (M)	358,241	64. Ujjain (U.A.)	282,203
43. Kolhapur (U.A.)	351,392	65. Erode (U.A.)	275,991
44. Moradabad (U.A.)	345,350	66. Sangli (U.A.)	268,988
45. Raipur (M.C.)	338,245	67. Rajahmundry (U.A.)	268,370
46. Warangal (M)	335,150	68. Bokaro Steel City (U.A.)	264,480
47. Faridabad Complex Admn	330,884	69. Amaravati (M)	261,404
48. Cuttack (U.A.)	327,412	70. Pondicherry (U.A.)	251,420
49. Tirunelveli (U.A.)	323,344	71. Tuticorin (U.A.)	250,677
50. Rourkela (U.A.)	322,610	72. Gaya (M)	247,075
51. Aligarh (M.B.)	320,861	73. Vellore (U.A.)	247,041
52. Jamnagar (U.A.)	317,362	74. Malegaon (M)	245,883
53. Aurangabad (U.A.)	316,421	75. Nellore (M)	237,065
54. Durgapur (N.A.)	311,798	76. Udaipur (M)	232,588
55. Bhavnagar (U.A.)	308,642	77. Kharagpur (U.A.)	232,575
56. Gorakhpur (U.A.)	307,501	78. Kakinada (M)	226,409
57. Mangalore (U.A.)	306,078	79. Akola (M)	225,412
58. Belgaum (U.A.)	300,372	80. Bhagalpur (M)	225,062
59. Saharanpur (M.B.)	295,355	81. Jammu (U.A.)	223,361
60. Dehradun (U.A.)	293,010	82. Gulbarga (M)	221,325

49	Written Answers	AGRAHAYANA 4, 1909 (SAKA)	Written Answers	50	
1	2	3	1	2	
83	Bhubhaneswar (M)	219,211	105	Alleppey (M)	169,940
84	Tiruppur (U A)	215,859	106	Eluru (M)	168,154
85	Dhule (M)	210,759	107	Quilon (U A)	167,598
86	Sagar (U A)	207,479	108	Barddhaman (M)	167,364
87	Kurnool (M)	206,362	109	Rohtak (M C)	166,767
88	Patiala (U A)	206,254	110	Dindigul (M)	164,103
89	Shahjahanpur (U A)	205,095	111	Brahmapur (M)	162,550
90	Rampur (M B)	204,610	112	Sambalpur (U A)	162,214
91	Firozabad (M B)	202,338	113	Farrukhabad cum Fatehgarh (U A)	160,796
92	Bellary (M)	201,579			
93	Davangere (M)	196,621	114	Yamunanagar (U A)	160,424
94	Nanded (M)	191,269	115	Mathura (U A)	159,498
95	Muzaffarpur (M)	190 416	116	Cannanore (U A)	157,797
96	Bilaspur (U A)	187 104	117	Imphal (M)	156,622
97	Tanjavur (M)	184,015	118	Ratlam (U A)	155,578
98	Nizamabad (M)	183,061	119	Siliguri (M)	154,378
99	Ahmadnagar (U A)	181,210	120	Shimoga (M)	151, 783
100	Darbhanga (M)	176,301	121	Bihar (M)	151,343
101	Shillong (U A)	174,703	122	Bijapur (M)	147,313
102	Muzaffarnagar (M B)	171,816	123	Hardwar (U A)	145,946
103	Nagercoil (M)	171,648	124.	Alwar (M)	145,795
104	Trichur (U A)	170,122	125	Jalgaon (M)	145,335

51	Written Answers	NOVEMBER 25, 1987	Written Answers	52	
1	2	3	1	2	
126.	Kanchipuram (U.A.)	145,254	147.	Cuddalore (M)	127,625
127.	Kolar Gold Fields (U.A.)	144,385	148.	Bhatinda (U.A.)	127,363
128.	Faizabad (U.A.)	143,167	149.	Arrah (M)	125,111
129.	Nadiad (M)	142,689	150.	Raichur (M)	124,762
130.	Kumbakonam (U.A.)	141,794	151.	Ganganagar (M)	123,692
131.	Burhanpur (M)	140,986	152.	Murwara (U.A.)	123,017
132.	Machilipatnam (M)	138,530	153.	Bhilwara (M)	122,625
133.	Panipat (M.C.)	137,927	154.	Jalna (M)	122,276
134.	Hissar (U.A.)	137,369	155.	Katihar	122,005
135.	Ichalkaranji (M)	133,751	156.	Ambala (U.A.)	121,203
136.	Porbandar (U.A.)	133,307	157.	Junagadh (U.A.)	120,416
137.	Agartala (M)	132,186	158.	Anantapur (M)	119,531
138.	Bhusawal (U.A.)	132,142	159.	Tenali (M)	119,257
139.	Karnal (M.C.)	132,107	160.	Raniganj (U.A.)	119,101
140.	Bhadravati (U.A.)	130,606	161.	Palghat (U.A.)	117,986
141.	Wadhwan (U.A.)	130,602	162.	Gadag - Betigeri (M)	117,368
142.	Nabadwip (U.A.)	129,800	163.	Chandrapur (M)	115,777
143.	Habra (U A)	129,618	164.	Valparai (T S)	115,452
144.	Navsari (U.A.)	129,266	165.	Hospet (U.A.)	115,351
145.	Munger (M)	129,260	166.	Bhiwandi (M)	115,298
146.	Mirzapur cum		167.	Tirupati (M)	115,292
	Vinanyachal (M.B.)	127,787	168.	Pollachi (U.A.)	114,971

1	2	3
169	Vizianagaram (M)	114,806
170	Khandwa (M)	114,725
171	Amroha (M B)	112,682
172	Balurghat (U A)	112,621
173	Bharuch (U A)	112,524
174	Etawah (M B)	112,174
175	Latur (M)	112,986
176	Chapra (M)	111,564
177	Pathankot (M C)	110,039
178	Purnia (U A)	109,875
179	Sonepat (M C)	109,369
180	Parbhani (M)	109,364
181	Ondal (U A)	109,209
182	Adoni (M)	108,939
183	Tumkur (M)	108,670
184	Sambhal (M B)	108,232
185	Proddatur (M)	107,070
186	Patan (U A)	105,307
187	Bharatpur (M)	105,274
188	Jaunpur (M B)	105,140
189	Ambala (M C)	104,565
190	Bulandshahr (M B)	103,436
191	Cuddapah (M)	103,125

1	2	3
192	Sikar (M)	102,970
193	Hapur (M B)	102,837
194	Baharampur (U A)	102,311
195	Batala (U A)	101,966
196	Bermo (U A)	101,946
197	Bheemavaram (M)	101,894
198	Rajapalaim (M)	101,640
199	Bhiwani (M C)	101,277
200	Sitapur (M B)	101,210
201	Puri (M)	100,942
202	Gurgaon (U A)	100,877
203	Rewa (M)	100,641
204	Gondia (M)	100,423
205	Mandya (M)	100,285
206	Karaikkudi (U A)	100,141

ABBREVIATIONS USED

U A	=	Urban Agglomeration
M Corp	=	Municipal Corporation
M C	=	Municipal Committee
Corp	=	Corporation
M	=	Municipality
M B	=	Municipal Board
T S	=	Township
N A	=	Notified Area Committee

NOTE = * Excludes cities/U As of Assam State where Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census

Facility of Drawing Pensions from Banks

2738 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retired Central Government employees have been given the facility of drawing their pensions from the Scheduled Banks in Delhi,

(b) if so, the date from which the facility was granted;

(c) whether the facility would also be extended to ex-Central Government employees residing in other States/Union Territories, and

(d) if so, the likely date by which it would be done ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) (a) Yes Sir The facility of payment of pension is available through State Bank of India, its subsidiaries and the fourteen nationalised banks. The six banks which were nationalised in 1980 are also being enlisted to undertake the payment of pension.

(a) to (d). This facility was introduced in stages w.e.f. July 1, 1976 and is available to retired Central Government employees (other than those retiring from P & T) throughout India.

Creation of Posts of Secretary/Special Secretary for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2739. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of posts of Secretary and Special Secretary created for the Union Territory Administration in Andaman and Nicobar Island till October, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHIN-

TAMANI PANIGRAHI) Five posts of Secretaries including Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner were in existence in the Union Territory Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Island as on 31st October 1987. There was no post of Special Secretary.

Appointment of Inquiry Commissions

2740. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1750 on 7th August 1987 regarding appointment of Inquiry Commissions and to state

(a) whether the information has been collected by Government, and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM) (a) Not yet Sir

(b) Does not arise

Loan to Wakf Institutions

2741. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of loans sought by Wakf institutions in each State from the Central Wakf Council for development of Wakf properties during the last three years,

(b) the amount of loans and the number of schemes sanctioned in each State during the last three years; and

(c) whether the Central Wakf Council has thought of any plans to meet the aforesaid total demand and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) According to the

information furnished by the Central Wakf Council the position is as follows (Rupees in lakhs)

Name of the State	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Andhra Pradesh	13.00	7.50	10.00
Bihar	6.34	4.41	5.64
Karnataka	5.00	27.15	32.98
Kerala	3.00		
Madhya Pradesh		0.94	4.00
Rajasthan	5.00		
Tamil Nadu	19.15	22.56	42.04
Total	51.49	62.56	94.66

NOTE: The above figures represent the loan sought by Wakf Institutions against approved schemes

(b) The Central Wakf Council has furnished the following information

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Name of the State	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	3.00	7.50		9.30	3
Bihar	6.34	1.27	1	5.64	2
Karnataka	5.00	19.15	4	38.38	5
Kerala	3.00				
Madhya Pradesh		0.94	4	4.00	
Rajasthan	5.00				
Tamil Nadu	16.54	14.16	3	13.62	4
Total	38.88	43.02	12	70.94	14

Key:- 1. Amount of loan sanctioned to new/continuing schemes.

2. Number of Schemes sanctioned during the year.

(c) No, Sir The existing resources of the Council are considered adequate to meet its present commitments.

Verification of Antecedents of Candidates from Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura

2742. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of candidates denied jobs before the banning of the double verification policy of the Union Government which had required special verification of the character and antecedents of candidates for Central Services who hailed from Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura;

(b) whether incidents of victimization under the above double verification policy had been brought to the notice of the Government even subsequent to the banning of the policy

(c) if so, the details of representations received; and

(d) the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGLI) (a) Details of candidates who have not been offered jobs due to adverse police reports including the additional verification reports, are not centrally compiled and as such are not available.

(b) One case of alleged denial of offer of appointment to a candidate was reported in the Indian Express in March, 1967

(c) and (d). No representation has been received. However, based on the report in the Press, the matter has been taken up with the Administrative Ministry concerned.

Lift Irrigation Facilities in Chotanagpur

2744. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the details of proposal to improve irrigational facilities through Lift Irrigation Scheme during the current Five Year Plan in Chotanagpur region of Bihar and the extent of central assistance in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) Minor Irrigation projects including lift-irrigation schemes are funded and implemented by State Governments. Central Government provide assistance to accelerate the programme. Under centrally sponsored schemes of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing Agricultural Production Drought Prone Areas Programme, etc. assistance is given for the minor irrigation component as a whole and not work-wise

Activities of Pak Spies

2745 SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Pakistan-spies are involved in the smuggling of drug and marijuana on the border areas;

(b) whether there is any link between these spies and antinational elements in the country, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). According to information received from the Government of Punjab, 13 persons arrested on charges of espionage since 1st

January 1987 have admitted to their involvement in smuggling of drugs. None of them, however, disclosed any involvement in smuggling of marijuana. Information in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Gujarat is still awaited.

Crime Against Women

2746 SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH
GOSWAMI
SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the State/Union Territory-wise break-up of crimes against women during the year 1987, and

(b) the steps taken by Government to check such crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) A statement showing State/Union Territory-wise break-up of crimes against women during the year 1987 is given below

(b) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 has been amended in 1984 and 1986 to make the law regarding offence against women stringent. The Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 have also been amended to deal effectively not only with dowry death cases but also with cases of cruelty to married women. In order to deal better with other criminal offences against women e.g. illegal sale of girls for trafficking 'Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act' has been amended and the amended Act is known as Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986. A central Legislation to prevent 'Sati' is also proposed to be brought before this House at an early date.

STATEMENT

Number of Cases Reported as Crime Against Women during the Year - 1987

Sl No	State/ Union Territories	Rape	Molestation	Chain Snatching	Kidnaping of Women & Girls	Eve-teasing	Dowry Deaths	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	125	486	364	75	379	64	Upto May, 1987
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5	6	Nil	8	Nil	Nil	Upto Aug 1987
3	Assam	174	60	1	112	2	1	Upto June, 1987
4	Bihar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Goa	10	8	8	2	Nil	Nil	Upto Sept, 1987
6	Gujarat	105	386	67	322	68	12	Upto July 1987

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Haryana	14	41	2	20	32	7	Upto Feb 1987
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30	99	Nil	68	1	2	Upto Sept., 1987
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	27	203	Nil	134	68	2	Upto April, 1987
10.	Karnataka	109	516	100	65	37	44	Upto Aug., 1987
11.	Kerala	123	321	147	63	Nil	Nil	Upto Aug., 1987
12.	Madhya Pradesh	389	1163	NA	218	130	58	Upto March, 1987
13.	Maha-rashtra	517	1737	1080	462	178	84	Upto Aug., 1987
14.	Manipur	8	16	Nil	101	Nil	Nil	Upto Sept., 1987
15.	Meghalaya	11	9	Nil	11	Nil	Nil	Upto June, 1987
16.	Mizoram	42	17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Upto Aug., 1987
17.	Nagaland	8	Nil	Nil	1	NA	Nil	Upto Aug., 1987
18.	Orissa	142	325	14	92	32	1	Upto Aug., 1987
19.	Punjab	22	12	6	54	3	55	Upto July, 1987
20.	Rajasthan	388	556	10	882	9	52	Upto July, 1987
21.	Sikkim	4	11	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Upto Aug., 1987
22.	Tamil Nadu	153	505	360	239	567	39	Upto Aug., 1987
23.	Tripura	30	24	Nil	11	Nil	1	Upto Sept., 1987
24.	Uttar Pradesh	783	1003	34	1120	1040	318	Upto July, 1987
25.	West Bengal	234	150	46	155	33	41	Upto June, 1987
26.	A & N Islands	5	13	Nil	5	3	Nil	Upto Aug., 1987

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.	Chandigarh	3	5	1	25	6	Nil	Upto Sep., 1987
28.	D & N Haveli	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Upto Sep., 1987
29	Delhi	90	89	38	564	1558	68	Upto
30.	Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
31	Laksha- dweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Upto Aug., 1987
32	Pondicherry	5	6	5	2	Nil	Nil	Upto Sep. 1987

NOTE - Figures may be treated as provisional NA stands for NOT AVAILABLE.

[*Translation*]

Jobs on Compassionate Grounds

2747 SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether after the death of an employee his wife is provided a Government job on compassionate grounds;

(b) whether a widow can remarry after getting the Government job on compassionate grounds;

(c) if so, the rules in this regard and the time after which she can marry; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) (a) Yes Sir, provided the family is in indigent circumstances and she is qualified as per the recruitment rules.

(b) and (c). In terms of para 8 of this Department's O M.No.14014/6/86-Estt(D) dated 30th June, 1987 a widow appointed on compassionate grounds may continue in service even after re-marriage. Copy of the Memorandum is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 5160/87]. The instructions do not lay down any time limit.

(d) Does not arise

[English]

**Compensation to Delhi Police Officials
Killed while on Duty**

2748 SHRI K S RAO Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the number of police constables and other officials killed in performance of their duties in Delhi during the last three years,

(b) the total compensation paid to the families of each policemen killed while on duty, and

(c) whether the Government propose to enhance the amount of compensation paid to the families of policemen killed on duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM) (a) to (c) A statement is given below

STATEMENT

The details of the cases in which Delhi Police personnel were killed while performing duty during the last 3 years viz from the 1st November, 1984 to 31st October, 1987, are indicated below. The amount of compensation paid to the families is also indicated against each case:

- 1 Constable Jagmal Singh was killed on 4 April, 1985 when he had gone to village Chandpur to apprehend Havaladar Chand Ram who had earlier assaulted a Sub Inspector of Police Station Narela

Pension equivalent to the last pay drawn has been granted to the widow of Constable Jagmal Singh. A sum of Rs. 15,000 has also been paid to the bereaved family out of the Delhi Police Mutual Benefit Fund

2. Constable Vijender Singh was shot dead by terrorists on 4 September, 1985 when he was performing duty as Personnel Security Officer to Shri Arjun Das, Member, Metropolitan Council.

Pension equivalent to the last pay drawn has been granted to the widow of Constable Vijender Singh. A sum of Rs. 50,000 has also been sanctioned as ex-gratia. A further sum of Rs. 15,000 has been paid from the Delhi Police Mutual Benefit Fund

- 3 Constable Rajinder Singh had gone along with a Police party to village Puran Nagar in District Bulandshahr for apprehending an accused in a criminal case, where he was fired at and succumbed to injuries on the 2 December, 1986

Pension equivalent to the last pay drawn has been sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 15,000 out of the Delhi Police Mutual Benefit Fund has also been paid to the bereaved family

- 4 Sub Inspector Man Singh and Constable Des Raj had gone to village Sheerajpur in Uttar Pradesh on the 25 October, 1986 in connection with the investigation of a criminal case where they were attacked and as a result of which both of them died

Pension equivalent to the last pay drawn has been sanctioned for the bereaved families. A sum of Rs. 15,000 out of the Delhi Police Mutual Benefit Fund has also been sanctioned for each of the bereaved family.

5. Constable Mahinder Singh, while apprehending 2 youngsters involved in a quarrel was stabbed and as a result died on 28 December 1986

Pension equivalent to the last pay drawn has been sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 15,000 out of the Delhi Police

Mutual Benefit Fund has also been paid

In addition, 21 Delhi Police personnel died in accidents while on duty. The Government have made adequate provisions to ensure that the families of those who are killed while performing duty do not suffer hardship.

[Translation]

New House Tax System in Delhi

2749 SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation has introduced new house tax system,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the date from which it has been introduced and the value limit of the houses exempted from the house-tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI). (a) to (c) With effect from 1-4-1985 all residential properties upto a ratable value of Rs 1000, instead of Rs 100, have been exempted from payment of property tax and educational cess. With effect from 1st April, 1986 all self occupied residential properties in rural areas have been exempted from levy of property tax.

[English]

Separate Hill State in Northern Region of U.P.

2750 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the movement launched in the Northern region

of Uttar Pradesh for the creation of a separate hill State,

(b) the name of the organisation leading the movement and of districts whose inclusion in the new State is being demanded;

(c) whether a successful bandh was organised recently in the region to press for the acceptance of this demand, and

(d) whether Union or State Government have had any negotiations with leaders of the movement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) (a) to (d) An organisation, by name Uttarakhand Kranti Dal (UKD) has launched a movement for creation of a separate hill State comprising eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh viz Nainital, Almora, Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri, Uttarkashi and Dehradun. A bandh was organised by UKD in August 1987. Such demands for separate State arise on account of economic imbalances. The Government of India is of the view that such imbalances in a particular State or region should be tackled through the mechanism of planning and that the creation of a separate State may not be the answer to the problem.

Women CRPF Battalions

2751 SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the strength and composition of the women's wings in the Central Reserve Police Force and other Central Law and Order Enforcing Agencies, and

(b) the number of times when these women's wings dealt with various law and order situations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM) (a) Out of 83 operational battalions of CRPF there is one Mahila Battalion which consists of 6 coys. The Mahila Battalion became operational in April, 1987. The sanctioned strength

of each coy is one Gazetted Officer and 123 other ranks. There is no Mahila Bn in Assam Rifles, BSF and ITBP

(b) Information is furnished in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Deployment of Mahila Battalion of CRPF in States/UTs for law and order duties during the period from April 87 to November, 1987.

	Delhi	U P	Bihar	Meghalaya
April, 1987	1 Coy		-	-
May, 1987	3 Coys	3 Coys	-	-
June, 1987	2 Coys	3 Coys	1 Coy	-
July, 1987	3 Coys	3 Coys	-	-
August, 1987	3 Coys	3 Coys	-	-
September, 1987	4 Coys	2 Coys	-	-
October, 1987	4 Coys	-	-	1 Coy
November, 1987	5 Coys.	-	-	1 Coy

Jurisdiction of Central Administrative Tribunal over National Dairy Development Board

2752 DR. G VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to bring the National Dairy Development board under the cover of the Central Administrative Tribunal for redressal of grievances of employees of the NDDB;

(b) if so, details thereof, and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be done ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) (a) No specific proposal requesting for issue of a notification bringing employees of the NDDB under the purview of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 has been received

(b) and (c) The notification under section 14(2) of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 covering all Public Sector Undertakings, Corporations (or Societies) owned or controlled by Central Government (including the NDDB) cannot be issued unless

the Benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal are fully equipped to take on the extra work load.

Cost Escalation of Bina River Project of Madhya Pradesh

2753. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the escalated cost of the Bina river project proposed to be set up in Sagar District (M.P.)

(b) the acreage of land proposed to be irrigated under this project; and

(c) the details of the action to be taken or the examination yet to be done for giving approval to the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA)

(a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have not submitted any estimate of the escalated cost of the Bina project.

(b) 66,500 hectares

(c) Does not arise

Counting of Past Service for Seniority of Municipal Employees

2754. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the statement implementing the assurance given on 14th August, 1985 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3552 regarding counting of past service for seniority of Municipal employees and state:

(a) the administrative and other legal reasons due to which it is not possible to reopen the seniority fixed in case of a select few Junior Engineers by giving them the benefit of the service rendered by them in an organisation from which they resigned and

to allow them promotion superseding large number of Junior Engineers senior to them;

(b) whether these reasons have been examined keeping in view of relevant provisions in the law and the relevant administrative instructions which clearly bar the giving of such benefit;

(c) whether the comparative consequences to flow from such arbitrary action in giving the benefit of past service resulting in supersession of a large number of Junior Engineers otherwise senior to these people have been weighed;

(d) whether any representations in this regard have been received; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI). (a) to (e) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have already been told that the practice of granting benefit of past service rendered under Central Government Departments/State Governments/Local Bodies, for purpose of seniority to some of their employees on joining service under MCD was not in accordance with the rules. They have been directed to strictly comply with the rules in future

As regards the case of two Junior Engineers who were recruited in 1963, it is administratively not possible to re-open their cases at this late stage.

Special Cell for N.R.Is. willing to Set Up Ventures

2755. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special assistance cell has been set up to help the non-resident Indian who want to set up their ventures in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the impact on this facility so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN). (a) The Indian Investment Centre under the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) has been designated as a nodal agency for providing all sort of information to non-resident Indians for investment in India

(b) and (c) It has its headquarter in New Delhi and six overseas offices. Information regarding N.R.I. investment policy, industrial licensing policy, import-export policy etc. is provided through pamphlets, seminars and workshops. The impact of this facility has been fairly encouraging.

Irrigations Projects under Construction in Orissa

2756 SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA. Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) the details of the medium and major irrigation projects under construction in Orissa at present,

(b) whether the construction of these projects is very slow,

(c) if so, the seasons therefor,

(d) the names of those projects which are likely to be completed by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan, and

(e) steps being taken to complete the projects within the prescribed time limits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA). (a) 7 major and 31 medium schemes are under implementation in Orissa

(b) and (c) Progress of construction in some cases is slow owing to spreading of

limited resources over a large number of projects, escalation in cost of labour and material, difficulties in land acquisition, non-availability at times of building materials, change of scope of projects at the implementation stage, etc.

(d) Full spillover costs at 1985 level have been provided in the Seventh Plan outlay for 2 major projects viz., Anandpur Barrage and Potteru project, and 23 medium projects.

(e) The State Government has been advised to prioritise the projects for optimal allocation of available resources and lay stress on completion of ongoing projects.

Construction of a Reservoir on Chambal River

2757 SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL. Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to conserve the water of Chambal river for irrigation,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to construct the reservoirs and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA).

(a) No new proposals to conserve the water of Chambal River, apart from the projects already constructed, have been received

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Slow Progress of Construction of Major Irrigation Projects

2758 SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA. Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) the names of the major irrigation projects under construction in each State

(b) whether the progress of construction of these projects is slow,

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of cost escalation due to slow progress of construction; and

(e) steps taken to ensure timely completion of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):
(a) The requisite information is given in the Statement-I and Statement-II below

(b) and (c) Most of the ongoing projects are running behind schedule. The main reasons are proliferation of projects under construction resulting in thin spreading of limited resources, escalation in costs of labour and material, difficulties in land acquisition, non-availability at times of building materials, change of scope of projects at implementation stage, etc

(d) Separate estimates of this type are not maintained

(e) The State Governments have been advised to prioritise the projects for optimal allocation of available resources and lay stress on completion of ongoing projects. External assistance is also being arranged, wherever possible to step up the resources

STATEMENT-I

Ongoing Major Projects of VII Plan

Sl No	Name of Project
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1	2
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ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Nagarjunasagar

1	2
---	---

2. Sriramsagar St. I(Pochampad)

- Tunghabhadra HLC St.II(IS)

3 Vamsadhara St.I

4 Vamsadhara St II

5 Godavari Barrage

6. Somasila St.I & II

7 Improvements to Nizamsagar St

8 Singur

9 Yeleru Res

10. Srisaillam R B C

11 Srisaillam L B C

12 Teluguganga

13 Polavaram Barrage

14 Jurala

ASSAM

15 Dhansiri

16 Champamati

BIHAR

17 Wester Kosi Canal

18 Bagmati

19 Subarnarekha (IS)

20 North Koel Res

21 Durgawati Reservoir

 1 2

22. Barnar Res.

23. Upper Kiul Res.

24. Konar Diversion

25. Tilaiya Diversion

26. Bateswarasthan Pump Ph.I
-Bansagar (IS)

27. Ajoy Barrage Siktia

GUJARAT

28. Damanganga (IS)

29. Panam

30. Sabarmati

Mahi Bajajsagar(IS)

31. Karjan

32. Sukhi

33. Heran

34. Sipu

35. Satrak

36. Narmada (Sardar Sarovar) (IS)

37. Zankhari

38. Sidumber

HARYANA

39. WJC Remodelling

40. Gurgaon Canal (IS)

 1 2

41. Loharu Lift

42. J.L.N. Lift

43. New Tejewala Barrage (IS)

- New Okhla Barrage (IS)

44. SYL Canal (IS)

45. Storages on Kotla Bhindwas Ottu and
Massani Barrage46. Providing irrigation to Mewat
Area & Pataudi Area and water
supply scheme to Gurgaon, Faridabad,
and New Industrial Complex.47. Conservation measures by installing
1500 new sprinkler irrigation sets on
canal systems, Lift and Flood Control
Systems.*JAMMU & KASHMIR*

48. Ravi Tawi Lift Irrigation Complex

(a) Ravi Canal

(b) Subsidiary Lift irrigation scheme

(c) Construction of Khals on Tawi Lift Canal

KARNATAKA

49. Tungbhabhadra Dam L.B.C

- Tungbhabhadra RB LLC (IS)

50. Bhadra

51. Malaprabha

52. Hemavathi (Non-Plan)

1

2

1

2

53 Tungbhadra HLC Stage-II (IS)

MADHYA PRADESH

54 Upper Krishna St I

72 Mahanadi Reservoir

55 Kabini (Non-Plan)

73 Kolar

56 Harangi (Non-Plan)

74 Pairy

57 Ghataprabha St III

75 Sindh Ph I

58 Karanja

76 Rengwan HLC

59 Bennithora

77 Jonk

60 Hippargi Barrage

Rajghat (IS)

61 Varuna (Non-Plan)

(a) Unit I

Dudhganga (IS)

(b) Unit II

KERALA

78 Bansagar (IS)

(a) Unit I

(b) Unit II

62 Periyar Valley

80 Upper Wainganga

63 Pamba

64 Chitturpuzha

81 Kodar

65 Kuttiadi

82 Bariarpur LBC

66 Kanhirapuzha

-Urmil (IS)

67 Pazhassi

- Kalisarar (IS)

68 Kallada

83 Hasdeo Bange

69 Muvattupuzha

84 Halali

70 Chimoni

85 Thanwar

71 Idamalayar

86 Arpa

1 2

87 Mahi

88 Man

89 Jobat

90 Narmada Sagar (Indira Sarovar)

91 Sindh Ph II

- Bawanthadi (IS)

MAHARASHTRA

92 Khadakvasla

93 Krishna

94 Bhima

95 Kukadi

96 Upper Godavari St I

97 Warna

98 Upper Tapi St I & II

99 Pench (IS)

100 Upper Penganga

101 Upper Wardha

102 Manjra

103 Dudhganga (IS) -

104 Waghur

105 Jayakwadi Stage-I

106 Jayakwadi Stage II

107 Upper Pravara

1 2

108 Kalisarar (IS)

109 Chaskaman

110 Namdur Madhmeswar

111 Lower Dudhna

112 Bhatsa

113 Surya

114 Bawanthadi (IS)

115 Isthapuri

116 Tillari (IS)

117 Nira Deoghar

118 Lendi (IS)

119 Lower Penganga

120 Lower Thirna

121 Ghosi Khurd (Sawargaon)

122 Lower Wardha

123 Lower Wunna

124 Wan

125 Arunavati

126 Tultuli

127 Karwa

128 Gated weir at Khodashi

129 Sangola Branch Canal

130 Talomba

1	2	1	2
131 Punad		<i>PUNJAB</i>	
132. Human		143 Extension of non-perennial irrigation to area in UBDC tract	
133 Koyna-Krishna Lift Scheme		144 Thein Dam	
<i>MANIPUR</i>		145 Utilisation of surplus Ravi Beas Water	
134 Loktak Lift Irrigation		- SYL Canal (IS)	
135 Singda Irrigation		<i>RAJASTHAN</i>	
136 Thoubal		146 Rajasthan Canal St.-I	
137 Khuga		147 Rajasthan Canal St.-II	
<i>ORISSA</i>		148 Jakham	
138 Upper Indravati		- Gurgaon Canal (IS)	
(a) Dam		149 Mahi Bajaj Sagar (IS)	
(b) Irrigation		(a) Unit I	
139 Rengali		(b) Unit II Original Command	
(a) Dam		(c) Unit II additional Command	
(b) Irrigation		- New Okhla Barrage (IS)	
140 Anandpur Barrage		150 Raising Kota Barrage	
141 Mahanadi Birupa Barrage		151 Chambal Lift	
142 Upper Kolab		- Sardar Sarovar (IS)	
(a) Dam		<i>TAMIL NADU</i>	
(b) Irrigation		152 Parambikulam Aliyar	
Subarnarekha (IS)		153 Modernisation of Periyar Vagai System St.-II	
		154 Parambikulam Aliyar Project	
		Ayacut extn	

1	2
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UTTAR PRADESH

- 155 Gandak Canal Ph I (IS)
- 156 Sarda Sahayak
157. Kosi Irrigation
- 158 Tehri Dam
- 159 Lakhwar Vyasi Dam
- 160 Madhya Ganga Canal St I
- 161 Sarju Nahar (Left Bank Ghahgra Canal)
- 162 New Okhla Barrage (IS)
163. Eastern Ganga Canal
- 164 Suheli
- 165 Remodelling of Bhimgoda Head Works
- 166 Rajghat (IS)
- (a) Dam
- (b) Canal
- 167 Shahzad Dam
- 168 Jamrani Dam
- 169 Urmil Dam (IS)
- 170 Narainpur Pump Canal
- 171 Sone Pump Canal
- 172 Kanhar Irrigation
- New Tajewala Barrage (IS)

1	2
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- 173 Bewar Feeder
- 174 Madho Tanda
- 175 Maudaha Dam
176. Zamania Pump Canal
- 177 Raising Maja Dam
- Bansagar (IS)
- (a) Dam
- (b) Conveyance system of Feeder in M.P
- (c) Conveyance system in U P

WEST BENGAL

- 178 Barrage & Irrigation system of DVC (exten & improvement)
- 179 Kangsabati
- 180 Teesta Barrage Phase-I Stage-I

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI (UT)

- Damanganga (IS)

GOA DAMAN & DIU (UT)

- Damanganga (IS)

- 181 Salauli

- Tillari (IS)
-

N.B. I.S. denotes Inter-State Projects - (they are numbered only in one State).

STATEMENT-II*New Projects of Seventh Plan*

Major Projects

Sl No	Name of Project
ASSAM	
1	Puthimari
BIHAR	
-2.	Gandak Phase-II
3	Kosi Eastern Canal Ph.-II
4	Masan Dam
5	Auranga Reservoir
6	Punasi Reservoir
HARYANA	
7	Ladwa Irrigation
8	Nalvi Irrigation
HIMACHAL PRADESH	
9	Shahnahar (IS)
KARNATAKA	
10	Varahi
KERALA	
11	Kakkadavu
12	Beyapore Puzha
MADHYA PRADESH	
13	Omkareshwar

1

2

ORISSA

14 Additional Spillway to Hirakud Dam

PUNJAB

- Shahnahar (IS) (Providing irrigation to HP area below Talwara Right side of River Beas)

UTTAR PRADESH

-15 Kishau Dam (IS)

WEST BENGAL

16 Teesta Barrage Phase-I Stage-II

17 Subarnarekha Barrage

18 Upper Kangsabati

- Subarnarekha (IS)

:NB IS denotes inter-State projects (they are numbered only in one State)

**All Parties Committee to Fight Terrorism
in Punjab**

2759 SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether an all party Committee has been set up to help fight terrorism and divisive force in Punjab

(b) if so, the number of members of the Committee party-wise

(c) when was the same Committee set up,

(d) the programme chalked out by the

Committee since its formation, and

(e) the response of the people of Punjab to their programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM) (a) to (d) A State level monitoring committee representing all the political parties and shades of opinion in Punjab has been constituted on 14th September, 1987 under the Chairmanship of the Governor of Punjab to review the setting up and functioning of the Village Peace and Development Committees formed to enlist the co-operation of the people in the campaign for combating terrorism and restoring peace and accelerating pace of development in the State. There are 19 non-Official members of the Committee

The party-wise break-up is as follows -

Congress (I)	4
Akali Dal (L)	4
U A D	2
C P I	2
CPI(M)	2
B J P	2
Janata Party	2
Republican Party	1
	<hr/>
	19
	<hr/>

The Committee has decided to organise meetings in various districts in the State to ensure large scale involvement of the people from the villages in the functioning of the Village Peace and Development Committees

(e) The results of the programme have been encouraging and more and more people are coming forward to cooperative with the Administration in the task of fighting terrorism in the State.

Memorandum From North-Eastern Regional Political Parties

2760 SHRI C JANGA REDDY
SHRI G S BASAVARAJU

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any memorandum has been submitted by North-Eastern Regional Political Parties to Government,

(b) what are the demands in that memorandum,

(c) what steps Government have taken to stop infiltration from across the borders of these States and with what results, and

(d) Government's reaction on the demand of inner-line restriction on Indian nationals in these States and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The demands made in the memorandum are

(1) Prevention of infiltration from across the international border

(2) deportation of all foreign infiltrators,

(3) imposition of inner-line restrictions for the whole of the Region to stop and regulate the influx of outsiders,

(4) enactment of suitable legislation to prevent transfer and acquisition of land by outsiders,

(5) restriction of business and employment opportunities to outsiders,

(6) enactment of such other legislation to restrict and regulate inter-state migration, as is envisaged under entry 81 of the Central List of our Constitution

In addition the Forum of North-Eastern Regional Political Parties has urged extension of Article 371A to the whole of the North-Eastern Region, and steps to send back all illegal entrants to Bangladesh. The Memorandum states that there is immediate need for amending the North-Eastern Council Act to democratise the functioning of the Council and to give more say to the elected representatives of the North-Eastern people in management and running of the Council. The Forum have demanded that the process of delimitation of constituencies in the State of Arunachal Pradesh may be undertaken and elections held without delay. They have further demanded that the Armed Forces, Special Powers (Assam and Nagaland) Act 1958 be withdrawn from the State of Manipur immediately and that the memorandum submitted by the Manipur

People Party be considered regarding alleged atrocities committed by the Army on the civilian population in Senapati District of Manipur.

(c) For preventing infiltration from across the border, the Border Security Force have been deployed on the Indo-Bangladesh border. By frequent patrolling and special nakas by surveillance from Observation Post Towers, the security of the Indo-Bangladesh border is safeguarded. The number of infiltrators, apprehended, by BSF and State authorities and pushed back as also the number handed over the State Police for investigation and prosecution with regard to States bordering Bangladesh in the current year (up to June 1987) is given in the statement below.

(d) At present, Inner-line Regulations are operative in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland (except some parts). The extension of these Regulations to other parts of the North-Eastern States has to be considered keeping in view the totality of circumstances.

STATEMENT

Border States	No of illegal entrants apprehended by BSF	No of persons (out of those in Col 2) handed over to State Police	No of persons (out of those in Col 2) sent back	No of persons handed over by State Agencies to BSF for being sent back	No of persons (out of those in Col 5) actually sent back
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	157	39	118	814	814
Meghalaya	85	36	49	139	139
Tripura	2826	152	2674	572	572
West Bengal	15804	633	15171	9482	9482
Mizoram	23	23			

Development of L.C.D. Screen for T.V. Sets

2761. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the views of the Electronic Component Industries Association on liquid crystal display screens for TV sets;

(b) whether liquid crystal display screens are not at R&D stage anywhere in the world; and

(c) 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 DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K R NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is learnt that some large companies in the world are engaged in R&D in the area of liquid crystal display screens for TV

(c) Government is presently implementing a policy for the manufacture of TV receivers based on cathode ray picture tube technology. TV receivers in the world market based on liquid crystal display screens are available in screen sizes of 5-7 Cms. (2-3"). It is understood that efforts to develop large size LCD screen TV receivers are at an R&D stage in many developed countries but are not likely to become a reality for some years

Free Medical Facilities to Freedom Fighters

2762. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide free medical facilities to the freedom fighters,

(b) whether the proposed medical facilities will be the same as those provided to Central Government employees under the CGHS Scheme; and

(c) if not, the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c) The Government are already providing free indoor and out-door medical facilities to the freedom fighters and their dependents on the same scale as Central Government Group 'A' Officers in the Central Government Hospitals under the control of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and in hospitals and dispensaries run by Central public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Bureau of Public Enterprises. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare have expressed their inability to provide C.G.H.S. facilities to the freedom fighters and their dependents.

Cases of Luggage Lifting

2763. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of cases of luggage lifting reported from Delhi, New Delhi and Hazrat Nizamuddin Railway Stations as also from the Capital Railway stations of the States during the last 12 months, station-wise,

(b) the reasons for the increase in such cases,

(c) the number of cases which were solved and the number which are yet to be solved; and

(d) the steps taken to solve them and to tone up the security arrangements at Railway Stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The requisite information for the period 1.11.86 to 31.10.87 and the corresponding period from 1.11.1985 to 31.10.1986 for the three Railway Stations in Delhi is furnished below. -

	1.11.86 to 31.10.1987	1.11.85 to 31.10.1986
PS Delhi Main	48	31
PS New Delhi	101	136
PP Hazarat Nizamuddin	9	12
Total	158	179

Information in respect of Railway Stations in State capitals is not available.

(b) There is no increase

(c) 36 cases reported during the period 1.11.86 to 31.10.87 have been worked out, and 119 have been filed as untraced. Investigation of 3 cases is not yet completed

(d) Patrolling by uniformed police personnel and also in plain clothes has been intensified at the platforms and passenger halls

Channelisation of Foreign Donations to Voluntary Organisations

2764 SHRI UTTAM RATHOD
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to channelise the flow of foreign donations to voluntary organisations through Government agencies only; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI. P. CHIDAMBARAM):(a) and (b). At present there is no proposal to channelise foreign contribution to associations covered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, through Governmental agencies as it involves practical difficulties.

Effects of Budgetary Cuts on 20 Point Programme

2766 SHRI S M GURADDI
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA

Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) whether some important schemes to benefit weaker sections under the 20-Point Programme have fallen victim to the Centre's latest directive on budgetary cuts and austerity measures on account of drought,

(b) if so, the schemes that have been affected by the austerity drive, and

(c) to what extent the schemes have been affected and by what time these schemes will be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Drawal of Water from Thungabhadra Dam

2767. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been

received by the Tungabhadra Board from the Andhra Pradesh Government against the allegedly unauthorised over-drawing of water by Karnataka,

(b) the powers of the Board to check over-utilisation by a State,

(c) whether Government propose to adequately empower the Tungabhadra Board to deal with the cases of over-drawing of water,

(d) if so, details thereof, and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA)

(a) Yes, sir

(b) to (e) Tungabhadra Board regulates the supply of water to the respective States as per the allocations made by the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal. The Board has powers to check over-utilisation of water by reducing the supply from the main canal under its control and adjusting the over-utilisation from time to time

Personal Computers Industry in Small Sector

2768 SHRI KRISHNA SINGH
SHRI C MADHAV REDDI

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have before them a suggestion that personal computers industry be taken out of the purview of organised industrial sector and reserved for the small scale sector,

(b) if so, on what grounds this industrial area is sought to be reserved for small section, and

(c) the decision taken, if any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) (a) No, Sir

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

State Funding of Election Expenses

2769 SHRI K PRADHANI
SHRI C SAMBU

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal of State funding of election expenses, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H R BHARDWAJ) (a) and (b) As part of its proposals for electoral reforms, the Election Commission has recommended that to deal with the problem of money power, it is necessary to evolve a scheme under which the burden of all legitimate election expenses would be shifted to the States. The Commission has also suggested an in-depth study of the whole subject

Indian Nationals Languishing in Jails of Different Countries

2770 DR A K PATEL Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Indian nationals who are at present languishing in jails in different countries and since when, country-wise,

(b) the number of cases that have been taken up by Government with the respective countries for their release, country-wise; and

(c) the number of Indian nationals released by each country during each of the last three years and during the current year so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K NATWAR SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible

Construction of Green Houses in Premises of ITBP at Leh

2771. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of green houses (glass houses) were constructed in the premises of Indo-Tibetan Border Police at Leh,

(b) if so, the number, specification, date of completion, the total cost incurred on each of the green houses and purpose for which built; and

(c) whether any income has accrued out of the green houses and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI PCHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) three Nos. Solar green houses of size 200'X20' capable of withstanding high wind speeds upto 180 km per hour and snow load upto 2 feet; maintains inside temperature of $25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}$ even when the outside temperature drops to about -30°C . Date of completion - 11/86. Total cost incurred on each of the green houses - Rs. 6.5 lacs.

Purpose of green house - Growing of vegetables at high altitudes. These solar green houses were constructed by the Deptt. of non-conventional Energy Sources, Government of India on experimental basis with a view to making maximum use of solar

energy to provide facilities in remote border outposts. No expenditure has been incurred by ITBP.

(c) The performance of the green houses is under observation. Additional facilities are yet to be provided. No income has accrued as yet.

Extradition Treaty with U.K.

2772. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the extradition treaty with U.K. has since been finalised; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) experts of India and U K have met on four occasions since January 1986, so as to reach agreement on concrete legal arrangements for purposes of dealing with anti-Indian terrorist and extremist activity inside the U.K. A draft of an Extradition Treaty is under discussion in this regard

Although there has been some narrowing of differences between the two governments on the draft of the Extradition Treaty, no agreement has as yet been concluded

Arrests under Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act

2773. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons arrested under the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act in various States particularly in Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether complaints have been received by Union Government/State

Governments from Educationalists, Political workers, trade union leaders about the misuse of the Act for their harassment and detention under this Act; and

(c) the steps taken/propose to be taken by Union Government/State Government to avoid undue harassment of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM) (a) The requisite information is given in the statement below

(b) and (c) Some complaints were received by the Govt of India in respect of Govt. of Gujarat. The matter has been taken up with that Government to ensure that there is no misuse of the provisions of the TADA Act

STATEMENT

Sl No	Name of the State	No of persons arrested under TADA Act till
1	Andhra Pradesh*	
2.	Assam	43(June, 1987)
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
4	Gujarat	2234(October 1987)
5	Goa	7(October, 1987)
6	Haryana*	
7	Himachal Pradesh	8(August, 1987)
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	274(August, 1987)
9.	Karnataka	Nil
10	Maharashtra	92(July, 1987)
11	Manipur	83(September, 1987)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of persons arrested under TADA Act till
12.	Punjab	2837(September, 1987)
13.	Rajasthan	25(October, 1987)
14.	Tamil Nadu	Nil(June, 1987)
15	Uttar Pradesh	49(September, 1987)

* Information in respect of Andhra Pradesh and Haryana is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Development of Water Resources in Drought Prone Areas

2774 SHRI PRAKASH V PATIL Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) details of schemes drawn for the development and productive use of water resources in the districts which have been identified as drought prone, and

(b) the areas where these schemes are implemented and the details of the impact of the schemes on the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b) Schemes for development and productive use of water resources, including those in drought-prone districts, are planned, funded and implemented by the State Governments. Irrigation schemes have been taken up covering parts of almost all the drought-prone districts and these have proved beneficial to the areas commanded by such schemes

Recommendations of Law Commission

2775. SHRI T. BASHEER Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Law Commission to study and suggest necessary reforms in our judicial system;

(b) whether Government have received any recommendations from the Law Commission;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) to (d) The Law Commission has submitted the following eight reports to the Government, so far

- 1 114th Report on 'Gram Nyayalaya'
- 2 115th Report on 'Tax Courts'
- 3 116th Report on 'Creation of All India Judicial Service'
- 4 117th Report on 'Setting up of an Academy for Training of Judicial Officers'
- 5 118th Report on Method of Appointments to Subordinate Courts/Subordinate Judiciary'
- 6 119th Report on 'Access to exclusive Forum for Victims of Motor Accident under Motor Vehicles Act, 1939'
- 7 120th Report on 'Manpower planning in Judiciary. a Blueprint'; and
- 8 121st Report on 'A New Forum for Judicial Appointments'

Copies of 114th to 118th Reports have already been laid on the Table of the House. Some of the reports have been referred to the State Governments and their views have been called for

Loss of Data Pamphlets from the Office of Surveyor General of India

2776. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the reported loss of strategic data pamphlets from the Office of Surveyor General of India;

(b) if so, the details of the inquiry;

(c) the action taken against those responsible for the loss; and

(d) the steps taken to avoid recurrence of such incident in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN). (a) and (b). Survey of India has a stock of very large number (running in lakhs) of topographical maps, aerial photographs and data sheets of different classifications. The stock taking is carried out from time to time and the discrepancies, if any, are reconciled in accordance with laid down procedures. During the last stock taking, a few discrepancies were found, most of which have been reconciled. Action to reconcile the remaining discrepancies is on hand as per the laid down procedures. As per records of Survey of India, 82 pamphlets stand issued in the name of previous Surveyor General. None of these pamphlets are of confidential, secret or top secret category. The matter is being pursued with him

(c) and (d) Efforts are still being made to reconcile the remaining discrepancies. Security measures have been further tightened.

Vehicles for Voters

2777 SHRI N DENNIS: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the practice of candidates arranging transport for carrying voters openly to the polling booths, and

(b) whether Government propose to take any steps to check the practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The hiring of procuring or using of vehicles by a candidate or his election agent or by any other person with the consent of the candidate or his election agent for the free conveyance of any elector (other than the candidate himself, the members of his family or his agent) to and from any polling station is a corrupt practice under section 123(5) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. However, in view of the persistent complaints from the political parties, general public and candidates that the aforesaid provision of law are being contravened with impunity, the Election Commission has issued detailed standing instructions to the Chief Secretaries and Chief Electoral Officers regarding plying of vehicles on polling day and regulation thereof. The political parties had also been informed in this regard.

Setting up of an Atomic Energy Unit in West Bengal

2778. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) the present position in regard to the proposal of setting up of an Atomic Energy unit in Midnapore District, West Bengal,

(b) whether any decision has been taken in this respect;

(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 THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN). (a) to (d). Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy has examined sites in the Eastern Electricity Region, including Midnapore (Dist), West Bengal, to evaluate their suitability for setting up Nuclear Power Stations. Report of the Site Selection Committee is under consideration of the Government.

Central Assistance to Andhra Pradesh

2779 SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the details of assistance offered by Union Government to Government of Andhra Pradesh for tackling the menace of extremist activities,

(b) the details of assistance sought during the last two years by State Government of Andhra Pradesh, and

(c) the reasons for not giving sufficient support to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). A number of requests were received in 1985 as well as one in September, 1987 from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for deployment of C R P F to contain the extremists menace but the same could not be provided due to non-availability of Central Forces. However, the State Police have been equipped with better weapons to contain the extremists activities.

Central Processing Unit with High Power Computer

2780. SHRI K RAMAMURTHY. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in the establishment of a Central Processing Unit with a high-power computer, which will help in the standardisation of the format of scientific periodicals and in providing total control on printed information in machine-readable form, and

(b) the steps taken to institute an integrated information system for covering data of all types relating to bilateral as well as multilateral cooperation in science & technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) There is no plan in the Ministry of Science & Technology to set up a central processing unit with a high-power computer which will help in the standardisation of the format of scientific periodicals and in providing total control on printed information in machine-readable form.

However, in response to a request from UNESCO Government of India has designated Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre under the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research as the Indian National Centre for International Serials Data System (ISDS) in 1985 ISDS is responsible for creating and maintaining a machine readable database of world serial publications covering all fields of knowledge. The Indian National Centre creates the records of serials following standards and guidelines of ISDS and supplies the same to the International Centre of ISDS for incorporation of the records in the World Register of Serial Publications. The Indian National Centre will get the World Register on magnetic tape

from ISDS and use inhouse computer system for information retrieval

(b) Hardware in the form of PCs has been procured, the software is under development and data is being collated in the computer readable format

Police Firing in Narela

2781 SHRI M RAGHUMA REDDY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there was an unprovoked police firing in Narela, Delhi on 28th October, 1987.

(b) if so, the causes which led to the police firing,

(c) the number of persons injured/killed as a result of police firing

(d) whether any inquiry has since been instituted into the incident, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) On the morning of 28 10 87 at 6 15 a m police station Narela received information on telephone about a dacoity having been committed. 2 Sub-Inspectors reached the spot and arranged for taking the injured to the hospital. When the SHO arrived at the scene he was mobbed and man-handled. He took shelter in a school where the mob threatened to burn him alive. Addl DCP (North) and Asstt. Commissioner of Police arrived at the scene to rescue the SHO. The Add. DCP had to resort to firing to rescue the SHO.

The mob set fire to a Police jeep, police ambulance and damaged DTC buses. The police faced heavy brick-battling from the mob and a large number of policemen were injured. When the teargas did not prove ef-

fective, lathi charge and firing was resorted to for dispersing the mob

(c) In this incident one person was killed and 6 others sustained injuries. 20 Police Officers and 4 Gazetted Police Officers also received injuries.

(d) and (e). A magisterial inquiry has been ordered.

[*Translation*]

SC/ST Judges in High Courts

2782 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN. Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) the number of judges in each High Court belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and

(b) the steps taken to appoint more judges belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in High Courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) (a) Requisite information is being collected from the Registries of the High Courts and will be laid on the Table after it has been received

(b) The Government have addressed the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices of High Courts requesting them to locate persons from the Bar belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes and minorities and women, who are suitable for appointment as Judges of High Courts so as to give them better representation on the High Courts than that exists at present

[*English*]

Pending Irrigation Schemes from Bihar

2783. Dr. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of major and medium irrigation schemes of the Bihar Government which are pending with the Union Government and how much funds are required for these and since when these have been pending approval;

(b) the names of the different schemes being implemented in Bihar, and

(c) the present position of the each project and by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA).

(a) to (c). Twelve major and thirteen medium irrigation projects have been received since 1974. These are estimated to cost about Rs 900 crores. Out of a total of fifty-eight projects under implementation, over thirty projects are likely to be completed in the current plan.

Consumption of Milk and Cereals in Kerala

2784 SHRI K. MOHANDAS. Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the per capita consumption of milk and cereals in Kerala,

(b) how does it compare with other States, and

(c) the steps taken to boost the consumption of these items in States where consumption is lower than the national average?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) According to the Reports of National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) (1982) the per capita consumption of milk and cereals in Kerala is 79 ml. and 369 gm respectively.

(b) Position with regard to per capita

consumption of milk and cereals in the 8 States surveyed including Kerala is given below:

State	Milk (ml)	Cereals (gm)
1. Kerala	79	369
2. Tamil Nadu	34	479
3. Karnataka	77	645
4. Andhra Pradesh	75	479
5. Maharashtra	75	451
6. Gujarat	252	454
7. Orissa	9	556
8. West Bengal	22	548
AVERAGE	78	498

(c) In order to improve the consumption of cereals and milk several programmes have been taken up during the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods. The entire agricultural sector is concentrating on improving the qualitative and quantitative aspects of crop production and improvement of post-harvest technology in order to minimise the losses. Besides, the public distribution system is being expanded rapidly in order to provide the cereals to the weaker sections. Simultaneously efforts are being made to enhance the purchasing power of rural masses by taking up various income and employment generation programmes under rural development and other sectors.

Production of milk is proposed to be increased through various programmes of animal husbandry. Priority is being given for the cross-breeding of cattle, provision of balanced feed, modern livestock management practices including animal health care to bring about increased milk production.

Besides, milk products technology is being modernised and implemented for collection, processing and distribution of milk and milk products. Efforts are being made to increase consumption of milk and cereals, particularly among nursing mothers and children through education and publicity.

Mobile Civil Emergency Force

2785. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to wind up Mobile Civil Emergency Force, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM). (a) Yes, Sir, but the personnel will be absorbed in other Central Police Organisations.

(b) The reasons for Government's decision to wind up Mobile Civil Emergency Force (MCEF) are:—

- (i) it had not been performing any worthwhile duties lately
- (ii) whatever duties it had performed from time to time could be handled by the Home Guards

[Translation]

T.V. Picture Tubes

2786. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of T.V. picture tubes imported during 1985, 1986 and upto 30 September, 1987; and

(b) the number of TV picture tubes manufactured in the country during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K R NARAYANAN): (a) The estimated quantity of imported picture tubes used in the TV sets produced during 1985, 1986 and 1987 (upto September) is given below.

	Black & White (B & W)	(In lakhs) Colour
1985	5.0	7.0
1986	3.0	10.0
1987 (Upto September)	Nil	9.0

(b) The production of picture tubes during 1985, 1986 and 1987 (upto September) is given below:

	B & W	(In lakhs) Colour
1985	14.5	Nil
1986	19.5	Nil
1987 Upto September (Estimated)	21.0	Nil

[English]

Tribal Children in Schools

2787 SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA:
NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken steps to increase the enrolment and check the dropout of Tribal children in the primary schools under Tribal Sub-Plan areas in different States,

(b) if so, the schemes implemented or measures adopted in different States from the current academic session to increase the enrolment and check the dropouts, and

(c) the percentage and number of dropouts in different States as on 30th April, 1987?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir The measures adopted to increase the enrolment and check the dropouts of tribal children in primary schools are given in the Statement-I below.

(c) According to the latest available information, the State-wise position is given in the Statement-II below

STATEMENT-I

Measures adopted to increase the enrolment and check the dropouts of tribal children at primary schools.

1. Opening of primary schools on priority basis in areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes

2. Conversion of single teacher schools into two teacher schools.

3. Improvement of physical facilities in schools located in tribal areas

4. Provision of Non-formal/part-time education on an extensive scale

5. Appointment of women teachers on a large scale and provision of creches/pre-primary schools as adjuncts of primary schools

6. Improvement of teacher competence

through in-service training

7 Opening of more Ashram type schools

8 Preparation of special curricula suited to socio-economic needs of Tribals

9 Opening of hostels in these areas

10 Provision of incentives in the form of scholarships, uniforms, mid-day meals, books and stationery, freeship etc

STATEMENT-II

Dropout rates of Scheduled Tribe students at primary stage (Classes I-V) 1981-82

State/Uts	Dropout rate at primary stage (Classes I-V)
Andhra Pradesh	68 10
Assam	76 22
Bihar	80 58
Gujarat	72 94
Himachal Pradesh	43 05
Karnataka	48 12
Kerala	37 16
Madhya Pradesh	70 65
Maharashtra	74 22
Manipur	85 36
Meghalaya	76 74
Nagaland	75 75

State/Uts	Dropout rate at primary stage (Classes I-V)
Orissa	77 99
Rajasthan	71 48
Sikkim	N.A.
Tamil Nadu	37 59
Tripura	69 77
Uttar Pradesh	
West Bengal	69 27
A & N Islands	45 74
Arunachal Pradesh	77 53
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76 43
Goa Daman & Diu	66 38
Lakshadweep	8 01
Mizoram	62 83

Expenditure incurred on Sri Lankan Refugees

2788 SHRI R JEEVARATHINAM Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred by Union Government on the welfare /rehabilitation of the Sri Lankan refugees till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) Between July 1983 and 30th September, 1987 an amount of Rs 12 39 crores has been incurred by the Union Government on providing relief assistance to the Sri Lankan refugees and on construction/renovation of camps for accommodating the refugees. No amount

has been spent on providing rehabilitation assistance to the Sri Lankan refugees as they are not Indian citizens and are expected to go back to Sri Lanka

Maharashtra-Karnataka Border Dispute

2789 SHRI V SREENIVASA PRASAD
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government have taken any steps to help Maharashtra Government and Karnataka Government to find a solution to their border dispute on the basis of the recommendations made by Mahajan Commission

(b) if so the details thereof and

(c) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) (a) to (c) The Government of India have always been of the view that this dispute can be resolved only with the willing co operation of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government remain in touch with both the state Governments to ascertain the progress made in the bilateral discussions of their Chief Ministers on this issue and the nature of Central assistance required in arriving at mutually acceptable solution to the problem

Water for Karnataka from Upper Krishna Project

2790 SHRI V SOBHANADREESWARA RAO Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) details relating to water utilisation under the Upper Krishna Project stages I & II in Karnataka

(b) the quantity of water allotted to Karnataka under River Waters Tribunal Award,

(c) whether Union Government have received any representation about construction of a reservoir leading to an inter-state dispute in this region and

(d) if so details thereof and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA)

(a) The envisaged water utilisation under upper Krishna Project Stages I and II are 119 TMC and 54 TMC respectively

(b) 700 TMC

(c) and (d) Andhra Pradesh has objected for provision of huge disproportionate reservoir capacity as compared to contemplated utilisation. It has been found there is no violation of the provisions of the Water Tribunal's Award

Schemes for Implementation of the National Water Policy

2791 SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the details of the schemes drawn up for the implementation of the National Water Policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) The National Water Policy adopted by the National Water Resources Council only provides broad policy guidelines for planning and development of water resources schemes implementation of which should be governed by national perspective treating water as a natural resource and a national asset

Import of S.K.D. Kits

2792 SHRI C MADHAV REDDI Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether any decision has been taken to stop the import of Semi Knock Down Kits in the electronics industry, and

(b) whether the components, indigenously available, will not be included in the SKD list ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K R NARAYANAN) (a) and (b) A close scrutiny is made of the Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) to ensure that in-depth manufacture is only allowed Except for a very small quantity required for the purpose of training, Semi-knocked Down (SKD) kits are not proposed to be allowed Further, the import-export policy has been modified by transferring the entry relating to import of kits/sub-assemblies from Appendix-3A to Appendix-2B i.e. restricted list

Steps to hold Rain Water onto the Ground

2793 PROF P J KURIEN Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) the estimated quantity of rain¹ water which goes unutilised every year,

(b) whether the Government have conducted any study about ways in which the rain water could be held onto the ground, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS

MIRDHA) (a) Estimates of this kind are not available

(b) and (c) Soil and moisture conservation measures appropriate to different soil and climatic regions such as bunding, terracing, silt detention dams, water harvesting structures, nalla plugging, etc., are found to help to hold and conserve the rain water on the surface as well as in the soil profile These measures are being carried out under various State and Central Sector programmes

Pahariya Tribes of Santhal Pargana in Bihar

2794 SHRI MOHD MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the number of the Pahariya tribal population living in the hills of Santhal Pargana in Bihar is fast declining,

(b) if so, whether Government have made any study to know the extent to which the population of Pahariya tribals have been reduced over the years and the reasons therefor,

(c) if so, the details thereof and how does it compare with the percentage of reduction in population of other tribes in the tribal belts in various parts of the country, and

(d) the steps taken to save them from extinction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) No, Sir

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Electronic Devices for Deaf and Blinds

2795 SHRI V TULSIRAM Will the Minister

WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced device electronically to enable a deaf to hear;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to invent a similar electronic device to enable the blinds to see;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which such a device is expected to be available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) Hearing aids are provided to those whose hearing may be impaired and who can overcome the handicap with the amplification provided by such appliances.

(b) to (d). Certain types of visual impairments which have some power to see can also be helped by certain devices. However, there is as yet no device which can enable a totally blind person to see.

Clearance to Project from Andhra Pradesh

2796. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not given clearance to Yeleru, Jurala and Polavaram irrigation projects of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor in each case;

(c) whether Government propose to review the position;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF

STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-DHA): (a) to (e). Comments on all projects have been sent for their compliance. The State is also required to obtain clearance from environmental angle and under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Working of Technology Missions

2797. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review has been made of the working of the various Technology Missions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the impact made by the missions in the areas of their work; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to improve their working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The five Technology Missions were identified in January 1986, and the Mission documents were prepared during next few months. Each nodal Agency implementing the Mission periodically monitors and evaluates the progress of work to ensure that slippage to the extent feasible, are avoided. This is a continuous process.

(c) and (d). The five Technology Missions were selected for their potential socio-economic impact nationally. The work done so far has been towards achieving those objectives and defined targets. Recently, an Adviser (Technology Mission) has been appointed to coordinate the Mission activities and to ensure their implementation in a timely and effective manner.

Parliamentary Constituencies as District

2798. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to convert the present parliamentary constituencies as districts and the Legislative Assembly constituencies as Tahsils is under examination of the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

GNLF Demands

2800 SHRIMATI D K BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting between Home Minister and Chief Minister of West Bengal has been held in November, 1987,

(b) if so, the particulars of issues relating to Gorkha National Liberation Front demands discussed at the meeting, and

(c) the outcome of the discussions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The Chief Minister of West Bengal Shri Jyoti Basu met the Home Minister on 16th November, 1987 and discussed the problem of Darjeeling area with particular reference to the proposed Development Council plan for the hill area. Discussion will continue.

Amount for TSP/SCP by various Ministries

2802. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the various ministries that prepared the Tribal sub-Plan and Special Component Plan during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount allocated by each Ministry to different states for Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan and to Madhya Pradesh in particular, department-wise during the Sixth Plan;

(c) the names of the Ministries preparing Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan for Seventh Plan and the amount allocated to each State during the Annual Plan 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, and

(d) the amount proposed for Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan for the year 1988-89 to Madhya Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Bangla Refugees

2803 SHRI B.B RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chakmas and other tribal refugees from Bangladesh in India;

(b) the reasons of their entry in India in such a large number, and

(c) the measures being taken to check infiltration of refugees to India from Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). About 49,000

Bangladesh tribal refugees crossed over to Tripura since 29th April, 1986, consequent on the disturbed conditions in Bangladesh. At present, 46,502 refugees are accommodated in temporary camps in the State.

(c) The Security Forces on the Indo-Bangladesh border are on alert. Measures have been taken for strengthening surveillance along the border which include strengthening of BSF, construction of observation post towers and providing increased mobility to border patrols. Efforts are continuing at diplomatic level with the Bangladesh authorities to prevent influx of refugees and to create conditions conducive for their early return to Bangladesh.

Ilchman's Report on Training Institutions

2804 SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether ILCHMAN's report on training institutions has been submitted to Government, and

(b) if so the major conclusions of the report and the action proposed thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM) (a) The Report has been submitted but it is not a report on the training institutions in India. It is on the training effort launched by the Government and the need to augment the human resources for the training of all services.

(b) Details are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Major Conclusions and Action Taken on the Report of Prof. Ilchman

10 The major conclusions of his report are as follows:

- (i) The policy of the Government to develop training for the Indian Administrative Service in the form of compulsory programmes and other measures have toned up the quality of training in the All India Institutions, State Administrative Training Institutes, subject matter institutes and other institutes imparting such training.
- (ii) The training resources of India, both trainers and training materials are severely strained and may not be able to accommodate the increased expectations unless suitably augmented.
- (iii) Because of these effects and the aspirations for a long term Government of India policy for enhancing of the human resources for IAS and other services, a substantial effort at training of trainers may be undertaken, together with a programme to develop curriculum and suitable training materials.

20 Accordingly, two exploratory teams were deputed to France, UK, and USA to assess the availability and quality of courses in certain well established institutions/organisations. Their reports are awaited.

Survey about Crime Against Scheduled Castes

2805 SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to make a comprehensive survey of crimes against Scheduled Castes and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). An indepth annual review of incidents of atrocities, based on the figures reported by the States/U Ts., is conducted with a view to ascertain the trend in crimes against Scheduled Castes in all the States/U Ts. On the basis of such reviews, the concern of the Central Government is conveyed to the States where there has been deterioration in crimes against Scheduled Castes. After the review of 1985, the Chief Ministers of the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa and Tamil Nadu were addressed and similarly for the year 1986, the Chief Ministers of States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and Orissa were addressed. These States were emphasised upon to take all actions as per the guidelines issued from time to time to the State Governments to effectively deal with the problem of atrocities.

Workshop for Rural Development

2806 DR T KALPANA DEVI Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether National Workshop on Science and Technology for Rural Development has made certain recommendations,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) steps proposed for setting up of a nodal Ministry to coordinate scientific activities of different departments of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K R NARAYANAN) (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A National Workshop on Science

and Technology for Rural Development, was held on 2-4 November, 1987 at New Delhi. Recommendations covered the following main areas

1. Agronomy
2. Animal Husbandry
3. Rural Industries & Crafts
4. Infrastructure
5. Technology Development and Utilisation
6. Soil & Water Management
7. Afforestation and Social Forestry
8. Energy
9. Waste Utilisation
10. Rural Labour
11. Environmental Pollution
12. Organisation
13. Rural Housing
14. Micro-level Planning

(c) Government has not considered any such proposal.

Afghanistan's move for SAARC Membership

2807. Dr B.L SHAILESH Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Afghanistan had moved for membership to the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation at the last SAARC Conference held in Kathmandu, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since there is no specific provision in the SAARC Charter for the admission of new members to the Association, it was decided that the Standing Committee of Foreign Secretaries should examine the question of membership and submit its recommendations.

Contributions by Member Countries to SAARC Activities

2808 DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

Bangladesh (1987-88)	Bangladesh Takas 7.5 million	(-Indian Rs.3.36 million approx)
Bhutan (1987-88)	Bhutanese Nu 2 million	(-Indian Rs.2 million)
India (1987-88)	Indian Rs.	15 million
(1988-89)	Indian Rs.	17.5 million
Maldives (1987)	Maldivian Rufiyaa 252,000	(-Indian Rs. 420,000 approx.)
(1988)	325,000	(-Indian Rs.541,670 approx.)
Nepal (1987-88)	Nepalese Rs.7 million	(-Indian Rs.4.12 million approx)
Pakistan (1987-88)	Pakistani Rs.12.5 million + Rs.500,000 for scholar- ships	(-Indian Rs.9.33 million + Indian Rs.373,000 approx)
Sri Lanka (1987)	Sri Lanka Rs.5 million	(-Indian Rs.2.22 million approx.)

(a) whether any decision was taken at the recent SAARC meeting held at Kathmandu for the funding of its activities;

(b) if so, the decision taken; and

(c) the contributions likely to be made by the Member countries initially and annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). The question of funding of SAARC activities had been agreed to earlier.

(c) The latest position regarding the pledges of annual contributions for SAARC programme activities is as follows:

Crime in Delhi

2809. SHRI P. PENCHALLAIH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidence of crime is increasing in the Capital;

(b) if so, the number of incidence of crime reported during the last one year; and

(c) the preventive steps taken by Government to check crime in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Compared to the corresponding period of last year viz 1-11-1985 to 31-10-1986, when 30013 IPC cases were reported, the number of cases reported during the period 1-11-1986 to 31-10-1987 came down to 16624. As such there is substantial decrease in the incidence of crime in the Capital.

(c) About 12,000 more posts and purchase of about 668 more vehicles for Delhi Police have been sanctioned. Setting up of 25 more police stations, 12 Police subdivisions and three police districts have been approved. 100 pickets at strategic points manned by personnel equipped with automatic weapons and wireless sets have been set up. Regular coordination meetings are held with the officers of the neighbouring states and intelligence agencies to monitor the activities of terrorists and other criminals.

Diversion of Funds for Irrigation and Afforestation Scheme

2810. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider the diversion of some of the funds from other schemes to the irrigation and affores-

tation schemes;

(b) whether Government propose to give emphasis to irrigation and allied schemes which come under 20-Points Programme and other anti-poverty programmes; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the proposals of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Planning Commission has already written to the States and Union Territories that in this year of widespread drought, if the States would like to divert the resources from other schemes to irrigation and water management, their proposals in this regard would be welcomed.

(b) and (c). Irrigation has all along been accorded high priority in the Plans. However, in this year of drought additional outlay of Rs. 236 crores have been provided for identified ongoing project in 14 States for their completion within a period of two years. States have also been offered additional assistance for the two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely, (i) National Water Shed Development Programme/Dryland Agriculture and (ii) Assistance to Small & Marginal Farmers which are funded on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the States.

Rehabilitation Centres for Drug Addicts

2811. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of welfare/rehabilitation centres in India to help the drug addicts to overcome their addiction,

(b) the number out of them maintained by Union Government, State Governments and voluntary agencies; and

(c) the funds allocated to these centres annually?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (b) & (c). Voluntary organisations have been assisted by the Ministry of Welfare to establish 21 Counselling and guidance centres and 3 de-addiction-cum-rehabilitation centres to overcome their addiction. Details of information of voluntary agencies who are running such centres without financial assistance from the Ministry of Welfare are not maintained. Information regarding Welfare/rehabilitation centres assisted or established by the State Governments is not available. Yearwise break up of funds allocated by the Ministry of Welfare is indicated below:

Year	Amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned (in lakhs)
1985-86	Rs. 1.81
1986-87	Rs. 8.86
1987-88	Rs. 16.32

Setting Up Centre for Advanced Technology

2812. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had approved the setting up of a Centre for advanced technology at Indore;

(b) if so, the main functions of that Research Centre;

(c) whether Government propose to set up some more centres for advanced technology in the country;

(d) if so, the number of Centres proposed to be set up at other places in the country; and

(e) the details thereof?

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

(b) The Centre undertakes research and development work in frontline areas of the technology of accelerators and lasers. Research in applications of lasers in areas such as medicine, industry and fusion is also undertaken at the Centre.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Manufacture of Micro Computers by H.C.L.

2813. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have entrusted the task of manufacturing micro-computers to Hindustan Computers Limited;

(b) if so, whether H.C.L. is manufacturing the computers indigenously or with any foreign collaboration; and

(c) if in foreign collaboration, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Hindustan Computers Limited (HCL) holds an Industrial Licence for the manufacture of Mini-computer/Microprocessor based systems under which manufacture of micro-computers is also permissible.

(b) and (c). So far HCL have been manufacturing Micro-Computers based on

indigenous knowhow. However, they have recently been granted foreign collaboration approval with M/s Tolerant System Inc. of USA for the manufacture of micro computer based On-Line Transaction Processing fault tolerant system.

Additional allocation to Orissa under TSP and SCP

2814. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make additional allocation of funds to some States under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan; and

(b) if so, the additional allocation of funds proposed to be made to Orissa during the Seventh Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) and (b). The allocation of Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan to the States for the Seventh Plan period is tentative and at this stage it cannot be indicated how much additional Special Central Assistance will be allocated to any particular State.

Allocations for Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station

2815 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) The allocation made during 1986-87 and 1987-88 to the Equatorial Rocket Launching Station at Thumba; and

(b) details of the major space projects in progress at the station and which is the next project ready for launching?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Allocation made during 1986-87 and 1987-88 to the Equatorial Rocket Launching Station at Thumba is Rs.29.62 lakhs and Rs.22.75 lakhs respectively.

(b) Weekly launches of Soviet supplied M100 rockets are taking place regularly from Thumba for meteorological studies. A campaign using M100 rockets with 7 payloads supplied from India and 10 from USSR is being planned for December 1987. Several scientific experiments such as ozone studies and D-region ionisation studies using RH300, nitric oxide studies using Centaure and equatorial wave studies using RH200 are being planned.

Loss of Life and Property suffered by Indians in Riots in Phillipines

2816. SHRI P. PENCHALLAIH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimate of loss of life and property suffered by Indians in recent riots in Phillipines; and

(b) the steps taken by Indian Embassy to protect their interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH):

(a) None.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Non-Implementation of Fourth Pay
Commission Recommendation by
Chandigarh Administration**

2817. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA.
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of UT Cadre working under Chandigarh Administration are not getting their salary according to the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, the time by which recommendations are likely to be implemented fully in the U.T.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the formation of Union Territory Chandigarh on 1-11-1966, the Chandigarh Administration is following Punjab pattern pay scales. The Fourth Pay Commission had excluded Chandigarh Union Territory from its purview. On demand of the Chandigarh Administration employees, it has been decided to extend the Central Pay Scales to them. Necessary detailed exercise has already been started in this Ministry for prescribing pay scales to the Chandigarh Administration employees on Central pattern. The pay pattern of Chandigarh Union Territory requires re-structuring as a whole as they are at variance with the pre-revised Central/other Union Territory pay scales.

[*English*]

Increase Inflow of Foreign Funds

2818. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inflow of foreign funds for organisations engaged in cultural, social educational, religious and economic activities has increased recently despite the enactment of Foreign Contributions (Regulation) Act, 1976,

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

(c) the names of the major receivers of such funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Contributions reported under the Foreign Contributions (Regulation) Act, 1976, have shown trend of some increase.

(b) Information is given in the Statement-I below.

(c) Information is given in the Statement-II below.

STATEMENT-I

Purpose-wise detail of receipt of foreign contribution during the year 1986 (as available upto 20-11-1987)

1.Cultural	Rs	8820 (in Thousand)
2.Social	Rs.	6,47,425 (in Thousand)
3.Educational	Rs.	7,54,659 (in Thousand)
4.Religious	Rs.	6,59,413 (in Thousand)
5.Economic	Rs.	74,783 (in Thousand)

STATEMENT-II

Names of Major Receivers (Above 1 Crore)

Rural Development Trust, Bangalore Highway, Anantapur, A.P.

Dharmavaram Boys Town Society, Dharmavaram, RS Anantapur, A.P

Arthik Samata Mandal, Nasthika Kendram, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh

Xaviers Ranchi St. Xaviers College, Purulia Road, Ranchi, Bihar.

St. Thomas Girls Hostel, Dhorompur Barharwa Sahibganj, Bihar.

Vincentian Minor Seminary Agricultural College, P 90, Rewa Dist Madhya Pradesh

Bishop Chellappa Memorial Project, Vepery, Madras, Tamil Nadu

Eammanuel Methodist Church, 48-50, Jeremiah Road, Madras

Apostolic Church, 4, Ritherdon Road, Vepery, Madras, Tamil Nadu

Dalit Cultural Front, 32, 4th St., Venkatespuram New Colony, Madras

Seva Nilayam, Rajathanj Andipatti, Madurai, Tamil Nadu

Carmel Ashram, Town Extension, Kumbakonam, Tamil Nadu

St Antony's Church, Kallakuzhi, Tiruchirappally, Tamil Nadu

Kazmalai Ladies Association, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu.

United Church Board for World Ministry, 1 MLB0276, Dr. D.N. Road, Bombay

The Assumpta Society, 105, Koregaon Park, Pune

Baldwin Boys High School, Hosur Road, Bangalore

Pahadi Trust, PO Box 5, Somwarpet, Coorg, Karnataka.

Church of St. Joseph the Worker Vamanjor Diocese of Mangalore, S. Kanara,

Karnataka.

Orissa Urban Rural Service Faith Centre, Penton Sahi, Cuttack, Orissa

Mobile Creches, 5-B, Telegraph Lane, New Delhi.

CNI Synodical Board of Social Service, 16 Pandit Panth Marg, New Delhi.

St. Stephens Hospital, Tiz Hazari, Delhi.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Tribals by Orissa Government

2819. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Orissa have formed a high powered Committee to streamline the rehabilitation of the tribals displaced because of the establishment of big industries and river dams;

(b) if so, whether Government of Orissa has sought any financial assistance from Union Government in this regard,

(c) whether Union Government have also extended cooperation to increase the stipend of tribal students and business in forest produce and sale of essential commodities in Tribal area, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

Installation of Tube Wells in H.P.

2820. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR. Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide funds to the State of Himachal Pradesh for the exploitation of underground water potential through the installation of a number of tube-wells;

(b) whether 40 drilling points in Una District for which bores have already been made could not be provided energised tubewells for want of funds; and

(c) if so, the funds to be provided under the drought relief programme for this purpose to the State Government and the likely date and extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA).

(a) Minor Irrigation Programme is planned and implemented by the State Government. However, to accelerate the programme including tubewells, central assistance is given through various Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(b) Out of 196 tubewells constructed in Una District, Himachal Pradesh, 188 were successful. 164 out of these have already been energised. Energisation work is in progress on 18 tubewells.

(c) An advance Plan assistance as drought relief (1987-88) for Rs. 1.19 crores for drinking water, and Rs. 30.00 lakhs for creation of potential of 500 hectare through minor irrigation have been approved for the State.

Water from Shah Nehar Project to Himachal Pradesh

2821. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR. Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any action to ensure the implementation of the agreements between Punjab and Himachal Pradesh for the provision of 25

cusecs of water from Anandpur Hydrel Channel and 228 cusecs of water from Shah Nehar Project to Himachal Pradesh.

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard by the Union Government and the latest progress achieved in the implementation of the agreement, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which water would be provided to Himachal Pradesh for early irrigation facilities particularly in the context of drought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA).

(a) to (c). The Government of Himachal Pradesh have submitted a project report for Rs. 49.3 crores for utilisation of 220 cusec of water from Shah Nehar Project for irrigation of areas in Himachal Pradesh. However, this estimate has not been prepared in consultation with the Government of Punjab, as required in the inter-State agreement of 4.8.1983. Comments of the Government of Punjab are required before the project proposals are finalised. The Government of India have recently written to the Government of Punjab on the urgent need to earmark 228 cusec out of Punjab's share in surplus Ravi-Beas waters for utilisation in Himachal Pradesh.

No project proposal has been received for utilisation of 25 cusec by Himachal Pradesh from Anandpur Sahib Hydrel Channel.

Meeting of National Water Resources Council

2822. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Water Resource Council held a meeting on 9th September, 1987; and

(b) if so, details of the proposals made

and decisions taken for the best utilisation of water in the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Council approved the National Water Policy document which broadly covers the following aspects

(1) reckoning a drainage basin or sub-basin as a unit of planning;

(2) adoption of integrated and multi-disciplinary approach to planning and formulation of projects,

(3) integrated and coordinated development of surface and ground water,

(4) special attention in planning projects for benefitting disadvantaged groups of the society,

(5) water transfer to needy areas based on a national perspective,

(6) giving primary consideration for provision of drinking water while planning multi-purpose projects,

(7) close integration of water use and land use policies,

(8) maximising technological inputs into the orderly development of water resources

Examination Reforms Wing

2823 SHRI PRATAPRAO B BHOSALE
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether an examination reforms wing had been set up, and

(b) if so, details of its functions and how this would ensure fair and non-discriminatory functioning of recruiting agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) (a) An Examination Reforms Wing had been set up in the Union Public Service Commission

(b) This Wing which has been functioning for over a decade, reviews periodically the examinations conducted by the Commission with reference to the methods and procedures adopted. It also undertakes studies on the tests administered by the Commission to upgrade the quality of the Question Papers and to introduce reforms in the schemes of the various examinations. One of the reforms made in the introduction of Objective Type Tests which ensure complete elimination of subjectivity in evaluation of the answers

Special Recruitment Wing for Scientific Technical Posts

2824. SHRI PRATAPRAO B BHOSALE.
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up a special recruitment wing for scientific and technical posts, and

(b) if so, the details of this proposal and the time by which it will be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI). (a) and (b) It has been decided to set up a Special Wing in the Union Public Service Commission to take care of the recruitment requirements of Scientific Departments to minimise delay in the matter of recruitment, promotions, confirmations etc of scientific personnel in respect of the scientific posts within the purview of the Commission. This Wing will act as a 'Single Window' in the Commission to process all such matters referred to them by Scientific Departments. The Special Wing will start functioning as soon as the

required posts are created.

Safeguarding the Indian Companies and Banks in Fiji

2825. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian companies and banks functioning in Fiji at present; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government of India for their safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Bank of Baroda, New India Assurance Company and Life Insurance Corporation have their branches in Fiji. Air India also has an office. Asian Paints is the single Indian joint venture in Fiji

(b) Government has conveyed to the authorities in Fiji that the safety of the Indian organisations in Fiji is the responsibility of the Fiji authorities. Government has also kept a constant watch on the Indian organisations' well-being.

Hydro-Fracture Techniques to Increase Water Supply

2826. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether hydro-fracturing technique has been deployed to increase water supply in some of the drought affected areas,

(b) if so, places where this technique has been used for augmenting water supply; and

(c) how far this technique has been successful in meeting the shortage of water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF

STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Hydro-fracturing technique aimed at improving yields of borewells is being employed in and around Betul in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The technique has been introduced recently and its performance is yet to be evaluated.

Appointment of Judges in High Courts

2827. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government give any weightage to the backward communities in the appointment of judges of the High Courts;

(b) if so, how many such appointments have been made during the last three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not keeping this consideration in view?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (c) Appointment of Judges of the High Courts are made in terms of the provisions of Article 217 of the Constitution which do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. The Government have, however, addressed the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices of High Courts requesting them to locate persons from the Bar belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes and minorities, and women, who are suitable for appointment as Judges of High Courts so as to give them better representation on the High Courts than that exists at present

(b) Requisite information is being collected from the Registries of the High Courts and will be laid on the Table of the House after it has been received

Progress of Tillari Irrigation Project

2828 SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Tillari Irrigation Project being constructed in Maharashtra for the benefit of Goa and Maharashtra is making very slow progress,

(b) if so, reasons thereof,

(c) whether the outstanding issues between the Government of Goa and Maharashtra have been resolved, and

(d) if so, details thereof along with details of the progress of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA)

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir

(d) An expenditure of about Rs 23 crores has been incurred upto March 1987

Sessions held by Daman & Diu Council

2829 SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of sessions held by the Daman and Diu Council since its establishment,

(b) the number of recommendations made by the Council so far,

(c) the number out of them accepted by the Administrator, and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Pradesh Council for Daman and Diu met only once on 15.6.1987 which was inaugural session. General discussions were held and no recommendations were made

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Financial Assistance to Daman & Diu

2830. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the arrangements made by Union Government to meet the financial requirement of newly created Union Territory of Daman and Diu,

(b) whether the distribution of assets and liability between the Union Territory of Daman and Diu and the State of Goa has been completed, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) (a) To meet the financial requirement of Daman and Diu in 1987-88 an amount of Rs 22 77 crores has been earmarked

(b) and (c) The distribution of assets and liabilities between the State of Goa and the UT of Daman and Diu has not been done so far

20-Point Programme in Goa

2831 SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK. Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the progress made by Goa Government in the implementation of Twenty Point Programme, during last three years has been evaluated, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION(SHRI SUKH RAM) (a)
Yes, Sir

(b) A statement giving the targets and achievements during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 in the implementation of 20- Point Programme in Goa (including Daman and Diu) is given below

STATEMENT

20 Point Programme Implementation in Goa * (Including Daman and Diu)

Point No.	Item	Unit	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87				
			Target	Ach.	%	Target	Ach.	%	Target	Ach.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1A.	Irrigation Potential	ha	2000	840	42	2850	1734	61	4300	2162	50
1B.	Dryland Farming	No. of Watersheds	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2A.	Pulses Production	Tonnes	13000	11750	90	15000	9453	63	12000	637	5
2B.	Oilseeds Production	-do-	900	1617	180	1500	1601	107	1600	232	15
3A.	IRD.P.	No of Fam	6800	6810	100	5000	7052	141	9300	9050	97
3B.	NREP@	Lakh M days	2.50	3.85	154	2.35	3.71	157	1.6	2.3	146
3C.	RLEGF	Lakh M. days	2.51	2.51	100	2.07	2	97	1.7	2.08	122

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1											
2											
3											
4	Surplus Land Distribution	Lakh Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Minimum wages for Agricultural Labour										
6	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	'000 Nos									
7A	Scheduled Castes Families Assisted	Nos	1713	2123	124	1500	1412	94	1300	1607	124
7B	Scheduled Tribes Families Assisted	Nos	900	976	103	650	739	114	650	598	92
8	Drinking Water Supply	No of Villages	14	12	86	-	-	-	-	-	-
9A	House Site Allotment	Nos	800	804	101	200	222	111	200	203	102
9B	Construction Assistance Provided	Nos	400	403	101	200	238	119	-	-	-
10A	Slum Population Covered	Nos	5000	5000	100	3200	3050	95	2500	2500	100

NON TARGET ITEM

10B LWS Houses	Nos	400	326	82	110	Nil	0	100	60	60
11A Villages Electrified	Nos	1	1	100	1	1	100	Nil	1	-
11B Pumpsets Energised	Nos	150	252	168	200	291	146	140	241	172
12A Tree Plantation	Lakh Nos	30	29.8	99	32	45.2	141	75	67.9	91
12B Biogas Plants	Nos	200	200	100	100	101	101	100	114	114
13 Sterilisation	Nos	7300	4507	62	5000	4784	96	4740	4571	96
14A Primary Health Centres	Nos	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	100
14B Sub-Centres	Nos	19	21	111	2	2	100	2	2	100
15 ICDS Blocks	Nos	-	-	-	2	2	100	1	Nil	0
16A Elementary Education	Lakh Nos	0.09	0.09	100	0.04	0.05	125	0.03	0.008	27
16B Adult Literacy	Nos	10000	10518	105	10000	9225	92	11400	7248(P)	64
17 No of Fair Price Shops Opened	Nos	15	47	313	15	26	173	15	38	253

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

18A Liberalise Investment
Procedure and
Streamline Industrial
Policies

NON TARGET ITEM

18B Small Scale
Industries Units
Registered

Nos

250 242 97 200 292 146 250 342 137

19 Action against
Smugglers hoarders
& Tax Evaders

NON TARGET ITEM

20 Improve the working of the public enter-
prises by increasing efficiency capacity
utilisation and the generation of
internal resources

NON TARGET ITEM

* The State of Goa was formed on 30.5.1987
Integrated Rural Development Programme
@ National Rural Employment Programme
Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme
(P) Provisional

Periodicals/Journals Published by Indian Embassies/High Commissions

2832. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of periodicals and journals published by the Indian Embassies and High Commissions in USA, Canada, USSR, Commonwealth countries, West Asian, Far Eastern and neighbouring countries, language-wise during the last three years; and

(b) what has been the circulation of these periodicals and journals during these years, year-wise and the amounts so spent on the publication of each of them yearly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received

Discussion held with British Foreign Affairs Minister about Fiji

2833. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA.
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks were held with the U.K. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs on 28 September, 1987 on the happenings in Fiji; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and U.K.'s reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). On September 28, 1987 Shri K. Natwar Singh, Minister of State for External Affairs held talks with Lord Glenarthur, U.K. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. During the meeting India's deep concern over the situation in Fiji was made known to the U.K. Minister and views ex-

changed on the subject in the context of the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in October 1987 at Vancouver.

Asia Pacific N.G.O.s Conference on big Dams

2834. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the resolutions adopted in the conference of Asia Pacific N.G.O.s. held recently;

(b) if so, whether a warning has been given in this conference with regard to the utility of big dams;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(d) whether Government propose to review their policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A resolution of the conference refers to certain adverse effects of large dams and recommends a moratorium on the construction of new large dams, mentioning, in particular the Narmadasagar and Tehri dams in India.

(c) and (d) Size of a dam is project and location-specific and is decided after considering all relevant aspects. All major projects are required to be cleared from environmental angle by the concerned organisations at the Centre. The likely adverse impacts are assessed during the project appraisal and provision is made for measures for environmental protection.

[Translation]

Permit to Visit beyond Munsyari and Jaulijivi

2835. SHRI HARISH RAWAT Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to abolish the permit system for persons going beyond Munsyari and Jaulijivi in Pithoragarh District of Uttar Pradesh for tourism or for business purposes, and

(b) if so, the time by which final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

[English]

Framing of Rules under Acts Passed By Parliament

2836 PROF MADHU DANAVATE Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No 4643 in 25 August, 1987

regarding framing of rules under acts passed by Parliament and state:

(a) whether a large number of cases are pending in various courts in the country due to non-availability of rules under various Acts for framing charges;

(b) whether the information regarding the making of rules under various laws enacted by Parliament has been collected from all the Ministries and Departments of Government of India, and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) . (a) As mentioned in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 4643 dated 25th August, 1987, the administration of Central Acts is the responsibility of various Ministries of the Government of India under the Allocation of Business Rules. This Ministry has, therefore, no information regarding the number of cases pending in various courts due to non-availability of rules under the various Acts for framing charges.

(b) and (c). Not yet, Sir. A statement regarding information so far received from different Ministries/Departments is given below.

STATEMENT

S.No	Name of the Act	Information so far collected
1	2	3
1.	The Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974	Rules relating to "conduct & discipline" of the employees of the Oil Industry Development Board under the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974 have yet to be notified. The delay has been due to the fact that most of the staff in the board is on deputation and its own strength was negligible. As per present indications, it is expected that these rules will be notified within the next two months i.e., by 13th December, 1987

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2. Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, (as amended with effect from 8 10.1976)

In terms of Section 48 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 as incorporated *vide* an amendment of the Act, 1976, the Central Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of Chapter-II of the Act. Sub-section 2 of section 4B of the Act provides that in particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matter, namely:-

"(a) the functions and duties of the Authority and the manner in which such functions and duties shall be exercised and performed, under sub-section (1) of section 3;

(b) the terms and conditions of service of the Chairman and other members of the Authority (including the allowances and fees payable to member, but not including the salaries and allowances payable to the Chairman and other full time members, of the Authority) under sub-section (4A) and sub-section (4B) of section 3;

(c) any other matter which is required to be, or may be prescribed by the Central Government".

In exercise of these powers, Central Electricity Authority Rules, 1977 have been notified and these rules mainly deal with the additional functions and duties assigned to the Central Electricity Authority. Apart from this, the C.E.A. Rules, 1977 also deal with aspects such as Cessation of Membership of the C.E.A. as also resignation from membership of the Authority. No separate rules governing the terms and conditions of service of Chairman and other Members of the Authority under sub-section 4A and sub-section 4B of Section 3, in terms of Section 4B(2)(b) have been framed. It may be mentioned that the Chairman and other full-time Members of C.E.A. enjoy the *ex-officio* status of Secretary and Additional Secretary to the Government of India respectively and the CEA has also been declared as an Attached Office of the Department of Power.

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As such, it was presumed that the relevant terms and conditions of the Chairman and Members of the Authority would be as per the Govt. Rules for corresponding posts under the Government. Therefore, no separate rules were framed. However, this matter has been re-examined recently in consultation with the Ministry of Law who have advised that rules in this regard have to be framed under the relevant provision of the Act irrespective of the position stated above. Accordingly action is being taken to frame the Rules as required under Sections 3(4A) and 3(4B) read with Section 4B(2) (b) of the Act.

It may also be mentioned that the above position has been apprised to the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Rajya Sabha by Secretary (Power) during the course of oral evidence on 10th June, 1987.

3. Coast Guard Act, 1978

All Rules except Coast Guard (Ceremonial) Rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions by the Act have been framed under Section 123 of the Coast Guard Act, 1978 and notified in the Official Gazette. The Coast Guard (Ceremonial) Rules were required to be drafted in consultation with Naval Headquarters and other Para Military Services such as Border Security Force. It is expected that the re-drafting and finalisation of Coast Guard (Ceremonials) Rules will be completed by 30th November, 1987.

4. Calcutta Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Temporary Provisions Act, 1985

Certain Rules under the Calcutta Metro Railway (Operation & Maintenance) Temporary Provisions Act, 1985 relating to volume and weight of the baggage that may be carried by a person in the Metro Railway and prohibition of carriage of offensive goods upon the Metro Railway etc. could not be framed until more experience has been gained in actual commercial operation of the Metro Railway, Calcutta, which is the first of its kind in the country. A review of the rules is being carried out and these are expected to be published shortly.

1	2	3
5	The Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Act, 1985	<p>So far as the rules under Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Act, 1985 are concerned, the reasons for delay in framing the rules are as under</p> <p>(i) The rules for Railway Protection Force could not have been made in isolation since RPF has functional relationship with other departments of the Railway, viz , transport, commercial and operating Departments. It required a cohesive approach and practices applicable to other departments were to be taken into consideration</p> <p>(ii) On the advice of the Ministry of Law that the RPF Regulations, 1966 have no statutory obligation as the Act did not confer any power to frame such regulations, it was decided that the new Rules for RPF should incorporate most of the broad aspects covered in the old regulations</p> <p>(iii) Since RPF has been declared as an Armed Force of the Union rules have to be framed keeping in mind the rules of other Armed Forces of the Union like Border Security Force, CISF, CRPF etc , and this is itself involved a detailed scrutiny of rules applicable to other armed forces</p> <p>(iv) This also needed thorough examination by the Zonal Railways and only after such scrutiny the Rules could be formulated</p> <p>The draft rules, are under consideration of the Government. All out efforts are being made to expedite the vetting process and notify the same without any further delay</p>
6	The Press Council Act, 1978	<p>Regulations governing the service conditions of the employees of the Press Council of India, to be notified under the Press Council Act, 1978 (37 of 1978), are yet to be finalised. The draft regulations were sent by the Council to the Government for approval on 16.2.1982. After extensive consultations with various Ministries / Departments, the</p>

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regulations duly approved were sent to the Council on 8.10.1984 for notification in the Official Gazette. Instead of doing so, the Council raised several issues which were examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law/other concerned Ministries and once again the Council was advised to notify the same on 27.2.1986. Even then the Council has again made a back reference. In substance, the Council is seeking unfettered powers in the matter of creation of posts and prescribing of pay scales for the same which is contrary to the scheme of the Act. Even the suggestion made by the Ministry earlier to the Council that they first notify the regulations approved by the Government and then seek amendment to a particular regulation has not found favour with the Council. The process of framing of these regulations is in an advanced stage and the Ministry of Law has been requested to convene a meeting of the concerned Ministries/Departments to sort out the issue early.

Appointment of Consultants for Clearance of Government Construction Work in A & N Islands

2837 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Andaman & Nicobar Islands have decided to appoint consultant for all Government construction work in the Union Territory of A & N Islands and till clearance from the said consultant all Government construction work stand suspended; and

(b) if so, the details regarding terms and conditions and total financial liability per year as consultancy fees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINT-

AMANI PANIGRAHI) (a) and (b), No, Sir As per decision of the Island Development Authority, the Expert Group is to be consulted for designing etc, of the buildings costing Rs 30.00 lakhs or above, and also the buildings having more than two floors. No work on any project, construction of which had already started, has been suspended. Financial liability would depend upon the work load referred to the Expert Group for consultation

Appointment to Tamil Nadu Candidates selected on basis of SSC Examination for LDC's Posts in 1986

2838. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the successful candidates from Tamil Nadu in the Staff Selection Commission Examination for LDC's posts for category Z held in 1986 have been issued appointment orders against the vacancies in various Central Government Offices which come under Groups 'X' and 'Y';

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) to (c) 300 candidates from Tamil Nadu qualified for appointment against category 'Z' posts of LDC's in the examination held in 1986. Out of these 55 candidates fulfilled the eligibility criteria laid down in the advertisement and were as such nominated against Group 'Z' posts. The remaining 245 candidates were asked to give their preferences of stations in the Western and Northern Regions where vacancies existed. They have been nominated according to the preferences indicated by them.

Pollution near Kalpakkam Atomic Research Centre

2839 SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware that some people near the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research at Kalpakkam have recently been affected due to radioactive releases or due to contamination of toxic chemical effluents in the coastal areas; and

(b) if so, whether action has been taken for treating the waste released by the Research Centre before the same is let out and allowed to pollute the air and the seawater?

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

MENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Samples of air, soil, water and vegetation from the environment around the Centre are constantly monitored by the Environmental Survey Laboratory since 1975. No measurable increase in radiation levels in the environment and effluents has been noticed.

Connecting the Valleys to Develop Irrigation

2840. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to connect the different valleys of the country to develop irrigation;

(b) if so, steps taken to connect the valleys; and

(c) whether any survey has been made in Orissa in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). A National Perspective envisaging transfer of water from surplus to water-deficit regions by inter-linking of rivers and construction of storages has been formulated. The perspective has two components viz. (i) Himalayan rivers development and (ii) Peninsular rivers development; and studies have been taken up on the latter by the National Water Development Agency set up by the Government for this purpose.

(c) The Peninsular River Development Component under study includes links in Orissa also.

Deaths in Police Custody

2841. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who died in police custody during the last 12 months in Delhi;

(b) whether enquiries were ordered either departmental or magisterial into all such cases;

(c) if so, the findings thereof;

(d) the details of the action taken against those policemen who were indicted in the enquiries; and

(e) the number of policemen facing the enquiries and the steps taken to expedite the finalisation of the inquiries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) (a) 1 (one)

(b) A magisterial inquiry has been ordered.

(c) Findings will become available on conclusion of the inquiry.

(d) and (e). On the basis of preliminary enquiry, one Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 4 Constables were placed under suspension.

Supreme Court Decision on Ad hoc Appointment

2842. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 9281 on 6 May, 1987 regarding Supreme Court decision on Ad-hoc appointments and state the steps taken to introduce this as a policy in all Government offices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): In the case of Narendra Chadha Vs.

Union of India, the Supreme Court in its judgement dated 11th February, 1986 has not given a general direction that the judgement should be implemented in all cases of ad hoc appointment followed by regular appointment. The question of granting benefits envisaged in the judgement as a general policy in all Government Offices does not, therefore, arise.

Demands of the Punjab Migrants

2843. SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the police resorted to tear gas shells to disperse a group of Punjab migrants outside his residence recently, and

(b) if so, the main demands of the migrants and the action taken by the Government to their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). The Police used tear gas on 5-9-1987 outside the residence of the Union Home Minister to disperse a group of migrants when they got into a riotous mood and broke down the barricades. Tear gas was used only after repeated warnings had no effect.

Their main demands included declaring migrants from Punjab as genuine, regular payment of their monthly allowances in their respective camps, provision of better sanitation and other civic facilities etc.

According to Delhi Administration, they declare a migrant family genuine or non-genuine on the basis of verification report received from Government of Punjab. As it is not safe to carry large amount in cash to various camps, the payment is made at Tis Hazari Courts, Shahdara Court, Patiala House Court and the Court of SDM(South). Adequate Civic facilities are being provided to the migrants staying in official camps.

Organisations Receiving Foreign Contributions

2844 SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about Rs. 434 crores were received as foreign contributions in 1986 by private Organisations and about Rs 40 crores out of them were received under categories which could not be fitted into any of Government's 27 listed categories,

(b) if so, the facts thereof, and

(c) what are Government's listed categories and names of Organisations which received foreign money under these categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM) (a) to (c). As on 18 8 87 various Organisations had reported receipt of about Rs 434 Crores as Foreign Contribution during the year 1986

Government have identified 23 broad Categories of Purposes for which most of the Foreign Contributions are received by the various Organisations. A list of Categories is given in the statement below

The amount of Rs 40 Crores (out of 253 Crores received by various Organisations during 1984, and not 1986), had been received by the Organisations for purposes, which fell in the Category of 'any other Purpose than above' i.e., the last Category

The names of the Organisations which received foreign Contribution for specified purposes are so numerous that it is not possible to lay them on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

(i) Care of Orphans

(ii) Maintenance and Repair of

(a) Churches

(b) Gurudwaras

(c) Fire Temples

(d) Mosques

(e) Temples

(f) Buddhist Monastries

(g) Others

(Tick the Appropriate Item)

(iii) Publication of Religious Books, Pamphlets and other Religious Literature

(iv) Publication of Books, Pamphlets and other Literature other than Religious

(v) Construction/Extension of

(a) Churches

(b) Gurudwaras

(c) Fire Temples

(d) Mosques

(e) Temples

(f) Buddhist Monastries

(g) Others

(Tick the Appropriate Item)

(vi) Help for the Poor, Aged and Destitutes

(vii) Seminars and Conferences

(viii) Religious Education of Preachers/Priests

- (ix) Religious Functions
- (x) Function other than Religious
- (xi) Construction and maintenance of hostels
- (xii) Construction and maintenance of Schools/Colleges
- (xiii) Agricultural Activities
- (xiv) Animal Husbandry
- (xv) Rural Development
- (xvi) Technical Education
- (xvii) Research
- (xviii) Stipends and Scholarships
- (xix) Vocational Training
- (xx) Health Care and Family Planning
- (xxi) Relief for Natural Calamities
- (xxii) Relief for Riot Victims
- (xxiii) Any other purpose other than above with details

Loss of Radioactive Pencil from Mallepally Bus Depot, Andhra Pradesh

2845 SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether a highly radioactive irridium pencil has been lost at Mallepally Bus Depot in Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh

(b) whether a team of experts from Hyderabad based Nuclear Fuel Complex have investigated into the loss of the pencil, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

MENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a). One weak irridium radio-active pencil belonging to a private company was reported lost in December 1986.

(b) and (c). Experts from the Nuclear Fuel Complex visited the site and the neighbouring areas (alongwith radiation detecting instruments) to inquire into the incident. Enquiry revealed that the pencil was in a lead container and would not cause any harm as it had already decayed and activity was only 0.25 curie

Fake CBI Identity Cards

2846. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI VISHNU MODI.
CH RAM PRAKASH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether some smugglers were recently apprehended who used fake CBI identity cards for their nefarious activities,

(b) if so, the details of the cases;

(c) the *modus operandi* of the smugglers; and

(d) the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). A search of the house of one Sallamat Ullah Ansari alias Kadri of District Godda, Bihar on clues from the smugglers possessing fake CBI identity cards, revealed incriminating documents/articles such as blank cards, rubber stamps, etc. Investigations revealed that the accused were planning to visit Saudi Arabia with contraband

narcotics trying to camouflage their activities by using fake CBI Identity Cards. The fake cards were not, however, exact imitations of CBI Identity Cards either in shape or in quality.

(d) Laminated Identity Cards, which are difficult to be duplicated or forged, have been introduced recently in CBI.

CBI Raids in Last Six Months

2847. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by the CBI during the last six months throughout India to apprehend Government Officials who amassed wealth by corrupt means; and

(b) the details of the property and wealth unearthed during the raids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) During the last six months i.e. 1.5.87 to 31.10.87, the C.B.I. carried out 31 searches on the residential/office premises of 13 Government Officials in pursuance of four special drives conducted during this period.

(b) The following movable/immovable assets have been discovered:-

Movable assets. Rs. 33.72 lakhs.

Immovable assets. Rs. 72.65 lakhs.

Result of Works on Robotics

2848. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, has indicated

some positive results from work on robotics;

(b) if so, the benefits likely to be derived therefrom;

(c) whether "Dhruva" Reactor is still working; and

(d) if so, its future estimated life span?

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

(b) These machines are useful in work to be done in areas where there is high radioactivity.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Normal life span of Dhruva is about 25 years. However, with good operation and maintenance procedures, this life span can be extended.

Relief to Victim of Communal Riots in Delhi

2849. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised a scheme to provide relief to the families affected by recent communal riots in Old Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, according to the Delhi Administration, the next of kin of each deceased was paid at the rate of Rs.20,000/- and the persons who got serious injuries were paid Rs. 2500/- each.

Sophisticated Electronic Equipments from U.S.

2850. SHRI S. M. GURADDI:
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought sophisticated electronic equipments from the United States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). The information will be collected and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha

Indo-Soviet Joint Venture on Cooperation

2851. SHRI S. M. GURADDI:
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU.
SHRI K. PRADHANI

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Soviet Union have undertaken any joint ventures in the field of science and technology;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) by what time projects are likely to be implemented; and

(d) to what extent both the countries will be benefited by the ventures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir, an Integrated Long-term Programme of

Cooperation in Science and Technology between the Republic of India and the Union of Soviet of Socialist Republics has been signed in Moscow on July 3, 1987 during the visit of the Prime Minister to the Soviet Union.

(b) This programme envisages Long-term cooperation (upto the year 2000 A.D.) in Science and Technology between the two countries. It has three basic components namely (i) Cooperation in thrust areas related to frontiers of Science and Technology, (ii) Cooperation in basic research in selected areas of Science and (iii) Exploring other areas for future cooperation in Science and Technology.

The thrust areas are (i) Bio-Technology and Immunology, (ii) Material Science and Technology, (iii) Laser Science and Technology, (iv) Catalysis (v) Space Science and Technology (vi) Synchrotron Radiation Sources (vii) Water Prospecting and (viii) Computers and Electronics.

Both sides have also agreed to continue and broaden their cooperation in basic research in the areas of Mathematics; Theoretical and Applied Mechanics; Earth Sciences; Radiophysics and Astrophysics, Ecology and Environment. Basic Research in Chemical Sciences and Biology.

In addition to above the two sides agreed to explore other possible areas in Science and Technology for future cooperation such as High Voltage Transmission and Instrumentation.

The programme will be implemented through exchange of visits by scientists and technologists (with family for visits of longer duration), creation of collaborative scientific centres or groups for execution of joint programmes; organisation of bilateral seminars; exchange of scientific and technical information; and sharing of the results of common R & D work.

The two sides have agreed to establish an Indo-Soviet Joint Council for the implementation and coordination of this

programme National Coordination Committee has been constituted to evolve an ongoing national approach and facilitate overall coordination from the Indian side. The Department of Science and Technology is coordinating this programme from the Indian side and USSR State Committee for Science and Technology from the Soviet side.

(c) The overall programme is up to 2000 A D and can be extended through mutual agreement. Span of the individual activities will be governed by the set schedule and their accomplishment.

(d) It is expected that India & USSR will benefit through cooperation in the identified areas both by way of additions to scientific knowledge as well as new technological advancement.

Freedom Fighters Pension Cases

2852 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of claims for the sanction of Freedom Fighters Pension were rejected upto 1979 by Government on the plea that their income was more than Rs 5000/- per annum,

(b) whether the scheme for the award of pensions was liberalised in 1980 and the income limit was removed

(c) whether the cases rejected during the earlier stage were re-examined and the pensions were sanctioned,

(d) if so, the number of cases rejected on account of income limit upto 1979 and the number of such among them in which the pensions were granted subsequently after the liberalisation of the scheme,

(e) whether there are claimants under this category from Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh, whose claims have still not been accepted till date in spite of their persistent efforts, and

(f) if so, the details of such cases, the reasons for not sanctioning pensions in their cases so far as also the likely date by which all these cases would be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) (a) to (f) Under the Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme, 1972, pension was granted to those freedom fighters who fulfilled the eligibility conditions under the Scheme but whose annual income did not exceed Rs 5 000/- The scheme was liberalised and renamed as Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension 1980 and income ceiling was abolished w e f 1 8 1980 This fact was given wide publicity and fresh applications were invited from the eligible freedom fighters Those who applied under the new Scheme were granted pension if their sufferings in accordance with the eligibility conditions of the Scheme was established No separate record of those whose cases were rejected earlier due to the income limit under the 1972 Scheme and who were subsequently granted pension under the 1980 Scheme is maintained

Ram Janam Bhoomi and Babri Masjid Issue

2853 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government have taken any initiative to resolve the matter relating to Ram Janam Bhoomi and Babri Masjid, and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM) (a) and (b) A Group of Ministers consisting of the Ministers of Human Resources Development, Home Affairs, Finance and Defence has been constituted on April 27 1987 to

look into this matter for finding a solution. The deliberations of the Group are in progress.

National Water Resources Council Recommendation on Ground Water

2854. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Group appointed by the High Power National Water Resources Council has recommended proper development of ground water resources in drought prone areas and laid emphasis on drought relief works to create permanent drought proofing and preservations; and

(b) if so, the other main recommendations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b) The National Water Policy drafted by the Group and adopted with certain modifications by the National Water Resources Council states

The drought-prone areas should be made less vulnerable to drought-associated problems through soil-moisture conservation measures, water harvesting practices, the minimisation of evaporation losses, the development of the ground water potential and the transfer of surface water from surplus areas where feasible and appropriate. Pastures, forestry or other modes of development which are relatively less water-demanding should be encouraged. In planning water resource development projects, the needs of drought-prone areas should be given priority. Relief works undertaken for providing employment to drought-stricken populations should preferably be for drought proofing.

Electronic Component Exports

2855. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations in the report of the delegation sponsored by the Electronic Component Industries Association which visited Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore in October 1986; and

(b) the action taken thereon by the Government to capitalise on the very good prospects for electronic component exports from India to these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K R NARAYANAN) (a) The following are the recommendations of the Electronic Component Industries Association (ELCINA) Delegation which visited the Far East in October, 1986:-

1. Although the Electronic Components Industry has already been delicensed, some of the procedures in implementing the projects need to be further streamlined so that production can start within 6 months of registration

2. It is necessary that the existing units are encouraged to modernise their plants. The existing import duty of 55% on machinery is proving a hurdle. For the Electronic Components Industry, the import duty on Capital Goods for Modernisation should be 25%. The existing facility of Project Imports @25% to electronic components industry should be continued

3. ELCINA has already recommended a number of new machines to be included in the OGL so that no time is lost in having to go through the formalities of obtaining import

licences for Capital Goods which are not being made in the country

4 A framework for import duty on Raw Materials and parts has been prepared by the Government with Notifications issued on 16th June, 1986, under which some raw materials are allowed to be imported at 30% and piece parts at 45%. However, the lists need to be examined to add more raw materials and parts still attracting higher duties of upto 250%. The exercise begun by the Government to identify raw materials for the Components Industry not being manufactured indigenously for inclusion in the OGL lists should be continued so that there are no hold ups in production.

Export Incentives There is need to examine the existing export incentives which fall far short of the need of the hour to give a boost to export production.

5 All-Industry Drawback Rates for all Electronic Components should be fixed.

6 The existing Cash Compensatory Support of 15% is meagre, given the handicaps the indigenous industry has to work against. We suggest a higher CCS rate of 25%.

7 The indigenous industry is at a great disadvantage vis-a-vis its competitors in the Far-East as far as air freight is concerned. ELCINA has already represented to the Government that no more than Rs 20/- per Kg should be charged on air consignments for exports.

(b) To promote Electronics exports, Government have taken various fiscal and other promotional measures. Some of the important measures taken are -

1. 15% Cash Compensatory Sup-

port (CCS) has been fixed for electronic industry. They are also entitled to replenishment licences at 20% of the FOB value of exports.

2 All Industry Duty Drawbacks rates have been fixed in respect of the following Electronic Components:-

- i) Telescopic Aerial
- ii) Toggle Switches
- iii) Cast Alloy Permanent Magnets
- iv) Variable PVC Gang Condensers
- v) Intermediate Frequency Transformers
- vi) B&W TV Picture Tube 20"
- vii) B&W TV Picture Tube 14"
- viii) Carbon Film Resistors (1/4 watt and 1/2 watt)
- ix) Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors (Taped)
- x) Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors (Untaped)
- xi) Silvered Mica Capacitors Plates

Government is also following the strategy of identifying thrust products and having continuous dialogue with companies having export potential with a view to help them to achieve higher export figures.

Growth of Unemployment

2856 SHRI P PENCHALLIAH Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) the present rate of growth of unemployment,

(b) whether Government are taking steps to decrease unemployment rate, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) On the basis of the partial and provisional results of the latest quinquennial survey of the NSSO for 1983, the backlog of unemployment (usual status) as in March, 1985, i.e., at the start of the Seventh Five Year Plan was estimated at 9.20 million for the age group 5+. During the Seventh Plan period, additional employment generation is expected to be of the order of 40.36 million standard person years vis-a-vis a net addition to the labour force of 39.38 millions. This implies an expected growth rate of employment of 4 per cent per annum compared to that of labour force at around 2.5 per cent per annum.

(b) and (c). The Central element in the development strategy of the Seventh Plan is the generation of productive employment. In addition to sectoral investments which would result in expansion of employment opportunities, there has been in operation three major poverty alleviation programmes, namely, the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), and the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), to tackle the problem of unemployment and under-employment in rural areas with special focus on persons living below poverty line. Besides, there are two schemes, namely, scheme for Providing Self-employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth and Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP).

Visit of P.M. to Pak

2857. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan for the Prime Minister to visit Pakistan as a goodwill gesture in near future; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Amount Spent on Upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2858. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) the amount proposed to be spent by Union Government on the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the amount spent in giving scholarships to the wards of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) An outlay of Rs. 281.22 crores has been provided for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes operated by the Ministry of Welfare for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Seventh Five Year Plan. This is in addition to Rs. 930.00 crores allocated for Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Rs. 756.00 crores for Tribal Sub-Plan.

(b) The information is given below.

STATEMENT

Central Assistance sanctioned towards scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years.

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1.	Post-matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes	3988.00	1000.00	1155.00
2.	Pre-matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations	38.36	25.28	13.12
Total		4026.36	1025.28	1168.12

1. The scheme of Post-matric Scholarships is financed by the Government of India on 100% basis over and above committed level of expenditure reached at the end of each Plan, which is financed by the State Govt. out of their own funds. The committed expenditure at the end of Sixth Plan was Rs 88.53 crores.

2. Expenditure over and above the committed level under the scheme of Pre-matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations is financed on 50:50 basis between the Central and State Governments. The committed expenditure at the end of Sixth Plan period was Rs. 114.10 lakhs.

[English]

Projects of Andhra Pradesh for Central Clearance

2859. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Ram Sagar Stage II, Modikuna Vagu, Palam Vagu and Varadraj-swamy projects proposals are under the examination of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in clearance of these schemes; and

(c) the likely date by which these schemes will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Comments on all the projects have been sent to Andhra Pradesh Government for their compliance except Varadarajaswami Project.

Filing of Returns by Voluntary Organisations

2860. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as many as 2705 voluntary organisations have not filed their returns; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to effectively monitor the utilisation of funds by the voluntary organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). There were 2705 organisations which had not filed any returns during the year 1985. Letters directing them to furnish returns were issued to them. In the said letters it was indicated that even if the organisations had received no foreign contribution, a nil report had to be sent. However, to monitor the utilisation of foreign contribution received by the organisations, the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act requires the recipient organisations to furnish the intimations of receipt of foreign contribution on half yearly basis and also submit annual accounts duly certified by a chartered accountant to this Ministry.

Modernisation of Police System in Delhi

2861 SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any plans have been drawn up to modernise the police system in Delhi to enable it to face terrorist attacks which have been taking place from time to time, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM). (a) and (b). To meet the increasing threat of terrorism in Delhi, 104 additional PCR jeeps and 310

motorcycles have been sanctioned for the Delhi Police Control Room. The setting up of 25 more police stations, 12 more police sub-divisions and 3 more police districts, have also been sanctioned recently. These sanctions involve creation of about 12,000 more posts and purchase of nearly 668 more vehicles for the Delhi Police. The expenditure during the current financial year has been restricted to Rs. 5 crore

The Delhi Police have set up 100 pickets at strategic points with strong barricades and personnel equipped with automatic weapons and wireless sets. An operational cell to deal with terrorists has already been set up. Regular coordination meetings are held with the authorities of neighbouring States and the intelligence agencies to monitor the activities of terrorists. The Delhi Police personnel have also been trained in the use of modern weapons and regular firing practice is imparted.

Resources Crunch for 1988-89

2862. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether resources crunch for 1988-89 plan is expected;

(b) if so, the estimated outlay involved;

(c) its impact on the Current Plan during its closing year, and

(d) how it is proposed to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Discussions for assessment of resources for the Annual Plan 1988-89, including review of resources for the current year, are underway as a part of next year's budgetary exercises which are likely to continue over the next 2-3 months. Final position as would emerge would get reflected in the Central and State budgets for 1988-89. It is too early to say

anything about resources crunch for the Annual Plan 1988-89

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

Representation from Scheduled Castes Christian Converts

2863. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from organisations representing Scheduled Castes Christian converts seeking the same constitutional protection as is available to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) (a) Yes Sir Some representations have been received

(b) According to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 "no person who professes a religion different from the Hindu or the Sikh religion shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste" In view of this, it is not possible to extend constitutional protection to Christians converted from SC as admissible to the Scheduled Castes.

Working of Delhi Wakf Board

2864 SHRI MOHD MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of the Delhi Wakf Board has ever been examined by Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) No, Sir Not as such.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The powers of a State Government under the Wakf Act, 1954 have been delegated to the Delhi Administration under clause(1) of Article 239 of the Constitution.

Uniform Civil Code

2865. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the proposed Bill to provide for uniform civil code has been drafted;

(b) the names of the organisations and institutions which have been consulted and whose views have been taken into account in drafting the Bill,

(c) whether the draft has been approved by Government, and

(d) whether the Bill is likely to be introduced during the current Session?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d). The proposal to frame the Uniform Civil Code is under consideration of Government. Government is of the opinion that necessary atmosphere in the country is a prerequisite to bring forward such a legislation.

So far no consultations with any organisation or institution had been made in relation to the drafting of the Bill. However, as and when need arises, consultation shall be made with the concerned organisations and institutions

Representation of Minorities in Para Military Forces

2866. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will

the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to implementing the Prime Minister's directive for better representation of minorities in the central paramilitary forces, necessary administrative instructions have been issued to the authorities concerned;

(b) if so, whether the proportion of minorities, in the CRPF, BSF, CISF and other central paramilitary forces, has registered a rise since the Prime Minister's directive was issued; and

(c) if so, the percentage of rise at the jawan level between 1983 and 1987, force-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS(SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Efforts are made to broad-base recruitment in these Forces so that their composition is representative of the cross-section of the society. It is, however, not considered prudent to collect the information about the community-wise break-up of the recruitment made in these para-military Forces as such a step is likely to inculcate divisive tendencies in the forces concerned

Wakf Properties Occupied by Various Agencies

2867. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Wakf properties continue to be occupied by official or semi-official agencies or departments of the State Governments;

(b) whether attention of the State Governments had been drawn by the Union Government and they have been advised to vacate

such properties or to pay fair market value to the wakf authorities;

(c) whether any recent survey has been made of such properties still under occupation;

(d) if so, the list of such properties State-wise; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to pursue the matter with the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE(DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. The State Govts. have been requested to consider settlement of such cases on the following lines:-

(i) Where feasible, the wakf property should be vacated and handed over to the Wakf Board concerned;

(ii) Where costly buildings have been put up on the land and their vacation is not feasible, the State Governments may enter into permanent leases with the Wakf Boards, after paying to the Boards the bulk of the market value as premium; or

(iii) In the alternative, the State Government may arrange to make over the fair market value of the lands to the Boards, which will relinquish their rights over the land, if in their direct management, or obtain from the Mutawallis concerned, with their consent, the necessary deeds of relinquishment.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Some of the State Govts. have initiated action to identify such cases.

(e) Yes, Sir. The matter is being pursued with all the State Governments.

Device Enabling Deaf to Hear

2868. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Mini-

ster of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether electronic devices have been implanted in the ears of some persons recently in the country to enable them to hear well;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of such a device; and

(d) the time by which such a device will be commonly used and the extent to which it is expected to help the deaf during the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) to (d). No such implantation has taken place in any Government hospital or Government Institution. Some experiments in a private institution were reported but no established results are yet available nor have such devices been produced for public use.

Jharkhand Movement

2869 DR. B.L. SHAILESH
SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether movement for Jharkhand State is gaining momentum;

(b) whether new stirrings portend a period of conflict in the Jharkhand area where some of the biggest public sector undertakings are located; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to countenance the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Recent developments indicate in-

creased activity by the protagonists of the Jharkhand movement. The State Government has been asked to take appropriate measures including measures to redress the genuine grievances of the people of the area.

Feasibility of Foreign Commercial Borrowings

2870. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study of the feasibility of the foreign commercial borrowings for funding power projects has been made;

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

(c) whether it is proposed to resort to this resource in the current plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise, Sir.

(c) Foreign Commercial borrowings have been reckoned as one of the sources of financing the overall requirements in the current plan. To the extent that such borrowings are forthcoming with a reasonably long period of maturity and on terms consistent with the credit standing of the country, the Government may consider such proposals for funding power projects.

[Translation]

Survey of Ken Multi-Purpose Irrigation Project

2871. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of Ken multi-pur-

pose irrigation project in Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh has been conducted;

(b) if so, the area of land likely to be brought under irrigation and the quantum of power likely to be generated by the project;

(c) whether any progress has been made in setting up of the project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (e). As per the Project Report prepared by the Madhya Pradesh Government, the Ken Multipurpose Project envisages irrigation to about 3.2 lakh hectares and generation of 50 MW of power. The project has not been included in the Seventh Plan of State.

[English]

Computerisation of High Courts and Supreme Court cases

2872. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 'Lok Adalat' is proposed to be organised at High Court level in Jaipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases likely to be disposed off; and

(c) whether Government would ensure computerisation of High Courts and Supreme Court cases for speedy disposal of cases; if so when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) A Lok Adalat at High Court level in Jaipur was organised on 7th November, 1987.

(b) 27 cases pending before the High Court were settled in which compensation amounting to Rs. 17,02,346 has been awarded.

(c) The then Chief Justice of India, Shri P.N. Bhagwati, forwarded a letter in 1985 to the then Minister of Law and Justice which, *inter alia*, contained a proposal for computerising Supreme Court cases for speedy disposal of cases. This was examined and the Supreme Court Registry was informed that the government would have no objection from the financial angle for introducing computers in the Supreme Court. The Registry was requested to find out the suitable methodology for introducing computer technology in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court Registry is working out the methodology for introducing computer technology in consultation with the Department of Electronics, and a decision regarding the type of hardware to be introduced has not yet been taken. As regards High Courts, a decision regarding computerisation is to be taken by the State Governments concerned. The State Governments and the High Courts have been requested to take steps for introducing computer technology in the High Courts.

[Translation]

Special Central Assistance to Madhya Pradesh Under Article 275(1)

2873. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in addition to Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan amount is also sanctioned for other purposes under Article 275(1);

(b) if so, the amount given to Madhya Pradesh since 1984-85, year-wise, and the purpose for which it was given;

(c) whether this amount is a part of Special Central Assistance given to State Government under the Tribal Sub-Plan;

(d) whether 25% contribution by State Government is compulsory for the amount to be made available under Article 275(1) and if so, the justification of the condition of 25% contribution from the State Government; and

(e) whether Union Government propose to remove the condition of compulsory contribution by State Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Rs. 20

Crores are provided under First Proviso to Article 275(1) to be released to the states as grants-in-aid for specific schemes to be approved by the Ministry. Details of the amount given to the State of Madhya Pradesh from 1984-85 are given in the Statement below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). After the clarification from the Ministry of Finance that these funds form a part of the block grants given to the states, the condition of 25% contribution has been dispensed with.

STATEMENT

*Amount Released to Government of Madhya Pradesh under article 175(1)
First Proviso of the Constitution from 1984-85 to 1987-88*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Scheme	Amount released
1984-85	(i) Integrated development of Forest Villages	595.52
	(ii) Rehabilitation of Shifting Cultivators.	51.26
1985-86	(1) Development of Forest Villages	50.00
	(2) Procurement of Tamarind in Bastar district	50.00
	(3) Woodcraft Training-cum-production Centre at Bastar	0.50
	(4) Amount released on prorata basis to meet the cost of the specific schemes already approved or any of the suggested schemes by the M/O Welfare	321.03
1986-87	(i) Construction of Stop Dams in district Morena.	106.23
	(ii) Amount released on prorata basis to meet the cost of the specific schemes already approved or any of the suggested schemes by the M/O Welfare.	312.67
1987-88	Amount released on prorata basis to meet the cost of the specific schemes already approved or any of the schemes, preferably for the development of Primitive Tribes suggested by the M/O Welfare.	446.59
Total		1,933.80

Scholarships to SC/ST Students

2874. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given post matric scholarship at the rates as prescribed by Government;

(b) if so, whether the students residing in the hostels find it difficult to meet their expenses with this amount of scholarship as the rates of scholarship are insufficient;

(c) if so, whether Union Government propose to revise the rate of post matric scholarship and if so, by what time;

(d) whether there is not much difference in the rates of scholarship being given to hostel students and non-hostel students whereas hostel students have to spend more amount on boarding and lodging during the academic period; and

(e) whether Government propose to keep the rates of scholarship admissible to the hostel students higher than that admissible to non-hostel students by increasing in the rate of scholarship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. There is a proposal pending to revise the rates of scholarship suitably, but here no time limit can be indicated.

(d) and (e). The rates of scholarship for the students who reside in the approved hostels are higher than those payable to the day-scholars.

[English]

Setting up of Lok Adalats for disposal of displaced persons cases

2875. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposal to set up 'Lok Adalats' to settle the cases of the persons displaced as a result of the execution of irrigation projects and setting up industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). The Lok Adalats are not regularly constituted courts but are voluntary agencies. They are organised and overseen by the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards in different parts of the country from time to time. The types of cases generally taken before the Lok Adalats are Civil, Criminal, Matrimonial and Motor Accident Claim cases. The Andhra Pradesh State Legal Aid and Advice Board proposes to hold a Lok Adalat at Vishakapatnam for settlement of compensation for the land being acquired for the Vishakapatnam Steel Plant.

Funds to Orissa for Tribal Sub-Plan/ Special Component Plan for Seventh Plan

2876. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocations earmarked in the Seventh Plan under Special Component Plan and under Special Central Assistance for Orissa;

(b) the funds so far provided to Orissa under Special Component Plan and under Special Central Assistance, Year-Wise; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) The total allocations earmarked in the Seventh Plan under Spe-

cial Component Plan and under Special Central Assistance for Orissa are Rs. 201.42 crores and Rs. 33.65 crores, respectively.

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

STATEMENT

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	SCP Outlay	SCA released
1980-81	15.09	3.59
1981-82	28.62	5.29
1982-83	11.57	4.80
1983-84	27.25	5.45
1984-85	31.81	5.76
1985-86	36.51	6.45
1986-87	47.07	6.61
1987-88	55.50	6.33 (tentative)

Arms Race in Space

2877. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the stand taken by Government on the space arms race;

(b) India's stand at international fora; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) to (c). India has

consistently opposed the extension of the arms race to outer space and is of the view that the deployment of space weapons will lead to a new and dangerous escalation of the arms race. This position has been reiterated at all relevant international fora and elsewhere.

Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Karnataka

2878. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Integrated Tribal Development Projects under implementation in Karnataka;

(b) the year since when these projects are under implementation in the State; and

(c) the number of tribal families benefited by these projects in the last three years in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) There are five Integrated Tribal Development Projects functioning in Karnataka State since 1974-75.

(c) The number of ST families economically assisted during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 as reported by State Government are as under -

Year	Number of Families
1985-86	12145
1986-87	10954
1987-88 (till Sept. 1987)	1994 (Provisional)

Scheduled Castes Families Assisted in Karnataka

2879. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste families assisted economically under point

7A of the 20 Point Programme in Karnataka as on 30th June, 1987; and

(b) the details of the economical assistance given to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Point 7(A) of the earlier 20 Point Programme has been brought under Point 11(A) of the 20 Point Programme, 1986 which became effective since 1st April, 1987. The number of Scheduled Caste families economically assisted as per latest information received from Karnataka Government from 1st April to 30th June, 1987 is 7148 families

(b) The details of economic assistance given to these Scheduled Caste families as reported by the State Government are given in the Statement below

STATEMENT

Economic assistance to SC families

Programme(s)	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1	2

1. Land Development, Agriculture Horticulture and other land based schemes.	72.43
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2. Minor Irrigation(dugwell, tubewell irrigation tanks, etc.)	8.90
---	------

1	2
3. Cottage industry, handicrafts sericulture, bee-keeping, weaving, rope making, etc.	10.46
4. Others	414.95
Total	506.75

Girls Hostels in Karnataka

2880. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) the number of girls hostels at present and how many are proposed to be set up in Karnataka to promote girls education amongst tribal communities;

(b) the amount allocated to Karnataka for the purpose; and

(c) the progress made in the construction of girls hostel for Scheduled Caste girls in the State so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Two hostels are functioning and five are under construction.

(b) Rs. 15.46 lakhs has been allocated from 1980-81 onwards.

(c) Upto March 1985, 199 hostels have

been constructed. Another 59 hostels have been sanctioned during 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Migration of Non-Tribals from Tripura

2882. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Tripura insurgents have intensified their unlawful activities with the recent killings of a number of non-tribals and the mass movement of non-tribals to safer areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). After a lull of about 3 months, the TNV stepped up their violent activities in October, 1987, when they were involved in four violent incidents in which 30 persons were killed by them. Due to the violence unleashed by the TNV, some instances of non-tribals living in the interior areas shifting to safer places have been reported.

(c) The extremist activities are reviewed from time to time with the State authorities. Para-military forces have been provided to the State Government and Intelligence Reports are shared with them to combat extremist activities. The provisions of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958, and the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, have been used in consultation with the State Government. They have also been advised to take stringent action to deal with the extremists and their collaborators under enactments like National Security Act, Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

Discovery of Non-Cellular Component of Seminal Plasma

2883. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology has discovered a non-cellular component of seminal-plasma;

(b) if so, the details of the discoveries;

(c) whether some brisk working is being done in some foreign countries to discover non-cellular component;

(d) if so, the names of these countries;

(e) whether his discovery can make the basis for the setting up of a large industry in India to market this component in the world;

(f) whether this discovery could have country from spending foreign exchange; and

(g) if so, steps Government propose to take to check appropriation of Indian discoveries by foreign laboratories?

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

(b) Semen consists of the Cellular Component, the spermatozoa and the non-cellular component, the seminal plasma. A new protein called seminal plasmin has been isolated from seminal plasma. It is a unique protein, it has a number of interesting biological

activities. It is a potent antimicrobial agent, inhibits the mobility and the fertilizing ability of mammalian spermatozoa.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Germany, USA and U.K.

(e) and (f). Considerable research and development work is required before the basic research work can be commercialized.

(g) The Government encourages the laboratories to file patents in other countries to protect their inventions which are of international importance and standing.

Steps against Cyclones in A.P

2884. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether cyclones in Andhra Pradesh are very frequent;

(b) if so, the details of occurrence of these cyclones during the last three years;

(c) the details of damages suffered during each year; and

(d) the precautionary steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) (a) On an average one cyclonic storm affects Andhra Pradesh Coast every year.

(b) and (c). Details of the cyclones and damages suffered during the last three years are indicated below: -

Date	Point of Landfall on the Coast	Damages
1	2	3
1984		
Nov., 14, 1984 (Severe Cyclonic Storm)	Sriharikota	Lives lost - 604 Loss of livestock -90,650 Number of buildings damaged - 3,20,000
1985		
Oct. 12, 1985 (Cyclonic Storm)	Near Visakhapatnam	Lives lost - one Damage to crops & properties about Rs.31 Lakhs.
Dec. 14, 1985 (Cyclonic Storm)	Sriharikota	Lives lost 14
Nov. 17, 1985 (Cyclonic Storm)	Near Masulipatnam	No severe damage was reported
1985		
Nil		

(d) Precautionary steps already undertaken are:

- (i) A Cyclone Warning Centre has been established at Visakhapatnam in addition to a Meteorological Office at Hyderabad to look after the Cyclone Warning work of the State.
- (ii) Cyclone Detection Radars with 400 km. range have been installed at Visakhapatnam & Masulipatnam. Cyclone Detection Radar at Madras is also used for tracking storms striking south Coastal Andhra Pradesh.

(iii) For real-time reception of INSAT cloud imagery a secondary Data Utilisation Centre(SDUC) has been established at Cyclone Warning Centre, Visakhapatnam.

(iv) Fast Telecommunications links have been provided between Cyclone Warning Centre at Visakhapatnam & Cyclone Detection Radars at Visakhapatnam and Masulipatnam.

(v) Disaster Warning Service(DWS) using INSAT communication facility have recently been introduced experimentally to warn directly the coastal

population on South Andhra Pradesh in the event of a Cyclone

- (vi) Many cyclone shelters have been constructed by the State Government and other agencies along the Coastal belt of Andhra Pradesh
- (vii) Arrangement has been made for quick and wide dissemination of Cyclone Warning messages over the media, press etc

Passport Offices

2885 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of passport offices in the country as on 1st January, 1987

(b) the number of passports issued by the passport offices during 1986 and 1987 so far, office-wise,

(c) the average time taken for the issue of a passport during 1986,

(d) the number of passports cancelled or impounded during 1986,

(e) the details of each case, and

(f) the change in staff strength, office-wise, on 1st January, 1987 as compared to 1st January, 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) (a) 20 and 2 Liaison Offices

(b)

Station	Passports issued during 1986	Passport issued during 1987 (upto Oct 87)
1	2	3
Ahmedabad	87,292	57,131
Bangalore	68,094	34,839
Bareilly	62,736	39,224
Bhopal	16,503	11,507
Bhubaneswar	3,191	2,517
Bombay	2,40,523	1,87,145
Calcutta	38,830	39,302
Chandigarh	58,567	49,610

1	2	3
Cochin	76,331	58,253
Delhi	1,09,603	65,982
Guwahati	3,295	3,041
Hyderabad	58,688	51,096
Jaipur	35,481	22,559
Jalandhar	59,230	27,885
Kozikode	64,641	50,989
Lucknow	37,447	25,985
Madras	89,380	60,318
Patna	15,344	7,161
Srinagar *	7,463	4,312
Tiruchirapalli	65,086	46,351

* Upto Sept., 1987 only Figures for October, 87 not available

(c) About 4-6 weeks depending upon receipt of clear police reports and completion of formalities by the applicants.

(d) and (e) Total number of passports impounded/revoked during 1986 1,214 The details of cases are as under

8: Under Section 10(3)(a) of the Passport Act, 1967 which reads 'if the Passport Authority is satisfied that the holder of the passport or travel document is in wrongful possession thereof;'

1118: Under Section 10(3)(b) of the Passport Act, 1967 which reads 'if the passport or travel document was obtained

by the suppression of material information on the basis of wrong information provided by the holder of the passport or travel document or any other person on his behalf;'

40 Under Section 10(3) (c) of the Passport Act, 1967 which reads 'if the passport authority deems it necessary so to do in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of India, friendly relations of India with any foreign country, or in the interests of the general public;'

24: Under Section 10(3)(e) of the Passport Act, 1967 which reads 'if proceedings in respect of an offence alleged to have been committed by the holder of the

passport or travel document are pending before a criminal court in India;'

8: Under Section 10(3)(f) & (g) of the Passport Act, 1967 which reads 'if any of the conditions of the passport or travel document has been contravened '&' if the holder of the passport or travel document has failed (f)

to comply with a notice requiring him to deliver up the passport:'

16: Under Section 10(4) of the Passport Act, 1967 which reads 'the passport authority may also revoke a passport or travel document on the application of the holder thereof.'

Sl. No.		Staff strength as on 1st January, 1987 Group				Staff strength as on 1st January, 1986 Group			
		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1.	Ahmedabad	2	5	61	10	2	5	59	10
2.	Bangalore	2	5	60	7	1	4	49	7
3.	Bareilly	1	4	49	6	1	3	50	4
4.	Bhopal	1	1	19	4+1(P)	1	1	12	4+1(P)
5.	Bhubaneswar	1	1	8	4+1(P)	1	1	6	4+1(P)
6.	Bombay	5	15	219	22	4	16	219	22
7.	Calcutta	1	3	36	14	1	2	33	13
8.	Chandigarh & Liaison Office Simla	2	4	53	11	3	4	55	9
9.	Cochin & Liaison Office Trivandrum	2	6	85	11+1(P)	4	6	97	12+1(P)
10.	Delhi	3	7	103	12+1(P)	3	7	86	11+1(P)
11.	Guwahati	1	1	7	3+2(P)	1	1	4	3+2(P)
12.	Hyderabad	2	5	58	8	1	5	56	8
13.	Jaipur	1	3	37	7	1	3	39	7
14.	Jalandhar	2	5	54	9+1(P)	3	4	46	10+1(P)
15.	Kozhikode	1	5	56	6+1(P)	1	4	49	6+1(P)

Sl. No.		Staff strength as on 1st January, 1987 Group				Staff strength as on 1st January, 1986 Group			
		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
16.	Lucknow	1	3	36	5	1	3	31	8
17.	Madras	2	5	67	10	2	5	62	17
18.	Patna	1	1	16	4+1(P)	1	1	14	3+1(P)
19.	Srinagar		1	10	3+1(P)	1	1	8	3+1(P)
20.	Tiruchirapalli	2	4	55	7	2	6	79	2
21.	Vijayawada (Office closed w e f 1 5 1986)	-	-	-	-	1	1	11	1

(P)=Part time

[Translation]

Approval for Irrigation Projects in Vidarbha Region

2886 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether clearance has been given to the Tultuli Sati and Human Irrigation Project of the Vidharbha region; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in accord- ing approval and when the clearance is like- ly to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MIN- ISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b). The comments on all the three projects have been sent to State Govern- ment for their compliance.

[English]

Representations from Junior Engineers of Delhi Municipal Corporation

2887. SHRI V.S KRISHNA IYER. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that about 100 Junior Engineers Working in the Delhi Municipal Corporation are adversely af- fected in their seniority with the decision of the Corporation to give benefit to a few Junior Engineers of their past service in contraven- tion of the laws and rules in that regard,

(b) whether it is also a fact that several representations made by the affected per- sons to the appropriate authorities in the Cor- poration remain till date without any response;

(c) if so, the reasons for such arbitrary and discretionary decision and whether his Ministry could consider to send for a report from the Corporation to see that the seniority of such a vast number of Junior Engineers was not allowed to be adversely affected by those few cases as to put them permanently in a junior position in all future promotions, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (d). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have already been told that the practice of granting benefit of past service rendered under Central Government Departments/State Governments/Local Bodies, for purpose of seniority to some of their employees, on joining service under MCD, was not in accordance with the rules. They have been directed to strictly comply with the rules in future.

As regards the case of two Junior Engineers who were recruited in 1963, it is administratively not possible to reopen their cases at this last stage.

World Bank Assistance for Sri Ram Sagar Project

2889 SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether World Bank assistance has been sought for Sri Ram Sagar Project and Sri Sailam Right Branch Canals project,

(b) if so, details thereof, and

(c) the extent of Central assistance for those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The World Bank is giving an assistance of US \$ 271 million for this Project called the Second Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Project.

(c) Irrigation projects are planned, funded and implemented by the State Governments. Central assistance to the State Governments is in the form of block loans and grants and is not tied to any scheme or sector of development.

North Zone Chief Ministers Council Meet

2890 SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the North Zone Council of Chief Ministers on October 5, 1987 have taken a number of decisions for curbing terrorists activities in their States,

(b) if so, whether the steps proposed to be taken by the State Governments have been submitted to the Union Government, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c) The 20th meeting of Northern Zonal Council comprising the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi was held on 5th October, 1987 at Chandigarh under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Minister. A resolution (as at Appendix) for curbing terrorism in the States moved by the Chief Minister, Jammu & Kashmir was passed unanimously is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No.LT-5182/1987]. The Zonal Council also decided that half-yearly co-ordination meetings of the Directors General of Police of the member States and Union Territories should

be held to discuss, among others, the terrorists' activities, inter-state crimes etc

US Aid for Drought

2891 SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether during recent visit of Prime Minister to U S A , India has been assured of substantial sum as grant/aid to fight the drought, and

(b) if so, the details of such aid and areas where this aid is to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K NATWAR SINGH) (a) The US Government offered a package of assistance for drought relief

(b) The details of the offer are being discussed between the two Governments and may include advance drawal of committed funds, supplies under their Export Enhancement Programme and grants under the US Agricultural Adjustment Act The areas where the aid is to be utilised, when actually availed of, is yet to be finalised

Issue of Non-Bailable Warrants by Delhi Police Officials

2892 PROF MADHU DANAVATE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether recently any non-bailable warrants were issued by Delhi Police Officials against certain persons who expired immediately after receiving the warrant,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) whether the action of the Delhi Police Officials was in tune with the judicial powers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM) (a) to (c) There was a land-lord-tenant dispute between Smt Gian Devi (Land-lord) and Shri P G Krishnan (Tenant) in respect of premises 7/22 Roop Nagar The non-bailable warrant was issued by the court and not by the police authorities, to ensure presence of the second party in the court A Constable from the Police Station Roshan Ara went to serve the warrant and met Shri Krishnan in the evening of the 18th August, 1987 Shri Krishnan told the Constable that he would come to the Police Station next morning and the Constable returned without executing the non-bailable warrant However, Shri Krishnan suffered a heart attack on the night of 18/19 August, 1987 and died the same night

Parity for Indian Forest Service Officers with Indian Police Service

2893 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have accepted in toto the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations on the pay scales of the Indian Police Service and the Indian Forest Service and if not, the reasons therefor

(b) whether the Government have received any representation from the Indian Forest Service Officers Association on the parity of their pay-scales with the pay-scales given to the IPS personnel, and

(c) if so, Governments' decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM) (a) No, Sir The scales of pay recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission for the Indian Police Service and the Indian Forest Service have

been accepted with a few modifications occasioned by the need to correct certain imbalances and to maintain relativities.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The suggestions could not be accepted for the reasons stated at (a) above.

Karnataka Andhra Pradesh Agreement on Tungabhadra Dam

2894. SHRI S. M. GURADDI.
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have reached an agreement to share waters of Tungabhadra Dam,

(b) if so, when the agreement on the issue was reached, and

(c) if so, the main features of agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) to (c). The sharing of Waters of Tungabhadra Dam between the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka is regulated as per direction of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal. There has been no further Agreement on the sharing of Waters between the two States

More Concessions to Converted Buddhists

2895 SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give more concessions to the converted Buddhists, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. Converts to Buddhism from Scheduled Castes are not entitled to the statutory benefits meant for Scheduled Castes. However, benefits under certain non-statutory schemes such as Centrally Sponsored Schemes are available to them.

(b) Does not arise.

Shifting of Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy

2896 SHRI MANIK REDDY Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration at Mussoorie is going to be shifted to Maldeota near Dehradun,

(b) if so, by when and the reason for the shifting,

(c) whether a place near Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh was earlier selected for the purpose, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) (a) and (b). The infrastructural facilities available at Mussoorie are inadequate and there is not much scope for adding to the facilities in Mussoorie. Besides difficulties are being experienced in getting proper guest faculty in the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration at Mussoorie. Alternative sites are being considered for locating the new complex of the Academy. A few sites near Dehradun including a site on Maldeota Road near Raipur around Dehradun are also included amongst the sites under considera-

tion No final decision on the site has yet been taken. A decision regarding the date by which the Academy can be shifted will arise only after a decision on the site and construction schedule, is arrived at.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) The site earlier selected at Ghaziabad measured 450 acres. The land was allotted in favour of the Deptt. of Personnel & Training for locating the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India. No final decision has been taken regarding the new location of the Academy.

Vacant Posts of Chief Vigilance Officers in Public Undertakings

2897 SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to give suitable incentives to fill up posts of Chief Vigilance Officers in Public Sector Undertakings,

(b) if so, details thereof and names of Public Sector Undertakings where such vacancies are lying vacant,

(c) total number of posts lying vacant undertaking-wise, and

(d) measures taken by the Government to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) The package of incentives is under consideration. The names of Public Sector Undertakings where vacancies of CVOs exist as on 20.11.87, are given in the Statement below.

(d) (i) In addition to IPS Officers who were earlier being considered for such appointments, officers of other organised services are now being considered for the posts of CVOs, so as to broaden the base of selection.

(ii) Cadre controlling Authorities have been asked to furnish the names of willing officers of Central Services to this Department to enable preparation of a panel for appointment as CVOs.

STATEMENT

List of Public Sector Undertakings where the posts of CVOs have not been filled on regular basis as on 20.1.87

- 1 Delhi Transport Corporation
- 2 Calcutta Port Trust
- 3 Shipping Corporation of India
- 4 Air India
- 5 Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd
- 6 Fertilizers Corporation of India Ltd
- 7 Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd
- 8 Hindustan Fertilizers Ltd
- 9 Lubrizol India Ltd
- 10 Hindustan Insecticide Ltd
- 11 Bridge Roof Co (I) Ltd
- 12 Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd
- 13 Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd
- 14 Oil India
- 15 Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals

16. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.
17. National Consumer Cooperative Federation.
18. Indian Standard Bureau.
19. Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation
20. Super Bazar.
21. National Textiles Corporation.
22. Projects & Equipments Corporation.
23. British India Corporation
24. Cotton Corporation of India
25. Mazgaon Dock Ltd.
26. Garden Reach Ship Builders & Engineers Ltd.
27. Hindustan Paper Corporation
28. Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd
29. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
30. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
31. Heavy Engineering Corporation
32. Triveni Structural Ltd.
33. National Newsprint Paper Mills Ltd
34. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
35. National Airport Authority
36. International Airport Authority of India
37. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.
38. Central Mineral Exploration Corporation.
39. National Aluminium Corporation.
40. Hindustan Copper Ltd
41. Hindustan Steel-works Corporation
42. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam
43. General Insurance Corporation of India
44. National Project Construction Corpn.
45. Coal Fields Ltd.
46. National Hydro Power Corporation
47. Neyveli Lignite Corporation
48. Indian Telephone Industries
49. National Building Construction Corpn.
50. Delhi Development Authority
51. Jessop & Co. Ltd.
52. Maruti Udyog Ltd
53. Pawan Hans Ltd
54. Instruments Ltd
55. Mica Trading Corporation
56. Food Corporation of India
57. Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd
58. Oil and Natural Gas Commission
59. State Trading Corporation of India
60. Hotel Corporation of India
61. M.M.T.C.
62. Bharat Wagon & Engg. Ltd.
63. Indian Dairy Corpn.
64. Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.
65. Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.

66. Smith Stanstreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

67. UP Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Co Ltd

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in submission thereof?

68. Coal India Ltd

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

69 Northern Coalfields Ltd

70 South Eastern Coalfields Ltd

(b) Based on investigations conducted, the naval rating was tried by a Court Martial. The Court Martial sentenced him to six years rigorous imprisonment for attempted culpable homicide not amounting to murder. He was sentenced to be discharged with disgrace from the Navy on the second charge of committing an act prejudicial to naval discipline

71 National Jute Manufactures Corpn Ltd

72 Tea Trading Corpn of India Ltd

73 Cochin Refineries Ltd

74 Telecommunications Consultants Ltd

(c) Does not arise

75. Damodar Valley Corporation

76 Burn Standard Co Ltd

Representation from Gulf Malayalees

77 Cycle Corpn of India Ltd

2899 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

78 Instrumentation Ltd

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received any representation/Memorandum from Malayalees working in the Gulf-elaborating their difficulties and seeking Prime Minister's help,

79 Rehabilitation Industries Corpn Ltd

80 Scooters India Ltd

(b) if so, the details of the representations received, and

81 Lagan Jute Machinery Co Ltd

82 Visakhapatnam Steel Project Ltd

(c) action Government propose to take to redress the grievances of the Gulf-Malayalees?

83 Nilachal Ispat Nigam Ltd

Interrogation Reports on the Attempt on Prime Minister's Life in Sri Lanka

2898 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have since received any report on the results of the interrogation of the naval rating who made an attempt on the life of Indian Prime Minister during his visit to Sri Lanka in July, 1987,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir The Prime Minister received a letter from the Chief Minister of Kerala in August 1987 enclosing a 'Note on Problems of Keralites Working in Gulf Countries' The following points have been raised in that note

(i) Posting of Malayalam knowing senior/middle level officers in all Indian

Missions in Gulf countries;

- (ii) Reduction in excess baggage rates between Gulf countries and Trivandrum;
 - (iii) Reduction in air fares between the Gulf and Trivandrum;
 - (iv) Declaring Trivandrum airport as an international airport; and
 - (v) Prevention of harassment and extortion of Indian passengers coming from the Gulf;
- (c) (i) Government are aware of the need to post Malayalam knowing officers in the Indian Missions in Gulf countries and this requirement is given due consideration when postings are decided;
- (ii) Excess baggage fares are fixed by IATA for the IATA carriers on the basis of a prescribed formula and Air India has no option to reduce these fares;
- (iii) Air fares applicable on the Trivandrum-Gulf sector are the same for all airlines including Air India having been fixed multilaterally by all airlines in the IATA forum. Air India has so far not been able to persuade IATA to reduce these fares but would continue to press the issue,
- (iv) The existing four international airports viz Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Madras are considered adequate and it is therefore not possible to declare Trivandrum airport an international airport;
- (v) The Customs authorities in India have been requested to ensure that passengers from the Gulf are treated fairly and courteously.

Ban on N.S.C.N.

2900. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a request from Manipur State to ban the National Socialist Council of Nagaland;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the decision taken by Union Government in this regard; and

(d) whether the TNV were banned by the Union Government in consultation with the Tripura Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM). (a) to (c) The State Government of Manipur have requested the Central Government to declare the NSCN as an 'unlawful association' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. NSCN also operates in Nagaland. The views of both the Governments of Manipur and Nagaland will be taken into consideration for a decision in the matter

(d) TNV was declared as 'unlawful' by the Central Government after consulting the Government of Tripura.

Multi-Access-Radio-Telephone System for Sikkim Police

2901 SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request for the Multi-Access-Radio-Telephone system for police has been received from Sikkim Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME

AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is to instal a 20 line radio telephone system to interconnect all important places in Sikkim at a total cost of Rs. 46 lakhs.

(c) The proposal is under examination in consultation with the State Government

Chinese Intrusion into Arunachal Pradesh

2902 SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been an intrusion of Chinese forces in Arunachal Pradesh during the past two years, and

(b) whether the matter was discussed during the recent Indo-China talks and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) The Chinese Government do not recognise the validity of the McMahon Line which constitutes the International boundary in the Eastern Sector, although they regard the Line of Actual Control in the Eastern Sector as corresponding, by and large, to the McMahon Line. Due to differences in interpretation of the McMahon Line, it is possible for infringements to take place. Chinese personnel intruded into the Sumdonong Chu Valley of Arunachal Pradesh in June 1986.

(b) These matters continue to be under discussion with the Chinese authorities in line with Government's policy to resolve problems through peaceful negotiations.

Progress made to end Iran-Iraq War

2903. SHRI BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N. Secretary General recently visited Iran to end the war between Iran and Iraq;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether any progress has been made to end the war between Iran and Iraq; and

(d) the role played by Government of India as a member of Non-aligned countries to bring them to a negotiation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a) to (c) Pursuant to the adoption by the UN Security Council of its resolution No. 598 of July 20th, 1987, the UN Secretary-General visited Tehran and Baghdad in August 1987 to discuss with the Governments of Iran and Iraq, the implementation of the resolution. On the basis of these discussions, the UN Secretary-General submitted a report to the Security Council. After considering his report, the Security Council requested the UN Secretary-General to continue his efforts with both parties to secure a full and rapid implementation of the resolution. The Secretary-General had conveyed to the two countries an outline plan for implementation of the resolution. Both Governments have since transmitted their responses to the outline plan which reflect a divergence of approach on the manner in which the resolution should be implemented. Both Governments have agreed to send their emissaries to New York to continue negotiations with the Secretary-General.

(d) Both the Chairperson of NAM and in its individual capacity, India held bilateral negotiations with Iran and Iraq in an effort to seek a peaceful and negotiated solution to the Gulf war. Zimbabwe, the current Chairman of NAM, has been consulting with India and some other Governments about a possible NAM initiative.

India's Help Sought to End Iran-Iraq War

2904. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been requested by Iran, Iraq and other middle-east countries of Super Powers to lend its services to normalise and end the war now going on and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any help has been sought to help keep the Persian Gulf free from mines;

(c) if so, who asked for it, whether the littoral nations have conveyed their willingness to co-operate; and

(d) whether India has accepted the responsibility to provide and operate the minesweepers in the Persian Gulf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir. A number of friendly West Asian and other countries including Iran and Iraq have approached India from time to time to assist in efforts to end the Gulf war. Both as Chairperson of NAM and in its individual capacity India has been making persistent efforts to seek a peaceful and negotiated end to the Gulf war through these have not met with success so far.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Cabinet Sub-Committee on Ram Janam Bhoomi and Babri Masjid Issue

2905. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Cabinet Sub-Committee was constituted to find ways for amicably settling the issue of Ram Janam Bhoomi and Babri Masjid;

(b) if so, when was it constituted; who are its members and the progress made in this regard so far; and

(c) the suggestions made by the Sub-Committee, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Group of Ministers consisting of the Ministers of Human Resources Development, Home Affairs, Finance and Defence has been constituted in April 27, 1987 to look into this matter. The deliberations of the Group are in progress.

Pakistan's Nuclear Weapon Programme

2906. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the countries actively co-operating with the Pakistan in its programme for production of nuclear bombs; and

(b) the steps proposed to meet the latest threat of Nuclear Weapon Programme of Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Pakistan has been procuring nuclear technologies, materials and components from a number of countries for its clandestine weapons-oriented nuclear programme.

(b) Government are maintaining a constant vigil on all developments having a bearing on the country's security.

U.S. - USSR Agreement on Risk Reduction

2907. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States and the USSR have signed an agreement to set up nuclear 'risk reduction centres' in Washington and Moscow; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The agreement was signed on the 15th September this year. It sets up "Risk Reduction Centres" in Washington and Moscow with the aim of reducing the possibility of a nuclear conflict resulting from accident, technical malfunctioning, misunderstanding or miscalculation.

Gap in Rural-Urban Household Assets

2908. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a gap in rural urban household assets;

(b) if so, what is the magnitude thereof; and

(c) the measures contemplated to bridge the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) According to the 37th Round of National Sample Survey, the average value of total assets per reporting household as on 30th June, 1981 was Rs. 36133 in Rural Areas and Rs. 40890 in Urban Areas.

(b) The gap between the average value

of assets in rural and urban areas comes to Rs. 4757 per reporting household.

(c) Removal of disparities in rural and urban population remains the central concern of planning in India. Consistent with this objective, the Seventh Plan development strategy and the pattern of growth emerging from it are expected to bridge the gap by reducing poverty in the rural areas. The emphasis on accelerated agricultural growth, adoption of special measures to increase productivity and incomes of small and marginal farmers, implementation of the minimum needs programme and the expansion of irrigation facilities will make a substantial contribution in bridging the gap by increasing the assets of the rural poor. In addition, the Seventh Five Year Plan also includes a number of anti-poverty and employment promotion programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) especially designed to raise incomes and productivity of the people below poverty line. IRDP specially aims to achieve the objective of poverty removal by providing income generating assets to the poor rural households

Expenditure on P.M.'s Visit to Vancouver

2909. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the Prime Minister's visit to Vancouver including his staff member's and the pressmen;

(b) whether efforts were made to keep the expenditure to the minimum; and

(c) if so, the planned and the actual expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Identification of Wasteland

2910. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
DR. B L. SHAILESH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Natural Resources Management System has prepared micro-level wasteland maps to identify different types of wasteland in the country;

(b) if so, how many districts have been brought under that mapping so far;

(c) the State-wise details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to establish a Remote Sensing Centre in every

State for better conservation of forest wealth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is given below.

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 84 districts.

(c) The table below gives the State-wise details:

STATEMENT*Wasteland mapping*

State Name	Total Districts identified for wasteland mapping in the 1st phase	Completed No. of districts	Near completion	Yet to be taken up
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	14	6	2	6
Bihar	9	7	2	-
Gujarat	10	3	4	3
Haryana	5	4	1	-
Himachal Pradesh	3	2	1	-
Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	-	-
Karnataka	8	8	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	6	3	2	1
Madhya Pradesh	18	11	4	3
Maharashtra	10	5	2	3
Nagaland	3	2	-	1
Orissa	7	5	1	1
Punjab	3	2	1	-
Rajasthan	12	5	3	4
Tamil Nadu	7	4	1	2
Uttar Pradesh	24	15	3	6
West Bengal	3	1	1	1
Assam	2	-	1	2
Manipur	2	-	2	-
Total	147	84	30	33

(d) Various State Governments are planning to establish State-level Remote Sensing Centres as part of utilisation of remote sensing for mapping and inventorying of natural resources. The State Governments of Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur & Karnataka have established Remote Sensing Centres/Cells, which, while catering to the needs of various natural resources survey and monitoring, will also cover studies of forest resources. A sophisticated digital analysis facility, exclusively for the forest resources study in the National Forest Data Management Centre of

the Department of Environment, Forest & Wildlife, also helps in study of conservation of forest wealth.

[English]

12.00 hrs

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, the hon Andhra Pradesh High Court has given a clear-cut judgement.....

(Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER: No, not allowed.

** Not recorded

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE (Rajapur):
Are you allowing to go on record...?

MR. SPEAKER: No

[*Translation*]

I would like to tell you something in this regard.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me I shall reply to it.

SHRI C MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad). It should be expunged from the record...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): It should be expunged from the record...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? Why do you not resume your seat?

[*English*]

You should sit down.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen...(*Interruptions*) Something appears in Newspapers and something does not appear. Please listen to me.

** Not recorded

[*English*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: It is a judgement, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you listen to me?

[*Translation*]

I would like to say that if you have any case with you, you give it to me and I will get it examined. If there are some facts or there is any method ...

[*English*]

Let me see I am not concerned with either this or that I am only concerned.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Acharia, when I am speaking, do not interrupt me. I say that I am concerned with the rules. If the rules permit, I will do something, otherwise I am helpless I am not going to transgress my limits. Leave it to me.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You may please give in writing. Without that I will not be able to do anything

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I have already given.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will go through it.

*(Interruptions)***

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. That is all. Nothing goes on record now.

[Translation]

I have told you I have told both of you Members from both the sides are wasting the time of the House I will not allow any Member You please sit down

[English]

I am not going to allow anybody Whatever it is, give me something I will have to find out I cannot do more than that

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE What is he reading?

MR SPEAKER I do not know, I have not allowed him

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Who says I have allowed? Why are you putting words in my mouth? Sit down and take your seats

Behave now and sit down

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE It is a very important question on which I have given notice Many Members are enquiring about the Italian connections (Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER Not allowed You can give me a question I have got specific information from the Government that there is no basis for that But if you have got something in your pocket, you hand it over to me (Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER Not allowed

(Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER I do not care Not allowed

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S BUTA SINGH) This is a malicious campaign started by Prof Dandavate and company Every day he is making baseless charges

** Not recorded

This should not be allowed (Interruptions)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE I have asked for an enquiry I have given an adjournment motion on the failure of the Government (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Do you have a right to say when I say "Do not do it"? I say, Prof Saheb I have got information

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE He said that I was carrying on a vicious propaganda I only asked what happened to my notice (Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER Not allowed

S BUTA SINGH A question was answered and a positive reply was given He is carrying on a campaign of vilification and character assassination (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER It is not my opinion

S BUTA SINGH How can he do that?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE He says that I am carrying on vicious propaganda Would you allow this? (Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER Nothing doing Nothing goes on record

MR SPEAKER Not allowed

(Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER I said, if you have got any information give it to me

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE That is all right But why should he say that I am carrying on a vicious campaign? Why do you allow it?

(Interruptions)

SHRI A CHARLES (Trivandrum) He should not be allowed to go on making charges

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down, Mr. Charles.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

S. BUTA SINGH: They are misusing this forum.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Nothing will go on record

S. BUTA SINGH: Let them prove it Sir. We are prepared to face it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): We have answered the question. What is his information to make this charge again and again? It is a baseless charge.

SHRI A CHARLES: He is a very senior member. But he goes on making allegations.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Charles, will you sit down or not? I will name you. Please sit down. Nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)**

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): How can you name him when you do not name the members on that side?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Sir, we have given a privilege motion against Shri H.K.L. Bhagat. It has been pending for too long.

MR. SPEAKER: You give me something, then I will find out. I cannot allow you like that. You have got the rules. Read the Rules Book and come to me.

* Not recorded

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am asking only about your ruling Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is asking about your ruling on the privilege notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I am doing it. We have already started it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why do you want a proof for a breach of privilege committed in the House?

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY: An impression should not be allowed to gain ground that the matter is being laid to rest.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of resting. Everything takes time. Even 'hurry' takes time. I have to go through all those things.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: How much time will it take Sir?

MR SPEAKER. Nothing doing. I am not going to be forced by you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why are you angry Sir? If we enquire how much time it is going to take, is there anything derogatory in it?

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY: It happened in the House

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you so many times that I cannot treat a thing which is important like that. I have to go through it and I have to consult...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: That is true, but the House cannot sleep over it. We cannot be a party to it.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Sir, why don't you take this dialogue in your Chamber between yourself and Prof. Dandavate? He goes on

interfering too many times. You threaten to name our members, but you do not deal with them properly.

MR. SPEAKER: I have done that Professor Saheb. I have already done it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As soon as you gave your ruling, I accepted it. Why does he unnecessarily complain? When you do not complaint, why should he complain?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The lady protests too much!

MR. SPEAKER. Please sit down

PROF. N.G. RANGA: You can have the discussion in your Chamber. Why do you allow this kind of a dialogue here? There is a limit to our patience.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When we have given a notice, we have a right to enquire as to what has happened to it. And we will continue to do it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya): Mr Speaker, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER. Are you on a point of order?

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Yes Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: My point of order is that in Maharashtra "Riddles of Hinduism".

MR. SPEAKER: You should give in writing. Mr. Ramswaroop Ramji, no submission

* Not recorded.

should be made in this manner.

(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It will not go on record.

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Notifications under Wakf Act and Durgah Khwaja Saheb Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): I beg to lay on the table-

(1) A copy of the Central Wakf Council (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 712(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th August, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 8D of the Wakf Act, 1954. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5091/87]

(2) A copy of the Durgah Khwaja Saheb (Amendment) Bye-Laws, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 864(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1987 under sub-section (6) of section 20 of the Durgah Khwaja Saheb Act, 1955. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5092/87.]

Notification under Inter-State Water-disputes Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Nar-

mada Water(Second Amendment) Scheme, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 819(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1987 under sub-section (7) of section 6A of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5093/87.]

**Daman and Diu Pradesh Council
(Procedure and Conduct of Business and
Consultation with Counsellors) Rules**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Daman and Diu Pradesh Council (Procedure and Conduct of Business and Consultation with Counsellors) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Daman and Diu Gazette dated the 1st September, 1987 under sub-section(3) of section 19 of the Daman and Diu (Administration) Regulation, 1987. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5094/87.]

**Report on the Eighth General Election to
the House of the People from Assam and
Punjab and on the Bye-Elections to that
House and Notification under Represen-
tation of the People Act**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): I beg to lay on the table-

- (1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Eighth General Election to the House of the People from Assam and Punjab and of the Bye-Elections to that House held in 1985-Statistical. [Placed in Library See No. Lt-5095/87.]
- (2) A copy of the Registration of Electors (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O.814(E) in the Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5096/87.]

**Notifications under Customs Act and
under Central Excise Rules**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the table-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

- (i) G.S.R. 751(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum containing corrigendum to Notification No. 179/86-Customs dated the 1st March, 1986.
- (ii) G.S.R. 905(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum containing corrigendum to Notification No. 188/87-Customs dated the 29th April, 1987.
- (iii) G.S.R. 906(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum containing corrigendum to Notification No. 345/86-Customs dated the 16th June 1986.
- (iv) G.S.R. 907(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 208/81-Customs dated the 22nd September, 1981 so as to include certain more medicines/drugs and equipments in the list of life saving drugs/medicines/equipments which are allowed to be imported free of duty.
- (v) G.S.R. 911(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 314/85-Customs dated the 11th October, 1985 so as to define the scope and ambit of

the expression 'Moulds' which are permitted at a concessional rate of customs duty.

- (vi) S.O. 991(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Belgium Francs into Indian currency or vice-versa. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-5097/87]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:-

- (i) G.S.R. 881(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 219/84-CE dated the 1st December, 1984 upto the 30th November, 1990.
- (ii) G.S.R. 882(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 32/86-CE dated the 10th February, 1986 so as to modify the definition of bought leaf tea factories for the purpose of charging concessional rate of excise duty on tea produced in such factories. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-5098/87]

Annual Reports of and Reviews on the working of Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, etc. for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): I beg to lay on the table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-5099/87]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5100/87]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-5101/87]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehra Dun, for the year 1986-87 along with the Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geol-

ogy, Dehra Dun, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-5102/87]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bose Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding review by the Government on the working of the Bose Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-5103/87]

Notifications under All India Services Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to lay on the table a copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-

- (1) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 835 in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1987.
- (2) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 836 in the Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1987.
- (3) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1987, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 837 in the Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1987.
- (4) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Eighth Amendment Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R.

838 in the Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1987.

- (5) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 841 in the Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1987.
- (6) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 842 in the Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1987.
- (7) The Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 909 (E) in the Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-5104/87]

12.12. hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Equal Remuneration (Amendment) Bill, 1987, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th November, 1987."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rules 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 24th November, 1987, agreed without any amendment to the Constitution (Scheduled

Jribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 1987, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th November, 1987.

EQUAL REMUNERATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Equal Remuneration (Amendment) Bill, 1987, as passed by the Rajya Sabha

12-1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

Forty-Fourth Report

SHRI M THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri) I beg to present the Forty-Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

12.13 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Need to set up a high powered Committee to make constructive and practical suggestions regarding child labour**

SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to draw the attention

of the House towards the following matter of urgent public importance under rule 377:-

We are all concerned about the people living below the poverty line in our country and all possible efforts are being made to raise their living standard without loss of time. It is an irony that in this context we have not been able to achieve the desired success in the case of our poor workers. In this connection the burning problem of the child labour is posing a challenge to the Government. Whether it is the question of building the personality of future citizens of our country in the midst of burning furnaces in Firozabad or the question of the flower like children working in the iron foundries in Agra, or the serious problem of child labour engaged in Bidli industry, they all are being affected by the deadly disease of T.B Today, the problem of child labour has assumed serious proportions and is a challenge before us. To deal with this delicate human problem, the Ministry of Labour of the Government of India should set up a high level committee which should go into all the aspects of the problem and give some concrete and positive suggestions so that this painful problem is solved.

- (ii) Need to fix the price of Aminophyllin and Theophyllin medicines and to recover extra money charged by the Companies**

DR CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to an urgent matter of public importance under rule 377.

With a view to providing relief to the patients suffering from Asthma and other breath diseases, government had kept the import of Aminophyllin and Theophyllin under O.G.L. Both these medicines were covered under Drug Prices Control Orders, 1979 and 1987. The Department of Chemicals brought the import under O.G.L. Scheme in the restricted list and imposed a ban on the import of these drugs for the future. As these drugs are covered under Drug Prices Con-

[Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi]

trol Order, the VPCL, an expert body had recommended to fix the prices of these drugs around Rs. 200 per Kg. but as the prices of these drugs have not been fixed by the Government so far, the drug manufacturers are selling these drugs at more than Rs. 500 per Kg. As a result, the drug manufacturers have got an opportunity to earn a profit of crores of rupees and the crores of consumers are being fleeced as they have to pay exorbitant prices for these drugs.

I would, therefore, urge the hon. Industry Minister that keeping in view the interests of crores of consumers, the prices of these drugs be fixed immediately and the high profit earned by all these companies through the sale of these drugs at excessive prices be deposited in the D.E.A. account.

[English]

(iii) Need for the Central Government to meet the entire cost of dredging in Paradip Port

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagdishpur): I request the Government of India to take the following measures for the development of Paradip Port. The handling of cargo has been increasing in Paradip Port since 1985-86 and the growth rate is increasing every year. The increase has been mostly in respect of Cargo other than iron ore. Therefore, there is an urgent need for increasing the capacity of the port by constructing at least two additional general cargo berths. As the construction takes about three years, investment decision should be taken immediately.

The gross income of the port has increased since 1985-86 and the gross expenditure has also increased from that year. While the rise in gross income is quite appreciable over the years yet the port is running in deficit because of high interest burden which has been increasing every year. I would suggest to the Government

that such of the ports as are still developing should be given interest subsidy otherwise they cannot compete with old established ports which are developed when the cost of investment was much lower.

The port has been spending huge amount on dredging as littoral drift which is a natural phenomenon moves a lot of sand from the South into the channel of the port. For such dredging activity, Calcutta Port gets subsidy. I would request the Government to bear the entire cost of dredging in Paradip Port.

12.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

(iv) Demand for opening a Central School at BHEL, Bhopal

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal): Mr. Speaker Sir, I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under rule 377.

The scheme of Central Schools was formulated in 1962 and came into effect in 1963. At present there are more than 600 Central Schools in the country. The popularity of the Central Schools is responsible for their such a rapid growth as these schools have provided great relief especially to the employees of the Central Government, Defence forces and the public sector undertakings.

There are about 20,000 workers in BHEL, Bhopal and there is an urgent need for opening a Central School. There are Central Schools in most of the units of BHEL. There are two Central Schools in Haridwar Unit of BHEL. In Jagdishpur, one Central School has been opened recently. For the last 15 or 20 years, there has been a demand for a Central School in BHEL, Bhopal. I hope, the hon. Minister for Human Resource Develop-

ment would pay his special attention towards this demand.

[English]

(v) Need to fix norms for utilising funds available for maintenance of irrigation dams

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar): This is a year of severe famine in Rajasthan and it is very essential that every drop of water available in tanks and in irrigation Dams is economically and profitably utilised to grow crops in the State.

It has however been observed that lot of water is going waste in Gopalpura Dam, in Umaid Sagar Dam and in the Sarans in Sita Bari in Tehsil Kishen Ganj. It is also going waste in Sarans in Tehsil Atru in Kota District

Lot of water is similarly wasted in Bhim Sagar Dam and in Harish Chander Sagar Dam in Jhalawar District. The wastage of water in these places is due to lack of maintenance of the canal system and of dams. The reason given for poor maintenance is that all the funds under "maintenance head" gets used up in the payment of salaries of the work charged staff and nothing is left for actual maintenance.

In view of these factors, I request the Minister of Water Resources to fix up a norm where the salaries and the strength of the staff is kept within limit and the interests of the cultivators and of the State do not suffer on account of overhead charges in future.

(vi) Demand for setting up a 100 MW Thermal Plant near Cochin Refinery to meet the power needs of the area

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) There is acute shortage of power in Kerala. There is no likelihood of any heavy rain and getting power from hydel project, in the near future. The Cochin Oil Refinery has got oil, and a one hundred MGW Thermal Plant can

be started near the refinery, which can cater to the needs of the locality.

(vii) Demand for reconsidering the cess of 3.6 per cent on FOB prices of pepper

SHRI K. MOHANDAS (Mukundapuram): India's pepper exports have fallen sharply during this season. The cess imposed by the Government on pepper will further push down the exports.

The Government has imposed a cess of 3.5 per cent on FOB prices of pepper, with effect from November 6. This is certainly going to adversely affect the pepper exports. At the current level, FOB prices are in the region of Rs. 63,000/- per tonne. The new levy, along with the existing levies, works out to 15 per cent of the cost price. The Indian pepper is already out-priced in the international market, and the present levy is going to further weaken our position in the pepper trade

I, therefore, request the Government to re-consider this levy and take all steps to reduce the cost of production of pepper, so as to make it competitive in the international market.

(viii) Need to absorb the loaders-cum-packers earlier working with Air Freight (P) Ltd. in International Airports Authority of India

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI (Madras South). About 100 loaders-cum-packers were employed by Air Freight (P) Ltd. at Madras Airport Cargo Complex from 1978 to November 1985. But all of a sudden, the IAAI terminated the contract with Air Freight (P) Ltd., and employed these loaders as casual labourers. They were working for eight months in a year as casual labourers, upto June 1986. They were then advised to form a cooperative society and enter into contract with IAAI to perform the job of loaders and packers, which has accordingly been done.

[Shrimati Vyjanthimala Bali]

As they were the affected employees of IAAI, there was a direction from the Hon. Minister of Civil Aviation that the contract work would be given only to the society. As per this direction, the contract work of loading and unloading was given to the society upto January 1987. However, the contract has not yet been renewed.

Now the General Manager, IAAI, Madras Airport Cargo Complex has called for tenders, in contravention of the oral agreement with the society, which would render the affected employees jobless. It is felt that the IAAI should have absorbed all the affected 100 employees.

I, therefore, urge the hon. Minister for Civil Aviation to arrange for absorbing them into IAAI on a permanent basis.

12.19 hrs

REGIONAL RURAL BANKS
(AMENDMENT) BILL - Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Janardhana Poojary on the 23rd November, 1987, namey:-

"That the Bill further to amend the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Madhav Reddi.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): The Regional Rural Bank Bill which is before us, as I said earlier, is a very important Bill, and a thorough discussion on this Bill is needed. We have allotted only three hours. I would like that this Bill is discussed for a longer time, because during the last twelve years, during the operation of this Bill, several developments have taken place, several problems have come to the notice of the Government

and the public. Several Committees, including the Dantewala Committee, Kamath Committee, and now the Kelkar Committee have gone into this question; and they had given a number of recommendations.

Before I go into the various aspects of the amendments which have been passed on the Kelkar Committee Report, I would like to mention one thing. With regard to the Annual Reports of the Banks, under the recommendations of the Estimates Committee - I think it was 62nd - it was suggested that every Annual Report of a Bank, consolidated report of a bank should be placed on the Table of the House. Except one report which came in 1983, subsequently no report was placed on the Table of the House so that we may know the actual working, the deficiencies in the working of the regional rural banks. It was started with a great fan-fare in 1975 on the basis of an Ordinance which was subsequently passed into an Act. At that time, when the 20 point programme was launched, this was one of the 20-point programme to remove rural indebtedness that this Bill was brought. The whole concept of this Bill was that there should be a multi-agency credit system to be introduced in this particular field. We had commercial banks which were mostly urban oriented; no commercial bank was prepared to set up a branch in the rural areas; and every time the Reserve Bank had to force these banks to go to rural areas and set up branches there. At one time the ratio was fixed that if a bank wants to open a branch in the urban areas, they have to open five branches in the rural areas; then only the permission will be granted for an urban branch. Every commercial bank wanted to set up branches, a number of branches only in the urban areas; proposals for setting up branches in the urban areas were pending with the Reserve Bank. Urban branches are very popular; they are able to mobilise resources. Rural banks have to suffer; there are no resources to mobilise in the rural areas. The outgoing is more than the deposit; and no bank was in a position to certify the profit which they are getting in urban areas to set up branches in the rural areas. This was the condition.

Similarly, cooperatives were in existence for a very long time and it was mainly the field of the cooperatives. But the cooperatives had their own disadvantages; they were not in a position to organise the deposits in the villages and their resources also were mainly based on re-finance from the Reserve Bank of India and now the NABARD. It is because of these two factors that the idea was to combine certain good aspects of the commercial banks and also of the cooperative banks that the idea of the setting up of the regional rural banks was mooted. It is a very revolutionary idea. I fully support the concept of the rural banking system and I am very happy that it has spread throughout the length and breadth of the country with about 13,000 branches. I welcome this. But I am aware of the propaganda which is going on particularly in the commercial banks circle that these banks are no good; they are incurring losses, these banks have to be wound up, they should work as a subsidiary of the sponsored banks and so on.

Now if the regional rural areas are non-viable today, who is responsible? This point was raised even in 1976 when the Bill was being discussed and at that time the Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee said that simply because the base capital is low, it should not be taken that they are going to be non-viable. The main reason for the non-viability of these banks is that these banks are suffering losses. Certainly, these banks are suffering losses and the losses have gone to the extent of not only wiping out of the entire share capital because the share capital of all these banks is Rs. 49 crores. In Rs. 49 crores the Government of India has got 50 per cent of the shares, out of the rest 15 per cent are with the State Governments and 35 per cent with the sponsor banks.

The entire share capital of these 196 banks is today wiped out. The losses are more than the share capital. So, if you look at it, this is an alarming situation. It is an alarming situation because, these banks today are not in a position to mobilise more resources than they actually wanted to lend to the people. We have been told that the

deposits are of the order of Rs. 1600 crores as against the outgoings of about Rs. 1800 crores. The advances are Rs. 1700 or Rs. 1800 crores and the deposits are less than the advances. May be, the funds are coming from the NABARD and from the sponsor banks, because we have created these institutions and we have given this baby to the sponsor banks, a new concept of sponsor bank has been thought of and every commercial bank was supposed to sponsor some regional rural banks in the notified areas. Has the concept succeeded today? It was a very good concept but the losses or the non-viability of these regional rural banks was in-built in the whole system. The non-viability in the whole system came first of all because of the low capital base, or low share capital base. Secondly, it had to depend upon the resources of NABARD and the Sponsor Banks, and the Sponsor Banks had not bothered to finance these institutions at all. The NABARD has fixed a percentage of 30. Thirty per cent of the funds have to come. The share has been fixed at 30 per cent for the re-finance. On how much? There are many banks in which the share of the sponsor bank in the re-finance capital is hardly 20 per cent. There are some banks in which not even one per cent is there. And what is the rate of interest they are charging? They are charging 8 1/2 per cent for the re-finance for which the regional rural banks are getting from the sponsor bank whereas the NABARD is charging only 7 per cent. The rate of funding and the actual rate of borrowing and the rate of return on the banks is so low that it is extremely difficult for these banks to operate viably with this small margin. This is an aspect which has been missed when the Bill was being introduced and certain safeguards have not been provided.

I am very happy now that on the recommendations of the Kelkar Committee, the Government has come to the conclusion that the share capital has to be increased. But I do not see any signs of the paid up capital being increased in spite of the fact that the Minister has made a statement on the floor of the House the other day that the issued capital will be increased from Rs. 25 lakhs to

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

Rs. 1 crore. But I do not see that in the Bill. In the Bill what you are doing is only enhancing the authorised capital from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 5 crores. Now, where is the increase in the paid up capital? After all what all the capital is? It is nothing. The real thing is how much is paid up capital; how much money you are giving. The issued and paid up capital, you said is going to be Rs. 1 crore for each bank but it is not mentioned in the Bill. I was going through the financial memorandum and it speaks of nothing. It says that, "It cannot be estimated". Today, you say that the financial commitment of Government of India cannot be estimated at this stage. So, you are silent about it and Bill speaks that the issued capital is going to be between Rs. 25 lakh and Rs. 1 crore. For all we know it could be only Rs. 25 or Rs. 35 lakh. In spite of your commitment, I take it as a commitment, as an assurance on the floor of the House, that you are going to increase the paid up capital to Rs. 1 crore and there is no going back on this the present proportion of the three shareholders, i.e. the State Government, the Central Government and the Sponsored Banks is going to remain. I do not know whether you have consulted the State banks in this matter because it is going to be a commitment on them also. If you are going to increase the paid up capital to Rs. 1 crore, the commitment of the State Government is going to be about Rs. 22 crores and your own commitment will come to about Rs. 49 or 79 crores. My point is that when you are not in a position to assess as to what would be the financial commitment of the Government of India with regard to the paid up capital of these banks, then how can you say that we are going to increase the paid up capital of these banks? There is no such indication in this. Nevertheless, I think that because of your commitment, while speaking you said that it is going to be enhanced to Rs. 1 crore, I take it that there is no going back. By convincing the State Government, by convincing the sponsored banks and by committing yourself you are going to increase the paid up capital to Rs. 1 crore and the total capital that you are going to increase, what is it

going to be ultimately? Out of Rs. 1 crore if you have 196 banks today, it is a simple arithmetic and you can easily calculate and know how much your share is going to be. Then why do you say in the financial memorandum that it cannot be assessed? I just cannot understand. It could be clearly assessed. You have to calculate and say that on the basis of the existing number of banks, I am not talking of the banks which are going to come in future, may be you may have to start some more branches, what your capital is going to be.

Coming to the question of viability, as I said earlier, viability is mainly dependent on the policies, particularly the financial management of the banks. Now, what is the present management, the financial management of the banks? The Financial management is so poor that the Managers do not have any trainee. They do not know how to invest their funds. The sponsored banks are not interested in these banks. They are treating them like their step children. They do not want these banks to exist because they think that we have thrust these banks on them. They do not have any commitment at all except sending their officers on deputation to these banks they have done nothing to develop these banks and nurture these institutions which was very very essential. That was the whole idea. The idea was that these commercial banks must nurture these institutions, develop them so that they can discharge the functions of meeting the rural credit; meeting the credit requirements of the poorest of the poor and the target groups

I understand that there were certain Banks which had not taken very keen interest in financing the target groups. I am not going into that question at all, but the facts show that these Banks had a large number of borrowal accounts and a large number of deposit accounts. Their deposit accounts are as high as about one crore and fifty lakhs. Their deposits are small deposits and they could mobilise these deposits from small people. Similarly, their borrowal accounts are also very large, about Rupees seventy lakhs or so. If seventy lakhs are their bor-

rowal account, then the average loan account comes to about eighteen hundred rupees or so, which means I presume based on these facts that they have been financing to the weaker sections of the people. If there had been any discrepancy, certainly they may be because of the individual deficiency of the local Managers. But by and large these Regional Rural Banks had done a tremendous job and created a good impact on the rural area and there should be no talk of winding up these banks or dispensing them because they are incurring loss.

Regarding viability, I was mentioning about the refinance. Why should not they be given refinance facility by the sponsored banks on the basis of the NABARD rate? The NABARD is giving at the rate of seven per cent interest. If NABARD is able to give the refinance facility at the rate of seven per cent interest, then why not the commercial banks give at the same rate and why should they charge more? Similarly, when the funds of these banks are deposited with the sponsored banks, what is it they are getting? Today they are getting hardly about eight per cent. Why should they not give ten per cent? When their surplus funds are deposited with the sponsored banks, they are getting only eight per cent. These are the matters which had been gone into by the Kelkar Committee and these should be incorporated.

I know that there are certain matters which need not be brought into the Bill. But while administering the Act, you have to take these things into consideration and see that suitable instructions are given to the commercial banks, sponsored banks and NABARD, so that there may be no difficulty in bridging the gap between the cost of the funds and also the rate of return on the lendings by these RRBs.

I would like to mention another factor which is disturbing is with regard to the loss. The total losses today are of the order of about Rupees ninety crores. Now what are you going to do with it? Unless the shareholders—the Government of India, the State Government and the Sponsored Bank

jointly take a decision that all these losses have to be wiped out by giving a subsidy and by giving some sort of a grant, I am afraid many of these banks are going to continue as non viable units. This has been recommended by the Committee. The Committee has clearly said even as early as 1975 when actually the Bill was not introduced in this House. The Narasimhan Committee said:

'The viability has also a time dimension. The discussion on viability tends generally to be in financial terms for a financial institution. It is indeed appropriate that this should be so. However, where the objective of the type of the financial institution is socio economic, an initial period of financial loss may well be the price worth paying for the achievements of the larger social objectives of widening the area of credit coverage.'

This was said in 1975 itself before actually the RRBs had been launched. It has been foreseen that there is going to be a loss period, may be for five years or so.

I do not know of any commercial bank, which has opened a branch in the rural area, having made any profit. These profits which are coming from the urban areas are going to meet the losses which these banks are suffering in the rural areas. This is so because you wanted these banks not to give loans to anybody except the target groups. When you want these banks not to operate in the urban areas or semi-urban areas, when you want these banks to go and set up branches in the hilly areas, in the backward areas, in the interior areas, in the tribal areas, when you want them to give loans only to the target groups, how do you expect these banks to make profits and that too within five years? You cannot judge the viability of these RRBs in such a short period. I feel that the loss was inevitable, it is in-built. It is because of certain wrong policies pursued by the NABARD, by the sponsored banks that they have suffered these heavy losses. These losses will have to be covered by giving them grants from the shareholders, that is, the

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

State Governments, the Central Government and the sponsored banks. The sponsored banks may grudge but they have to be told that what they are giving is only a portion of the loss which they would have themselves suffered had they opened the branches in the rural areas. We have prevented them from opening the branches in the rural areas...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Sir, I will take another ten minutes. I am not saying something which is irrelevant. It is a relevant subject and I am speaking on a very very important Bill. In this Bill, some important decisions have to be taken. The amendments which have been moved are not sufficient. We want that more amendments are moved and a comprehensive Bill is brought before this House, in which all these defects are removed and these RRBs become a great vehicle for the development of the economy in the rural areas.

In this connection, I would further like to mention that the RRBs have spread their branches in the rural areas, but there are certain areas which have been left out. I am not in favour of opening new branches in certain areas where already lot of branches are existing. But there are certain districts where there are no banks at all. All the districts have not been covered. There are eighty districts which have been left out. These have to be covered. Similarly, in the spread of these banks, there is some sort of a regional imbalance. If you see the banks which are operating in the East, particularly in the North-East, we find that their percentage is very negligible. In the South also they do not have the same percentage as in the North or in the Central India. In the West also, where the cooperative movement is very well developed, where the entire funds of the NABARD and other institutions are going because of a very developed cooperative movement in Maharashtra and Gujarat, the

RRBs are more in number. But there are certain States where the cooperative movement has not made any dent in rural areas because they are in defaulting position. Because they have become overdue, they are not able to get anything from NABARD and hence they are not able to give anything to the farmer. The branches have to be spread in certain areas so that the regional imbalance which has crept in is removed.

Similarly, as far as the Credit-Deposit ratio is concerned, the recent instructions from the NABARD show that they have advised these banks to see that their CD ratio is brought down to one hundred. Is it possible to bring down the CD ratio to one hundred? In other words, what they are telling is that they should lend only to the extent they are receiving the deposits. Whatever deposits they receive, to that extent only they should lend to the people.

To-day the average C.D. ratio is said to be about 130 and the R.R.B.s are having about 200 or even more. This cannot be brought down. There is need to bring it down because if this is brought down then the programme will suffer. The programme of finance reconstruction in the villages is definitely going to suffer if C.D. ratio, as advised by NABARD is brought down. Instructions have been given. These instructions have to be withdrawn. Please see that NABARD does not insist on C.D. ratio of Rs. 100.

Coming to the question of the role of the sponsored banks, I am happy that the sponsored banks to-day have been given a bigger role in this Bill. The Chairman is going to be appointed by them and not by the Government. It is good that the Chairman may appoint their own Chairman as they feel more responsible. At the same time certain more powers have been given - that they can inspect, that they can give training to the employees and they can take up the internal audit and so on and so forth. These are good steps and the steps in the right direction. I support these steps. At the same time you have to insist that if any RRB suffers loss-

under a particular bank i.e. the sponsored bank, that bank must be held responsible. When you assess the performance of that particular commercial bank, you have to see the performance in relation - regional bank under that particular bank. The performance of that Bank should not be judged merely on the basis of their own performance. The performance of the Regional Rural Bank under that particular bank also must be taken into account while judging the performance of that particular bank. Unless you do that the bank is not going to take that much of interest as they should take and I am afraid, in spite of the amendments brought, the amendments are not going too far to make them more responsible and to make them accountable for the functioning of the Regional Rural Bank under their control.

With regard to short term credit, the entire short term credit to-day is being controlled by the co-operative institutions in the villages. The short term credit in the villages is essentially the credit to the farmers. There is no other short term credit. There are industries where working capital is given. When we say short term credit in a village, it is essentially a short term credit, a crop loan - something to the farmers. Now that is a thing which has been entirely taken over by the co-operatives because they are getting the funds from NABARD at the lower rate of interest. They are able to extend the short term credit to the farmers and this business is not available to the Regional Rural Banks. We have to see that the business activity of the Regional Rural Banks is increased so that their viability is increased.

How are you going to do it? You can do so. I am not suggesting that they should permit these banks to open lending to anybody including the richer farmers and so on and so forth. I am against that. The image of this bank as a poor man's bank must remain. That should not be tarnished. But at the same time you can instruct these banks to see that they finance institutions such as the House Building Institutions for weaker sections, such as Scheduled Caste Finance Corporation which has got various activities

in the villages - such as Panchayat institutions. These institutions can be financed because their rate of return is more and it will be remunerative for the Regional Rural Banks to take up the finance of these institutions and this has not been mentioned in the Bill. Executive instructions could be given to see that this business is transferred to them so that they become more viable.

Sir, coming to the question of staff, about the staff you said that about 46,000 people are working today in officers' grade, Clerks' grade and the subordinate staff. There are about 46,000 or 47,000 people working in this organisation. They require training. We could give training to about 28,000 or 29,000 staff and the rest of them remained untrained. When such a stupendous task is given to them, of financing the rural economy, particularly the weaker sections, those officers who work there require motivation. They should be properly motivated today so that they give loans to people who are in need of money because when I have found out that they are giving consumption loans in the drought affected areas to the small people, I was really surprised. Their main objection was that the loan can be given on the basis of group guarantee. Some consumption loans can be given, say Rs 500 or Rs 700 or Rs 1000 can be given on group guarantee basis to the people so that they may eke out their living, they may live for some time and that is not being done. Actually, the same mentality of the banks is still there, who insist on security. So, Sir, these people require training, they should be properly motivated. They do not have any facilities for training. If the facilities are not there, the NABARD should be given the responsibility for giving the training.

Coming to the question of their emoluments, their salaries, etc. I am going to suggest that they should be on par with the salaries of the Commercial Bank employees. No. If that is done, then naturally it is not going to be a low cost banking. According to today's information, their salaries are on par with the State Government employees. Their salaries are on par with the local bodies' employees in that particular district. But wh-

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

ile I agree to this, I can't concede that there should be disparity from one bank to another; there should be disparity from one State to another State. There could be some unanimity within the ambit of the law so that there should not be a situation that in one district, the salaries are more and in another the salaries are less. That should not be the position because that will cause a lot of heart burning to employees.

Sir, I am very happy that the NABARD has taken a decision to set up forums in each State and these forums are going to work in each Bank and they are going to sort out these issues. It is very good. But this is not mentioned in the Bill.

Finally, coming to the question of promotional chances, the promotional chances are not there for them. It is a genuine demand that they should be considered for officers' cadre for a group of banks, like some managers, area-managers or group managers whatever you call them, but the posts should be created so that they may go and supervise the operations of the Regional Rural Banks. These managers have to come from the lower cadre to the officer cadre so that they may have some promotional changes and that way we can satisfy their aspirations and we can see that these banks work efficiently and discharge their duties properly.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Regional Rural Bank was established in 1976 and to make further amendment in it, this Bill has been brought forward. While supporting this Bill, I want to throw light on certain points.

In the beginning, its aim was to give fillip to the rural economy such as agricultural sector, rural trade, commerce, industry etc. so that economic conditions of small farmers, poor farm labourers living in rural areas could be ameliorated and their poverty could be removed. For this purpose this Bank had been established.

I do not know as to how its activities are being carried on at other places, how much

progress it has made there and in what way, the people have been benefited. But about Jammu and Kashmir, I can say with all the emphasis at my command that there has not been any impact of this Bank there. There are several reasons for this. I appreciate the purpose for which this Bank was set up. Its object was laudable and it had been set up with good intentions. But, as the hon. Minister has said - I do not remember the correct figures - this Bank is functioning in one hundred and odd districts out of about 300 districts in the country. Still this Bank's coverage falls short of expectations. It is generally complained that its financial position is not sound. The aim of this Bank is to provide assistance to the poor and the poor who seek loan from the Bank are not educated and do not know about banking. They do not know about the procedure of Banks. Secondly, Bank does not have capital also, because due to poverty among the people, less deposits are received in the Bank. Generally it has been reported that this Bank is not viable. Therefore, many times it happens that despite willingness on the part of Bank to help the poor, they do not get loan as the Bank does not have capital. Due to unsound financial position, the Bank is not in a position to advance even small loans of Rs. 5000 or Rs. 6000 which the Bank generally advances. As the poor are not able to get loan, they feel frustrated and abandon the idea of getting loan from the Bank.

13.00 hrs.

Secondly, it is also alleged that there is large scale corruption in these banks. Sometimes even one third of the loan amount is eaten away by corruption in Bank or on conveyance.

Ultimately, the loan amount cannot be fully utilised and the purpose for which loan is granted remains unfulfilled.

13.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

REGIONAL RURAL BANKS
(AMENDMENT) BILL - *Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Namgyal to continue his speech. Be brief.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was referring to the corruption prevalent in the banks. The loan amount advanced to the people is very less and a major portion of it is misappropriated

Similarly, the poorer sections of our society living in the rural areas are not willing to go to the banks. They should be educated in this regard. It is essential to encourage them. Instead of getting encouragement, they are harassed and, therefore, they avoid going to the banks. This reduces the business of these branches and their viability is lost. Unless commercial transactions are allowed in these rural banks, they cannot be viable. Therefore, in order to maintain their viability, rural banks should undertake commercial transactions as well. This will improve their financial position also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of the number of branches of rural banks in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, but I know that generally people have to face difficulties in getting loans. In the hill areas and particularly in Ladakh, people are afraid of going to banks because in the first instance, people have to travel for several days to reach the banks and secondly, they are required to fulfill a good number of formalities for getting loans. Besides, corruption in the banks is another factor inhibiting people in this regard. In the matter of property verifica-

tion, guarantees etc., they are harassed a great deal. Mostly the financing is done by the Jammu & Kashmir bank, but there is so much corruption in that bank that if you complain against an officer, he is promoted. There are several cases in which one-third or even half of the loan amount was lost in corruption. The rural banks have been set up for the poor people, but these people are not getting benefits from these banks. Government should open its branches in the distant, hill, deserted and tribal areas so that the people of these areas are able to reap the benefits. Provision should be made for commercial banking also so that these banks may be viable. Two amendments have been made in this Bill. Firstly, the authorised capital has been enhanced from Rs 1 crore to Rs 5 crores. Secondly, issued capital should not be less than Rs 25 lakhs and more than Rs. 1 crore. Both these amendments are welcome. Alongwith it, while supporting this Bill, I want to suggest that permission should be granted to allow commercial transactions in the banks. They should be converted into commercial organisations so that they become viable. With these words, I support this Bill.

[*English*]

SHRI K S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I only rise to support the Bill for amending the Rural Bank Act 1976. The principle and the intention underlying in bringing this Act in 1976 is really good and with a view to serve the needs of the people in rural areas. When we see the functioning of the rural banks, we feel, rather the circumstances tell us that the rural banks must also be made an instrument for implementation of this 20 Point Programme. In fact, now when we see the Cooperative banks functioning in different parts of the country, we find entirely the politics playing in the cooperative banks, whereas in nationalised banks or the rural banks, it is not so. And when we see the present condition of the credit cooperative institutions in the various parts, most of them are shallow because there are no funds, most of them are

[Shri K.S. Rao]

siphoned by some vested interests and all that. Today, the real poor people who are law abiding who have repaid loans either in time or delayed, they are not being given loans on the plea that the bad debts are too many. Many of the defaulters are either wilful or are because of the natural calamities and loss incurred by the various people.

In regard to implementation of 20 Point Programme, particularly in my State Andhra Pradesh, it is entirely limited to a particular party. Lot of partiality and bias is being shown in giving these loans and the subsidy which entirely goes only to a particular section of the people who are either surveillant or in their fold.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): How do you identify beneficiaries there?

SHRI K.S. RAO: I can tell you that in regard to identifying the borrowers, the method that is adopted as per the guidelines is that they must conduct a credit camp openly coming to the villages and giving extensive publicity that on such and such date, the committee is coming to identify borrowers. But they don't do so. They only sit. They don't inform even. They sit in a particular office of a particular party and talk to local partyman and take a list from him and give the entire credit to them only. Ultimately, the bank manager who is a party to it cannot help because the list is filled up only with one set of people. Keeping this in view, I am of the opinion, that this implementation of the 20 Point Programme can also be done through regional rural banks which are particularly wedded to this section. In a village, what all is required is that the right borrower should be identified. Then only the entire principle of banking system can function well. In identifying the right borrower, no amount of money will go waste. If thousands and thousands of crores are given to a wrong man, not only the bank is spoiled and is becoming bankrupt but even the society or the

economy will not be growing. I wish the Minister to take into account this aspect and see that the rural banks function in much bigger way with more capital support and more lending support from the NABARD.

Today when we see the rural banks, most of them are suffering for want of money. There are no funds at all. For name's sake, it is rural bank. But there are no funds. I wish the Minister to take this aspect into account. When recruiting people for rural banks they must check up whether the particular employee has got a commitment to the poor, has got a commitment to the rural areas. He must also have the rural background and get himself identified with the rural masses. If that is not so, when a person who is employed comes to the rural areas today, the very next day he would be asking for a transfer to Hyderabad or to the nearest city. He never keeps his mind and would not be interested in going to the village and put his heart and soul in identifying the right borrowers. Unless the people who are employed in rural banks have the motive to help the rural foe, to help the rural people, nothing can be done.

I also wish that the rural banks of the Government of India must take initiative to start rural training centres particularly to improve the skill of the people, depending upon their needs. Unless the poor borrowers acquire the proper skill in their own professions, this amount will not help them.

This must be restricted only to agricultural and rural sector, only to give small loans which are simultaneously being given by the nationalised commercial banks. Let there be a demarcation between the commercial banks and the rural banks and let the commercial banks restrict only to major borrowers— whether they are industrialists, traders or major businessmen— and let the rural banks be confined only to small sector. This requires strengthening of the staff also in the rural banks. There is a shortage of staff

in rural banks. When the major commercial banks are handling thousands of crores of rupees, they never pay attention to the poor people. Their interest is only in dealing with a few number of people with major transactions running in lakhs or crores. When a poor man comes to them, they are not interested in him. The reason is that they are not only not committed, but they think that transacting with a rich man or a major borrower is more easy and more secure. But it is not so. Statistics also reveal that the loss is more from the major borrowers, traders, industrialists than it is so from the poor men. Many of them are making extensive publicity that the loans that are given to the poor people are not being paid back. It is absolutely incorrect. Even some of the surveys reveal that the repayments from the poorer sections of the borrowing community is much more compared to the richer sections or from the industrialists. So, let not the Ministry or the people be carried away that the amount lent in rural areas to the poorer sections is going to be written off. It is absolutely not so.

Economic viability is another aspect of the rural branches. As it is, the present statistics reveal that each branch is handling on an average about Rs 6/- lakhs or Rs 7/- lakhs. Certainly it is not enough. When the number of people are more, when we want to concentrate on preventing urban migration, when we want to strengthen the rural economy, we must give more money, more committed and trained people not only from the bank side but also from the borrowers' side to the rural banks.

We have been discussing about it on several occasions with every Ministry also, but not enough is being done to train the rural people, particularly to improve the skill of the unemployed generation. Till such time we don't train them to improve their skills, we will not achieve the desired results. It will only lie in our papers or discussions in the Parliament or in the State Legislatures and it will not be translated into action. We find a lot of

gap between the principles and the implementation of the programmes.

Of course, I know that particularly Mr. Poojary is working hard to see that these programmes are implemented particularly with the poorer sections of the society - by which, perhaps, he must have been considered by many of the senior management people of different banks as an enemy to them! But I would support him and suggest to him not to be perturbed by this. He must go vigorously in this direction and see that the poor people are helped.

Regular surveys also must be conducted so that we will know how the banks are functioning and how the programmes are being implemented. In regard to giving cash subsidies, I would say that the money that is being pumped through the 20 Point Programme is not being utilised properly. I don't understand what is the difficulty in passing on the subsidy to the people through the rural banks, so that the money that is given as loan can motivate the people to work hard, to generate wealth, share the wealth and repay their loan also. By repaying, they will be increasing their chances of taking more and more bigger loans. I wish the rural people must be enlightened about the good that will be done by prompt repayment rather than by writing off.

Some of the State Governments are resorting to writing off hundreds of crores of rupees. By this, even the genuine people, who are repaying, will be motivated not to repay. This will be destroying the entire lending structure and the financial institutions. I wish responsible public men should not resort to writing off in a big way unless specific instances are there where a particular individual has suffered a loss not because of his mistake but because of the natural calamity or some genuine reasons. Let it not be a common feature. If it is repeated, the entire banking system will collapse and nothing will be done to improve the economy or the poor people.

[Shri K.S. Rao]

Basically, banks require recycling of funds. The success and efficiency depends only on recycling. If hundreds of crores of rupees were to be either sick or become bad debt or even not to be circulated fast, once again, the purpose is not served. So, the more the recycling of the funds, the more the success of the system. So, I request the Hon'ble Minister to strengthen the rural banking, spread it, increase its functions and achieve the target.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, we expected that this amending bill would incorporate all the important recommendations of the Working Group, known as Kelkar Committee, appointed by the Ministry of Finance. But I am disappointed to find that some of the important recommendations are not there. Had those recommendations been also included, that would have made the regional rural banks more viable. I doubt whether the regional rural banks, even after this amendment, would be able to serve the purpose for which they were set up in 1975.

In 1954, the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee had envisaged a well-defined role of commercial banks. Thus, the Imperial Bank of India was converted into State Bank of India in that year. But what was our experience? The State Bank of India was entrusted with the task of helping the rural poor. The commercial banks, because of their urban culture, have really shirked in helping the rural-folk-agricultural workers, poor peasants, rural artisans, etc.

In 1960s, the cooperative banks started helping the rural poor. But the structure which was the main stay in that decade was not requisite enough to meet the new challenges, both organisationally and operationally. Thus Government decided to set up Narasimhan Committee and this Committee recommended the setting up of rural banks to help the rural poor who were in indebtedness and the poverty of the rural poor was

on the increase. What was observed by this Committee while recommending for setting up of rural banks? Why could not the commercial banks and co-operative banks discharge the responsibility or the task which was entrusted to them? The main disabilities can be summed up as arising from their inability to mobilise adequate deposit resources, managerial weaknesses, their functioning marked sometimes by dominance of vested interests which have come in the way of their efficient functioning, especially effective supervision of credit and the inadequate coverage of the small and marginal farmers. Another weakness has been the limited absorptive capacity of refinance from the higher tiers because of the inadequate non-overdue cover. As a result the scale of finance actually disbursed by the co-operatives has not been in conformity with the requirements of technology intensive agriculture. Some of the commercial banks also failed to serve the rural poor. What was the objective of these rural banks? The objective is to take the banking services to the doorsteps of the rural poor, rural masses, particularly, in unbanked areas to make available the institutional credit to the weaker sections of the society who have no access to cheaper loans and forced to depend upon the private money lenders, to mobilise rural savings and channelise them for starting production activities in the rural areas, to create supplementary channel for flow of credit from the central money market to the rural areas through refinance, generate employment opportunity in rural areas, to bring down the cost of purveying credit in rural areas. After so many years of experience, we have to see whether these objectives have been fulfilled or not. What is the condition of the rural poor in our country? Government claims that with the help of various schemes and a number of poverty elevation schemes like NREP, RLEGP and IRDP, the rural poor are looked after, that a percentage of the population which was below the poverty line is now above the poverty line. But this is not the fact. Even after 40 years of independence, more than 50 per cent of the population is below the poverty line. Percentage is more in the rural

areas particularly the agricultural labourers, poor peasants and rural artisans.

The rural indebtedness has also increased. The institutional credit which was 7 per cent earlier is now 40 per cent of the total rural credit which is about Rs. 5500 crores. But still it is 40 per cent of the total rural credit. The rural indebtedness is now about Rs. 13,500 crores and after forty years of independence still the rural poor, the agricultural workers, the poor peasants, the rural artisans have to depend on the unscrupulous money-lenders. This is because of the class character of the Government; all the planning and programmes are to serve the purpose of capitalist class and landlords. Though we abolished zamindari a long time back, the zamindari system is still in existence in a number of States. The land ceiling laws have not been implemented properly, in many of the States all the surplus land has not been acquired and the land which has been acquired has not been distributed to the landless. The main problem is the problem of land reforms. Unless there are land reforms in the true sense of the term, unless the 40 per cent land which is in the hands of 5 per cent of the people who are not real peasants is distributed among the landless agricultural labourers, the purchasing power of the rural people, agricultural workers cannot be increased. That problem is not being solved by the Government.

Then, the IRDP programme. The Public Accounts Committee has gone in depth into the working of the IRDP programme and they found that the beneficiaries were not being properly selected. The State Bank of India also appointed a Committee. They conducted a survey and it was found that most of the beneficiaries were not genuine, the loans and subsidies given by the Regional Rural Banks were not found in tact, and in many cases it was found that the assets were not existing at all and had been sold. The loan is being given, subsidy is being given, but there is no proper infrastructure. IRDP programme has failed in most of the cases

This Bill seeks to strengthen the structure of the Regional Rural Banks. Now, there is a rural bank for one district, or in some cases one regional rural bank for three or more districts. And now there are about 183 regional rural banks throughout the country. There are a number of districts. Out of 433 districts, there are rural banks in 356 districts. Now, there is a provision that these 1, 2 or 3 rural banks can be amalgamated. So, what is the experience of these long 10 years? Why there should not be one rural bank for one State? Regarding the task of helping the poor, giving them loan, assisting the rural artisan, assisting and helping the agricultural workers and poor peasants, why it is done only by the rural bank? So, I would say that in rural areas rural bank should operate and there should be one rural bank for one State.

When this rural bank was set up, NABARD was not there. It came into existence in the year 1982 or perhaps 1981. Now, one commercial bank is to be the sponsor bank of the rural bank. NABARD is there and it can be the sponsor bank of these rural banks.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: There are more than 44,000 employees and it has been stated in the Report that about 29,000 employees were trained. In 10 years out of 44,000 employees only 29,000 employees were trained. This aspect is very important because these rural banks are entrusted with special task. They are entrusted with the task of helping the rural poor, assisting the agricultural workers. So, the training, their motivation as the commercial banks and cooperative banks also failed. When these special tasks have been entrusted with the rural banks, the training aspect is very important. The motivation aspect is very important.

Regarding the pay structure, it has been stated that the pay scales of the rural bank employees will be the same as that of the State Government employees. Why there

[Shri Basudeb Acharia]

should not be a uniform pay scale throughout India? Why there should not be equal pay for equal work? If the employees of the rural banks are discharging the same function as that of the commercial bank employees, then why should not the pay and allowances of the rural banks employee be at par with the commercial bank employees? The case regarding the pay and allowances is now with the tribunals. It violates Article 14 of our Constitution, which contains the provision on right to equality. Therefore, there should at least be uniform pay scales throughout India. Now, there will be some change in the Board of Directors. There will be two non-official nominees from the Central Government. The State Government can nominate only two officers. When there is a provision for the Central Government to nominate two non-official members, why should there not be the same provision for the State Government also?

We are talking about participation of workers in the management. There should be some provision for the representation of the employees in the Board of Directors. Secondly, there is no negotiating channel in the rural banks. The employees have their own association. Though this Association represents the majority of the employees, it is not recognised by the rural bank management. There should be some negotiating channel so that the grievances of the employees, their demands, etc. can be discussed in that forum. But this provision is also not there. Without incorporating some of the important recommendations made by the Kelkar Committee, I doubt if the Rural Banks can carry out the task entrusted to them. They would not be able to play any important role in future, unless these aspects are looked into.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA(Salempur):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I want to thank the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for giving me an op-

portunity to speak. I support the Regional Rural Banks(Amendment) Bill brought forward by the hon. Minister for discussion in the House.

Along with the amendments, I want to make some suggestions. I want to do so because I belong to the rural areas. I am aware of the day-to-day problems which the farmers are facing. This bank has been named as Rural Bank which means that the people living in the rural areas will get financial assistance from these banks. Earlier there were moneylenders who lent money to the farmers but now that system has been done away with. Now the banks advance loans to the farmers but the situation still is very miserable. The leaders of the opposition have great sympathy for the employees of the banks but these employees and officers pay little attention to the farmers when the latter approach the former for loans. These bank officers think that the farmers are poverty-stricken and have come to them with a begging bowl. They never feel sympathetic for them but treat them as beggars.

Secondly, this bank was set up for advancing loans to the farmers when they need it so that they may improve their agricultural production. Funds are required during the sowing period but banks would give them loans when that period is over. The formalities are not completed and that causes delay. I request the hon. Minister to conduct a survey to find out the percentage of the farmers who are able to get loans from these rural banks. Actually speaking, the farmer is unable to get loans from these banks. He runs from pillar to post for 15 or 20 days and draws a blank. Only those people are able to get loans who have some connection with the bank employees but it is very difficult for others to get it. Sir, we have seen that such people are also able to get loans whose names are not found in the patwari's register. They do not have any land in their name. They get false certificates from the village accountant and on the basis of that get loans in collusion with the employees of the banks. I am prepared to give the names also. There is one man in my village. He does not have

any holding anywhere in the village but you will be surprised to know that he has got Rs 30,000 as loan from various banks and he has left the village. Therefore, I want to submit that the intention with which you had established this bank for granting loans to needy people is not being fulfilled. One problem is this that 'No-Dues' certificate has to be obtained from everywhere in order to get a fresh loan. He has to get a 'no dues' certificate from the Tehsildar after having paid all his outstanding dues. In case he has not paid the ground rent and Rs 100 or Rs 200 are outstanding, he has to pay it back with interest. A 'no-dues' certificate is issued to him only after he has got his dues cleared. These are some of the problems due to which the people at large are not able to get loans. If he has to buy a pair of oxen he has to run ten times to the bank for it. These days bribes taken for such purposes are not called bribes but are called commission. Until the person is able to give the commission, he does not get the loans. There are certain norms evolved in this respect. The amount of commission varies according to the amount of loan. It is not bribe in their view. You will rarely find a bank where the employees are not in collusion with some agents. This is the kind of harassment which the people have to face, for getting a loan and about it, the less said, the better. So far, we have been talking about rural banks. The situation in other banks is also the same. I can say without any hesitation that the unemployed or the educated unemployed are not able to get loans without paying commission to the employees of the bank. I am talking about my area. When I was on tour there, I saw that a man was not able to get the loan even after completing all formalities. I had also given my recommendations and when the applicant approached the bank with my recommendations the bank manager told him to go to the M.P. instead of going to him. I told the S.P. about it. He said that he could not do anything about it, and added that if it was a case of vigilance and he was caught red-handed while taking bribes then something could be done. It is a malady of a great magnitude and nothing is being done about it. The farmers are greatly harassed even

today. More rural banks are being opened. You find out correctly as to how many farmers have got loans through these banks. How many small farmers with two or four acres of land have got loans? They have not got the loans. The big farmers have got loans to buy tractors. You may ask those farmers and they will tell you how much trouble they had to undergo and how many recommendations had to be brought and how much commission had to be paid. I would like to know whether these banks were set up for the welfare of the farmers or for some other purposes. Who are the real beneficiaries? The people working in the banks were reaping the maximum benefits. If you get a survey conducted of the managers who have been in the same bank for 5 to 7 years, you will find a noticeable change in their standard of living. In spite of being in the ruling party, I am criticising the Government for this malady of bribe-taking, so that the Government becomes more efficient in checking it.

I was submitting that you should conduct a survey to know the standard of living of those bank managers who have been occupying this position for the last 5, 10 or 15 years. It is alright that raids are being conducted today. But you should get the houses raided of the high ranking officers in the IAS and other services. Government should find out what their standard of living was prior to their joining the service and how much has it improved now. You will find items worth Rs 50, Rs 20 or Rs 10 lakhs in their bungalows. Sir, what is this? An ordinary man is apprehended and action is taken against him but these senior officers are spared.

I want to inform the hon. Minister that I belong to the rural areas. I want to suggest that a survey should be conducted to find out as to how much fertiliser is required during the Kharif season and how much is required during the Rabi season. This survey should be conducted by the banks. Bank employees should make an assessment of

[Shri Ram Nagina Mishra]

their requirements for fertilizers and seeds and loans should be advanced to them accordingly. If such an action is not taken then the scheme of giving loans will not serve any purpose. I think that perhaps, this will provide some benefits. The benefits of this scheme will then reach the people at large and the farmer will no longer have to keep his land mortgaged to get loans and he will be able to increase the agricultural production.

Sir, I belong to the Gorakhpur, Deoria districts of Uttar Pradesh. The districts from which I hail have 20 to 25 Sugar mills. The farmers there are engaged in sugarcane plantations and supply the produce to the sugar mills. If some branches of the rural bank are set up in the vicinity of the sugar mills and if the farmers get the cost of sugarcane through these branches then they will be relieved and the mills will also be benefited. If banks advance loans for meeting the cost of sugarcane supply to the mills then it will also be beneficial for both. This will increase the number of branches of the rural banks and benefit the farmers as well as the mills. I want to request the hon. Minister that the requirements of the farmers for buying fertilizers, tractors, pumping sets etc. should be met by issuing loans to them through the rural banks and for this purpose the number of branches should be increased.

I want to request that in addition to the directors whom you are going to appoint at the Central and State levels, you should appoint two farmers also so that they can also assist in the investigation and the people living in the rural areas can be relieved.

With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Regional Rural Bank (Amendment) Bill, 1987. Everyone feels that this amendment bill will strengthen the rural bank net-

work. After the passage of this Bill, these banks will be able to provide financial help to the farmers, labourers and petty traders and it will ensure expansion of these banks and as a result there will be more development in rural areas.

Sir, I want to make two or three suggestions. These banks were established with a view to free the poor people and farmers from the exploitation of money lenders. Whatever the poor villagers used to earn throughout the year, went to the money lenders. The intention of the Government was that no poor person should be exploited and that he should get all those facilities which are normally available in the urban areas. But we have been able to achieve this objective only partially. In this august House also we always talk of extending this facility to eighty percent of the people living in rural areas.

14.56 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

But only a very small portion of the benefit which we talk of, reaches those people. One reason for this is that the poor person does not get full loan. There are many difficulties in this. The procedure of advancing loan is so complex that it is beyond the comprehension of common man and majority of the people are ignorant of various schemes introduced by Government. So in the local fairs, markets and through press and radio, information about those schemes, about functions and objects of these banks and various laws meant for poor people should be disseminated. Through this only can we ensure benefit to them in real sense.

Secondly, these people know only that they can get loan from the banks, but they are not able to get its benefit because the procedure and the form, etc. are so complicated that the bank employees and the middlemen sitting outside banks exploit them. If one is to get a loan of rupees ten thousand,

he has to first spend two to two and a half thousand of rupees in completing the initial process and then has to repay rupees fifteen thousand for a loan of ten thousand. Thus, for a loan of fifteen thousand, he gets only seven thousand five hundred, which he is not able to repay in time. His condition remains the same. Earlier, he was in the clutches of money-lenders and now he is in the clutches of banks. So, the intention of the Government is not fulfilled.

For this, my suggestion is that the poor person should be given the same facility of maximum credit limit which is given to the traders. Supposing you fix a credit limit of rupees five lakh for a factory owner. He can draw that money by giving a cheque at one time. Similarly, for the common man who is either a farmer or a labourer, a credit limit of rupees ten to fifteen thousand can be fixed. He can be given a pass book and he can carry on his work by issuing a cheque as and when necessary. Does a big trader alone works honestly, does not a rural labourer, or farmer work honestly? I would rather like to say that he is more honest. The poor is exploited and there is none to hear his grievance. The laws which are passed here, do not prove beneficial for them. This is my strong suggestion that a survey be conducted of all the families of these people and a credit limit be fixed for them and copies thereof be distributed among them. I do not say of my State Haryana only, you can see in any State today the loan-politics is going on. We say that we will give you maximum loan and the opposition party members tell them, 'you take loan from them and we will write off your loan.' It means that a poor person's right to vote is being purchased. This is exploitation of that poor person. For this, rules and regulations are there.

15.00 hrs

In our State our present Chief Minister gave the slogan during elections. "You take loans and I will write them off." But later, he said that he would remit loans only to the ex-

tent of rupees ten thousand. We fail to comprehend such utterances. The result is that today the whole economy of Haryana is shattered. It will not be a surprise if our nationalised banks may also fail. The Chief Minister openly says that 'nobody would come to you to take the loan back from you. If I do not remit it, even then the police is mine, you need not repay the loan. If some employee comes to the village to recover it, you beat him with shoes.' Should we mutely go on watching it? This is what we have to see. There is a proper legislation as to in which cases we can remit loan and in which case we can extend such help. But some people are taking undue advantage of their poverty. My suggestion is that, in this matter, the Central Government should enact a law which should create a feeling in every State that we should work for the development of the people and not towards their destruction. You can look at the deposit figures of Haryana. People have lost their faith in banks. The feeling is that if loans are remitted, they will be remitted at the cost of depositors. The loans will be given against their deposits. You can get this verified. There is a fall in bank deposits in Haryana. People have started withdrawing their money from banks. I agree that this was a political and election slogan. With this electoral slogan the economic condition of the common man of the state is getting worse instead of getting better. The bad effects of this would be felt by us after ten years. After that, it will be known that those poor people will have to pay interest, penalty fees and fines on their debts. I say that they will be entrapped as before when a farmer's thumb-impression used to be studied in the money lenders' cash books and he could not sleep in peace. This happens in every State. So the hon. Minister must make a statement in this regard. The benefits that we are giving to farmers for their development and upliftment are proving to be disadvantageous to them. One thing more which I would like to say is that bank loans are given for buying pumping sets, tractors and other agricultural implements and to start a business. Usually, there are listed agencies for sale of pumping sets. Banks issue cheques in favour of those

[Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik]

agencies only and ask the loanee to purchase pump sets only from them. In this way, they too exploit the farmers. Is there any farmer whom we cannot trust? The farmer is the most trustable community. He sows his foodgrains with faith in God. If we still do not trust him and say that if we give him loan, he will misuse it for domestic purposes like marriage, etc., then we are not fair to him. We allow benefits to shopkeepers, middlemen, but not to farmers. My suggestion is that when a farmer is given loan, there should be no stipulation that he should buy a thing from a particular shopkeeper so that he is not exploited. In the fields, his pump set is left to the mercy of God. Then how will he misuse this money. Only the purpose for which he takes the loan should be fulfilled.

There are many other things to be said but I will only say that more and more benefits be given to farmers. Whatever suggestions I have given should be considered and the condition of farmers ameliorated. The farmer is our back-bone and he is the foundation of our economy.

With these words I conclude and support the Bill.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS(Mavelikara): Sir, I find not much enthusiasm either in supporting this Bill or in opposing this Bill because it is very innocent, ineffective and innocuous. The hon. Minister seeks only to enhance the share capital to five crores for reshaping the Board and also some facilities for training the staff, inspection and something like that.

I would like to suggest that there should be an indepth study of the problem on very many questions which have already been raised on this floor such as overlapping of jurisdiction and also overlapping of interest,

that is there may be an opportunity for the conflict between the Cooperative Banks, which is now serving the rural masses in certain parts of the country very effectively by way of Service Cooperative Banks, which is coordinated by the District Cooperative Banks and also the State Cooperative Banks which by and large comes under the State jurisdiction, and which is ultimately controlled by the NABARD and the Reserve Bank of India. Some studies will have to be made to find out whether it will conflict in any manner and if so, how to avoid and how to coordinate this matter. This is the one point which I would like to make very emphatically because the coordination between the cooperative movement and the Regional Rural Banks is very much imperative and necessary and that should be made. The second thing is on the point of jurisdiction. It seems that in these banks there is no uniformity in the matter of jurisdiction. It is according to the convenience of the sponsor banks. From the sponsor banks, what is intended is to get some money from commercial banks for the purpose of distributing it to the rural public. The idea is good. It can also be channelised by the Government in certain other matters. Unless there is uniformity in the matter of jurisdiction and also in managing the administration, it may give rise to many other points. Therefore, in that matter also, some enquiry has to be made and something has to be done in that manner.

Then, how the State Governments are going to be associated with this? It is another problem. How NABARD and the Central Government are going to be involved? How the State Governments are going to be involved in this matter and whether there is any provision for that purpose and in what manner you are going to have it either in the Board of Directors or in the administration. Two nominees in the Board is suggested therein. In regard to capital augmentation also, how the State Government can cooperate much more? I would like to know if there is any suggestion for that also. Anyway I would like to suggest that much more involvement should be given in this.

I support the suggestion of my previous speaker that there should be a representative of the farmer in the Board of Directors and farmer cooperators have to be involved in this matter very much. With regard to staff, there is already a very big complaint among the staff working in Regional Rural Banks. When they see that they are being discriminated against the people who are working in LIC, GIC and other banks, there is a heart burning. They are doing the same type of work in hazardous conditions. But they are not given the same salary as is given to the staff of the sponsoring bank. I think, they should be given some incentive so that they are attracted to do the work in rural banks and give service to the rural people. In that aspect also a study has to be made. I think, the hon. Minister will have to bring some amendment after evaluation is made on this aspect. I hope, he will bring the amendment very soon because the problem is really serious.

Coming to the rural indebtedness, how far we have been able to free the rural people from indebtedness? By taking all sorts of measures how does the picture of the national economy stand today and how much we could increase the per capita income of rural population? Yesterday, I also pointed out that in my State, in spite of the fact that the people are more educated and are having some other facilities for their livelihood by getting money from abroad, etc. the per capita average increase in income is .06 per cent. When a State like Kerala is having the per capita average income of .06 per cent, when are we going to come upto the level of our neighbouring countries? I think, we may even go below Bangla Desh in poverty line. We must make earnest attempts to increase the per capita income of the people in the rural areas by providing them loans and other agricultural facilities. For the purpose of development of the nation much has to be done. Rural indebtedness is a very serious problem of this country. This has been emphatically said in this House and also a Government study which has been conducted in this matter, has revealed that. Still

you know that an agriculturist has to pledge his crops to the person who is lending money in the village. He is the king still. He still controls the life of the village in the country. How are we going to take away the importance of such people?

Recently very sad incidents have taken place in my State. The private money-lenders have flourished all of a sudden. They started constructing big buildings in the name of Aditya Finance, Muttoo Brothers and all that. These people take money from the poor people as deposits. They give it away to industrialists and finally the poor people, who have deposited the money are suffering very much. How are you going to regulate private money-lending business? No effective steps have been taken either by the Reserve Bank or the Government of India in this regard. I have raised this issue before the hon. Minister. I have pointed out certain cases of Aditya Finance. He has pointed out to me that certain people have been arrested by the State Government and that he cannot do anything else. In this way he has expressed his inability to do something in this matter when crores of rupees have been swindled by these people. One fine morning they liquidate their shop and the poor depositors are at their mercy. There is no central law for regulating this business. Some effective steps should be taken by the Central Government in this regard. State Government may be arresting some people. But that is not an effective step. There should be coordination between the State and Central Government in such matters where people are misusing the money of the public and going away scotfree. In this connection, I would like to support the establishment of Regional Rural Banks. There should be involvement of the people in such banks so that they have belief in such banks which are sponsored by the Government or by the cooperatives rather than going to be slaves of money-lenders. I earnestly request the Central Government to take steps for this private money-lending business. Those people who cheat the public should be given maximum punishment. Government should

[Shri Tampan Thomas]

see that a legislation is brought on these lines.

Another thing which I would like to point out is the survey which was recently conducted in Gujarat and which was published in *India Today*. The survey pointed out that benami loans were availed. In the name of hundred persons, one person will put the signatures and he will collect all the money and he will use that money for some other purposes. Mostly they will not use that money in the Villages. Whereas we are intending to develop the villages and to build up the village economy, but here the money which is intended for that purpose will be taken away by people for some other purposes using the names of poor people and poor villagers. Finally, you are not getting that money back. Somebody may say that there are write offs. In this connection, I would like to point out certain things. Take, for example, agricultural loans taken by the agriculturists during drought situation from the cooperative banks. I know that because the cooperative banks had sufficient funds, they could write-off the interest. My State did it and about Rs. Six crores were spent from the State cooperative banks for writing off the interest portion of the agriculturists who had taken loans from the cooperative banks. Such things we could do. Why? Because a body which is there, had the money with them. So, they could give it. They were earning the money, so, they could take a decision. Therefore, I welcome the establishing of rural banks under an organised forum, under the control of the Government which should see that such helps are also given in times of distress and difficulties. With these words, I say that I am not at all opposing this Bill. I say that you should bring, as early as possible, better and coordinated amendments in this manner, looking into the whole picture

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI(Bellary):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill wholeheartedly. I am very happy that most of the members from the Opposition benches have

also welcomed this Bill. All these days they were very much critical of the Loan Melas. At least today I am very happy that they have given a very constructive suggestion about this Bill.

Sir, Madam Indira Gandhi was a very revolutionary lady who had nationalised all the banks. At the time of introducing the 20-Point Programme, she started these Rural Banks throughout India. She was bold enough to start these branches in the rural sector. She had also given a slogan "Garibi Hatao". To overcome this, she was kind enough to start many branches in the rural sector. The main object of these branches is to develop the rural economy by providing development loans to the agriculturists, artisans, trade, commerce, industry, etc. Also, she wanted to see that the rural areas get credit and other facilities for the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. She wanted to lift them above the poverty line. With this object in view, many branches have been started throughout India.

As per the statistics, about 341 districts have been covered by the end of 1986 and 8,213 branches have been started. As far as disbursement is concerned, they have already disbursed Rs. 1,408 crores. Advances outstanding up to the year 1985 have amounted to Rs. 70,62,89,300 and borrowings have amounted to Rs. 41,70,40,200. This shows that there is a lot of improvement in the rural banking system. Many people have criticised the viability, the recovery position and so on. When we compare the cooperative sector and the commercial banks, I feel that the borrowings as well as payments of these rural banks are very much healthy. There are some difficulties which we are facing to-day - after ten years of our experience. There is lot of regional imbalance. There is lack of personnel training. Most of the RRBs are incurring heavy losses and most of them are non-viable. To overcome them, many committees have been set up and various reports are before the Government. To overcome difficulties the hon. Minister has brought forward this Amending Bill.

He wanted to increase Authorised Capital from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 5 crores and Initial Capital from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore. I welcome this measure because many many new schemes are coming and regional population is growing very fast. To overcome difficulties we should have sufficient amount for the working of the Bank.

At the time of working, there is lot of criticism. I do understand, we are facing a lot of difficulty because we are dealing with the most unorganised sector. They are not educated, mostly the farmers. I think we have to take it, whatever may be the inconvenience that we are facing, in a very good manner. I do understand that the Branch Managers, some of them, are a little bit corrupt and there are some agents who are involved at the time of sanction of loan. There are some Branch Managers who do not involve themselves in anti-poverty programmes. There are managers who do not behave properly with the poor when they come to the bank. There are managers who refuse to give loan to the poor people. There are some Branch Managers who do not follow the guidelines given by the superior officers. There are so many Managers who are ignorant of the schemes which are very much beneficial to the weaker sections of society. All these things are being seen every day. But how to overcome this, is a question?

Hon. Minister has brought forward that training should be given hereafter by the sponsoring branch. I welcome it. Hon. Minister has also stated that the promotion of such officers is dependent upon their performance. He has advised them to go to the village and conduct credit camps two days in a week. Also they should go from village to village and understand their problem. If such measures are taken, I think, the performance and lending system will improve.

Regarding the staff, there are 45,000 employees who are working in the various branches. We should also look into the matters of their welfare. After all, they have to go to the villages. They should work in the interior villages. If such is the case, we must see

that they get proper facilities also. Many of them refuse to go and work in the villages because they have no house to live and proper facilities to live there. Even the Banks sometimes are finding it very difficult to locate their Branch Offices. How to overcome these difficulties, we should think seriously. We should try to overcome them. We should try to provide them with better shelter to live in and to work in the rural areas. Hon. Minister suggested that the Branch Manager and sometimes the Chairman too should visit the rural areas.

In order to visit rural area, we should provide them some vehicle to go from village to village and to understand the problem. So, also there should be proper follow-up. After the loans are sanctioned we should have proper programme, so that the beneficiaries can be kept in mind and follow-up action can be taken to overcome some such inconvenience. So, these facilities should be provided for the staff.

Sir, in some of the banks, very recently widow pensions are being distributed by the bank. Now this work is being entrusted to the banks instead of post offices because there were criticisms here and there about disbursement of pensions. But I find that there is not much efficient staff to take care of the pension disbursement as far as the widow pension is concerned. So also in regard to insurance, now very recently we have introduced crop insurance scheme and various crops have been covered under such scheme. But the premium has been deducted at the rate of 2% from the farmers who take the loan. But whenever there is natural calamity like pests, floods, droughts or any epidemic when the farmers ask for the compensation from the Insurance Companies, I have been told that they have not been given compensation by the Insurance Companies. This should not have happened. Once the premium is deducted from those who borrowed, whatever is due to the farmers, it should be paid immediately. I would like to refer here one example. Whenever there is epidemic, there is disease, there is natural calamity, it is very dif-

[Shrimati Basavarajeswari]

difficult for the farmer to repay the loan which he has borrowed under short-term loan. On account of this difficulty, the bank is not in a position to give loan to the farmer for the next crop, as they become defaulters. But it is not their fault. It is because of the natural calamities they have become defaulters. Mostly they have to depend on the certificate from the Departments. They find it very difficult to get the certificates from the Agriculture Department in the State or from the Revenue Department. They are not willing to give the certificates. Under such circumstances, bank should come forward to give further loans to the farmers for the next crop season. Moreover all the short-term loans should be converted into the long term loans without insisting on them to produce certificates. This should be taken care of by the Government.

Sir, all these national programmes are there. I understand that there is a lot of misuse of funds and the money earmarked for this purpose does not reach the beneficiary and so many criticisms are made. Now, the point is how to overcome these difficulties. I would like to give some concrete suggestions for this. I was chairing on some other day in the past when the previous Finance Minister, Mr. V.P. Singh was also in the meeting. He had made a categorical statement on the floor of the House that to overcome the difficulties, we may set up a Committee to look after all these schemes like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, SEUP, SC & ST development etc. and the concerned MP will be made as Chairman of the Committee. That is what he had stated and I do not know how far the proposals are implemented and working in various Departments. I have been told that the Ministry of Finance had one or two meetings with the Rural Development Ministry and a decision is yet to come out. If the responsibility of monitoring all these schemes is given to one person, I think to some extent we can solve these difficulties. This is my suggestion as far as the rural anti-poverty programmes are concerned.

Finally, Sir, regarding the loan melas whatever has been stated in this Bill, is in the interest of the poor people and the loan melas are also for the same people. In this connection, I would like to ask the hon. Members, whether they are interested in anti-poverty programmes. If so, why are they criticising so much about the loan melas? It has been mentioned that they would disburse loans as early as possible. Then, what else are we to do here? I don't think any Member of this House should criticise loan melas if they are really interested in the anti-poverty programmes in the rural areas. If not, they could have given some constructive suggestion as to how we should overcome such inconvenience, how the loans should reach the poor properly and what best we can do to see that most of the loans which we are giving go for productive things, and the borrowing power of the person who is living in the remote village will be increased so forth. These suggestions, if they give, I think it will be more useful and I hope that Members will give such suggestions hereafter.

With these remarks, I conclude.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I support the Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 1987. The Minister of State who has introduced this Bill in the name of the Minister of Finance has given the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It partially fulfils some of the aspirations and demands that have been made on the RRB. The RRB is a very good institution and it caters primarily to the rural areas. After the nationalisation of banks on 19th July, 1969, the coming of the RRBs was another useful step for rural development and similarly, the setting up of NABARD was also a step in the right direction in July, 1982.

Sir, with the functioning of the RRBs for over a decade now, some lacunae have been detected, some shortcomings have been found out and the first thing that comes to my mind is that the RRBs were meant to cover the entire country especially the rural areas. But it is unfortunate aspect of the

situation that even now all the districts are not covered by the RRBs. Some districts are covered by the RRBs and others are left out and whenever this matter is brought to the notice of the Ministry, they give the argument that other areas are being looked after by the nationalised banks. So, the nationalised banks are also looking after those areas which are being covered by the RRBs. So, there are two types of districts now. In my humble opinion this is discrimination. There are districts covered by the nationalised banks as also by the RRBs; there are districts which are covered by the nationalised banks and not by the RRBs. So, this is a positive discrimination against certain districts which should be brought to an end and I would plead with the Minister of State for Finance, Shri Poojary, to look into this aspect.

Secondly, it has been said that they are supposed to serve the rural areas and it is some sort of a banking system which is called the low-cost banking system. Now, low-cost banking system at what cost? Is it at the cost of the employers only, that you pay the employees less than you pay the employees of the nationalised banks? So, who are these? How do we compare? The All India Associations of RRB employees have been time and again demanding that there should be a parity of payment of salaries and other emoluments, facilities etc. with the other employees who are employed by the nationalised banks. Sir, to my mind there is no valid reason as to why there should be discrimination between the emoluments of the RRB employees and those of the nationalised banks. There should be uniformity, though there is one good thing that the RRB employees are treated on a regional basis. They are recruited from the same place. So they are nearer to the people than those who are brought through all India competition. But that is no reason why they should be paid less. So, this principle of having low-cost banking system at the cost of employees only by paying them less is a very discriminatory sort of system which should be ended forthwith. The RRB employees are

rather entitled to more advantages because they are banks which refuse to open branches in the rural areas. Sir, the Minister of State, Shri Poojary, knows that the United Commercial Bank refused to open 19 branches for which the licences were granted by the Reserve Bank of India to this Bank in Himachal Pradesh. They refused to open a single branch saying that they have enough rural branches now and they are not in a position to open any branch. The Minister instead of taking any action against the bank, allowed the Reserve Bank of India to give the licence to other banks which will take their own time. So, the result is that the very purpose of rural development for which the branch licensing policy, for which the rural credit system are all being launched by the Central Government is defeated in the process. So, in all fairness, if there are certain commercial banks which are nationalised which refuse to open their branches in the rural areas, then those banks which are opening their branches in the rural areas should be given some encouragement and those employees who are working in the conditions which are not fit for the well-paid employees or probationers, whatever you call them, should be given more credit. They should be given some encouragement. They should be given appreciation. I plead for giving better emoluments and uniform emoluments to the employees of the RRBs at par with the employees of the nationalised banks. I want stringent action against such banks which are nationalised and which refuse to open their branches in the rural areas, after having obtained their licence. They know that they are to open their branches at the time of survey, at the time of applying licence to the Reserve Bank of India and there is no valid reason for not opening the branches after certain formalities have been fulfilled and after a period of one or two years have passed. So, the Ministry should look into this also.

Secondly the control of the RRBs was formerly with the NABARD. This is some sort of diarchy. It is very interesting that the Branch Licensing Policy of the RBI governs the opening of the branches of the rural

[Prof. Narain Chand Prashar]

banks. The rural banks also have to get their licences under this policy from the RBI. But the control was so far with the NABARD. Now, through this Bill, it is being proposed that the sponsoring bank may be in a position to monitor the functioning of these branches. So, there is going to be further deterioration in the monitoring system. It is because, if a bank is sponsoring the rural bank in the rural areas, i.e., Gramin Bank, then the same bank is being asked to supervise now. Formerly it was the RBI which used to exercise that control and monitoring. Then it was for the NABARD to exercise control over its functioning. Now, lastly the Minister is very generous and he has passed on the baby right to the father or the parent of the Gramin Bank. Whosoever sponsors the bank let him also exercise control and monitoring, inspection and all that. So, to my mind, this is not a very healthy practice. It will further deteriorate the functioning.

I would welcome the various points that have been made here. One stipulation is that the authorised capital is being raised from Rs. one crore to Rs. 5 crores. When you are raising the authorised capital and also you are raising the issue capital from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore, the only thing that you are not raising is the salary of the employees so that they may function properly. What is the reason, I do not understand. We should be in a position to provide various facilities. You are making the banks more powerful by giving them additional powers and all that. So, you should also be in a position to give better training and better emoluments to the people who are sweating in the rural areas. I can say, working in the dust and din of the soil rather than to those people who are threatening you every day launching this type of agitation, that type of agitation, declaring bank holidays, closing down banks in the cities. They are doing all the mischief here in the cities and you are not giving any encouragement to the people who are working in the villages, in the rural areas. Please look after them. They are also serving the nation and at difficult places.

Similarly, I would also welcome the other suggestion, regarding nomination of directors. But I fail to understand one thing. In the banking system, the people's representatives find no place. The MLAs, MPs and the Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and the Zila Parishads are beyond the ken of the banking system and they do not have any recognition. Perhaps, the banking people with too much of money with them do not recognise the fate of the people who are having sweat on their brow and who are earning their livelihood by working for the rural people. There should be a stipulation. The State Government is paying some money for the setting up of these banks. The Central Government is paying some money. The sponsoring bank is only paying a little. 50 % is being paid by the Central Government. So, why can't the Central representatives of the people in Parliament, have a say in it? Similarly, the State Government is paying 30 % or 15 % or whatever it is. There should be a representative at the State level also. So, I plead for this. If the banks are to deliver the goods and if the system which you have started and initiated is to come up to the expectations which were in the mind of Shrimati Indira Gandhi when she nationalised the banks, when she set up the RRBs, when she set up the NABARD, then those aspirations can only be fulfilled if the cooperation of the people at the grassroot level, at the level of the representatives of the people is involved. I would not like to say anything about other aspects. But I would certainly say that these various activities organised by the banking system in the past year have yielded good results and the loan melas may be criticised by people but they have done positive good to the people of the rural areas. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance Shri Janardhana Poojary has taken personal pains. I would appreciate his efforts in toning up the banking system and in extending the credit to the needs of the rural people who are far away from the din and noise of the city. He has saved the people from commercial shops but what needs to be done is that for those employees who are working in this system and who are to run the system - because the rural bank

cannot be run by a MP or MLA or a Director or Chairman and it has actually to be run by the personnel working in the field - better facilities have to be suggested like transport, office accommodation and all that. For this purpose, I have said earlier and I say now also that the lead bank scheme should be looked into properly and examined and instead of lead bank for a district, we should have lead bank for a block. Unless we decentralise the banking structure of the country further to the block level because each block in the country has now roughly a population of a lakh or more, till then justice will not be done. For example, there is a lead bank in a district but there are only one or two branches and in certain blocks, there is no branch at all. Therefore, it is not expected to do justice to the needs of the people in each block if it has not even a single branch. Therefore, the lead bank needs have to be looked into though it does not come under the provisions of the rural bank. Yet the sponsoring banks and the nationalised banks would be able to serve the people better in case the lead bank is further decentralised and at least one branch of the lead bank of the district should be established in the Headquarters of each block of the district so that responsibility is fixed and there should be a further review. Review by NABARD, by sponsoring bank and by Reserve Bank is no review at all because it is only financial review. What we need is performance review. We need to know from the people whether a panchayat, zilla parishad, panchayat samithi, MLA or MP or a certain Branch has been able to deliver the goods in the area in which it is set up or not. Therefore, the performance review is a must if these banks are to deliver the goods and if they are to fulfil the hopes with which Shrimati Indira Gandhi launched this scheme of banking system in the country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAY (Nalanda):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, while speaking on this Bill, first of all, I would like to speak on the views

expressed with regard to the improvement of this system.

The Government accepts as a matter of policy that it is not possible to operate any institution in a better way without the co-operation of workers and therefore, the Government have adopted the policy that there should be workers' participation in management. After the experience of the last 10 or 11 years, it has been proposed to amend this Act. Then there is no reason that the representatives of Workers' Union having support of majority of workers should not be nominated on the Board of Directors. I would, therefore, like to suggest that the hon. Minister should consider this matter.

You have said that two non-official representatives shall be included in the Board. If you include the representatives of farmers or farm labour who are closely connected with the rural banks, there could not be any objection to it, but if the Members of ruling party are nominated on the Board of Directors, then it is meaningless to have non-official representatives on the Board. It would be better if there are no non-official representatives on the Board.

Many hon. Members have said that the financial position of the employees of these banks is miserable and the employees of these banks should also be paid wages available to the employees of nationalised banks. The employees of RRB have to work in far flung areas and under the same conditions in which the workers of the other commercial banks have to work and the Government have accepted the principle of equal wages for equal work. Therefore, the employees of Rural Banks should also be paid equal wages and given similar facilities. This is the demand of the employees of the RRB, but the Government refuses to accept the demand on the plea that a very huge amount is involved in it. I would like to say that Government itself encourages the employees to indulge in agitations, strikes and work to rule agitations. The policy of the Government encourages them to indulge in such things. I think that the Government

[Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav]

should improve the situation before it is too late and accept their demand for equal pay scale.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to raise a basic issue and it is about the nationalisation of banks. Nationalisation of banks was done due to tremendous public pressure. The money of the common man was deposited in the banks and benefit from it was derived by a handful of persons or the industrialists. Keeping in view these conditions, the nationalisation was done on popular demand and I think that the Government had taken a correct step. With a view to remove poverty and to open the doors of banks for the poor to make them self-sufficient and for the progress of farmers, banks were nationalised, but people could not get full benefit out of the nationalisation of banks. There was basic change, there was a basic change in policies on paper, but we could not get hundred percent success in achieving the aim for which banks were nationalised. RRBs were set up so that common man could get full benefit thereof, but the way money lenders were exploiting the people on a large scale and the people of the country were harassed by them is still continuing. Even after the establishment of Rural Banks, the rural people are still in the clutches of money lenders. We would have to give a serious thought to it. What is the reason? Just now an hon. Member was saying that persons who possess land should be sanctioned loan and he was also giving an example that certain people who do not own any land are being sanctioned loan. I would like to say that it is the policy of the Government. It is the policy of the Government that the landless people should be provided loan from the banks. I would like to submit that the hon. Minister should give a thought to this. It would be better if a Commission is set up to find out the lacunae in the banking policy due to which the money lenders still have an upper hand and they are still functioning as money lending agencies. There are many items of expenditure such as marriage ceremonies, sickness, studies of

children, house building etc. for which banks do not provide loan to the poor workers. Some method can be devised for realising such loan. If you want to achieve the aims for which you have opened these banks, you must make arrangements for providing such loans. Earlier, the money lenders used to charge compound interest and the people were exploited and, today, the banks have taken their place. If a poor man has once taken loan from the bank, then interest goes on mounting. You should give thought to this problem. Today the people are afraid of these Rural Banks as they were afraid of money lenders earlier because these banks indulge in exploitation of the people in the same way. I think that for any welfare Government, it is not good to misuse this policy.

With these words, I support this Bill.

15.53 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI VIJAYN PATIL (Erandol). Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wonder why this Amendment has been brought forward at this juncture. Is it only for accommodating one Director from among the officers of the Reserve Bank? I would like to know this from the hon. Minister, because the other provisions are more or less the same, but there is lot of restructuring in the constitution of the Board of Directors. Not only that, earlier the State Government could nominate even non-officials as Directors, but now, because of the Amendment, only the officers will be nominated on the Board of Directors of the Regional Rural Bank. I would like to suggest that, at the State level, also non-officials should be appointed on the Board; especially, one Director nominated by the Central Government and one Director nominated by the State Government should be from agriculturists, progressive agriculturists, because in the name of Regional Rural Banks if we are going to control these Banks

through officers only, then there will not be any progressive thinking or favour done to the farmers.

One good feature in this Amendment is about the amalgamation of two or more Regional Rural Banks if it is found necessary. I would like to suggest that as the nationalised banks are having many branches in the rural areas, now we should not extend network of this regional rural banks in other areas specially where the district cooperative banks are functioning well. We should allow them to advance loans to the farmers, to the artisans and to other rural industrial entrepreneurs. In such areas, these rural banks should not encroach upon. What we find is that after the establishment of NABARD, many times the advancing of loans to the rural institutions is delayed, because there is one more supervising authority, one more approving authority before the loan is disbursed by the State level bank, for example, by the Land Development Bank in a State. The NABARD takes more time. Its regional office also requires some time to clear the files and the procedure for allotment of loan is delayed. Our objective in establishing such banks is to increase the facility for giving more loans, giving loans in the quickest possible time. But that is not being achieved.

Sir, with the decrease in the rate of interest on the deposits in the nationalised banks, I would like the Government to make a survey as to how much deposits have been reduced because of the decrease in the rate of interest. Private people, private institutions are giving more interest and depositors are now turning to private small institutions and moneylenders for depositing their small amount. In rural areas, what we find is that just like sick industries, the farming profession in some areas is also becoming sick and we should try to evolve method to remove this sickness in the farming profession. Otherwise, Kisan Sangathan led by Sharad Joshi and other leaders will try to spread their tentacles in other States in the name of sickness in the farming profession and thus

giving less prices to the farm commodities. Just like measures adopted by the Central Government in case of sickness in industry, here also in some areas because of the repeated drought year after year, some method of giving relief in the rate of interest, relief in the instalment should be found out by the Central Government. This should be implemented through the branches of the nationalised bank and this sickness should be reduced.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the nationalised banks in the rural areas are not functioning properly and nowadays they have evolved a method of simplified working procedure. What is this simplified working procedure? In a city area if the working hours of a branch is 11.00 to 3.00 P.M., in rural areas, the working hours may be only from 11.00 to 12.00 or 11.00 to 1.00 for four to five days in a week and in one working day it will be 11.00 to 3.00. That is called simplified method of working. It is adopted by some of the branches in rural areas. That means, if a farmer or a labourer comes from a distance of six to seven miles to a village branch at 1.30 P.M., he will be told that the branch is closed. The financial transaction can be done only tomorrow. That is the simplified working procedure. On the contrary, what we find is that the amount of salary we give to the employees in that particular branch the amount of rent given for accommodation of that particular branch is not all. If we calculate the yearly expenditure for the accommodation of that particular branch and the amount of loan disbursement in that area, we won't find a proper proportion. That means the branch is not functioning properly

16.00 hrs

If a farmer gets a loan of Rs. 20000 or Rs. 30000, the manager will insist upon him to make some deposit of Rs. 5000 or Rs. 10000 in that bank. That means, for the deposit of Rs. 10000, he will get 10 % interest and on the contrary he will have to pay 15 % interest on the amount that he has borrowed.

[Shri Vijay N. Patil]

So also, in the case of charitable institutions what we find is that if a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs is advanced to an institution for construction of a school building, the school management will have to pay a stamp duty of Rs. 15000 for taking that loan. That way they bind the borrowers. The bank people make such agreements with the borrowers that their properties are attached, even if the institution is repaying properly. Even if it is having a sound management, they have to pay unnecessarily the stamp duty and other overhead charges.

In the case of banking business, the agreements are such that they do not serve the borrowers' interest; they only serve the lenders' interest. The agreements for giving loans to the borrowers specially in the rural areas should be simplified and the procedures should also be simplified. Otherwise, what my friends have earlier mentioned that there is a term called *Dastoori* to be given for taking loan from the banks or for taking other subsidies, that system will go on and it will rather increase day by day.

Lastly, while supporting this amendment, I would like to mention that as you allow the urban cooperative banks to be registered in urban areas with a population of 15000 people where there are no other urban banks, likewise, I would request the Government to sanction rural cooperative banks also in smaller pockets, in rural areas where small rural people, labourers and agricultural workers come together and contribute their shares. Just like in the urban cooperative banks where the limit of Rs. 400,000 as the transaction to be done in one year, the advancement of loan to be made in one year in order to qualify for the credit cooperative society to be converted into an urban cooperative bank is there, in the same way you should sanction rural cooperative banks with less credit limitations to encourage the rural people to develop cooperative banking.

With these words, I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill which has been introduced in the House. The farmers, workers and the people of the rural areas would remember Shrimati Indira Gandhi for many ages, who had opened doors of the banks for the farmers, the poor and the workers. As a result, the economy of the villages is changing at a very fast pace. Today, 3 to 5 branches of banks are functioning in each Development Block and banks are reaching villages. Our present Prime Minister is visiting villages and asking Harijans and Adivasis if they are getting loan or assistance from the banks as also what steps are required to be taken to streamline the procedure so that all the people could derive the benefit from the banks.

Our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi is also very keen to bring about rural development. Our Minister of State for Banking, Shri Poojary ji, is also taking keen interest in it. Loan Melas are being organised in his State and other States. He himself goes there and finds out as to what are the defects or shortcomings in the procedure and how these defects could be removed. I welcome this programme. With the opening of branches of banks in rural areas, the farmers are purchasing tractors, pump sets, buffaloes, cows and opening shops and as a result, the economic development of villages is taking place at a faster pace. The Ganga of development is flowing in the villages. People sitting here may indulge in criticism, but the fact is that whereas 90 per cent of the people had thatched huts, they have now tiled roof and the tribal and Harijan women who could not afford to purchase even a single pair of dhotis are now able to purchase four pairs of dhotis. Similarly, Harijans and Tribals who had kuchcha houses are now constructing houses having one or two pucca rooms. We do not claim that our country has turned into a paradise or all the poor have become rich or the poverty has been removed altogether, but the process of removing the poverty is in progress.

The Rural Banks are of course, functioning in the rural areas, but there are certain defects in their functioning. There is need to bring about improvement in them. I would, therefore, like to give some suggestions about it.

My first submission is that there is corruption in the matter of grant of loan under I.R.D.P. or under self-employment programme. There is pilferage. Full amount of loan is never released. Something is deducted from it. The loan is not given in time. The farmers, labourers, and traders never get in time and they have to shell out the so called share due to which they do not get the benefit which they should have got. Therefore, in order to check this, the RRBs must have a branch after every ten kilometers. This will expand the banking facility and the villagers will not have to go very far to get loan.

My second suggestion is that a "Jan Sewak" should be appointed to assist the bank manager and field officer. Normally, the bank manager looks after the work of the bank and the field officer processes the loan applications and sees as to which industry the applicant is bringing up, whether he has the capacity or not, etc., but still in order to check corruption and to assist the bank manager and the field officer, a Jan Sewak should be appointed. At the district level also, two non-official part-time directors are appointed in the rural banks and on the same analogy in every rural bank branch, a non-official Jan Sewak, who is educated and honest, be appointed for helping the manager and the field officer. He should sit once in a week in every branch and examine all the loan applications from the angle of purpose of the loan applied for; how much loan is asked; if the loan is given in time or not and whether the applicant had to give bribe in securing the loan, etc. He should also see whether the work for which loan was given has started or not, and whether the loan is being repaid. The aspect of repayment of loan should also be kept in view to ensure timely recovery.

My third submission is that the loan which is given through these banks, is utilised by the villagers for different purposes, but they do not deposit their savings in the rural banks. They deposit their savings in the urban banks. Why not deposit those savings in rural branches. In this case, the district workers and employees should help them. With their help, the functioning of rural bank can improve and whatever flaw has come in their working will get reduced. Any popular programme, whether in rural areas or in urban areas, can succeed only with the cooperation of public and for enlisting public cooperation, a committee of two or three local educated persons or of those interested in public service, can be formed who shall help in implementing the programme.

Sir, my last suggestion is that a Member of Parliament or his representative should be included in the district level board of directors, so that we are able to see how the rural banks function, and what deficiencies they have. We can also give our suggestions to them and if we are not there, one of our representatives can sit there.

With these words, I support the Bill and reiterate that with the opening of rural banks, rural development is taking place at faster pace and will continue to develop even more with greater speed. For the improvement in functioning of these banks, people's cooperation should be enlisted. This will ensure speedy implementation of your programme.

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor)
Sir, no doubt our country has fulfilled the desire of the people for which the banks were nationalised. I must admit it. Banks have come very close to the people of the country for which they are meant and that is how it should be in a democratic country like ours.

Now, we are discussing the Regional Rural Bank (Amendment) Bill of 1987. You have brought certain amendments in the

[Shri Bhadreswar Tanti]

Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 relating to the powers of directors concerned and raising the quantum of money from one crore to five crores. The objective of the Bill is very good. People will be benefited for which the Government is committed to do so. But you must see that the difficulties faced by the public are completely eliminated in season and out of season. At present, agricultural farmers have been harassed and exploited by certain bank employees and certain middlemen are also involved in it. The poor farmers have to go to the doors of the bank employees and middlemen. They are at the mercy of the middlemen and the bank employees. This should be completely avoided, otherwise we will not be able to fulfil the purpose that we have in view. Though there should be some requirements to be fulfilled by the farmers, in order to enable them to get the loan, there should be reasonable. Otherwise, it will not serve our purpose.

There must be an agency to look into the difficulties of poor people and to help them in the matter of getting loan so that the middlemen do not fleece them. There are certain banks and I have myself seen where even the Members of Parliament cannot go and meet the Managing Director or the Manager. They do not entertain. On one occasion, I was abused by the Manager of a State Bank of India Guwahati Branch. I told him that I was an M.P., but he did not listen to the grievances that I wanted to bring to his notice. If that is the fate of an M.P., and if that is how an MP is treated by the Manager, I doubt very much if an ordinary worker of the Bank would render any assistance to the poor farmer, poor worker. Therefore, a man who is committed to the service of the people, who is committed to help the poor farmer and poor worker, should be assigned such jobs.

I come from the North-eastern State which is very much backward industrially and the Government is not paying any heed to

the demands of the people for the development of that particular region. I do not know why.

There are not many organizations such as banks, where the poor people can go very easily and get loans etc. Even if there are some banks or organizations like that, there is nobody to help the poor people to make them aware of the facilities available as also how to avail of them. There must, therefore, be some agency who can help these people, the poor farmer, the poor worker and make him understand of the facilities available. For that purpose, there must be a liaison officer, who can render necessary help. I do not think any such arrangement exists at present.

Then, corruption has taken roots everywhere. Nobody can deny that. The Government must take all possible measures to eliminate corruption. At present, it is the middlemen who are getting the real benefits. Poor people do not get any benefits. If a farmer applies for a loan, he cannot get the same unless he is backed by someone even if he fulfils all the requirements under the rules. Why is it so? Why can he not get that loan easily if he fulfils all the requirements? He must be backed by a politician or officials or middlemen. Only then he gets the loan, not otherwise. That is what is happening. We must see that the man who fulfils all the requirements gets the loan very easily. Only then the real purpose will be served.

There is a dictum that bad money turns out good money out of circulation. That is what is happening. My suggestion is that there must be some agency to help the poor farmers in the regional banks etc. so that they can get the loan very easily if they fulfil the requirements.

Though I have many more points to make, yet due to paucity of time I conclude here and I support the Bill.

[Translation]

*SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikballapur):
Mr Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome the Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 1987

It is our late lamented leader Smt. Indira Gandhi who took bold and progressive steps to root out poverty from our country. One of the major steps was to nationalise the banks. The main aim of this nationalisation was to reduce the glaring disparity between the rich and the poor. Immediately after nationalisation, branches of various banks were set up in every nook and corner of the country to help the poor masses living in the rural areas.

Our present Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is also moving in the same direction for the amelioration of the poor farmers. The programmes of the loan melas of the Government of India are widely acclaimed by the people of this country. Our hon. Minister of State for Finance Shri Janardhana Poojary has inspired and accelerated these programmes of loan melas. It is only through banks and such programmes that the poor people can be brought above the poverty line.

The services rendered by Regional Rural Banks to help the poor farmers are not at all to the expected level. We, the people of this country and the Government of India expect these banks to function more efficiently so that more and more rural people can get help from these banks.

The capital of these banks is not at all sufficient to help large number of persons. The requirement is very high but the availability of fund is very low. Setting up of one bank for 17,500 persons is not sufficient. More and more branches of banks have to be set up if we want more people to get the benefit of loans and other assistance. In each group panchayat there should be at least one

branch of the bank. If the panchayat is bigger in size then there can be two or three branches of the bank. Then only the rural farmers and other poor artisans can progress.

One of the main objectives of this amendment bill is to increase the capital amount from one crore to five crores of rupees. I welcome this step and congratulate the hon. Minister Shri Poojary. I shall go one step further and request him to increase this capital amount further in the near future.

The increase in the capital amount is very essential because the present amount is not sufficient for the various programmes like IRDP, RLEGP, NREP, ANTYODAYA etc. NABARD is also helping rural farmers. But its help is like giving a cup of butter milk to an elephant. The money is not even 1/10 of the requirement of the people. The farmers have some problems about the agricultural loans. They can get only between five and ten thousand rupees and the same is often granted after the need is over. The loan would be of no use after the season. Hence I request the hon. Minister to liberalise the conditions of banks to help the farmers to avail agricultural loans. For this purpose I request him to bring another amendment bill to the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976.

Another important fact that I want to stress upon is the adoption of villages by the banks. Unless this is done, there will be no progress of farmers. The major chunk of the amount would remain in the urban areas and it will not reach the remote areas. Hence I request the hon. Minister to take suitable steps to see that each bank in rural areas adopts at least two or three villages.

There are some criticisms about corruption in the banking service. Our hon. Minister is a sincere and hardworking person. His goal is the amelioration of the poor of this country. If all the persons concerned work sincerely like our hon. Minister I am sure that poverty can be rooted out from this country.

* The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shri V. Krishna Rao]

Various loan melas are held by the Government of India in the nook and corners of this country. Loan melas are also held to help the widows and other helpless women. Unfortunately there are some hurdles for such programmes. For example in Karnataka the hon. Chief Minister Shri Rama Krishna Hegde is not at all extending his cooperation for the success of these programmes on the other hand he is posing problems for such progressive steps taken by the Government of India. Instead of assisting the organisers the police force in Karnataka Government disperse the people who intend to attend such programmes. I therefore urge upon the hon. Minister to take suitable steps in this regard for the smooth functioning of loan melas programmes which are meant to bring poor masses of this country above the poverty line.

I also hope that the hon. Minister's sincere efforts and hard work would enable the poor people of the country to usher in a new era of progress and prosperity. Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Hon. Chairman, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on this very small but a very useful Bill for the rural poor. While supporting the amending Bill, I would like to point out two or three things for the kind consideration of the hon. Minister.

The problems of Regional Rural Banks may be grouped into four categories, (a) Regional disparities in the growth of RRBs, (b) their viability, (c) overdue problem, and (d) problems of employees serving in RRBs.

In 1975, the idea of setting up RRBs was strongly recommended by the Narasimhan Committee for providing better banking service to the weakest of the weak in the rural

areas. In this connection, I must convey my hearty gratitude to the then hon. Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi, who is now in the Heaven. It is because of her initiative this idea of setting up a Regional Rural Bank could come into existence. Even the nationalised commercial banks were there, but they continued to have the urban bias.

Similarly, in the case of cooperative banks also they could not provide any change in the socio-economy which the then Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi was thinking of. So, the intention of setting up the RRBs was that these banks would be sympathetic towards the weaker sections in the rural areas. The Kamath Study Group of 1976 and also Shri Dantwalla Committee of 1977 had appreciated the role of the RRBs in the rural economy. Its progress in the expansion, the mobilisation of deposits, credit deployment and recovery of advances is really very commendable and noteworthy. The RRBs have about 13000 branches all over the country. These branches have come up in a span of 10 to 12 years of its existence. In the area of deposit mobilisation, the RRBs have done a commendable work, even though the rural capital was not bright like the urban capital. Upto December 1985 I have got the figures. The deposit was Rs. 1286 crores. It is really very praiseworthy. Of course, the credit deployment by the RRBs is more than that of their deposit mobilisation. Here we should also think more carefully that these deposits are coming from the rural poor, from the agriculturists, the lower middle class people, who are living in the rural areas. In this connection I would only like to point out two or three figures, here. The advances of 188 rural banks were of the order of Rs. 1408 crores, as against the deposit of Rs. 1286 crores. Here I would say that the question of deployment of credit should not be considered as also the amount of deposit which have come to the RRBs. If we take it as a condition that the deposits should be considered while financing for the deployment of advance, then the whole purpose of setting up these RRBs cannot be served. A very commendable work has been done by the RRBs on the recovery side. While cooperatives and

the nationalised banks are finding it difficult even to cover 50 % of their advances in the priority sector, RRBs could recover about 75% of their deployment on advances. Upto December, 1983, there were outstandings to the extent of Rs. 18 odd lakhs, against 14,01,665 accounts - which is about 25% of the total outstanding advances. If we take the deposit-advance ratio as 100:180, in 1987-88 it is higher compared to any financial institution. Besides, a recovery of about 75% of advances also gives a very impressive functioning of the RRBs, especially when RRBs are lending to agriculturists. Agriculturists and the rural poor mainly depend on agriculture which is exposed to natural calamities, and several types of odds.

The area of concern is the losses incurred by RRBs year after year. This is really to be thought of, and there should be some remedial measures taken, for which I am suggesting a few points for the consideration of the Ministry. The figures available from NABARD upto December 1986 indicate that out of 191 RRBs, 141 RRBs have incurred losses of Rs. 89.6 crores. Some of the important factors responsible for such losses are: extensive branch expansion, low business in branches and similarly, increase in establishment costs and misappropriation of funds.

In this connection, I can cite two examples. In my area, two branch managers of RRBs, that is, Grameen Banks, by manipulating records had drawn some thousands of rupees. When it was detected, both of them fled. It was noticed that they had no property and nothing of that sort to realise the mis-appropriated amount. They have expropriated the entire amount. These are the factors mainly responsible for such losses incurred by these RRBs.

Of course, I must congratulate the Government and the Finance Ministry, specially the Minister of State for Finance, Mr. Poojari that the recommendations of the Working Group set up for RRBs to monitor and also to suggest areas in which we can make some improvements, have been ac-

cepted, and they are going to implement all of them.

Coming to the amendment, I must congratulate Shri Poojari that they have decided, or are going to decide, that two non-official representatives would be nominated by the Central Government as Directors. In this connection, I would like to submit that those two non-official representatives must be from the rural areas. They must also have commitment, and should be dedicated towards rural masses, rural economy and agriculture. Besides, I would request that one of the representatives should be from the farmers' side, because RRBs are meant for rural areas which are mainly dependent on agriculture.

Furthermore, I would like to submit that there should not be overlapping of jurisdiction. While suggesting this proposal before the hon. Minister for his consideration, I would only request him that RRBs should be empowered to finance whatever amount is required for its jurisdiction either for setting up of small scale industries or for agriculture purpose or anything of that sort, so that other nationalised banks should not enter into that jurisdiction

Lastly, regarding the problems of the employees who are very poorly paid in RRBs, I am not going to compare them with the employees serving in other nationalised banks. But they should be given salary and other benefits as are given to the Central Government Employees because it is purely a contradiction of the norm of "equal pay for equal work". One of the factors for corruption is the low payment of salary and other benefits to the bank employees. This should be taken into consideration. This disparity is inviting such type of corruption etc. which should be removed. In connection with the setting up of RRBs, if you look to the area of north eastern region, you will find that in comparison to other areas of the country, the north eastern region is lagging behind in the question of setting up of more RRBs. In States like Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar where the percentage of people who

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

are below the poverty line is high, more rural banks should be set up.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak and I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, India is a land of farmers and it is good that rural banks have been opened. When these banks were opened, people had many hopes that villagers would be freed from the clutches of money-lenders and they would enjoy greater benefits. All those hon. Members who are closely connected with rural areas may be aware and many members have told us of the large-scale corruption existing in these banks. That is why the illiterate villagers do not get bank loan until they give bribes. Some hon. Members have said that twenty-five percent of the loan is given as bribe and some have said that certain amount as a commission has to be given. In order to get Rs 4,000 payment of Rs. 1000 has to be made. So the farmers do not get the benefit which they should have got. Regarding subsidies, the bank manager tells them that it does not concern them because the subsidy belongs to the Government. All those who have come from villages know that illiterate villagers get no benefit from banks. Bribes cannot be taken from those villagers who are educated, are employed, or are affiliated to any political party. The remaining 90% people do not get credit without giving bribes. The greatest disease is this corruption. I know this personally and if the hon. Minister wants, I can give examples. It is a good thing that these banks have been opened. It is also good that an amendment has been made. But it is extremely necessary that corruption is removed. As far as the Board of Directors is concerned, you said that there would be two representatives in that Bank. But these two directors should be from among the farmers or from among the Harijans. In Punjab and Haryana, even Harijans have acquired land

and have become farmers. Leaving apart the cases pending with the Punjab and Haryana High Courts, harijans have been distributed land out of the surplus area that became available on enforcing land reforms. This land reform law was passed during the time of Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon and was implemented in Punjab. Therefore, there should be two representatives of farmers' in the Board so that they may take up the grievances of farmers with the M.D., Director. The bank employees are public servants. Today, they do not deserve any sympathy. There is no need to sympathise with the bank employees of Haryana. If you make inquiries into the assets of the clerical and managerial personnel of banks, you will find that they have amassed a lot of wealth. Many hon. Members have said that corruption should be stopped. But nobody has suggested what action must be taken. I would suggest that Anti-Corruption Board or Vigilance Board should be set up in the banks which should deal with complaints of corruption, go to villages to make an on-the-spot study of the complaint. It is said that nobody is willing to work in villages. That is not true. If you give attractive salaries, you can get many well-educated people. There is no dearth of workers willing to serve in rural areas. If you bring a particular case of corruption to the notice of a senior official, he will depute his subordinate to look into it. People have given many affidavits, that so many people have embezzled public money. There are also cases where a person applied for loan of Rs 10,000 and was not paid a single paisa. Instead, the bank officials swallowed the entire amounts and later he got notice from the bank asking him to repay the loan. Then he came to know that bank officials had drawn the entire amount against his application. So, large scale corruption is prevalent in banks. Therefore, only those people, who are honest, capable and have a rural background should be appointed as directors. Today the position is that wherever you go, you find corruption. It is very necessary to root it out. The Government gets a bad name because of this. These banks were opened for the benefit of poor people and farmers. But Government

employees are taking bribe and government is getting a bad name.

Just now an hon. Member said that a law should be passed to prevent remission of loans. Loans used to be remitted during British time also. For millionaires and billionaires amounts to the extent of Rs. 300 crores to Rs. 400 crores are written off treating them as bad debts. But in respect of a poor farmer objection is being raised for remitting a loan of Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000. In the United Punjab, there was a government whose C.M. was Sir Khizer Hyat Khan Tiwana Sahib. During his time Sir Chhotu Ram was the representative of the farmers. He had brought a bill to remit loans of farmers and to extend several concessions to them in the grant of loan. During British rule, Sir Chhotu Ram had got farmers' loan written off and today Ch. Devi Lal has remitted loans of small farmers and workers to the tune of Rs. 227 crores which benefited lakhs of people. One of the hon. Members here said that malpractices were adopted in recent elections in Haryana to get votes. But after five months, elections were held in Haryana for three seats, the results are before you. We won with convincing majority. Loans below Rs. 10,000 in respect of small farmers, workers and shop-keepers have been remitted there. If the Government at the Centre enacts a law that loans of small farmers, workers and petty shop-keepers will not be written off, it will have very adverse consequences. The question of enacting such a law does not at all arise. Instead, a provision should be made that loans of those who are not in a position to make repayment shall be remitted. Ch. Devi Lal has fulfilled 90% of the promises made in the election manifesto. If you follow his foot-prints, it will bear very good results. Since one of the hon. Members raised this issue here, I was constrained to say this. I want that in order to eliminate corruption in banks, an Anti-Corruption Board should be set up early and action should be taken to root out corruption so that the people may praise you also.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer)
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the

Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 1987 which has been introduced in the House. The date of 19th July, 1969 will be written in golden letters in the history of India because on this date our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi nationalised the banks without caring for many odds. Thereafter, the Congress Party was divided and she bore this also. She took the courageous step of nationalising the banks and provided the opportunity of availing facilities of bank loan to the people living in urban and rural areas of the country. Prior to that, bank loans were made available only to capitalists and industrialists. Under the provisions of the present Bill to be passed by us, bank loans will be made available to rural areas also. It was very necessary because people in rural areas were not getting loan easily. Secondly, there are certain areas in the country which have been affected by successive droughts for many years and the people of the area are not in a position to repay the loan. For example, there has been a famine-like condition in our area for the last four successive years. The farmers have taken loans from Cooperative Banks, Rural Banks and Regional Banks, but due to severe drought, they are not in a position to make repayment of the loan amounts. On the other hand, amount of interest goes on increasing while the crop get destroyed due to drought. The interest is not suspended even during drought conditions. So, there is need to ponder seriously as to what steps should really be taken to ensure welfare of the farmers in these circumstances. I have come across some cases in which the amount including interest has increased 3 to 4 times of the principal amount and the loanees are being pressurised to make repayment of the loan. Previously we had a law in Rajasthan for the money lenders which is called Principle of Dambupat^a which provided that not more than two times of the amount of loan taken by the farmer shall be recovered from him. The bank laws, whether it is a co-operative bank or a commercial bank provide for the recovery of the amount to the extent of four times of the original loan. Such a provision must be withdrawn. It should be provided that the amount to be

[Shri Virdhi Chander Jain]

repaid should not be more than two times of the original loan amount under any circumstances. If this provision has been made for money lenders, it should also be made applicable to banks

According to this Bill, the sponsor banks will be made chairman of the Regional Banks. I do not accept this view. The Central Government has the right to make the sponsor bank the chairman, but it will not look to the interest of rural areas, because all the sponsor banks are commercial banks. They will keep the urban interest in view and ignore the interest of rural people. I would like that the NABARD should be entrusted, with this job in place of the sponsor bank. The commercial banks are urban oriented.

It has been decided that the managers and employees working in rural banks should be paid less pay than the persons working in commercial banks in the cities, although they work in difficult areas, viz, the desert areas, etc. How is it possible for them to work there with less pay. Under no circumstances should they be paid less pay. It is not the right attitude that the people working in difficult areas should get less pay and the people working in the cities more. 80 per cent of country's population lives in rural areas and the Government wants them to progress. Therefore, the managers working in rural areas should not be paid less, rather they should be paid more so that they do not indulge in corruption. If somebody gets less pay it is natural that he will indulge in corruption. If he is given full payment he will not think of corruption at all.

If at all we want to strengthen the rural economy, we must strengthen rural banks. Even now a situation prevails in the country where people take loan from money lenders and repay to banks, because the banks put pressure on them to make repayment of the loan they have taken. It should be our effort to strengthen the rural economy and to ensure that the banks play an important role in it. With this I conclude.

17.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill. The provisions of the Bill reflect the concern that the Government has for improvement of the Regional Rural Banks and for the development of rural and backward areas. Indeed, banks play a very vital role in the development of rural and backward areas. With greater realisation of this particular fact, we have so many milestones in the history of banking in our country, for example, the conversion of the Imperial Bank into the State Bank of India in 1955, the social control over banks, and lastly, the nationalisation of certain major banks in our country. Specially after the nationalisation, there has been a phenomenal expansion in banks and bank branches. For all this, the Government deserves every congratulation. There is no doubt about it

Sir, I rise briefly to point out a few important aspects that must be taken into consideration. In the first place, there is a great need for further relaxation in the various norms that we have in the matter of opening of branches. According to the 1981 Census, we have a population of 68.4 crores. Out of the total 1981 population, 76.3 per cent or 52.2 crores live in 5.76 lakh villages. Out of 5.76 lakh villages, around 78.5 per cent villages have a population of less than 1,000 each, and it is these tiny villages which are economically extremely weak. The present norm adopted during 1982 - 85 is that Rural Banks could expand branches on the basis of a population of 17,000. I know, for the hilly areas there are certain relaxations. But a further expansion to serve the rural areas, to serve these tiny villages, irresistibly demands a further relaxation and a substantial relaxation in the matter of opening of the branches. I hope, the Government will give this point due consideration.

In the opening of branches also, I must point out the regional and glaring regional disparities even in the rural areas. We have,

for example, a total number of 5,059 Blocks in the country, and the deficit Blocks, that is, Blocks deficit in the matter of bank branches as per the norms I have just spoken, are 1,936. The number of additional bank offices required are 4,033.

Now, look at the present pace in the development and the expansion of branches. I do not know how many more decades will be required in order to cover these deficits. I must, therefore, say that more concerted effort is needed to see that at least these deficits are wiped out.

In my own State, in Kerala, out of total 151 Blocks, we have fifteen deficit Blocks to be cared and, therefore, I stress the need and a greater need for concerted efforts.

We need not be told that there are no infrastructure available and the Branch can come only if those infrastructure are brought. No doubt, that is a fact—branches can come up provided there is proper infrastructure over there. But then the Government must come in a big way to see that proper adequate infrastructure is provided in these deficit areas so that the branches are opened.

I must also point out two disparities in the matter of flow of rural credit and, here specially we see that as far as the South is concerned, there is a declining, persistently declining trend in the flow of credit to the South. In 1971, the share of Southern Region in total Rural Credit was 51%, but by 1980 as a result of constant falling of this percentage it had fallen to hardly 35%. In a matter of only eighty years, therefore, there was a fall in the flow of rural credit to the Southern areas from 51% to 35% and there is a further declining trend that continues. I must, therefore, emphasise upon the Government that a proper attention should be paid to this declining trend also. I must here submit that originally the regional banks were allotted to most backward districts, i.e. districts where commercial banks and their branches had not spread. There, the co-operative structure was also very weak. But now we find

that the trend is for opening of new Regional Rural Banks in more developed States and developed parts. This is, therefore, an unhealthy trend which must be reversed. You are in a hurry to pass the Bill and, of course, the rural area is also in a hurry to have greater and greater facilities. I may, therefore, only briefly touch upon one or two points and conclude.

I must emphasise upon proper manpower with required skill and expertise for the rural areas. This urban oriented people will not do over there and there is a great deficit here.

There was a Report of the Sivaraman Committee to review arrangements for institutional credit for agriculture and rural development and it says—

"We are convinced that systematic and concerted efforts have to be made over a long period by all concerned to foster attitudinal changes and to develop the right kind of rural bankers. These efforts have to be in various fields such as recruitment, training, rewards, penalties, etc."

Therefore, I must emphasise upon proper training to have rural bankers with the right type of mind. Here, I must express my dissatisfaction specially with respect to Clause 3(b) where it is left to the sponsoring bank to provide the trained skill, to provide the trained personnel. The sponsoring bank is to look after the training of the people. But we know in banks we have a particular type of attitude of low risk and high security. But this won't do in our rural areas, in our backward areas. There has to be proper attitude of taking greater risk and asking for lower security. Therefore, I must emphasise that there should be a proper attitude, proper training of the personnel. Sir, recruitment is done through Banking Services Board and I am afraid it takes nearly 1 1/2 years to recruit the personnel through the Banking Services Board. Why? I do not know. But then something has to be done here to see that proper personnel from the local areas, from these

[Shri G.M. Banatwala]

rural areas are provided to the banks without any delay. So, necessary steps should be taken in this regard.

Finally, Sir, the present incentives for working in rural areas are also not adequate. I do not want to develop this point because of paucity of time. But I will urge upon the Government to see that due incentives are provided. These are certain observations. But indeed Government is alive to the needs of the rural areas, backward areas. That is why this Bill has been brought forward for which I congratulate the Government, and Government should take necessary steps on the observations that have been made by me. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to inform the hon. Members that this debate will conclude at 5.30 P.M. I would therefore request the Members to be brief in their submission. The hon. Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow.

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SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Regional Rural Bank (Amendment) Bill. Sir, the Regional Rural Banks, by and large, have done a commendable job in our country, in catering to the banking needs of the rural people. Sir, long after the nationalisation of the Banks, it was felt that the commercial banks were not interested, were not in a mood to move to the rural areas; the interior areas and therefore, the idea or concept of having Regional Rural Banks was entertained and it was rightly done. It is a customary in our country, in our system that although India is predominantly a rural country, a country of villages, the administrative set up, the administrative system is unfortunately urban-oriented and unless compelled, no administrator, no people in authority, will move to the villages to attend to the problems and grievances of the rural people. So, in that background, it was a very happy and welcome development over the years in every field, in the field of expansion of its welfare etc., deposit mobilisation and

also credit facilities, the system, the RRBs have really achieved good results and their performance is commendable. I am not going into the details and the statistics as to how they have expanded but just only in one sentence I would like to say that in 1980 there were 87 RRBs covering 141 districts and by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, there were 193 RRBs covering 341 districts

Again, Sir, the targets fixed, i.e., 170 RRBs covering 270 districts were exceeded. The targets were exceeded in terms of expansion of RRBs and deposit mobilisation. In respect of deposit mobilisation, it was only Rs.40 lakhs in 1976, but it rose to Rs.30.7 crores in 1977 and now it is Rs.1,286 crores in 1985.

As regards credit, the credit given has always exceeded the deposit amount. Naturally, the Minister has come before the House with amendments. They have felt the necessity from their own experience of the administration of the banks and the functioning of the banks.

There are mainly four points with regard to this Amendment. One is, they have the issued capital which was increased from Rs.25 lakhs to Rs. one crore. About the authorised capital, it has increased from Rs. one crore to Rs. five crores. There can be no objection. Of course, the Bill has the wholehearted support from all sections of the House.

About the Board of Directors, the Central Government will be nominating two Directors. Hitherto they were nominated by the Bank, but now the Central Government can nominate them. But I would say that about the Chairman, hitherto the Chairman is appointed by the Central Government, but now the sponsor bank will have the powers to appoint its Chairman. There are certain contradictions. As you know, yesterday there was *hulla-gulla* during the Zero Hour because there was a demonstration or dharna staged by the INTUC including some M.P.s protesting against the anti-labour and anti-people attitude of the Bank Management

and if the Chairman is not appointed by the Government, I feel that the banking policy of the Government may not be properly implemented. The right type of people should be placed in the right type of jobs. It is a very very important thing. It is often alleged on the floor of this House that the Government's policies are not being properly implemented by the bank officials. Of course, Mr. Poojary straightaway scolds bank officials and takes the erring officials to task openly. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I beg of you to give me some more time.

It is very important to note that the Government policies are not being properly implemented, properly pursued by the bank officials and therefore, cautious approach is necessary for appointment of Chairman and other Directors.

With regard to non-officials I am telling you that I had my peculiar experience. A non-official Director of Bolangir Anchalika Gramya Bank in Orissa has written to me a letter that since he is exposing the misdeeds of the Management, he is being threatened to be thrown out of the Board of Directors. Look at the state of affairs. Further, as regards the appointment of staff, we are entrusting the work to the Bank Service Commission. It is a contradiction because that would mean recruitment of people to different banks with different grades of salaries. The same Board will recruit staff for different banks at different salaries. But the rural bias, rural attitude, rural approach will not be there with the staff. Therefore, we cannot say that the RRB staff have developed the requisite rural approach or rural attitude. Therefore, I would say that there should be proper training for the staff. These rural banks should be given an increasing role in the 20-point programme, anti-poverty programmes and other such programmes with a provision to give loans to the rural poor with a low rate of interest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Bolangir Anchalika Gramin Bank which is now covering three districts is quite unwieldy and therefore, it should be bifurcated. There should be a separate Gramin Bank for Sambalpur district and Sundargarh district.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Piyus Tiraky.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would request you to give a chance to me also to speak.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no time. It is too late now.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: I have already requested you

17.21 hrs.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Mr. Chairman, there is no mention in the statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill that no security would be taken from the loanee. Everywhere, if a person is with little land property or something like that, on the basis of that security, you give loan. Nobody wants to grant loan to the poor man, if he has nothing to offer as security. How will you give this money to the poor as loan, when you insist on security and he has no such thing. Majority of the people in the rural areas are poor people and the exploited people. Many exploiters are there to exploit him. How will you proceed to give him some relief with your loan? Nothing has been said in the Bill.

I will first give some suggestions. The Government of India is also taking loans from outside. A number of countries have given loans with a very small rate of interest on long-term basis to help the development of India. You are taking loans from the World

[Shri Piyus Tiraky]

Bank and other international financial organisations. They have given you loan without interest for 10 or 20 years and afterwards you are giving only 2% or 1% interest. Why don't you apply this system to the rural poor people also? Why don't you tell them that for 10 years or 5 years, there will be no interest. Then, when the farmers will get the resources, then you can have a marginal interest so that the Government money is also not lost. The money will be refunded or repaid or the recovery will be made, when the loanee has got some resources to refund it. Your Bill should mention it clearly. Then the rural people would thank you and the Government also very much.

Nobody understands your Loan Mela and all these things and all these clauses and sections. I have experienced it. People ask for loan. Some bank is giving loan for poultry purpose. Farmers are in need of money. But he has no idea of poultry. But only those who are interested in poultry will get the money. So, the bank people will say, you just write down, "Poultry", whether you are interested or not. So, he obliges them and 50% money has gone there. To buy a goat also, there is an agent. He will say, I will arrange it. Since the farmer is getting it for nothing, he says, "Yes". The loan is granted with the involvement of middleman and the goat has come from the market. The farmer is happy because, he has got it, though he has paid nothing. He is quite happy that "Babu" has done a great service for him out of love. But when he has to pay the amount, when the recovery of principal and interest started, when bank people come to him, he would say, "What happened, I have not taken so much money" I want only Rs. 100/-. But the Babu says that Rs. 5,000/- is available. This amendment of the Rural Bank will exploit the rural people who have legal money. They finish the rural people there. They have nothing to give. So, the rural people would also feel uneasy to live in the rural areas. The bank will give more money and they will get fat. This amendment will not serve the rural people.

17.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

My suggestion is that you should give them loan. But you should make the man understand that the loan is not bakshish and that he has to repay the loan within a specified period and that if he cannot repay the loan, he will have to pay interest on it and the entire amount will have to be repaid within a specified period and if he cannot repay the loan within the specified period, his landed property or whatever property he has will be confiscated by the bank. You must make him understand this first, before giving the loan. If you say that it is bakshis, that loan will go away. That is Government money. You do not bother if the farmer eats away the money.

My suggestion is that the farmers must have a scheme under which those who want piggery or poultry or some artisanship in any block can get training. They can get training on what is husbandry, how to rear the cattle and how artisans work in cottage industry. People in every block must be given that kind of training. You must give loan only after giving them the training and then only you can get back your loan and thus the purpose of the rural bank will be served.

Otherwise, what the rural people do is that they go out when election is coming. They want to get some money. The Central Government Officers come and they distribute money. The rural people think that the money is being freely distributed to them. This is what you have done in Tripura. This is very bad because it is Government money. It is not your personal money. Government money must be recovered with interest.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): Same thing has happened in Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: If you really love the poor and if you want to develop the rural areas, then you should give long-term loans.

For 5 to 10 years, there should be no interest. Afterwards, 1 % or 2 % interest should be there. If the person has no resources to pay the interest and if he can pay back only the loan, you should not take interest. I hope that you will heed my suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister will reply tomorrow.

17.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE - Contd.

[English]

Notification under Central Excise Rules

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 254/87-Central Excises (Hindi and English versions) published in the Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1987 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe effective rates of additional excise duty in lieu of Sales Tax on man-made fabrics falling under Chapters 54 and 55 of the Central Excise Tariff on the basis of the width of the fabrics in supersession of Notification No. 60/87-Central Excises, dated the 1st March, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-5105/87].

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, this whole thing must be expunged from the record because this Paper has to be laid on the Table of the House immediately before the House adjourns. How did you allow this?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. He has already made a request.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: The point is, now we have got Half-an-Hour discussion

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, he has already made the request and you also accepted it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already made the request regarding that.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: On a promise that he will give a good reply tomorrow ... (Interruptions) This may not be expunged from the records.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should not ask for expunction of even his reply at that time.

(Interruptions)

17.31 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Training of Senior Officers Abroad

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up half-an-hour discussion. Dr. G.S. Rajhans to speak. I am allowing you 10 minutes. Please be brief.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the subject which we are discussing has attracted the attention of whole country. It is being discussed in all the leading newspapers of the country for the last 3 to 4 months that the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. Officers are being sent to the U.S.A. and England for training. When this matter was being discussed in the House on 11th November, you might have seen that almost all the hon. Members were on their legs and they were so agitated that the hon. Speaker had to allow a separate debate on the subject. In this connection, I would like to make a specific point. In his reply the hon. Minister

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

has stated that it is not that the I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers are being sent for training to the U.S.A., England or any other western countries, but it is the trainers, teachers and Faculty Members who are being sent for training. Now two things arise out of it. The first thing is that 3/4 of the Faculty Members who have come on deputation are I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers. The hon. Minister did not mention this aspect. They come on deputation for 3 to 4 years as Faculty Members and revert to their parent departments. So, the fact remains that the Government wants to send the I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers for training abroad. In this connection, I shall cite an anecdote. Shahjahan was made a prisoner by his son Auranghzeb. In order to keep his heart and soul together, Shahjahan begged his son of granting him two things, one cereal to eat and second some work to do. Shahjahan asked for gram or any preparation of gram to eat and said that in lieu thereof he would teach Auranghzeb's son. Auranghzeb agreed to his first proposal but did not agree to the second one because he said that he (Shahjahan) would teach his son against him and his son would make him a prisoner at an early age, although he made him a (Shahjahan) prisoner at an old age. This training implies that you mixing intoxicant in the entire water of the well which will pollute all the trained persons. There is no doubt that imparting training to a number of people will have multiplying effect, as has been said by the hon. Minister, but it will be in the reverse direction. I would like to share with you my experience of those universities. I have studied in renowned university of the U.S.A. As a student and quite new to that place, I was called for orientation. There are small apartments. The hon. Minister has also studied in an US University. A Pakistani lad was putting up adjacent to my apartment. Sometimes, his mail was delivered to my apartment and sometimes my mail to his apartment. The Dean had through a circular invited the students from Pakistan for a meeting. I was also asked to attend the meeting, perhaps mistaking me to be a Pakistani student because the Indians and the Pakistanis

resemble. It was a coincidence that I reached there. The Pakistani students also could not distinguish between Indians Pakistanis. In that meeting, the Dean abused India profusely and exhorted Pakistani students to raise their voice against India. I left the meeting quietly. I was just giving an instance as to what goes on there. There is not a single foundation in the U.S.A. which is outside the influence of C.I.A. Our officers who go there for higher studies or training indulge in extra curricular activities...

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAJ(Ghosi): I hope you don't have the same opinion about our hon. Minister

DR. G S RAJHANS: The hon. Minister is very well known to me. You may be talking of Jan Morcha types (*Interruptions*)

The matter is very serious. You may not accept it but the future generation will say that your decision was not in the best interest of the country. You should accept what I have said about the activities of people who go there. I have read about it. Not even 10 percent of the people who receive training abroad go back to work in their institutions. We would like to be enlightened as to how much expenditure has been incurred, the extent of losses of resources suffered and how far the country has been really benefited so far as this training is concerned.

You may have also read that when Shri Y.B Chavan was the Minister of Defence, an I.A.S. Officer in his Department was sent to Harvard for training. During an informal discussion he told his Professor that India possessed the capability of making a time bomb. Within two months we had the Pokaran test. That Professor informed Washington at once about the information which he had received from our officer.

The officer was called back and disciplinary action was taken against him. But the country suffers considerable losses. It is alright that our defence personnel are not being sent there, but if I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers are sent abroad and they work on

strategic points than it may be damaging for us. If they are imparted orientation training to speak against minorities and to organise riots, what will happen of this country. Do you want to convert I.A.S. Officers into 'Bhasmasurs'? Bhasmasur. In Hindu mythology Bhasmasur was created by gods and granted the boon that whomever he would put his hand on would be turned into ashes. He started putting his hand on gods.

Now I will relate an incident about my constituency. The floods which occurred in our State have been unprecedented. Floods of such magnitude have not occurred during the last 150 years. It is on record that the District Magistrate did not come out of his house and when we protested, he was given promotion. There is another such incident in which the house of a Commissioner was raided by the CBI and Rs. 40 lakhs received by him in bribe were recovered. The Commissioner was released on anticipatory bail. Now the same Commissioner reprimands I.A.S. Officers and treats them like dirt. If you give him training abroad then you can imagine how he will be treating people. In this way, we are creating brown 'Sahibs' in our country. We talk of apartheid in the world, but we are not paying attention to the apartheid that is coming in our country. The situation today is such that the sons of I.A.S. become I.A.S. the sons of I.P.S. Officers become I.P.S. Officers but can you cite an instance where the son of a farmer has become an I.A.S. or an I.P.S. Officer? Not a single person from the poorer section of society reach that level because he is not educated in public schools. Therefore, I want to tell you that there is feeling among I.A.S. Officers that they are superior to others and if they get training abroad then they will become more arrogant in their behaviour. After all, what is wrong with our own management institutes? We have the best management institutes in our country. Is there any skill which our countrymen are incapable of acquiring? Today, we are in a position to make our own super computer, we have all the necessary capabilities. So, are we not in a position to impart training to our own people? We all know what goes on here in

the name of training abroad. So, I want to suggest that if you still want to impart training to our people you should give them training here or send them to Japan. Today, Japan has overtaken the U.S. in technical capability and it is going ahead in every field. The management techniques of the Japanese are considered to be the best in the world. You say that in Japan we face the problem of language, but they have the working knowledge of English and working knowledge of English is enough. The example of China can be cited from where I have returned recently, China has advanced to the extent today that it has become an example for others to emulate. We do not find any disease there, not a single fly is noticed. So, if you want to send officials abroad for training, you should send them to China and to Japan. With these words, I will say that let India remain India, do not make it into an England or an America.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You reply to him and then afterwards they will put questions.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I am grateful to Hon. Member Dr. Rajhans for raising this discussion. In retrospect, I realise that we should have discussed training policy soon after the Prime Minister made his first broadcast on 5th January, 1985 and the training plans were worked out for the various cadres.

Sir, if you will permit me, I would like to go back to the answer which I gave on the 11th of November. The question was: "Whether Government propose to send some senior IAS or police officers to Britain and USA for training."

I answered quite candidly that: "Apart from the on-going programmes for training of administrators and trainers under the Colombo Plan, UNDP and other program-

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

mes, only a proposal for faculty development is in the initial stages of consideration."

Sir, I wish to assure this House that there is no shift in policy as far as training of administrators is concerned. There is no shift in policy as far as training of faculty members is concerned. In fact, there has been no additionality whatsoever and what is being considered and at a very preliminary exploratory stage is whether we could have availed some more opportunities for faculty development.

Sir, as far as training of administrators is concerned because Hon. Member Dr Rajhans made an extensive reference to IAS and IPS officers, I would only wish to make a statement of facts. It is not only IAS or IPS who have been going abroad. Long before this Government is formed, long before I became Minister, many other services and departments have been sending their officers - I am stating facts - for short-term, medium-term and long-term courses. Over the last two decades, the Department of Personnel, as the nodal authority has been sponsoring about 150 officers on an average every year. This is only a small proportion, about 1/6 or so, of the officers who are going abroad. Officers are going from Finance Ministry, Steel, Coal, Tele-communication and from very many other Ministries. We have nothing to do with that. They are going for short-term courses of two weeks, three week programmes, four months programmes and six months programmes.

What we now think is 'should we not internalise their experience within the country? What has happened in two years is, thanks to the new initiative taken in training, institutions which were in moth-balls, institutions which were neglected, faculty which was neglected in India by not getting equipment, not getting money, not getting status and incentives have now awakened to a new life, to a new massive effort of training in the country'

There are sixty institutions which we have identified as national and central training institutions. There are 25 institutions run by State Governments - some of which are very good and some of which are being upgraded. These eighty five institutions have faculty. There is always, in any system of education and continuing education, a principle known as faculty improvement or faculty development. The UGC calls it faculty improvement; we call it faculty development. In 1983-84, please mark the year, when Indiraji was the Prime Minister, Government accepted a Colombo Plan offer to send 30 Faculty members for short-term courses to five institutions in the United Kingdom for training in methodology. This is where I would request the Hon. House to bear with me - there is a vast difference between what is to be taught and how it is to be taught. We are talking about methodology. Methodology is no longer delivering straight lectures. There are very many new methods of teaching which have come about and our major universities are experimenting with various methods.

For the last five years, 30 faculty members have been going and this is something which started before this Government came and before I became a Minister. 30 faculty members have been going every year to five institutions. As a result, we have internalised the gains that we have got out of this experience. Today as a result of that - one of the five institutions is Slough College of Higher Education - thanks to the faculty members having gone to the Slough College of Higher Education - we have been able to prepare training materials and three institutions in India, please mark my words - ISTM, New Delhi, ATI, Calcutta, and ATI, Mysore - have been able to develop training packages for running their own trainer development courses within these three institutions.

How did this happen? This has happened because their faculty members went abroad, came back and internalised the strengths. Again, two faculty members of IMG, Trivandrum and two faculty members

of the Harischandra Mathur RIPA, Jaipur have been trained as trainers. It is because of their exposure to new methodology, new pedagogy, curriculum development and development of course material that they have been able to come back and internalise the strengths and develop their own training materials within the country.

We said these faculty members are going to only five institutions in the UK, can we look for other institutions where we can have, more numbers for training in methodology and pedagogy. We sent out two teams to explore, please underline the word explore, what are available. No funds are committed no decision has been taken and nobody has been sent.

About training of administrators. This started in 1952 under the Colombo Plan and in 1966 under UNDP. We have very many countries. I made a quick list. There are about 150 slots available in the UK, 35 slots in USA, four in Japan - and I am not saying that we cannot send them to Japan; we have and we can. We have four slots and we have got to look for more. 5 in Sweden, 16 in France and 12 to 18 in Netherlands. I have no bias. Dr. Rajhans went to North Carolina university and I went to another university. But I have no bias. Today, we are sending them to various countries. The point is: Do I have a mandate now to reverse these programmes which were started in 1952 when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister, expanded during Indiraji's period under Colombo Plan and UNDP and other aid programme from Sweden, France, Japan and Netherlands? Do I have a mandate to reverse all that? I do not have a mandate to reverse all that. These programmes are going on. Do you think that we should not send them to England? Well, we won't send them to England. If you think that we should send more to Japan, we will send them to Japan. But even if we send them to Japan, if we send them to the UN Institution at Nagoya Japan, I have to send somebody first to find out what is available in Japan, what is available in Sweden, what is available in Netherlands, what is available in Yugos-

lavia, what is available in Scandinavian countries. I cannot sit in my room and visualise what is available there. I have to explore.

Sir, I respectfully submit Dr. Rajhans is not suggesting that I should reverse the policies and programmes which were started in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's time and expanded and continued in Indiraji's time. In 1983-84, the Colombo Plan was started. I think at least Dr. Chinta Mohan won't object to the programme. The acronym of the programme is Trainers Development Programme (TDP). At least you will agree that TDP is not a bad acronym. We are only trying to say that there are now five institutions. Should they go to the same five institutions?

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: No, no.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Can we not use the money and send them somewhere else? Can we not send them to some other institutions to learn methodology? My respectful submission is that we are sending them to learn only in three areas - pedagogy, curriculum development and development of course material. They will come back after gaining training in these techniques for 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks or 6 weeks. I think, it is unfair to say that in 4-6 weeks, they will be infiltrated, they will be subverted ...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam):
Financed by Ford Foundation...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will answer that. I am not denying. I am not hiding that. The fact is that Ford Foundation is funding some of these programmes already. It started much before this Government came. I found that this money was being wasted by sending individuals for training. So, I said: Why do I waste this money by sending individuals for training? If some money is available, let us send out two teams to some institutions and universities and find out what is available. They will come back.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: What has Ford Foundations to do with it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I don't take money. The Department of Economic Affairs has already taken this money. This money was being used for funding individual training programmes. I said: This is a waste of money. The money should be used to explore what is available in institutions and then you must decide where we should go.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): They will come back and train our people.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: They will come back and train our people. This is precisely what I am trying to say. My object is exactly the object which you have in mind. We must quickly internalise; we must quickly develop our own strength. I have already done it in five institutions in two years. I will read out the names of those institutions: ISIM, ATI, Calcutta - I wish Shri Basudeb Acharia will go to ATI, Calcutta; ATI, Mysore, HCMRIPA, Jaipur and I.M.G. Trivandrum.

We have to internalise. But we have 85 institutions. We have to internalise there. We have to expose one or two faculty members to this methodology for 4-6 weeks. They will come back. I cannot imagine why, for example, hon'ble Dr. Chinta Mohan, is upset. When I spoke to your Chief Minister, he said: I will give Rs. 25 lakhs. He has invited me to come and inaugurate a new building under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister. I say that some of our faculty members should be sent abroad for short programme. They can come and fertilise and enrich our faculty. When I go to Jaipur, the Chief Minister wants it. When I go anywhere the Chief Minister wants it.

I personally think that while I have no mandate and I would respectfully submit that I have no mandate to reverse what was started in Panditji's time and in Indiraji's time... (*Interruptions*) ... I will only keep your words of caution in mind. I will try.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can't intervene. You can't interrupt.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Money is money. What DEA gives me is money. I am a consumer. DEA gives me. As far as I am concerned, they say: Money is available; send two teams. So, I send two teams. As far as I am concerned, I am a user of money. I will keep this in mind. We will try to expand the opportunities in Sweden, in France, in Japan and in other countries. This caution, I am willing to keep in mind. But believe me that Government has no intention of westernising or Americanising or doing anything to our service. members of our service are strong enough. When they go for a short term, I am sure they will uphold the traditions of this country rather than absorbing in any pernicious influence into that country. I hope this will clarify the matter. I am grateful to Dr. Rajhans for having to have given me this opportunity to clarify this matter.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The Minister has admitted that sending of trainers for training is under consideration. Though he has said that it is in the initial stages, Government is considering to send our trainers to a country like United States. We all know the United States is doing, what its CIA is doing in destabilising our country. The forces are very much active there. They are also active in our country and we are sending our trainers to get training there. They will come back and train other administrative officers here. We are capable enough for this training. The task of selecting the institute is entrusted to the Ford Foundation and everybody knows that it is linked with CIA. The consultant of this Ford Foundation has given a report which was published in the newspaper. He has been entrusted with the preparation of syllabus and curriculum. This is very alarming. He referred to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru who always talked of self-reliance. Why can't we rely on our institutes? We are capable enough to train our trainers. Why should we train our officers outside our country? If there is any agreement, scrap it. Why should our administrative officers and police officers be

sent to USA and UK for training? Even though the agreement is there since 1952, you scrap it. These US imperialists are very much active as also the CIA. They are helping and awaiting to create secessionist and divisive forces within our country. He should stop sending our trainers there. He should tell the House what report the consultant of the Ford Foundation has submitted to the Government and whether this task of selecting different institutes in USA and UK has been entrusted to Ford Foundation. The minister should clarify whether he will scrap the agreement of sending our officers to US and UK or not.

18.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Chinta Mohan.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Are the Ministers also sent for training?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, even opposition Members can go.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while I admire the administrative ability of the Minister, I cannot at the same time appreciate his right romantic views on sending the officers abroad for training. However, I do not want to go deep into it.

Right from the Cabinet Secretary to the Chief Secretary and others, the Collector to a clerk, everybody is under the influence of bureaucracy. Though the Parliament is supreme and we are passing so many legislations, these are the people who are implementing them. Even after forty years of independence we find that there is a gap between the words and the deeds, there is a gap between the bombast and bamboozling. All the Plans of the Government have been paper tigers only and today the Government orders are just like water bubbles.

Sometime ago, the hon. Minister at the ASEAN countries seminar-administrative reforms workshop--said--and I admire the idea of the hon. Minister--that there should be a change from the top. I accept it; there should definitely be a change from the top and only then there would be some change down below also.

I am not able to appreciate the idea of the hon. Minister that we can bring the social reforms easily and he compared the social reforms as changing of an engine. I am not able to appreciate the attitude of the Minister. Probably he thought that changing of an engine was just like changing of a uniform or something like that. If that is the attitude of the hon. Minister, I am not able to appreciate it.

Then, the Union Public Service Commission is conducting so many examinations and the candidates are nominated to the various services on the basis of the marks they obtain. With a gap of one or two marks, so many classes, cadres etc. are being created. They are put in IAS, IPS, IDAS, IFS etc. and those people are fighting for their emoluments, for their promotions and so many other things as also for going abroad for training. The result is that it is leading to frustration among the civil servants and they are not able to perform their duties properly.

About the training programmes, I accept the Minister's contention that we started this programme in 1952 and it has actually come to the implementation stage in 1983, 1984 or 1985, and so many officers went abroad, and they have undergone training and brought new ideas. I would like to know what sort of training is there in other countries. You said that they went for training to Netherlands, West Germany, France and so many other countries, and they have taken all sorts of training from those countries. I would like to know what proposals they have brought and what sort of schemes you have prepared after getting information from them. If he does not have that information now, he can place it on the Table of the House later.

[Dr. Chinta Mohan]

Today, these IAS, IPS and other officers need not go for training abroad; in fact, they should go to the tribal bastis, harijan bastis and should know the sufferings of the people living there. They should know what is starvation, what is bonded labour and what is untouchability. If they know all these things, they can implement certain programmes and the poor and the needy can prosper in this country.

I request the Government to stop sending these IAS, IPS and other officers abroad for training and instead, they should be sent to the tribal and harijan bastis to have a first-hand knowledge of the sufferings of the people, bonded labour and others. Only then, they can implement the programmes. I know the Minister will not accept this idea that they should go to these bastis. But at least, he should keep in mind and do something in this connection now or later.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon Minister should not take it in that way that it is something which he has started because he was at Harvard. Two times he has repeated it. It was started much before he became a Minister. We as members of Parliament are reviewing the situation and we find that this training is of no use. I differ slightly from Hon. colleague to the extent that I do not like our officers to go to even Japan or China. If there is any place for such training it is here in India, which is the biggest democratic country of the world. I will give you an example and I can assure you that I will not exaggerate. If you as a Minister in the Department of Personnel and Public Grievances have to act on some matter, you will act thousand times better than a Secretary of the Home Affairs of Britain. This is because in a short period of 2 to 3 years you have faced much complex problems which no Home Minister or Foreign Minister of any other developing country would have faced. Similar is the case with our officers. Within one year an officer in this country becomes expert and I do not think that he requires any sort of training

be it of methodology or of other substantive point. As far as Goa is concerned, I know that during the last 25 years so many IAS and IPS officers have gone for training but after coming from there I have never seen any of the IAS or IPS officer applying the foreign methodology or any substantive knowledge which he has acquired during his stay in the foreign country for the benefit of the then Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. So, what is the use of their getting training in foreign country? What is the use of IRDP, NREP, the 20 Point Programme or for that matter any other such programme. I would like to know whether any individual assessment has been made? If there is even 10 percent improvement in their performance, I would say that all officers should be sent for the training. I would like to ask two questions. Firstly, how will you evaluate their performance with respect to the schemes prepared by the Government of India from time to time with special reference to our 20 Point Programme? And then, whether there is any methodology acquired from the foreign country while their training which has helped in the implementation of any of the Central Government's scheme?

SHRI V SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I feel that we should not be allergic to this issue. When we are recognising the need to acquire better knowledge and skills we should not condemn if they receive training in some country and praise that they have received such a training in some other country. You must view it with objectivity. Sir, I feel that apart from countries like USA and UK, there are countries like China which is making very rapid progress in the field of agriculture, rural development, bio-energy, in rendering the medical service to the vast millions of people in the rural areas and all the more a small scale technology in the field of industrial sector through which it is able to give lot of employment to the millions of people throughout the country which has more population than our own country.

So, in these circumstances, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps

the Government is going to take in respect of two fields which are very vital for the progress and better administration of this country.

As you know, the present administrative system was introduced by the British people. When they were ruling our country, they had evolved the system in such a way that on almost all the things, the file had to go to the highest level, where there would be an European to take the decision. They always saw to it that things move at a slow pace. Their main concern was to see that there would not be any scope for rebellion and at the same time to save as much money as possible at the cost of our country, divert it to improve industrialisation in their country, to bring their produce to our country and sell it and again make a big profit out of it. It is very sad to see the same sort of slow functioning in our secretariats both at State and Central levels. Many of these IAS officers as well as officers down the grade always act only with a negative attitude.

Even if the problem concerns a large number of people and even if the issue is very genuine and reasonable, when it goes to an officer, he searches for such a minor point on the basis of which, he can return the file to the lowest level. And thus, a lot of valuable time is lost. What is the hon. Minister's thinking on this aspect?

We are sending these officers on training and they have to act as collectors of a district or at a later date they would occupy a very senior administrative position. These officers should study the changes that have been adopted in other countries which enable things to move at a faster pace. It is the sad experience of every people's representative -- it must be your experience too -- that even when it concerns a very small farmer or a poor man or the weaker sections, one has to make 20 to 25 trips to an office to solve the problem. What steps are the Government taking to solve this problem of making unnecessary trips?

There is another important aspect.

Countries either with capitalistic system or with socialistic system are making very rapid progress. But what is wrong with our system?

AN HON. MEMBER: Because we have no system here!

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Many a time we find that people do not do any work at all. Unless every person works hard in this country, the country will not make any rapid progress. What steps are the Government going to take in this direction? The persons sent on training should find out the factors that motivate people in those countries to put in their best in every thing they do. Because, in this way they not only do their job and work for their family in the best way possible, but at the same time, they help their country's overall development. What are the ways and means adopted by both the capitalistic and socialist countries to achieve this objective? What motivates the people in those countries to work at a faster pace. Are our Government going to take any steps in these two important fields which concern a large number of our masses? If the Government are not taking any such steps at present, I request them to take the necessary steps now, so that there will be a drastic change in the years to come.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I would take just one minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No please. I cannot allow you. Let the Minister reply first. We will see afterwards.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I will not take more than a minute. The Minister has yielded Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot allow you because the rules do not permit me. You change the rules and then I will allow.

Mr Minister, you may answer please. Otherwise I will adjourn the House.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Just one minute Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You don't answer him.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No Sir. I am not answering.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER You cannot answer that point.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not answering that point.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: It is not in good taste.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not in a good taste, what you are saying. You have to cooperate with us.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am grateful to hon. Members for putting questions to me on the suggestions which I have made.

I am grateful that the matter has been able to come into little focus, although I must say Mr. Acharia either remains out of focus when he raised questions which I do not think fall within the scope of this Half-an-Hour discussion.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You are evading...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not evading. You listen to me.. Your problem is you don't listen...*(Interruptions)*

He asked me what are the conclusions of the Consultant's report. Let me assure you, the report was not a report on the training in-

stitutions of this country... *(Interruptions)*

You must be patient with punctuating every time. The report was a report commenting on the training programmes launched by us within the country and to identify whether there are any weaknesses. *(Interruptions)*

If you listen, I will answer. You will have to wait till I complete at least three sentences, Achariaji. Maybe this is the way you have been trained by your party!

We have on going evaluations within the country. Shri Haldipur did an evaluation for us. Prof. Ishwar Dayal did an evaluation for us. We wanted the evaluation of only one element, namely, whether the faculty improvement programmes are commensurate with the expectations that have been raised as a result of the massive training effort. Let me at the risk of repetition say, training is not confined to IAS and IPS alone. We have settled training programmes for Foreign Service, for Postal and Telecommunication Service, for the Indian Ordnance Factory Service, for the Forest Service and for other services and other cadres in the country.

There were five workshops. In those workshops, Ministers and Senior Secretaries to the Government also attended. It is because we have an open mind. We are willing to experiment with the new ideas. Our Ministers, our Secretaries are willing to sit across the table and ask themselves the question what is the problem of interface. How do you work together? If some Ministers and some Secretaries in some Governments dominated by some other ideology are not willing to have this face to face approach, I am sorry for them. We are willing to do that now. Now the conclusion is that the training programmes in this country have toned up the quality of our training institutions including State Administrative Training Institutes run by the State Government. That is the conclusion.

The second conclusion is that the training resources are severely strained because

suddenly we asked them to take on a workload which is 10 times more than the workload that they have ever taken on including the ATI, Calcutta. I wish you will go back and visit that Institute at least once.

The third conclusion is that in view of the augmented training effort, you must improve the resources of your trainers. How do you do it is your business. But please improve the resources of your trainers because the augmented effort has raised expectations. Let me quote what the hon. Prime Minister said when he met the Heads of Institutions. He made a very pertinent point. He said, "in the first year, it is the officer who undergoes training who is on test. In the second year, it is the institution which will be on test. It is the faculty which will be on test. Because the faculty must be able to provide him a better and improved course in the second year and as even better and improved course in the third year." Therefore, the faculty improvement is a part of the continuing education. Every University in this country today has a Department of Adult and Continuing Education. Why? It is because continuing education is a part of one's life. Education does not stop, the moment you leave the college. Education does not stop when you take a degree. And our officers must also have a continuing education. This Government is committed to the principle that continuing education must be within India. This Government is committed to the principle that we must upgrade and enhance the quality of our training institutions, and our faculty...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: With the aid of Ford Foundation?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: ...so that they can take on the increased workload which has been thrown on them because of the training programmes which have been settled for all cadres in this country. So, these are the conclusions of the report, and this is what...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You have not replied to the question: Why Ford Foundation?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have replied; if he cannot understand it, I cannot help it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You have not replied.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have replied, and I can repeat it to him.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: About the question, why Ford Foundation, the Minister has not replied.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Okay. Now as far as Mr. Shantaram Naik is concerned, he asked me: 'Have you made a performance assessment?' Let me very candidly say this: I have made a performance assessment to a certain extent, and I have not made a performance assessment to a certain extent. To the extent that I indicated, i.e., in three Institutes based on the Slough School and the two other Institutes, we have internalised the training strengths and we have developed training materials. To that extent we have made an assessment. We have made a good beginning. ATI Calcutta, ARI Mysore, IMG Trivandrum - these have developed adequate training material. The bulk of the 150 people who have gone under the Faculty Development Programme in the last five years have gone back to the Training Institutes. But I have not made an assessment of the 150 IAS and other officers who go abroad every year under the aegis of the Department of Personnel or several hundreds of officers who go abroad from Coal, from Steel, from Science, from Finance, from Commerce and Industry. I have not made such an assessment.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Do you propose to do it?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am coming to it. But I think we should make an assessment of two things; one, have these officers come back; do we have a sound placement policy which takes note of the training they have acquired? Number two: have they been able to internalise the strength they have gained, and have they been able to

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

pass it on to their peers and to their colleagues? The assessment has to be made. We will make an assessment. I am grateful for the suggestion.

I am grateful to Mr Chinta Mohan. He did not really ask me any question. He merely said that we should send our officers to *bas-tis* etc. I think the officers do go to the districts, and may be, they should go more to the districts. It is a very complex problem. It is not entirely in my hands. We should completely revise our system of district administration. Our senior officers must go to the districts. But this is a long term exercise.

In fact, you know that this is also a matter which I outlined for the first time in Hyderabad. I said: 'Yes; we must revamp our district administration, whereby senior officers go to the districts.' The Consultative Committee attached to this Ministry knows it. We are working on a paper on district administration; we placed some ideas before the Chief Secretaries Conference. We hope to continue the work on the paper. We will place it before the next conference.

SHRI VIJDHI CHANDRA JAIN (Barmer):
But they are not doing anything.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I know they are not. We placed these ideas before the Chief Secretaries. We asked them to look into these ideas, and respond to us. We have made a suggestion that senior officers must be deputed to the districts. This is something which I cannot do, sitting in Delhi. We have to have the cooperation of all the State Governments. But here, no party can say: 'This is, after all, your party's affair', because every party is a ruling party in one state or the other

As far as Mr Rao is concerned, I am grateful to him for broadly supporting the idea that we must expose our people and internalise. May I conclude, by quoting what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said a long time ago? I quote:

"In every matter, be it education, science,

culture or anything else, I dislike nothing so much as the narrowly nationalistic approach which makes us think that we have attained the summit of wisdom and that we need not learn anything more. That kind of attitude denotes a static condition. And anything that is static becomes stagnant and gradually leads to death. I am all for opening our minds to every kind of knowledge or information that can be obtained. I am all for free intercourse with the rest of the world; I am all for inviting people from other countries to come here to learn from us and to teach us. I want no barriers."

Sir, may I conclude by saying: "We are not only learning; we are also teaching." Under the ITEC Programme, India takes scholars from 53 developing countries, ranging from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe. We have been taking them for the last several years. We take them under that programme. We teach them. We learn and we teach. Even China sends 15,000 scholars every year abroad. The point really is: Are we going to become a closed society; are we going to close ourselves?

The words of caution that have been uttered, are well taken; but the point is that we must...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): But about the question regarding Ford Foundation, he has not replied.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We must learn, we must teach and we must grow; and this is the philosophy behind this programme.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November, 26, 1987/Agrahayana 5, (Saka).