

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES** **(English Version)**

**Third Session**  
**(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. VIII contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 14, 1985/Sravana 23,  
1907 (SAKA)

*Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

#### Direct Air Service between Calcutta- Jeddah

\*325. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposed to Air India to operate a direct Calcutta-Jeddah service for the benefit of thousands of Haj pilgrims from the Eastern region;

(b) if so, Air India's reaction thereon; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI AHMED M. PATEL) : (a) In pursuance of a letter received in March 1984 from the West Bengal State Haj Committee, requesting for Haj Charter flights from Calcutta to Jeddah and back, Air India had been asked to examine the feasibility of such an operation. However, no such request has been received by Government in 1985.

(b) and (c). In 1984 Air India did not find the proposal feasible due to operational constraints. In respect of 1985, the question does not arise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The answer does not explain what is the feasibility test of Air India which they are applying to this question, because everybody knows that a very large number of pilgrims from the eastern part of the country—from West Bengal, even from Bihar, Assam and Orissa, are going for this pilgrimage to Jeddah. At present they have to go overland to Bombay and sometimes they have to wait in Bombay for one week or ten days because there is no certainty about the timing of the flights and whether they will get accommodation or not and many of them who want to go by air ultimately have to go perhaps by ship from Bombay. So I want to know whether Air India's explanation is that there is not adequate pilgrim traffic from Calcutta or whether they are short of aircraft or what is their problem ? Why are they not able to provide for such a large number of people who are going from the eastern part of the country ?

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL : I fully agree with the feelings and sentiments expressed by the Hon. Member. The number of pilgrims from the Eastern part is in large number. Of course the number of pilgrims from Assam, Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya, in 1985 was 767; from Bihar, 1061 and from Orissa—76 and from West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar it was 1600. A request was also made by the State Haj Committee, West Bengal. It was examined by the Tourism and Civil Aviation Ministry but it was not found feasible because of the various constraints and particularly due to crew duty time limitations, ferry legs involving very high cost of operations and also non-availability of additional flights.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I expected that the Government would take some independent interest in this matter and not leave entirely to Air India. For example, I find last year from West Bengal alone 600 people had gone by air and 2100 pilgrims had gone by sea. But this year, for some

reason—of course, I do not make the Minister responsible for that—there has been a fall in the number of ship voyages from Bombay and availability of ships or some thing with the result that this year only 661 pilgrims were allowed to go from West Bengal by ship after reaching Bombay and waiting there and the rest of them had to go by air. It must have put them to great inconvenience and difficulty because of the crowding at Bombay. Does the Government not feel that in an important matter like this which relates to one of the main functions of an important minority community in this country, the Government should try to take some interest and make some arrangement if enough people are there to fill up more than one Air India plane—they can fill up several Air India planes. The figures given by the Hon. Minister are more revealing. So some arrangement should be made and they should not be put to this difficulty. I would like to know whether the Government is considering the matter or simply left it to Air India to decide.

**SHRI AHMED M. PATEL :** So far as this year is concerned, no request was received from the State Haj Committee. But, in any case, when in future a request comes, we will definitely examine.

[Translation]

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI :** Hon. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Minister the extent to which you are increasing the facilities for the Haj Pilgrims in the country as a whole and to which facilities you are going to pay special attention?

**SHRI AHMED M. PATEL :** Sir, so far as the facilities are concerned, the Mughal Lines Limited which is under the Central Government dealt with it previously and that company is dealing with it at present also. Earlier two *Pani ke hawaijahaz* used to leave for Jeddah, one of them was named 'Noorjahan' and the other was named 'Akbar'. Sorry, Sir, ships used to sail ..

**MR. SPEAKER :** Are there *Pani ke hawaijahaz* now-a-days?

**SHRI AHMED M. PATEL :** So far as the ships "M. B. Noorjahan" is concerned, that has been sent for scrapping and so far as 'Akbar' is concerned, it has been sold out

to Andaman and Nicobar Islands with the condition that it would be made available at the time of Haj Pilgrimage. So far as additional factors are concerned, I shall read out the facilities which have been given in this regard :

[English]

1. Air India is giving 1 per cent of the aircraft capacity gratis to the Haj Committee;
2. It is allowing free carriage of one can of Zum Zum water upto the weight of 10 kg per pilgrim.
3. Haj Committee's equipment upto 500 kg will be transported free of cost between Jeddah and India in both directions.
4. Free package allowance upto 35 kg per passenger would be allowed as against 20 kg on Saudia.
5. Excess baggage charges over 35 kg recovered from passengers by Air India will be paid to the Haj Committee.

[Translation]

These facilities are given by Air India alone. Saudi Air Lines have refused to extend these facilities.

[English]

**SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :** Sir, since the Question relates to Calcutta airport I would like to ask a supplementary which should not be rejected by the Minister. Is it a fact that British Airways are thinking of stopping ..

**MR. SPEAKER :** Not relevant.

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :** Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister another area, namely, Cochin from where Haj pilgrims go out. I would like to know what facilities are given there. Secondly, I would like to point out that there are regular Trivandrum-Gulf flights but the charges levied by Air India are more than

that of other airlines. Has the Government received any complaint in this respect ?

MR. SPEAKER : Not relevant.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : What is difference of charges levied by Air India between Trivandrum and Jeddah ? Secondly, will he provide more facilities ?

MR. SPEAKER : It does not pertain to this question. It is irrelevant. You can put a separate question. If he has not got the information how can he give it.

#### Special Assistance to Maharashtra

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\*327. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maharashtra State Government had requested the Planning Commission to give a special assistance of Rs. 1000 crores to the State in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the development of Bombay city which is facing several problems due to excessive congestion;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has agreed to provide Central assistance of Rs. 50 crores only for the development of Bombay; and

(c) if so, whether Government would reconsider the decision and make a higher allocation to Maharashtra State for the development of Bombay city ?

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Central assistance to States is not given for specific projects/programmes but is given as block assistance for the Plan of the State as a whole, under the modified Gadgil Formula. Under this Formula, 10 per cent of the Central assistance is allocated for specific problems of the States and a sum of Rs. 50 crores has been provided to Maharashtra for the Seventh Plan period, keeping in view the special problems of development of Bombay city.

(c) The Central assistance available for the States' Seventh Plan has been allocated amongst the various States on the basis of the Modified Gadgil Formula. There is no provision in the Plan for allocating special assistance to the States outside the Gadgil Formula.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister is it not a fact that because of large number of industrial establishments in the city of Bombay through Income Tax, Excise Duty, Customs Duty and a number of other sources the Government of India is able to get a large quantum of revenues from the city of Bombay as a result of these establishments ? In spite of that, very inadequate amount of Rs. 50 crores is granted for the Seventh Plan period keeping in mind the development of Bombay. Apart from this, the Hon. Minister knows that according to 1981 census Bombay's population is 82.37 lakhs and if you want to understand us as to how many from different parts of the country come to Bombay, the 1977 census shows 56.86% of population which includes the population coming from different parts of Maharashtra itself—I don't distinguish that—come to Bombay City. My specific question is that in the light of very constructive and concrete suggestions made by the Prime Minister that for all the metropolitan cities, whether it is Delhi, Calcutta or Bombay, the best way to prevent the congestion in these cities is to develop counter-magnets away from those cities so that people coming from different parts of the country would be attracted to those counter-magnets and not to magnets like us and thereby congestion can be avoided. If the suggestions is to be implemented, is it not necessary that the Planning Commission, of which the Chairman happens to be the Prime Minister, should consider the proposal given by the Prime Minister himself—that means he has to address himself—and see that not only the meagre amount of Rs. 50 crores should be given to Bombay but a greater amount should be allocated so that there is no demand and what is the use of blaming some organisation who said let there be a cut-off line and let not the population also come in ? If that slogan is to be avoided, is it not necessary for the Centre to take care of the expenses required for developing this counter-magnets around the cities like



Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi so that this problem can be adequately tackled ?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI)** : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the points which Shri Dandavate has raised, are very valid and a lot of work has to be done in Bombay. He is right that a very large percentage of tax collections come from Bombay. But I would like to point out that much of the collections come because the headquarters of companies are in Bombay, not necessarily because the productivity is in Bombay.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** : Black-money also comes from Bombay.

**SHRI RAJIV GANDHI** : I would like to point out that the development of cities in the States is a State subject and Maharashtra has got one of the largest allocations in the Seventh Plan, that is, Rs. 10,500 crores during 1985-90 and the central assistance to Maharashtra in this Plan is Rs. 2441 crores which is an increase of 72 per cent over the central assistance in the Sixth Plan. I would also like to point out that not only the Centre gets a large amount of tax collections from Bombay but so does Maharashtra and some money of Maharashtra should be put into Bombay.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE** : Sir, Shri Banatwalla is not here and his name is shown against this question. Can I put two additional questions ?

**MR. SPEAKER** : We will cross the bridge when it comes.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE** : Sir, my second supplementary is this. The Prime Minister has now thrown the ball into the court of the Maharashtra Government. I would like to put it back into his court. Is it not a fact that there are certain aspects of the counter-magnet to be built up round about Bombay, Calcutta, etc. where the Centre's intervention and assistance are necessary ? I will put a concrete question. For instance, the Maharashtra Government has already taken the lead in building up new Bombay. That is also a counter-magnet. Of course, that pole of magnet after all will further expand. That is my opinion. But anyway the counter-magnet is already developing. Now, if that is to be made effective, we

want the Centre's intervention, for instance, connecting the main Bombay line with the counter-magnet so that the Thana bridge and a railway line are built up. For that, Manpur-Belapur railway line is to be constructed. Already there is a metropolitan project and the Railway Minister says that at present it is not possible to sanction any additional money and therefore there will be a counter-magnet. But there will be no method of connecting one pole of the magnet to the other. In such cases, in addition to whatever is needed from the Maharashtra revenue, we also need the assistance from the Central agencies like Railways and for that more allocation from the Centre would be required. There is one more aspect. I will ask that question also; we get rarely such opportunities (interruptions). It is very relevant. Why are you obstructing ? Rights of the Members are to be defended by each other on both the sides; I will also help you.

If people are coming from outside, rather than banning the entry there is one more method. If the economic imbalance and regional imbalance between various States is removed and also the hinterland of the cities like Bombay and Calcutta is developed, in that case, some beautiful people from regions like Konkan region will not come to Bombay but for the development of backward regions in all the States adequate amount is not available from the Centre. Will they review the entire problem ? The Prime Minister happens to be the Chairman, Planning Commission also. Let me remind him to give better allocations for this so that this problem, which has become a national problem can be solved adequately.

**MR. SPEAKER** : You have now asked four questions.

**SHRI RAJIV GANDHI** : Including Shri Banatwallaji's.

Basically, two points have been raised by Dandavateji. One is on the connection of new Bombay and old Bombay. This is a very vital question; connections must be there, links must be there, but equal for the survival of Bombay and to any economic input is the ecological survival of Bombay. If Bombay is going to be killed by chemicals, by fumes, by overcrowding, by just not being able to meet the load that is being put on the

city in various ways, if the ecology of the area is not going to be able to sustain that, then we will not have achieved anything. One of the factor which is coming in the way and which is causing a problem is the ecological factor. We will see what we can do by keeping all these factors in mind, and how Bombay can develop best and how we can help it best.

The second point that Dandavateji raised, I am not quite clear, what exactly he meant, because he said that economic imbalance must be set right. As all Members are aware, Maharashtra is one of our most advanced States. Does Dandavateji means...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me clarify what I said. What I said was about backward regions outside Maharashtra. I want Keraia to be developed, I want Madhya Pradesh, Marathwada to be developed, so that those people would not be required to come to such a distance. They would be accommodated there.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I appreciate the sentiments and that is precisely why we do not have more money to allocate to Bombay.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : As has been stated, according to the census figures, about 52.86 per cent of population of Bombay has come by way of migration : I would like to point out to the Government that out of this, 58 per cent have come from the other parts of the country, not from Maharashtra. Everybody has got the fundamental right according to the Constitution to go anywhere; we cannot stop anybody from going to Bombay. Looking from all aspects, the problems of Bombay are getting increased due to migration from other parts of the country to Bombay. The housing problem there has become so acute. Only yesterday, a building collapsed and 52 persons have died there. The Maharashtra Government is not in a position to cope up with the repair problems of the dilapidated houses within their small revenues. Therefore, this amount of Rs. 50 crores which has been allotted to Bombay as special assistance is very small. What are the basis on which this Rs. 50 crore figure has been arrived at by the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : It has already been answered, It is according to the Gadgil formula.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Gadgil formula has been modified, we need further modification.

MR. SPEAKER : You need something and you wish for something more. That is different.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I understand that he wants the Gadgil Formula to be modified.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what it is. What more does he want ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let Shri V.N. Gadgil also know about it.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : You want a new Gadgil Formula.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Younger Gadgil, Sir.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : This is a very large question and it would be difficult to give an immediate answer on modifications or changes in the Gadgil Formula, just like that.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Today one-fourth of the total population lives in big cities and by the end of the century, one-third of the total population will live in the cities. If we see in the Planning Commission, there is hardly a Department for Urban Development and Housing. The Prime Minister has said that as per the modified Gadgil Formula, the amount of money which is collected from Bombay and the State is allocated to the Maharashtra State. But Sir, only 10 per cent of the specific amount can be given to the project. I would request the Prime Minister whether he will consider to increase this 10 per cent to 20 per cent, so that more money can be given for the specific projects of Bombay from the Maharashtra Budget itself.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion. Shri Ramshray Prasad Singh, what do you want to ask ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Minister did not get up to reply.

**SHRI RAJIV GANDHI :** There was no question in that.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, today the urban population is fast increasing and as such it has become necessary to check it. Have Government any scheme for development of rural areas to check this increasing population ?

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER :** There is nothing more to this question.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) :** Sir, I would like to mention one point.

**MR. SPEAKER :** On the question of Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh ?

**SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN :** On Shri Murli Deora's question Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I do not think there is anything to it.

**Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan**

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\*328. **SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY :**

**SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the main features of the Special Central Assistance for tribal sub-plan for 1985-86 ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :** Special Central Assistance for Tribal sub-plan is an additive to State Plan efforts. This basis feature remains unchanged in the year 1985-86 also. This assistance is sought to fill critical gaps in tribal development programmes especially in implementing family oriented programmes. The tentative allocation for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 140 crores which represents an increase of about 11.50 per cent over 1984-85 level.

[Translation]

**SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, The Hon. Minister has stated in her reply that the basic features for the year 1984-85 remain unchanged, but keeping in view the condition of Adivasis, there is a need to bring about changes in it. Therefore, I want to know what are the criteria for giving Special Central Assistance and whether there is a machinery for monitoring the expenditure to see that it is properly spent; if so, what is the nature thereof ?

**SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the first criterion for giving Special Central Assistance is the population of Adivasis in the Tribal Sub Plan Area, the second is the geographical area under the Tribal Sub-Plan and the third is their backwardness. So far as the question of machinery for monitoring is concerned, every State has a monitoring cell for this purpose where monitoring is done. The Home Ministry has also a monitoring cell of its own, where generally project report are reviewed. These reports are received from each State. The Planning Commission and the Home Ministry also monitor the Progress Report jointly and point out the shortcomings and achievements to each State.

**SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister, in reply to my question, has explained the position about the monitoring cell. I do not want to express any doubts about that but I want to know from her only this much that what is the number of families which were lifted above the poverty line during the Sixth Five Year Plan ? Did you conduct any survey in this regard ? What is the criterion on the basis of which you consider a family to have been lifted above the poverty line, on the basis of which you could claim that this is the number of families lifted above the poverty line ? Besides, what target has been fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

**SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the target for the Sixth Five Year Plan was to lift 27 lakh Adivasi families above the poverty line, but assistance was given to 39 lakhs and 66 thousand families and target fixed for the Seventh

Five Year Plan is to lift 40 lakh Adivasi families above the poverty line. In all, there are approximately 5.5 crore Adivasis in the country. So far as the question of conducting a survey is concerned, no economic survey of this nature has been conducted. However, sometimes, such evaluation studies are undertaken by the Tribal Research Institute in some pockets.

[English]

**SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :** I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what percentage of the tribals in different States of the country has been covered by the tribal sub-plan programme? What is the programme of the Government to bring such tribal population under the tribal sub-plan programme? If there is any misappropriation what steps is Government taking against them?

**SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :** Sir, at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, only about 75 per cent of the tribals were covered under the Tribal sub-plan programme. In areas of geographical concentration of Scheduled Tribes, appropriate Development programmes suited to the area and people had been taken up in an integrated manner through 181 ITDPS. The tribal population merged along with general population have been tackled through 245 special projects covering the pockets of tribal concentration. 72 tribes were also identified as primitive tribes for special attention. The remaining 25 per cent of tribal population will be covered during the 7th Plan through a "Cluster Approach Programmes".

**SHRI SUKH RAM :** Sir, the tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir have got tremendous potential for growing commercial crops like seed potatoes, umpteen vegetables and fruits etc., but their marketing is not possible due to long distances and the road communication problem. So in view of this fact, may I know from the Hon. Home Minister whether she would consider expansion of air lift of such produce as part of the Special Central Assistance in tribal sub-plan in order to ameliorate the economic condition of the tribal people? Secondly these areas remain cut off from the rest of the world for about 6-7 months in a year due to heavy snowfall. So will the

Home Minister consider to provide funds in the tribal sub-plan for meeting the expenditure on frequent air services with freight subsidy?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) :** So far as the first part of the question is concerned about the marketing facilities and air lifting of some of the agricultural produce from the tribal areas to marketing places, this matter is being put forward for the first time and we have to examine it. I do not think that this is going to be entirely the problem of the tribals. There can be a large number of non-tribals who most probably would like to take advantage of the travel facility and also the air lifting of the produce. If concrete suggestion is being sent by the State Government, certainly we can get it examined. The same thing will apply to the other part of the question.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** The Integrated Tribal Development Project areas are now comprising of a contiguous single unit and cluster of villages having more than 50 per cent of Scheduled Tribe population. As such, the State of West Bengal could now cover only 40 per cent of tribal plan, against 75 per cent throughout the country. So, to remove this anomaly, will Government of India consider enlarging the coverage of tribal population by relaxing the norm from 50 per cent to 25 per cent, or by adopting an SCP approach to cover all the ST population?

**SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :** This does not concern only West Bengal. The tribal sub-plan strating cover 17 States and two Union Territories. These have been covered by this programme; and I can very well inform the Hon. Member that the Working Group on Development of Scheduled Tribes during Seventh Plan has recommended the lowering of this norm of total population of 10,000 that was there formerly, to 5,000 under the Cluster Approach Programme". I have already said it. Under this approach, more such Scheduled Tribes remaining under tribal sub-plan and model programme are expected to be covered.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** Has any evaluation been made?

**SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :** I said that at the end of every five-year Plan, evaluation and monitoring is made; and thereafter, we proceed to another five-year plan. Perochial monitoring and review are made at various level otherewise also as I have mentioned earlier.

[Translation]

**SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :** Recently, the Hon. Prime Minister has visited the tribal areas and have seen the problems being faced by the Adivasis. I want to express my thanks to the Hon. Prime Minister on behalf of these people that he is keeping himself in touch with their problems by going there personally. There is a Tribal Sub-Plan for area development for Adivasis under which hospitals, roads etc. are constructed and all tribal people benefit therefrom. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether there is a proposal to formulate a Family Benefit Scheme in the Seventh Plan by making suitable changes in the Family Development Scheme ?

**SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :** With regard to the Family Benefit Scheme, I have already said that the target has been raised to cover 40 lakh families. So far as the Hon. Minister going round the huts of the Adivasis and Harijans and making efforts to raise their standard of living and thus kindling a new hope in them is concerned, the Hon. Prime Minister has called a meeting of the Ministers in the Home Ministry on the evening of the 23rd and the orders which he will give, will be given effect to in Seventh Five Year Plan.

#### Smokeless Chulhas for Central Himalayan Region

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

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the quantity of fuel wood which could be saved in case smokeless chulhas and pressure Cookers are used by the people living in the Central Himalayan region;

(b) whether Government are formulating any scheme for providing grants to the people of this region for installing smokeless

Chulhas and purchasing pressure cookers with a view to saving fuel wool;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d) Assessments have been made regarding the saving possible in fuel wood consumption through the use of improved chulhas. A National Programme for the propagation of Improved Chulhas has been launched since December, 1983. During the period ending 31.3.1985, 8.12 lakh chulhas were installed throughout the country (against a target of 5 lakh). These chulhas are estimated to be saving about 600,000 tonnes of fuel wood per year valued at about Rs. 24 crores per year. Out of these, 40577 chulhas were installed in the Central Himalayan Region namely the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh, saving about 30,000 tonnes of fuel wood per year. The current year's national target is to install 6 lakh chulhas. The fixed models of improved chulhas are fully subsidised and the portable models are substantially subsidised by the Central Government. There is no proposal at present to give grants to the people for purchasing pressure cookers.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government is spending a huge amount on the development of alternate sources of energy, but its expected impact is not visible in the Himalayan region. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether in view of the importance of Himalayan Region and also with a view to reducing the pressure of fire-wood on the forests, he would set-up a separate agency which may work for the expansion of alternate sources of energy in that area and giving subsidy etc. to the people ?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL :** It is why these alternate sources are being put to use in hilly areas. Many steps have already been taken in this regard such as, development of a new type of 'chulha'. Besides, other steps,

like production of energy from Gobar-gas and production of solar energy and other types of energy, have been taken there. This work has been done with the assistance of State Government and other private agencies. But, it would not be possible to set up a separate organisation or agency at present to look after this work. In fact, it seems that whatever we are doing in this direction at present is yielding good results and we shall endeavour to expand it further.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Sir, what I meant to say was the State Governments have to do this work in a very large area, but proper analysis of the special geographical location of the States which fall in this Himalayan Region is not done and as such the ratio of subsidy being given in such States in the same as given to other States. I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister that due to special geographical location of hilly areas, comparatively more money is required to be spent there on the development of alternate sources of energy. For instance, for setting up of a bio-gas plant in hilly areas, many times more expenditure is involved as compared to the plains. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether Government would consider raising the amount of subsidy with a view to facilitating its expansion in hilly areas ?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL :** I have already stated that not a single paisa is required to be spent by anybody on the *chulah* as its entire cost is borne by Government. Apart from bearing the cost of this *chulah*, Government also bear the cost of its transportation from one place to another.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** I have also spoken about other States.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL :** The Hon. Prime Minister has directed us that as many *chulah* may be supplied as required by the people. We propose to gear up this work in order to push up the number of *chulahs* to be installed in future.

So far as the development of alternate sources of energy and installation of bio-gas plants is concerned, we are giving a large amount of subsidy for that—at some places

it is 75 per cent and at some places it is 50 per cent. We shall provide subsidy to whosoever wants to use it. Bio-gas plants in huge number cannot be installed in hilly areas. However, wind energy can be used at some places there; in addition solar energy can also be used. We endeavour to do all these things and State Government's help is very much needed in this task, because we intend to formulate a plan to supply the machinery to every village and to every household and effort will also be made to provide financial assistance and the needed scientific guidance.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** I had asked whether you would also consider raising the amount of subsidy for the hilly areas ?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL :** I have already told you that the *chulah* is being given free of cost and, therefore, there is no question of subsidy.

[English]

**SHRI P. K. Thungon :** There is an old saying right from the Vedic time that to control Himalayas is to control India. Himalayas can be controlled if forest is preserved, and the floods and other natural calamities which are caused from Himalayas can also only be controlled if Himalayas are taken care of. Keeping this point in view, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, one thing. As the fuel requirements in the cold places in the Himalayan region are tremendous, and as most of the people are suffering because of want of fuel, to compensate them and to give an alternative source of energy for them, how many gas agencies have been given so far in the Himalayan region ?

Secondly, because there are places like Ladakh where the temperature is almost always minus, to provide warmth to those places how many schemes are there and what type of research is going on to provide them electricity through power generation or through other alternatives ?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL :** As far as the gas agencies are concerned, I am not in a position to give the number. And I do not think that by giving gas agencies we would be able to protect things like that.

The second part of the question relates to what has been done in Ladakh. I would like to submit that in Ladakh we are trying to use photo-voltic technology and even other alternatives.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question, Shri T. Basheer.

AN HON. MEMBER : You please give me an opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER : Let everyone in the House have a chance to say something.

**“Pollution in Dal Lake, Kashmir”**

\*330. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dal Lake in Kashmir, a major tourist attraction, both for inland as well as foreign tourists, is losing its attraction due to pollution and heavy silting; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India propose to undertake a suitable project for the purpose of maintaining the importance of this tourist spot ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. But the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir have a scheme for making the lake pollution free. Its components include :

Construction of stone pitched bund along periphery to check encroachment; construction of settling basin to arrest silt before it enters the lake; selective deeeding to control weed growth; removal of obstructions to improve water circulation; Soil conservation in the catchment area; and relocation of houseboats in proper order so as to connect these with a sewerage system.

SHRI T. BASHEER : I am backing the House from the Himalayan mountains to the Kashmir Valley.

In the statement the Hon. Minister stated that the State Government has submitted a scheme to the Central Government for its

approval. I would like to know whether the State Government have requested for any central assistance, if so the details. Along with that, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether there is any scheme with the Central Government to provide financial assistance if some State Governments come forward with schemes to prevent pollution in lakes and rivers in the country and if so, I would like to know the details from the Hon. Minister.

SHRI VIR SEN : The question relates to Dal lake and so I will confine to that only. The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has requested for an assistance of Rs. 21 crores for pollution control in the Dal Lake whereas the budget of the Central Government for curbing air pollution is only Rs. 28 crores. So it is not possible for the Central Government to provide so much money.

The request has been received by the Ministry of Works and Housing which has passed it on to the Department of Environment. We have communicated to the Ministry of Works and Housing that it is not possible to provide so much assistance.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a case of musical chair.

SHRI T. BASHEER : Pollution has become the concern of the entire nation. The Operation Ganga scheme is welcomed and appreciated by the people of India. There are other rivers in India like the Yamuna, the Cavery, the Godavari and in Kerala the Periyar. I would like to know whether any comprehensive study is available with the Central Government on the pollution problem of rivers and lakes; if so, do the Government propose to formulate any scheme for protecting these lakes and rivers from pollution and other hazards ?

SHRI VIR SEN : The Government of India would like to take steps for pollution control in all lakes and rivers, but there are financial constraints. We will take up these measures in phases whenever funds are available.

SHRI D. N. REDDY : Kashmir has been famous for two things—lion of Kashmir and Dal Lake. The lion of Kashmir is no more. Are you going to allow the Dal Lake

to go the same way? Very recently the Prime Minister has taken up a gigantic project of purification of holy Ganga. Compared to that it is only a miniature project which has to be taken up immediately. Without Dal Lake tourism trade in Kashmir will be negligible. Will the Hon. Minister take immediate steps to purify the Dal Lake and make it more attractive?

**SHRI VIR SEN :** The State Government is taking steps in this direction. Certain steps have already been taken by the Government. It has spent Rs. 8.5 crores on this so far.

#### Physical Targets for Telecommunications

\*333. **SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Department's spokesman has claimed that the physical target of telecommunications original plan of Rs. 12,000 crores would be maintained;

(b) if so, how this is sought to be done when the financial outlay has been cut down; and

(c) whether any cut in telecom. plan would affect the electronics industry programme to raise output to Rs. 10,000 crores by 1990?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) :** (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) The Department's Spokesman had stated that the original plan allocation for the Department of Telecommunications has been curtailed. However, efforts were being made to mobilise resources through other means so that large scale reduction in the Telecommunication plan does not become necessary.

(b) Alternative arrangements for mobilisation of resources are under consideration.

(c) Any cut in telecommunication plan would affect the Electronics industry programme as telecommunication forms nearly 40 per cent of the electronics plan.

**SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :** I am glad that there is an assurance that though the Planning Commission had imposed a cut in the Plan allocations, the Government will explore other sources for raising the resources for the Telecommunications Department. I would like to know whether with the increasing adoption of electronics digital system in the telecommunication the demand for its components will grow. I would also like to know what plans are being made to manufacture the components here and whether it is a fact that the French Collaborator, Alkalton and Thampson, is insisting on a large percentage of components being imported from France.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL :** Sir, we have given 3 letters of intent for manufacturing the digital equipment for this purpose.

As to the insistence of the company from France, I think we will take a decision in an appropriate manner. They may put forth their point of view and we will take a decision in the manner which is useful to us.

**SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :** Sir, the reply is not clear. I wanted to know whether the Government policy is to increase the percentage of components manufactured in India. Anyway, Since the telecommunication is becoming more and more electronic oriented and the Electronics Department is having a great say in the matter the result is that telecommunication engineers are having some kind of resentment. I would like to know whether there is any proposal either to transfer the telecommunications department to the Electronics Department or to evolve some method of coordination between the two.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL :** We have a plan to indigenise these components and the equipments in the country and take it to the level of 80 per cent. By the end of the next Plan we may be



required to import 20 per cent of the equipment and components, but 80 per cent will be produced in our country.

At present there is quite good cooperation and coordination between the two departments and at present the *status quo* is being maintained.

[Translation]

**SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :** The Hon. Minister has stated in his reply that electronic goods worth about Rs. 10,000 crores would be produced indigenously by the year 1990. Imported components are being allowed during the current plan as also under C.K.D. and S.K.D. Plan. I would like to know whether this process will continue till the end of 1990 and what will the quantum of our indigenous production out of this production worth Rs. 10,000 crores by that time ?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL :** Sir, I have just replied to this question that we are giving permission to the companies which want to set up industry for the manufacture of equipment and component. Letters of intent have been issued, licences would be issued. All these taken together, 80 per cent of the total production would be produced indigenously. It is also possible that 20 per cent of components would have to be imported. We have already taken the necessary steps in this direction and we are confident that we would be able to achieve this target.

#### "Pollution of Rivers"

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\*334 **SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT :**  
**DR. G. VIJAY RAMA RAO :**

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

(a) the details of the rivers other than Ganges on which the Pollution will be removed in the first instance;

(b) time by which the authorities would like to take up the work on all rivers other than Ganges in the country; and

(c) whether Government will give equal importance to afforestation in the hills to

reduce damage because of denudation and floods ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) :** (a) Preliminary studies are under way in respect of rivers Krishna, Brahmaputra, and Brahmani.

(b) Projects similar to Ganga will be undertaken when funds are available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree that no work can be taken up as long as funds are not available, but the question of the Ganga is all the more important. There are 10,000 industries located around the Ganga right from Rishikesh-Haridwar to the Bay of Bengal and their effluents are discharged into the Ganga. The factories of BHEL and IDPL are located at Haridwar and their effluents are discharged into the Ganga. Likewise, 10 thousand factories discharge their effluents into the Ganga and thus pollute it. If you enforce the law stringently, the pollution can be reduced. Similarly, the sewers are also discharged into the river and this coupled with the discharge of industrial effluents causes a lot of pollution. At one place, an opium factory is located whose water flows into the Ganga. The monkeys of that particular place have become habitual of drinking that water. Thus, there is need to enforce the laws stringently so as to ban such factories. BHEL and IDPL located at Haridwar are the factories of the Central Government. What effective steps have been taken to check pollution of Ganga caused by these factories ? Likewise, what steps have been taken to stop the sewage from flowing into the Ganga ? What steps are proposed to be taken to check pollution in these three rivers ?

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) :** First of all we are persuading the industries to take some preventive measures, but in certain cases when we find that the units are recalcitrant, we take rigorous action against them and prosecute them.

In the case of state Government corporation also we are asking them to come in line and use adequate preventive measures. But I would like to say that the hon. Members are generally very much excited by the reports in the press. I would request that they should not be carried away by the press reports.

[Translation]

**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in case Government is short of funds, is there any proposal under consideration to get assistance from the World Bank for this purpose? Is it also under consideration that this work should be entrusted to some foreign agency so that pollution of these rivers could be checked?

[English]

**SHRI VIR SEN :** We have received some offers from foreign countries and also from the World Bank. The details are not yet available with us. We will be examining them to find out whether it is feasible or not. And if it is found feasible and acceptable to the Government of India, we will accept the assistance from foreign countries.

**Dr. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :** Sir, Ganga which has been described in the Department of Environment Action Plan as the holiest of the holy rivers of India is grossly polluted river...

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Question Hour is over.

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#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

##### Vayudoot Service in Gujarat

\*326. **SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of cities covered by third air-line 'Vayudoot Service' in Gujarat State by the end of 1984-85;

(b) whether there is any proposal to extend the Vayudoot Service in Gujarat

during the year 1985-86 to cover more cities and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of aircrafts that are in the Vayudoot service at present;

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase their number during the year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :** (a) Vayudoot is at present operating to Kandla, Surat and Bhavnagar in the State of Gujarat. Ahmedabad was also linked with Surat and Bhavnagar but the service was withdrawn from Ahmedabad due to very poor load factor.

(b) while there is no proposal to airlink more stations in Gujarat during 1985-86, Vayudoot has plans subject to availability of infrastructure, acquisition of aircraft capacity and economic viability of operations, to airlink Dwarka and Amreli during the current plan period.

(c) The details of aircraft that are in Vayudoot service at present are as under :

Aircraft	Numbers
1. HS-748	3 (on lease from IA)
2. F-27	2 (on lease from IA)
3. Dornier-228	4 (including one on lease from M/S. Druk Airways of Bhutan)

(d) and (e). Vayudoot is likely to acquire 3 more Dornier 228 aircraft during the current financial year.

[Translation]

##### Wide Publicity to Vayudoot Service

\* 331. **SHRI VISHNU MODI :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government give wide publicity while starting a new Vayudoot service;

(b) if so, whether very few passengers avail to the benefit of the recently started Vayudoot services;

(c) if so, the programme chalked out by the Government to give wider publicity while starting a new Vayudoot service; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Vayudoot gives adequate publicity while starting a new service.

(b) No, Sir. Considering the gestation period involved in new operations, the load factor of the new services operated by Vayudoot has been up to expectations.

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

[English]

#### Subsidy to Encourage Growth of Hotel Industry

\*332. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have evolved a new scheme under which it has been decided to give a subsidy of 5 per cent on loans and advances by financial institutions to encourage growth of the hotel industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). In order to encourage growth of hotels of different categories the Government is considering a scheme of providing interest subsidy on loans advanced by financial institutions to hotels of all categories. Under the scheme 4 and 5-Star hotels will get an interest subsidy of 2 per cent; 3-Star hotels an interest subsidy of 3 per cent; 2-Star hotels at the rate of 4 per cent and 1-Star category of hotels will be entitled to an interest subsidy at the rate of 5 per cent. Other details of the scheme are yet to be finalised.

[Translation]

#### Return of Kohinoor

\* 335. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have carried on any correspondence with the British Government for the return of 'Kohinoor' diamond; and

(b) if so, the response of British Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Environmental Management

\*336. SHRI YASAWANT RAO GADAKH PATIL :  
SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether creation of public awareness is necessary for successful environmental management; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to educate the people about environment and its importance in day to pay life ?

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

(b) Steps taken include :

Incorporating environmental themes in educational curricula.

Support to seminars, symposia, Workshops and conferences.

Organising essay, painting and photography competitions for children on environmental themes.

Production of films and audio-visuals.

Organisation of co-development camps focusing on environmental activities and themes.

Setting up of National Museum of Natural History (New Delhi) and Centre for Environmental Education (Ahmedabad).

#### Maintenance of Kanchanjunga National Park in Sikkim

\*337. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Kanchanjunga National Park in Sikkim is the highest altitude located National Park in the world; and

(b) if so, the measures Union Government have taken to help maintain the Park so as to protect and preserve the flora and fauna there and also to attract tourists ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) The national park encompassing the highest altitude in the world is the Sagarmatha National Park in Nepal, which includes Mount Everest.

(b) Management of the National Park is the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government have been providing financial assistance since 1977-78 to the State Government of Sikkim, for the development of the Kanchanjunga National Park. During the Sixth Plan period an amount of Rs. 11.37 lakhs was provided for this purpose. As the park is situated in a restricted area, it is not considered feasible to attract tourists.

#### U. S. Policy on Military Aid

\*338. SHRI B. V. DESAI :  
SHRI KAMAL NATH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shift in U. S. policy on military aid to Pakistan and other countries;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this change; and

(c) whether this is expected to further improve the relations between the two countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) There is no shift in U. S. policy on military aid to Pakistan. We have noted that the latest Foreign Aid Authorisation Bill has recommended some changes in respect to certain countries.

(b) and (c). The Government of India has expressed its concern over the supply of sophisticated arms to Pakistan on many occasions and at all levels. This supply, we have pointed out to the US Government, leads to diversion of scarce resources from development to defence and leads to an arms race in the Sub-continent. An understanding by U. S. A. of India's concern over arms supply to the region will have a positive impact on Indo-US relations.

#### Development of Forest in Tribal Areas

\*340. SHRI AMARSINH RATHWA :  
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an advisory panel for the development of forests in the country and particularly in tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it will be established and start functioning ?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

#### Electronics Component Development Fund

\*343 SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Seventh Plan working group on electronics set up by the Planning Commission has recommended for setting up of a electronics component development fund to provide concessional credit to electronics components industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ. V. PATIL): (a) to (c). A suggestion has been made in this regard but a final decision has yet to be taken.

#### Incentive to Archaeological Survey Staff

\*344. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what incentives are given to the protection staff of the Archaeological Survey of India for protecting the monuments;

(b) in terms of money how much amount has been disbursed to such staff as an incentive during the last three years; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to give a small percentage of the value of the relic to the person who apprehends it from being stolen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No incentives are given to the staff engaged on protecting the monuments.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

[Translation]

#### Implementation Committee for 20-Point Programme

3417. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR

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

(a) whether implementation committee for the implementation of 20-Point Programme have been formulated in all the State :

(b) if so, whether Central Government have issued any guidelines regarding association of M.Ps./M.L.As. belonging to various parties on such committees; and whether various parties have not been given any representation therein; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Planning Commission has addressed all the Chief Ministers to associate MPs and MLAs with the implementation and Monitoring Committees for the 20-Point Programme, irrespective of their party affiliation. All States have appointed MPs and MLAs as Members of the District/Block/Taluka level Committees set up for the implementation and monitoring of the 20-Point Programme.

[English]

#### Development of Primitive Tribes

3418. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recommended in its Third Report that his Ministry should have a separate cell comprising specialists from different professions to prepare urgently progress reports for primitive tribal groups and the Ministry should provide financial as well as other technical assistance;

(b) if so, the manner in which this recommendation has been implemented and the nature of assistance rendered or proposed to be rendered by his Ministry;

(c) whether the Commission also recommended that the progress of the development

of primitive tribes should be reviewed every two years at the national level; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter and whether any review has since been conducted ?

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

(b) Suitable guidelines for preparation of project reports for the identified primitive tribal groups have been issued to the State Governments. The instruction envisage preparation of these reports by an inter-disciplinary team. Considerable progress in the preparation of the reports has since been achieved. Wherever necessary expert opinion on particular subjects is also obtained by the State Governments.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) This is already being done periodically and particularly at the time of Annual Plan discussions.

#### **Expansion of Nehru Memorial Museum**

**3419. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :** Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4365 on 23 August, 1984 regarding expansion of Nehru Memorial Museum and State :

(a) whether the construction of an annexe has since been started;

(b) if so, by when the construction of annexe will be completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO):** (a) to (c). The work on the construction of the annexe to the library building started June, 1985 and is expected to be completed by the end of November, 1986.

#### **Tree Plantation by Haryana**

**3420. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Haryana also planted 10 crores tree plants last year (Hindustan Times dated 18th July, 1985);

(b) if so, how many of these survived;

(c) what was the total number of trees planted in the country and the number that survived;

(d) whether Haryana is to earn Rs. 400 crore a year from forests and if so, basis for this estimate; and

(e) the total income from forests at present State-wise, including Union Territories ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) :** (a) 9.67 crore seedlings were planted in Haryana during 1984-85.

(b) Survival of seedlings (as assessed by the officers of this Department while undertaking monitoring of plantations) varies from 85-90 per cent.

(c) About 264 crore seedlings were planted/distributed to public during 1984-85 in the country.

State-wise details of survival percentage as assessed by the officers of this Department are given in the attached statement-I.

(d) On an average, 10 crore seedlings are planted per annum in Haryana. Survival rate varies between 80—90 per cent. Based on the conservative survival rate figure of 80 per cent and a price of Rs. 50/- per tree (at 10 years of age) could result in an annual income of Rs. 400 crores, calculated at present prices remaining constant.

(e) Details are given in the attached statement-II.

## Statement-I

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1984-85 (Survival percentage)
1.	2.	3.

## I. States :

1. Andhra Pradesh	65-99
2. Assam	60-90
3. Bihar	83-90
4. Gujarat	60-100
5. Haryana	85-90
6. Himachal Pradesh	80-100
7. Jammu & Kashmir	50-80
8. Karnataka	*
9. Kerala	70-100
10. Madhya Pradesh	70-90
11. Maharashtra	20-95
12. Manipur	65-95
13. Meghalaya	60-95
14. Nagaland	80-95
15. Orissa	*
16. Punjab	80-95
17. Rajasthan	NA
18. Sikkim	90
19. Tamil Nadu	75
20. Tripura	80-97
21. Uttar Pradesh	80-95
22. West Bengal	80-95

## II. Union Territories :

23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	*
24. Arunachal Pradesh	*
25. Chandigarh	90
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	*
27. Delhi	*
28. Goa, Daman & Diu.	*
29. Lakshadweep	**
30. Mizoram	*
31. Pondicherry	**

## Statement-II

Total Revenue 1980-81		
Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Revenue
(Rs. in round lakhs)		
1.	2.	3.

## I. States :

1. Andhra Pradesh	2896
2. Assam	12
3. Bihar	1623
4. Gujarat	1181
5. Haryana	269
6. Himachal Pradesh	1672
7. Jammu & Kashmir	34
8. Karnataka	3776
9. Kerala	4580
10. Madhya Pradesh	14086
11. Maharashtra	5729
12. Manipur	N.A.
13. Meghalaya	I
14. Nagaland	48
15. Orissa	3726
16. Punjab	404
17. Rajasthan	701
18. Sikkim	63
19. Tamil Nadu	1458
20. Tripura	109
21. Uttar Pradesh	4913
22. West Bengal	1235

## II. Union Territories :

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	515
2. Arunachal Pradesh	383
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	52
4. Delhi	—
5. Goa, Daman and Diu	197
6. Mizoram	12

Total : 49,675

\* Not Monitored during the period,

\*\* Not proposed to be monitored.

**ITDC Hotels in the Country**

3421. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of ITDC hotels in the country;

(b) the percentage of capacity utilisation of each of these hotels during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 separately; and

(c) the amount of profit earned or the amount of loss suffered by each of these hotels during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c). Information is given in the statement attached.

**Statement**

Name of the Hotel	Room Occupancy (%)		Net profit/loss	
	83-84	84-85	1983-84	1984-85 (Provisional)
				(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	43	47	3.10	6.36
2. Janpath, New Delhi	86	79	68.00	58.00
3. Lodhi, New Delhi	66	65	23.16	28.86
4. Ranjit, New Delhi	55	59	(—) 8.62	(—) 0.31
5. Ashok Bangalore	50	36	(—) 5.49	(—) 60.58
6. Akbar, New Delhi	44	34	(—) 18.01	(—) 59.37
7. Hassan Ashok	37	31	(—) 1.68	0.10
8. Jammu Ashok	30	24	(—) 2.32	(—) 4.32
9. Aurangabad Ashok	37	43	(—) 1.06	(—) 0.06
10. Khajuraho Ashok	23	23	(—) 3.34	(—) 2.23
11. Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort	40	43	1.35	3.11
12. LVP Hotel, Udaipur	72	63	11.65	6.27
13. Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort Mamallapuram	34	43	(—) 3.22	(—) 3.12
14. Varanasi Ashok	38	35	0.34	(—) 3.25
15. Qutab, New Delhi	54	57	(—) 2.15	8.05
16. LMP Hotel, Mysore	39	47	(—) 1.09	5.39
17. Airport Ashok Calcutta	50	54	38.53	53.79
18. Patliputra Ashok Patna	39	40	(—) 9.48	(—) 7.97
19. Jaipur Ashok	43	47	(—) 3.75	(—) 3.09
20. Kalinga Ashok Bhubaneshwar	72	46	3.41	(—) 11.05
21. Madurai Ashok	30	30	(—) 6.67	(—) 6.35
22. Samrat, New Delhi	32	43	(—) 206.67	(—) 128.91
23. Kanishk, New Delhi	56	45	51.10	41.30
24. Ashok Yatri Niwas	88	66	(—) 14.18	16.63



### Advertisements of Air India

3423. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India gave any advertisements in co-operation with cigarette companies recently in "India Today" and "Swagath" etc.; and

(b) if so, details and the reasons for such advertisements with the amount of expenditure incurred ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) & (b). No, Sir. Travel House, a subsidiary of Indian Tobacco Company and an approved I. A. T. A. (International Air Transport Association) agent, used Air India's name in their advertisements, for promoting their outbound tours, as is generally done by other outbound tour operators. No expenditure was incurred by Air India for these advertisements.

### Steps to Develop Scientific Institution

3424. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of research and development institutions which are presently functioning in the country for the development of science;

(b) whether any analysis has been made to know their achievements and efforts in making the country self-sufficient in know-how and in reducing foreign dependence in various fields to technology;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) steps being taken to develop more science institutions; and

(e) whether any foreign help has been sought in this field during the last three years, if so, the details thereof ?

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

ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) There are about 300 science and technology institutions, including Central Government Organisations, autonomous bodies, in-house R & D Units of Public Sector Undertakings and professional societies receiving grants from the Government. There are also over 150 Science and Technology institutions under various State Governments as well as a large number of Universities and in-house units in Private Sector engaged in development of science and technology.

(b) and (c). Research institutions generally have internal mechanism for analysis and review of their achievements from time to time on a continuing basis. Our achievements in S & T are well recognised in areas such as agriculture, atomic energy, space and communications, oil exploration etc. However, no country can be completely self sufficient in technological know-how in all areas. The know-how developed indigenously is taken up for commercialisation either directly by the concerned organisations or through National Research Development Corporation — a Public sector undertaking.

(d) and (e). New scientific institutions are set up as and when the need for the same is envisaged based on the recommendations of the expert committees set up for promoting research in front line areas. In setting up research institutions the basic requirement is growing of appropriate scientists and technologists. By and large the country has been self reliant in this regard though external advice and cooperation has been used wherever necessary.

### Regional Arts Museum to Preserve Regional Art and Paintings

3425. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to preserve all the paintings and documents on Art of Nandalal Bose and Jamini Ray in National custody;

(b) whether Government propose to have regional arts museums to preserve such precious national cultural documents in various parts of India;

- (c) if so, the details thereof; and  
 (d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi under the Department of Culture has acquired the whole collection of 6744 works of Nandalal Bose and 156 art works of Jamini Ray. These are being preserved.

(b) to (d). There is no such proposal under consideration of the Department of Culture at present.

[English]

**Assistance to CRP Personnel who Suffered in Action**

3426. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Reserve Police Officers and employees who were killed, injured or rendered handicapped while performing their duty in connection with maintenance of law and order during the last three years;

(b) the extent of assistance given to such officers and employees or to their families; and

(c) in view of the increasing responsibilities of these officers and employees and the hard tasks they have to undertake what additional amenities are under consideration of the Government to be provided to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Number of CRPF personnel killed/injured/rendered handicapped.

	1983	1984	1985
(i) Killed	16	28	13
(ii) Injured	34	53	26
(iii) Rendered handicapped.	8	10	6

(b) and (c). Extent of assistance to such personnel :

The families of CRPF personnel killed while performing their duties are normally entitled to receive pension under Extraordinary pension Rules. In addition, the families of such CRPF personnel are given financial assistance from the CRPF Central Benevolent Fund, Central Welfare Fund, Battalion Welfare Fund, Risk Premia Fund, Government Grant under the new Group Insurance Scheme and GPF-Link Insurance Scheme. The Governments of Manipur and Tripura have also been sanctioning some lumpsum grants in cases of casualties occurring in their respective States.

CRPF personnel who are invalidated out of service as a result of injury sustained while performing their duties are given invalid pension and gratuity as per rules and also lumpsum grants and monthly recurring assistance from Central Welfare Fund and Risk Fund.

After a review of the provisions relating to family pension, gratuity etc., the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance have issued instructions on 9th November, 1984 that families of Government servants (including para-military forces like C.R.P.F.) who die while performing their duties as a result of attack by extremists, anti-social elements etc. or during action against dacoits, smugglers, hostiles etc. may be allowed liberalised pensionary awards. This scheme provides for higher rate of family pension and payment of educational allowance and children allowance subject to the conditions laid down under the scheme. Those Government servants who are invalidated out of service while performing their duties in the circumstances explained above are also eligible under this scheme to higher rate of disability pension than what is admissible under the normal rules. These liberalised benefits are allowed in individual cases on merits. The question whether families of para-military forces personnel may also be granted ex-gratia payment in such circumstances is under review.

It may be added that the Government of Punjab have issued orders to the effect that families of the non-gazetted members of the para-military forces who died on or after 1.4.84 while on active duty in Punjab would

be entitled from the State Government to an ex-gratia grant of Rs. One lakh excluding death gratuity, family gratuity, leave salary and aid out of the Central Police Welfare Fund, but including the special ex-gratia grant sanctioned earlier or yet to be sanctioned. Cases relating to the period from 19.11.81 to 31st March 84 are also to be reviewed by the Punjab Government on similar basis. These orders will be applicable till such time the State of Punjab remains a Disturbed Area under the Punjab Disturbed Areas Act, 1983 and the Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Act, 1983.

[English]

**Recruitment Rules for Key Punch Operators in Delhi Police**

3427. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5562 on 8th May, 1985 regarding recruitment rules for promotion to Key Punch Operations in Delhi Police and state :

(a) whether Delhi Administration has given formal approval to the draft recruitment rules which have been framed by Delhi Police for giving promotions to Key Punch Operators in Delhi Police who have been working in that post for a long time; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The draft recruitment rules for the post of Machine Room Programmer (SIs) for providing promotion of Key Punch Operators as proposed by the Delhi Police were examined by the Delhi Administration and referred back with certain observations. Comments of Delhi Police thereon have since been received and further action is being taken.

**Loss Suffered by Indians in Gulf War**

3428. SHRI LALA RAM KEN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the total loss of life and property suffered by Indians in the wars between Gulf countries;

(b) the number of the Indians living there at present and whether Government propose to impose any restriction on sending Indians there in future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) As per the latest information, a total of 18 Indians have died so far as a result of the Iran-Iraq war since its beginning. Exact details of loss of property are not available, but the Indian Consulate in Khorramshahr had to be closed down in 1980 and Indian officials and residents there had to be evacuated, leaving most of their belongings behind. Indian nationals resident in border cities on both sides of the border, especially in Khorramshahr, Abadan and Basrah have suffered property damage as a result of the conflict. Several Indian ships have also been damaged as a result of attacks in the Gulf.

(b) and (c). There are approximately 35000 Indians in Iraq and about 2300 in Iran. There is no proposal to impose any blanket ban on Indians going to these countries in the future. Steps are, however, taken to ensure that Indian workers are not sent to areas affected by the conflict.

**Finalisation of Pension Cases of Freedom Fighters of Himachal Pradesh**

3429. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any significant progress has been made in the finalisation of cases for the sanction of Freedom Fighters pension in the current financial year;

(b) if so, the number of Freedom fighters State-wise who have been sanctioned Freedom Fighters Pensions in the first quarter of the current financial year;

(c) the names of such Freedom Fighters from Himachal Pradesh who have been sanctioned pension district-wise;

(d) the names of such Himachal Pradesh Freedom Fighters district-wise whose cases are still pending for sanction; and

(e) the likely date by which all cases would be finally disposed of ?

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

(b) and (c). The requisite information is given in the attached statements I, II and III respectively.

(d) It would not be feasible to place a list with particulars of applicants on the table of the House. However, 64 cases are pending for want of verification reports of the State Government. The district-wise break-up of these cases is given in Statement-III.

(e) As cases of Freedom Fighters have to be finalised on receipt of verification reports from the State Governments, it will not be possible to fix a specific date for their disposal.

#### Statement-I

Name of the State/ U.T. Administrations.	Number of the sanctioned cases.
Andhra Pradesh	24
Assam	5
Bihar	22
Gujarat	17
Haryana	4
Himachal Pradesh	9
Jammu and Kashmir	135
Karnataka	58
Kerala	31
Maharashtra	206
Manipur	2
Meghalaya	—
Orissa	18
Punjab	115
Rajasthan	1
Tamil Nadu	22

Tripura	2
Uttar Pradesh	85
Madhya Pradesh	2
Nagaland	—
West Bengal	97

#### U. T. Administrations :

Andaman and Nicobar	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—
Chandigarh	—
Delhi	6
Goa	10
Mizoram	—
Pondicherry	2

#### Statement-II

List of freedom fighters from Himachal Pradesh sanctioned pensions during first quarter of the current financial year :

1. Shri Lachhman Dass,  
S/o Devi Ram  
Vill. Sandehara  
P. O. Tihra, Distt-Mandi.
2. Shri Hira Lal Thakur,  
S/o Het Ram,  
Vill. & P. O. Bazar Joginder Nagar,  
Distt-Mandi.
3. Shrimati Dwarka Devi,  
W/o Khem Chand,  
R/o House No. 91/8, Bhut Nath Bazar,  
Mandi town, Distt-Mandi.
4. Shri Ram Singh  
S/o Dillo,  
R/o Vill. Nerehawk,  
P. O. Bhangrotu,  
Teh. Sadar,  
Distt-Mandi (H.P.)
5. Shri Gouri Prasad,  
S/o Jai Kishan,  
R/o H. No. 160/3, Mahajan Bazar,  
Distt-Mandi (H.P.)

6. Shri Dhuru Ram,  
S/o Mani Ram,  
R/o Illaga Balh,  
Teh : Sadar,  
Distt-Mandi
7. Shri Keshav Chander,  
S/o Thakar Dass,  
R/o Vill. & P. O. Riur  
Teh : Sadar, Distt-Mandi.
8. Shri Girdhari Lal,  
S/o Ganga Ram,  
R/o Vill. Hawari  
P. O. Rawalsar,  
Teh-Sadar, Distt-Mandi.
9. Shri Chain Singh,  
S/o Shri Hoshnaki Ram,  
Vill & P. O. Tatehal,  
Distt-kangra (H.P.)

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#### Statement-III

The District wise break-up of pending cases of freedom fighters from Himachal Pradesh.

Bilaspur	—	28
Simla	—	8
Mandi	—	8
Sirmor	—	11
Hamirpur	—	2
Kulu	—	1
Kangra	—	3
Una	—	3
<b>Total :</b>		<b>64</b>

#### Efforts to Discover Hidden Talents in Sports

3430. SHRI M. RAMACHANDRAN :  
Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) what proposals have been made for bettering facilities for discovering, training and perfecting potential international sportsmen;

(b) whether there is any proposal to discover hidden talents in rural India; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). For discovering and training talented sportspersons, including those in rural areas and potential international sportsmen, Government have in operation the following schemes :

- (i) The National Coaching Scheme;
- (ii) Sports Talent Search Scholarships;
- (iii) All-India Rural Sports Tournaments;
- (iv) All-India Women's Sports Festival;
- (v) Field Stations in Universities; and
- (vi) Assistance to National Sports Federations, Association of Indian Universities and School Games Federation of India for holding annual championships for juniors and Sub-juniors.

In addition, Government propose to launch schemes for adoption of selected schools for special promotion of sports and games and for setting up sports hostels.

#### High Priced T.V. by ECIL

3431. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Electronics Corporation of India Limited in the sale price adds 20 per cent of the cost price on the TV sets supplied to them by their Associates;

(b) whether the ECIL sets are priced the highest in the market; and

(c) if so, the details and reasons therefor ?

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

ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Manufacturing of VCR by ECIL

3432. SHRI SODE RAMAJAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Electronic Corporation of India Ltd. has any proposal to discontinue manufacturing of black and white TV and switch on the high technology area like video cassette recorder; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVARAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). ECIL does not have any proposal to discontinue manufacturing of Black and White TV. The Seventh Five Year Plan of ECIL envisages expansion of production facilities including manufacture of Video Cassette Recorders. Further details of manufacturing programme etc. are yet to be worked out.

#### Indian Organisations to Import American Computers

3433. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposals of some Indian organisations to import American computers have been held up by the U.S. Commerce Department;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals of Indian organisations for import of American computers which have so far not been cleared by the U.S. Commerce Department;

(c) the reasons for delay; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed by Government ?

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

OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Import of 21 large American Computers for use by Government Departments and public sector undertaking and 17 such computers for use by R&D and educational institutions and others, cleared by Department of Electronics during 1983-85 are pending for export clearance of the US Commerce Department.

(c) The reason for delay is that the U.S. Government is asking for end-user assurances which are still being negotiated between the two Governments.

(d) Government has taken up the matter with the U.S. Government.

#### "Industrial Pollution in Bombay"

3434. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that many Central projects in Bombay are responsible for causing industrial pollution; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government at least to see that the Central Projects are not guilty of contribution to air and water pollution and thereby making the life of city dwellers exposed to hazards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three major Central units in Bombay, viz., M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., and M/s. Rastriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., have been directed by the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board to take necessary measures to control air and water pollution. The implementation of the programmes is monitored by an Expert Group. The industries have also been asked to comply with safety measures.

#### Ancient Monuments in World Architectural List

3435. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been making efforts to place some ancient monuments in the country in the world architecture list;

(b) if so, the name and the number of monuments in different States and Union Territories identified therefor;

(c) the name of the ancient monuments located in the country which had earlier found place in World Architecture lists; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). No, Sir, but in the World Heritage List the following monuments have been identified :

1. Red Fort, Delhi	Union Territory
2. Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	Union Territory
3. Qutab Minar, Delhi	Union Territory
4. Churches and Convents at Goa	Union Territory
5. Excavated remains at Lothal	Gujarat
6. Martand Temple	Jammu & Kashmir
7. Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur	Karnataka
8. Monuments at Aihole	Karnataka
9. Monuments at Pattadakal	Karnataka
10. Group of monuments at Hampi	Karnataka
11. Khajuraho group of temples	Madhya Pradesh
12. Elephanta Caves	Maharashtra
13. Caves at Karla	Maharashtra
14. Sun Temple, Konark	Orissa
15. Chittorgarh Fort and monuments, Chittorgarh	Rajasthan
16. Excavated remains at Kalibangan	Rajasthan

17. Group of monuments at Mahabalipuram	Tamilnadu
18. Brihadesvara Temple, Thanjavur	Tamilnadu
19. Akbar's Tomb, Sikandara, Agra	Uttar Pradesh
20. Itimad ud Daula Tomb, Agra	Uttar Pradesh
21. Group of monuments at Fatehpur Sikri	Uttar Pradesh

(c) and (d). The following monuments have been included in the World Heritage List.

1. Taj Mahal, Agra
2. Agra Fort, Agra
3. Caves at Ajanta
4. Caves at Ellora.

#### Indo-Brazil Agreement in the Field of Science

3436. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement in the field of Science and Technology has recently been signed with Brazil; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. An agreement between the Government of Republic of India and the Government of Federative Republic of Brazil on Cooperation in the fields of Science and Technology was signed in New Delhi on July 22, 1985 during the visit of the Brazilian Foreign Minister to India.

(b) Salient features of the Agreements are :

1. Exchange of research scientists and S & T information and documentation ?
2. Organisation of joint seminars and courses in areas of common interest.

3. Formulation and implementation of joint research programmes.
4. Exchange of patents and joint application of patents in a third country are also envisaged under this Agreement.

**Expenditure on Tour of Prime Minister**

3437. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total amount of expenditure involved during the tour of the Prime Minister within the country in December, 1984 indicating the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : The required information is not readily available. The time and labour involved in its collection and compilation would not be commensurate with the objective to be achieved.

**Apartheid Policy of South Africa**

3438. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some African countries are facing destabilisation owing to the policy of apartheid followed by South Africa;

(b) whether the Government of India have taken up the matter at any international forum; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c). It is true that the South African regime has, in pursuance of its policy of apartheid, tried to destabilise neighbouring countries. The most recent instances are its armed attack in the province of Cabinda in Angola in May 1985 and its raid on Gaborone, the capital of Botswana, in June 1985, where several persons were killed. India took a prominent part in the UN Security Council discussions on these armed

aggressions and in the passing of resolution in the Council condemning them.

**Activities of UN Men in Strategic Areas**

3439. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of a report in "THE WEEK" dated 30th June-6th July, 1985, that U. N. men in the strategic areas like Ladakh, Srinagar and Kargil areas and especially the United Nations Military Observers' Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) are indulging in "Un-warranted" acts;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected and action taken by Government; and

(c) steps taken by Government to restrict the activities of the U. N. observers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Government have seen the press report.

(b) Specific instances mentioned in the article have not come to Government's notice. However, on a few occasions in the past, Government have impressed upon the UN authorities that it would be appropriate if the personnel of UNMOGIP refrained from indulging in any objectionable activities.

(c) The UN Military Observers Group was established specifically with reference to the old 1949 Ceasefire Line which has no validity any longer. They have not been entrusted with any responsibility in regard to the present Line of Control in J & K. The UN Observers have, therefore, no role to play. Since 1972, the UN Observers, although present on the Indian side of the Line of Control, are not performing any functions. Any violations of the Line of Control are discussed in meetings between the military commanders of India and Pakistan, at different levels.



[Translation]

**Achievement under 20-Point Programme in Rajasthan, Gujarat and U. P.**

3440. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :  
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN  
SINHA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a statement showing details of the achievements made and targets achieved under the 20-Point Programme in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh will be laid on the Table of the House;

(b) the extent to which success has been achieved in removing poverty under the said programme and the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring about radical changes in the 20-Point programme and in its main programme of removal of poverty during the Seventh Five Year Plan and if so, the outlines of the amended programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Three statements showing targets and achievements under the 20-Point Programme in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh for the three years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 are laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1418/85]

(b) As per the NSSO Survey (32nd Round) 1977-78, the revised estimate of persons below the poverty line was 307 million or 48.3 per cent of the population in 1977-78. According to the NSSO Survey (38th Round) 1983, the provisional estimate of people below the poverty line is 271 million or 37.4 per cent of the population, in 1983-84. This is the total estimate and information about the impact specifically of the 20-Point Programme on poverty is not available.

(c) The restructuring of the 20-Point Programme, particularly the Programme for removal of poverty, during the Seventh Five Year Plan is under consideration.

[English]

**Construction of Dry Dock Project in Bombay Harbour**

3441. SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Environment have any complaint against the construction of dry dock in the Bombay Harbour;

(b) if so, the details of complaints;

(c) whether any objection was raised against this proposal by the Bombay Environmental Action Group;

(d) what was the objection of this Group; and

(e) whether Government have considered the objection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The location of the Dry Dock was objected to because of the likelihood of pollution due to dock operations, congestion in the area and proximity of Elephanta Island.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Group was against mooring of the Dry Dock near the Elephanta Island since that would degrade the natural environment of the area. The Group had also mentioned that no construction activities related to the Dry Dock operation should be allowed on Elephanta Island.

(e) Yes, Sir.

**Reduction of Import Duty on Computer Components**

3443. SHRI P. R. KUMARMANGALAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the basis on which the total duty on computers which includes both auxiliary and additional duty has been reduced to 200 per cent from 240 per cent specially when the average consolidated import duty on parts, components and peripherals of an indigenously manufactured computer works out to

around 100 per cent; and

(b) if so, whether any steps are being considered to correspondingly reduce the duties on import of computer components being used by computer manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Following the announcement of the General Budget on March 17, 1985 the tariff rate of Ch. 84.5/55 (2) of Custom Tariff Act was changed from 100 per cent to 200 per cent. This rate applied to computers also. Thus the effective custom duty on computers became 24 per cent (i.e. 200 per cent basic duty and 40 per cent auxiliary duty). No countervailing duty is involved in such cases since the excise duty on indigenously manufactured computer has been totally waived. It was however felt that a lower rate of customs duty would be sufficient to protect the indigenous industry for mini, midi and maxi range of computers, as the customs duty on imported components, parts and other imports for manufacture of computers worked out to be only about 50 per cent to 60 per cent on an average. On this basis, the basic duty of 200 per cent was reduced to 160 per cent and thus the effective duty was reduced to 200 per cent, which became effective with the announcement of the import-export policy 1985-86, whereby import of computers of value less than Rs. 10 lakhs CIF had been permitted under the provision of Open General Licence.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation].

#### ITDC Hotels for Middle and Lower Class People

3444. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of I.T.D.C. Hotels which cater to the needs of the people of the middle and lower class and the places where these are situated; and

(b) whether the number of such hotels is very small and if so, whether Government propose to open more hotels meant for persons belonging to the middle and lower class ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Presently ITDC is operating hotels/travellers lodges at the following 10 locations suiting to the needs of middle and lower class people :

1. Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi.
2. Travellers Lodge at Kushinagar
3. Travellers Lodge at Bodhgaya
4. Travellers Lodge at Tiruchirapalli
5. Travellers Lodge at Thanjavur
6. Travellers Lodge at Konarak
7. Travellers Lodge at Kancheepuram
8. Travellers Lodge at Kulu
9. Travellers Lodge at Bijapur
10. Travellers Lodge at Manali

(b) In order to provide economy class accommodation for tourists, ITDC is constructing 1/2-Star hotels in collaboration with the State Corporations at Pondichery and Itanagar. It is proposed to construct Yatri Niwases and low-class budget accommodation jointly with the State Governments. Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti, a registered society working under the aegis of the Department of Tourism, is constructing Yatrikas (Dharamshalas/Sarais) at selected places. The State Governments have also been requested to draw up plans to provide infrastructure for low-budget domestic tourists.

#### Allocation for Growth of Forestry

3445. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts of funds allocated by the Centre to different States for conservation and growth of forests in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the work of afforestation is not being undertaken properly; and

(c) whether Government propose to entrust the task of conservation and growth of plants to the unemployed rural youth with a view to providing them with employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Details are given in the Statement below.

(b) and (c). While the targets set have been achieved, it is necessary to strengthen the afforestation effort considerably and to make it a people's movement. Unemployed rural youth will also be involved in the effort.

**Statement**

*Details of funds allocated/expenditure incurred under Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes during the last three years (1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds allocated/ Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantation.	4077.12	} Central assistance released.
2.	Soil, Water & Tree Conservation in the Himalayas (Operation Soilwatch).	2197.61	
3.	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	4203.00	} Total expenditure incurred On Afforestation and Pasture Development.
4.	Desert Development Programme (DDP).	1856.66	
5.	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP).	621.65	
6.	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)	4305.00	Amount sanction for Social Forestry.
7.	Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects (RVP)	5708.05	} Indicates the total expenditure incurred on Soil Conservation works including Afforestation. Separate details regarding expenditure under Afforestation alone are not available
8.	Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of Flood Prone Rivers (FPR).	2935.37	

[English]

**Strengthening of Lower Level Staff  
of PEO**

3446. SHRI NARSING RAO SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) steps taken so far for strengthening of lower level staff of Programme Evaluation Organisation as recommended by Dubhashi Committee vide its report of 1980;

(b) the number of recommendations contained in the report of the Dobhashi Committee which have been accepted and implemented; and

(c) the details of recommendations not accepted with reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). In their Report, the Dubhashi Committee for Review and strengthening of the Central and State Evaluation Organisations had made 78 recommendations. Of these, some seventeen recommendations concern the State Governments. From out of the other recommendations, in regard to 40 recommendations final action with some modifications, has already been approved and to the extent feasible is being followed. Out of these 40 recommendations two recommendations relating to administrative control and one recommendation relating to criteria for selection of studies for evaluation, have not been accepted due to practical considerations. Of the remaining recommendations only some 12 recommendations relate to staffing pattern of the Headquarters and field staff of the PEO which have not yet been finally processed and approved in view of considerations of economy.

**Sports Pact with Russia**

3447. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :  
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indo-Soviet protocol in the field of sports has been signed during the USSR sports delegation's visit to our country recently ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The protocol provides, inter-alia for exchange of sports teams in various disciplines including Chess, Gymnastics, Wrestling, Hockey, Football, Boxing, Basketball, Weightlifting and Athletics. It provides that USSR will send expert coaches to India in various disciplines. It also envisages the possibility of setting up a centre of excellence in the country with the cooperation of USSR.

**Domestic demands of Indian Airlines**

3448. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the present domestic demands of the Indian Airlines;

(b) whether the Indian Airlines meet the domestic demands; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Indian Airlines estimates to carry 9.42 million passengers during the year 1985-86

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The demand is presently met by the existing Indian Airlines fleet of 54 aircraft consisting of 10 Airbus 25 Boeing 737, 11 HS-748 and 8 F-27 aircraft. To meet the needs of the anticipated growth in traffic, Indian Airlines plans to purchase and take additional aircraft on lease.

**ITDP in West Bengal**

3449. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Integrated Tribal Development Project areas are comprised of contiguous single unit and cluster of Mouzas with 50 per cent or more population;

(b) whether due to this criterion, only 40 per cent of tribal population is covered in West Bengal as against 75 per cent throughout the country;

(c) whether Government of West Bengal have sent a proposal for removal of this anomaly;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(e) whether Government propose to extend tribal Sub-plan to hill areas of Darjeeling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The tribal sub-Plan area includes all the Scheduled Areas and Tehsils/Blocks with more than 50 per cent tribal population. In Tripura and West Bengal tribal population was more dispersed and therefore groups of villages with more than 50 per cent of tribal concentration were included in the sub-Plan.

(b) In West Bengal the tribal sub-Plan areas cover 38.81 per cent of the States total tribal population according to 1971 Census.

(c) and (d). During the Sixth Five Year Plan a Modified Area Development Approach to tribal sub-Plan was evolved and pockets with minimum of 10,000 population and 50 per cent or more tribal concentration were identified. No area in West Bengal could be identified under these norms. The Working Group on Development of Scheduled Tribes suggested that in areas outside the present TSP area, smaller pockets of tribal concentration might be located by lowering the present norm. The Ministry has requested the States, including West Bengal, to identify clusters having a total population of atleast 5,000 and a scheduled tribe concentration of 50 per cent or more.

(e) The hill areas of Darjeeling district are covered under the Hill Area Development Plan and special Central Assistance is provided to States by Planning Commission under this Plan.

#### Machinery for Redressal of Public Grievances

3450. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission for setting up the machinery for redressal of public grievances; and

(b) whether the Study Group constituted by the ARC recommended the Ombudsman system for public grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO):

(a) The Administrative Reforms Commission was of the view that the special circumstances relating to the country can be fully met by providing for two special institutions for redress of citizens' grievances viz.,

—there should be one authority dealing with complaints against the administrative acts of Ministers or Secretaries to Government at the Centre and in the States.

—there should be another authority in each State and at the Centre for dealing with complaints against the administrative acts of other officials.

—the authority dealing with complaints against the Ministers and Secretaries to Government may be designated "Lokpal".

—the other authorities at the Centre and in the States empowered to deal with complaints against other officials may be designated "Lokayukta".

The administration itself must play the major role in reducing the area of grievances and providing remedies, wherever necessary, and feasible and for this purpose there should be established in each Ministry and Department, as the case may be, suitable machinery for the receipt and investigation of complaints and for setting in motion, where necessary, the administrative process for providing remedies.

(b) The study team considered that "setting up of an institution like that of the Ombudsman or Parliamentary Commissioner is beset with many complications and difficulties in a vast country like India". The

Study Team gave certain suggestions in case it was desired to have such an institution, one of it being that there should be a separate Ombudsman at the Centre appointed under the Central law and a separate Ombudsman in each State appointed by the State under the State Law.

**“Distributed Information Centre in the Department of Environment of West Bengal”**

3451. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any scheme from the Government of West Bengal for the establishment of Distributed Information Centre in the State Department of Environment with an estimated cost of Rs. 8.65 lakhs;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to approve the same and make necessary allotment of funds; and

(c) the time by which it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c). Distributed Information Centres in the State Departments of Environment cannot be funded under the existing scheme of environmental information system.

**Organisation of Coaching Camps**

3452. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have extended approval to the coaching and training plans of different sports disciplines of the National Sports Federation;

(b) if so, the guidelines sent by the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports to National Sports Federation and Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports for the proper and purposeful organisation of coaching camps; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Guidelines were issued to the National Sports Federations/Associations on 1.5.1985 and 1.8.1985. Copies of the guidelines have been made available in the Parliament Library.

**Introduction of Vayudoot Service**

3453. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Vayudoot Service has been introduced from (i) Bombay to Nasik (ii) Ratnagiri (iii) Nanded; and

(b) if so, when and the response from the public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). Vayudoot services from Bombay to Ratnagiri and Nanded were introduced with effect from the 5th of February, 1985. Services to Ratnagiri had to be temporarily suspended with effect from the 19th of June, 1985 due to heavy monsoons, and will be resumed by the end of August, 1985. Nasik which is airlinked by Indian Airlines has not been provided an air service by Vayudoot.

Response from the travelling public to these Vayudoot services has been very encouraging.

[Translation]

**Atomic Energy Plant in M. P.**

3455. SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the place in Madhya Pradesh where atomic power plant is proposed to be set up by Government;

(b) whether Chutkapatha near Vargidam which has been recommended by atomic energy experts is not a suitable place for setting up this plant; and

(c) the reasons for not selecting this suitable place i.e. Chutkapatha near Vargidam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). The Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy has evaluated several sites in the Western Electricity Region of which Madhya Pradesh also forms a constituent part, for locating future atomic power stations. The report is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

#### Modification of 20-Point Programme

3456. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM :  
SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESWARA  
RAO :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to suitably modify the 20-point programme, if so, when;

(b) whether NREP attracted the attention of Government for such change;

(c) if so, reasons why and how it is sought to be modified;

(d) besides modification, changes and additions in the programme whether Government intend to allot more funds for the implementation of the 20-point programmes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The modification and restructuring of the 20-Point Programme is under consideration.

(b) and (c). The details of the Seventh Five Year Plan including those for the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) are being worked out and will be placed before the National Development Council for approval.

(d) Outlays for the different items under the 20-Point Programme are not fixed separately and specifically as the 20-Point

Programme forms an integral part of the Plans of States/UTs and Central Ministries. Outlays for the 20-Point Programme are derived from the respective Plan heads.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Recruitment to Para Military Forces in North-East

3457. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of recruitment rallies held during the last two years in the North Eastern region with particular reference to the States of Manipur and Nagaland in respect of the Para-Military Forces B. S. F., C. R. P. F. and the Territorial Army;

(b) whether Government are considering the increase in the number of such rallies in the border States where the employment facilities are poor; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Electronics Tie-Ups with Japan

3458. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India propose to have tie-ups with Japan in the field of electronics; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction so far ?

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

(b) Indian firms propose to have collaboration with Japanese manufacturing organisations in various fields. In the field of Telecommunication foreign collaboration approvals with Japanese companies have

been granted to Indian companies in the field of Multi-Access Rural Radio Systems, Satellite Communication Sub-systems and Two Way Radio Communication Systems. In the area of components, technical collaboration with Japan is proposed in the area of colour picture tubes, ferrites, VCR Decks, capacitors and colour T. V. deflection components. In the area of Computer and Control Systems the fields in which India proposes to have tie-ups with various Japanese firms are data acquisition systems, industrial control systems and floppy disc drives. A few collaboration agreements in the area of industrial controls and floppy drives have already been signed between Indian and Japanese parties.

#### Conference on Making Indian Ocean A Peace Zone

3459. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :  
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in 'Amrit Bazar Patrika' dated 14 July, 1985 that India is making efforts to hold a conference on making Indian Ocean a peace zone;

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

(c) the names of the foreign countries who have extended their co-operation to participate in it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). India has been making every effort ensure the implementation of the 1971 UN Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. In 1979 the UNGA Resolution 34/80B decided to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean for the implementation of this Declaration. The Government of India have consistently held that such a Conference on Indian Ocean should be attended by the great powers and major maritime users as well as by the littoral and hinterland states, if it is to be meaningful.

(c) While the nonaligned and socialist countries who are members of the UN *Ad-*

*hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean have generally been calling for the early convening of such a Conference some other countries, particularly those belonging to the Western Group have opposed the finalisation of the date of its convening. Decisions in the *Ad-hoc* Committee are taken by consensus. Consultations are continuing with a view to expediting the early convening of this Conference.

#### Recommendation of National Workshop on Hydrogen Energy

3460. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a national workshop on hydrogen energy has recommended to the Government to identify hydrogen energy as a thrust area in the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the workshop;

(c) the extent to which Government have accepted these recommendations; and

(d) when these are expected to be implemented ?

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

(b) Recommendations made by the workshop are given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). Some of the recommendations, particularly those pertaining to areas for Research and Development are already being implemented by Government. Other recommendations will be examined in relation to available financial and manpower resources in the country.

#### Statement

A national workshop on Hydrogen Energy was held at the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi from 4th-6th July 1985 with the sponsorship of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. The workshop ended with a panel discussion



which resulted in the following recommendations :

1. There is a definite need to support short term and long term R & D programme on Hydrogen Energy in National Laboratories, Indian Institutes of Technology and Universities. Industry should be encouraged to adopt know-how generated and to use hydrogen as a fuel wherever possible.
2. The Research and Development programme in this area should be periodically reviewed to assess the progress and to chalk out new directions for research.
3. Such Workshops should be organised at least once in two years.
4. Hydrogen Energy should be identified as a 'Thrust area' in the seventh plan. Sufficient resources should be allocated for the development of Hydrogen Energy technology.
5. Research and Development work should be sponsored on all aspects of hydrogen energy, i.e. production, storage and transportation, utilization, safety and economy and system analysis. The areas identified for immediate attention with regard to financial support from the Government sources are given below :

(a). Production of Hydrogen using Non-Conventional Energy Sources :

- (i) Electrolysis method
- (ii) Photolysis, Photo-thermal, Photo-biological and Photo-electrochemical methods
- (iii) Thermochemical methods
- (iv) Hydrogen generation by micro-organisms

(b). Storage and Transportation using

- (i) Metal Hydrides
- (ii) Hydrogen Liquefaction
- (iii) Cryogenic storage and transport vessels
- (iv) High Pressure storage of gas
- (v) Pipeline transportation method

(c). Utilisation of Hydrogen for

- (i) Industrial burners, furnaces and combustors
- (ii) Residential and Commercial purposes
- (iii) I.C. Engines for automobile and agricultural uses
- (iv) Fuel Cells
- (v) MHD Power generation

(d). Safety aspects

- (i) Instrumentation and control devices
- (ii) Codes and standards

(e). Environmental aspects

(f). Public education on Hydrogen Energy.

#### Appointment of Travel Agents

3461. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines consider it essential to appoint travel agents;

(b) if so, number of travel agents appointed during the last three years; and

(c) details of commission paid to such agents and whether there has been recent cut in the commission ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

	1982	1983	1984
(b) Passenger Sales Agents	Nil	47	24
Cargo Sales Agents	Nil	22	43

(c) The rate of commission paid to Passenger Sales Agent is 5 per cent on domestic sales and 9 per cent on international sales while for cargo bookings it is 5 per cent for both domestic and international sales. There has been no cut in the rates of commission recently.

**Daily Air Service between Bhubaneswar and Delhi**

3462. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to extend the facilities of daily air service between Bhubaneswar and Delhi;

(b) whether Government also propose a new service between Kathmandu and Bhubaneswar via Varanasi;

(c) whether Government have also taken decision to start Vayudoot services between Bhubaneswar and Konark, Bhubaneswar and Gopalpur in Ganjam district and Bhubaneswar and Raipur in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the report submitted by the State Government of Orissa to improve the Tourists spots and other suggestions regarding the air services to the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) On augmentation of capacity the matter will be considered, subject to economic viability.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Requirement of Heavy Water**

3463. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the Unit-wise requirement of heavy water during 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : Unit-wise requirement of heavy water during 1985 is indicated below :

RAPS-1	: 18 Tonnes
RAPS-2	: 15 Tonnes
MAPP-1	: 12 Tonnes
MAPP-2	: 250 Tonnes

**Compilation of Airlines Safety**

3464. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a compilation of Airlines safety from 1983-84 recently made by the Flight International covering all the major carriers of the world except USSR and Eastern Europe in which India was placed 4th from the bottom out of 18 countries surveyed; and

(b) steps proposed to improve airline safety ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Flight International journal (26 January, 1985 issue) covered major airlines' safety statistics for the period 1973-84 in the table "World Airlines Safety" wherein India has been ranked at 15th.

(b) Day to day performance of the aircraft and its engines, operated by scheduled airlines are monitored by the regulatory authority. All incidents/accidents to aircrafts belonging to schedule airlines in India are investigated. Implementation of appropriate recommendations made to prevent recurrence of similar defects/deficiencies is monitored on a regular basis. Our national airlines also have their Safety Directorates to examine flight safety

standards and promote safety consciousness in their staff to ensure that flight operations meet safety standards. Crew training and development are carried out by them. They have their own built-in safety features in evolving operating policies and procedures in conformity with international and national regulations, in consultation with Director General of Civil Aviation, International Civil Aviation Organisation, International Air Transport Association and aircraft manufactures. They also disseminate information on accidents and incidents in other airlines to create safety awareness amongst crew.

#### **Interline Restriction on Leh-Manali Road**

3465. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that barring a few kilometres of road between UPSHI and GIA villages in Ladakh which has fallen under the category 'Inner Line' the entire Leh-Manali road is unrestricted and open for foreign and home tourists;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to remove the restriction of inner line limit on the said road which is hundreds of miles away from the India-China International boundary; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). Leh-Manali road is open up to Upshi in J & K and closed only from South of Upshi in J & K upto Sarchu in Himachal Pradesh. The foreign tourists are, however, permitted to visit the Gompas at Gya, Miru and Runtse, lying south of Upshi provided they are in possession of necessary permits from the District Magistrate concerned, travel in groups of upto 20 persons and are accompanied by a 'guide' provided by J&K state authorities. The Indian tourists can visit these areas after obtaining permit from the State authorities.

Relaxations to the extent possible have already been made.

#### **Delays in Indian Airlines Flights between Bangalore and New Delhi**

3466. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is frequent delay in departures and arrivals of Indian Airlines flights between Bangalore and New Delhi;

(b) number of occasions when the delay was for more than one hour between June 1 to June 30, 1985; and

(c) reasons for the delay in departures and arrivals of IA flight between Bangalore and Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No, Sir. Out of a total of 346 flights operated during the first six months of 1985 between Bangalore and Delhi, over 81 per cent were on time.

(b) Twenty three.

(c) Out of these 23 flights, there was one miscellaneous and 22 consequential delays (i.e. the aircraft operating these flights were delayed while operating earlier sectors on those days).

#### **Youth Activities Among University Students**

3467. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKVAD : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the programme for encouragement of youths in taking active participation in youth activities especially among University students; and

(b) the amount proposed for financing the youth activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHAIDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below :

**Statement**

Among some of the important programmes operated by the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports for encouraging young people, especially university students, to participate actively in youth activities, the following might be mentioned :

- (i) National Service Scheme, aimed at developing the personality of students through social service;
- (ii) Nehru Yuvak Kendras, for involving rural youth in various programmes of national development;
- (iii) National Service Volunteer Scheme, aimed at enabling young graduates to render voluntary social service for a specific period;
- (iv) Promotion of Adventure, for creating a spirit of risk-taking, cooperative team work, capacity of ready and vital response to challenging situations and of endurance among young persons;
- (v) Youth Hostels, for promoting travel among young persons;
- (vi) Programme of promotion of national integration aimed at providing opportunities to young persons, to visit different places of interest with a view to appreciating the vastness of the country, its varied system and yet a basic oneness; and
- (vii) Scheme of assistance to voluntary youth organisations for organising youth leadership training programmes and vocational training

programmes aimed at self-employment.

The total amount provided for in the budget for 1985-86 for financing various youth activities is Rs. 1804.60 lakhs.

**Maintenance of Temple**

3468. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether master plan has been prepared for repair and maintenance of the historic Puri Jagannath Temple and Konark Temple in Orissa; if so, what is the amount estimated;

(b) what amount has so far been sanctioned and released for the repair and maintenance of these Temples respectively and what amount has been spent;

(c) whether he has inspected the work done by the Archeological Survey of India on Puri Temple and whether he has given any advices; and

(d) if so, what was the advice given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Master Plan for Jagannath Temple Puri is under preparation. Master Plan for the Sun Temple, Konark has been prepared, the estimated amount for which is Rs. 28.55 lakhs.

(b) the information is furnished below :

Name	Amount sanctioned	Amount released (1985-86)	Amount spent (1985-86)
Jagannath Temple	Master Plan under preparation	Rs. 3,12,330/-	Rs. 37,252/-* *The expenditure is for deplastering work which is in progress.
Konark Temple	Rs. 28,55,000/-	Rs. 4,96,913/-	Rs. 58,800/-

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. He has advised that a Master Plan for the conservation of Sri Jagannath Temple along with the subsidiary shrines may be drawn up, so that the conservation, preservation and beautification of the temple complex as a whole could be carried out. Accordingly the master plan is under preparation.

#### Corruption Prone Areas in Administration

3469. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been conducted to identify the areas in the administration which are prone to corruption;

(b) if so, whether any effective steps have been taken to tackle corruption in these areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) All Ministries/Departments have been asked to conduct studies to identify corruption prone areas.

(b) and (c). An 'Action Plan' along with a calendar of vigilance action has been drawn up and sent in May, 1985 to all Ministries/Departments to take action on the various items given below :

1. Studies for streamlining the existing rules, procedures etc. to cut down delays and reduce harassment to general public.
2. Strengthening of vigilance and anti-corruption machinery and filling up the vacant posts of Chief Vigilance Officers.
3. Time-bound disposal of pending disciplinary inquiries/cases.
4. Regular review of cases of Government servants who attain the age of 50/55 years or who will be complet-

ing 30 years of service in order to weed out corrupt and inefficient elements.

5. Adoption of Model Conduct(Discipline and Appeal) Rules, circulated by the Bureau of Public Enterprises to all public sector undertakings who have not adopted them so far.
6. Effective monitoring through monthly/quarterly reviews of the pending investigations, inquiries etc. by Chief Vigilance Officers/ Heads of the Departments and furnishing a quarterly return to the Department of Personnel and Training.

#### Sports Hostels in each State

3470. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Institute of Sports has decided to set up sports hostels in each State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala, has proposed a new scheme of attaching sports hostels to some of its Regional Coaching Centres in the country during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The Sportsmen/women admitted to the hostels will be provided free board and lodging and will have available to them playing and coaching facilities in the regional coaching centres.

#### Ineptness of Air India in handling the Passengers

3471: SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report appearing in the Statesman dated 21 July, 1985 regarding ineptness of the Air India in handling the passengers, maintenance of surveillance and

removal of passenger luggage during loading; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to improve the situation ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Air India's record of baggage handling has been generally good.

#### Water Pollution in Rajkot District of Gujarat

3472. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether water pollution is going on a large scale in Rajkot District of Gujarat, because the river Bhadar is polluted as a result of wastages flowing out of industrial process in Jetpur City;

(b) whether Government have taken notice of the fact that Dhoraji City people are contracting diseases because they drink this water; and

(c) the preventive measures being undertaken to protect the people of Dhoraji and surrounding areas from the hazards of the pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) According to the State Pollution Control Board, there is no information to this effect.

(c) In order to prevent discharge of pollutants into the river Bhadar, a collection and disposal system of effluents from Jetpur area has been implemented. This will prevent polluted water from going to Dhoraji.

#### New Airports

3473. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) number of New Air Ports under construction, State-wise and the allocation of funds for each;

(b) the year of starting construction and envisaged year of completing each, State-wise; and

(c) number of Air Ports coming up where work is behind the schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) One airport is under construction, viz. Calicut in Kerala, the sanctioned cost of which is Rs. 14.66 crores. There is provision of Rs. 8.21 crores in the Seventh Plan.

(b) The construction work commenced in April, 1983 and is scheduled to be completed by December, 1987.

(c) Nil.

#### Kutub Khana Asafia

3474. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kutub Khana Asafia is the greatest depository of rare books in Urdu and Persian;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the same library is in bad shape now; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to declare it as a National Library ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). The Asafia Library is under the control of Government of Andhra Pradesh who have been requested to furnish the requisite information.

(c) There is no such proposal.

[Translation]

#### Opening of a Hotel in Gorakhpur

3475. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL

AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gorakhpur is a place of tourist attraction for international tourists particularly the Buddhists;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to open a hotel there in the public sector and if not, whether such a proposal is likely to be considered; and

(c) whether it is proposed to increase the air service for Gorakhpur with a view to promote tourism ?

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

(a) Gorakhpur is an important tourist centre in the North Eastern Region of Uttar Pradesh for Buddhist pilgrims visiting Kushinagar, Sravasti, Lumbini (Nepal) and Piprahwa.

(b) Presently India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) has no proposal to open a hotel at Gorakhpur. The 7th Plan of ITDC also does not include any plan provision for opening any new hotel in the country.

(c) Indian Airlines, at present, operates four times weekly HS-748 services on Delhi-Agra-Lucknow-Gorakhpur route, as also a thrice weekly F-27 service on Calcutta-Varanasi-Gorakhpur route. The capacity provided at present meets the demand and there is no proposal to increase the air service to/from Gorakhpur.

[English]

#### Regional Research Laboratories

3476. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Regional Research Laboratories in India and the places where they are located;

(b) expenditure on all these laboratories during the year 1984-85;

(c) the scientific inventions, formula or other innovations evolved by these regional laboratories during the year 1984-85; and

(d) whether any one of these inventions, innovations of formulae is put to commercial use ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) There are six Regional Research Laboratories under the CSIR, located at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Jammu, Jorhat and Trivandrum.

(b) The expenditure on the six Regional Research Laboratories during the year 1984-85 was Rs. 14.32 crores.

(c) During the year 1984-85, 18 patent applications for innovations evolved by these laboratories were filed and 17 patent applications filed earlier were accepted. Over the period 1978-79 to 1984-85, over 90 patent applications were filed and over 70 processes were developed by these laboratories.

(d) Of these 70 processes developed, 60 have been released to industry for commercial utilisation. Inventions and Innovations made during 1984-85 will take some time to be commercially utilized.

#### Extension of Air India Flight to Trivandrum from Bombay and Madras.

3477. SHRI P.A. ANTHONY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation to extend the Air India flights to Trivandrum from Bombay and Madras for the convenience of large number of Keralites working abroad; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The Government have received some representations from the International Kerala Travellers Association, West Germany, to re-route Air India's

Bombay - Madras - Kuala Lumpur-Singapore and vice-versa services through Trivandrum with suitable connections to/from points in the West.

(b) Due to operational and capacity constraints, it has not been found feasible, for the present, to extend Air India flights to Trivandrum from Bombay and Madras. Convenient Indian Airlines flights are available between Bombay/Madras and Trivandrum.

#### Setting up of a Federation of Tribal Development Corporation :

3478. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in its Third Report recommended that a federation of Tribal Development Corporation might be set up at the national level to handle problems of the State level Corporations working in the tribal areas;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter;

(c) the modalities of the above Corporation since set up or proposed to be set up at the national level;

(d) whether any Members of Parliament belonging to the Scheduled Tribes will also be appointed on this Corporation; if so, how many; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (e). The Government of India is examining the question of setting up of a national level Tribal Cooperative Marketing Federation (TRIFED). The details of the modalities and bye-laws etc. for the said Corporation are being worked out and are yet to be finalised.

#### Utilization of Solar Energy

3479. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether non-conventional sources of energy specially solar energy are not being energetically utilised and if so, corrective steps proposed;

(b) whether it is a fact that solar water heater units designed so far are too expensive, impractical and have not become popular; and

(c) whether practical pragmatic solar water heater units for homes can be designed speedily to reduce dependence on electricity ?

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

(b) No Sir.

(c) Solar hot water systems for domestic use have now started being made by several manufacturers in the country.

#### Receipt and Expenditure on Asiad-82

3480. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASS MUNSI : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) total expenditure on ASIAD-82 and the fixed assets value now in the capital;

(b) total sale proceeds of the inventories which were sold after the ASIAD; and

(c) the highest gate collections in average to ASIAD and in which discipline it was the largest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected from the concerned agencies and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### New Projects in Electronics

3481. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :



(a) whether Government have sanctioned several new projects in electronics;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the implementation of these projects ?

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

(b) The following new schemes are proposed to be taken up by the Department of Electronics :

1. Electronics Components Development Fund.
2. Centre for R & D Production of Power Semiconductor Devices.
3. Telematics Development and Promotion Programme.
4. Fifth Generation Super-Mini Computer Design Programme.
5. Advanced Technology Programme in Computer Networking.
6. Software Export Promotion Programme.
7. Instruments Maintenance Programme.
8. Centre for Electronics for Productivity and Production Technology.

(c) A total outlay of Rs. 17.0 crores have been provisionally approved by the Planning Commission for these schemes, out of which Rs. 2.20 crores are earmarked for 1985-86.

Besides these plan projects, a number of R & D projects in the field of components, microelectronics, computers, instrumentation, radars and other areas of electronics are initiated on a continuous basis under S & T Programme of the Department of Electronics.

[Translation]

#### Cultural Pact with USSR

3482. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have signed cultural agreement with USSR and some other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the contribution likely to be made by them in the development of our cultural activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c). India has signed cultural agreements with 72 countries including the USSR. These bilateral cultural agreements provide for cooperation and exchanges between various institutions and organisations in India and the countries concerned in the fields of art and culture, education, science and technology, public health, sports, mass-media, etc. and are implemented through a system of 2-3 year Cultural Exchange Programmes concluded from time to time. Such exchanges focus attention to our respective state of cultural development, besides creating an awareness of our rich cultural heritage.

[English]

#### Agreements/Talks held with Nepal by Special Envoy of P. M.

3483. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :  
SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has recently sent a special envoy to Nepal;

(b) if so, what agreements/talks were held between India and Nepal during his visit; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). Prime Minister's special envoy Shri P. Shiv Shankar, MP had an audience with His Majesty King Birendra of Nepal on July 5, 1985, during which several subjects were discussed concerning areas of mutual interest. These touched on security concerns, the recent incidents of terrorism in Nepal, and the offer of an Indian grant to assist Nepal in constructing the western-most part of the Mahendra Raj Marg in Nepal. No formal agreements were concluded during the visit.

#### Outsider IAS/IPS Officers in State Cadres

3484. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to the effect that 50 per cent of the IAS/IPS Officers in any State shall be from outside the State;

(b) if so, the date from which the decision has been implemented;

(c) the names of the State Governments, if any, which have opposed the implementation of this decision alongwith the reasons advanced by them; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure uniform implementation of the decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (d). Till 1984 the Central Government have been ensuring that at least 50 per cent of the officers allotted to a particular cadre are from outside the State concerned. The promotion quota from the State Services is 33.1/3% thus effectively lowering down the outsider ratio in the total strength of the Cadre. Keeping this in view it was decided in July, 1984, that in the interests of national intergration and better efficiency in administration, the 'outsider' element in the direct recruitment quota of the All India Services should be raised to 66.2/3% so that the overall ratio between 'outsiders' and 'insiders' in every cadre was improved. This revised percentage has been given effect to starting from 1984 batch of direct recruits.

#### "Functioning of Ecological Task Forces"

3485. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of the functioning and expansion of the Ecological Task Forces set up to preserve the environment;

(b) whether any more States have demanded the setting up of these Task Forces ; and

(c) if so, the names of such States and the decision taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Two Ecological Task Forces are now in operation. Eco Task Force (TA-127) was deployed in Shahjahanpur Block, near Mohand Pass, U.P., in January 1983 to execute a Watershed Management Programme formulated by the State Forest Department. This project was subsequently modified and the Ecological Task Force completed the project in march, 1985 and has now shifted to the Mussoorie slopes for reclamation of the mined areas in Kiarkuli Block. This Task Force has been operating with a strength of 243 which is proposed to be raised to 443 during the current financial year.

The second Eco Task Force (TA-128) was deployed for afforestation, sand dune stabilisation and pasture development works on the left bank of Indira Gandhi Canal, Rajasthan, in July, 1983. The present strength of this Task Force is 668.

In anticipation of deploying a Task Force in Kinnaur and Lahul Spiti areas of Himachal Pradesh, a chain of nurseries has been created.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Project Reports for setting up the Task Forces have been received from the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Maharashtra. Equiries have also been received from the States of Kerala and Sikkim. Decisions on these have not yet been taken.

#### U. S. Help to Develop Electronic Industries in Orissa

3486. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United States of America has offered high technology for electronic industries in Orissa.

(b) whether the Centre has decided to set up a regional super computer in Bhubaneswar and to develop the State Capital as a 'software city'; if so, the progress made in this regard so far; and

(c) whether this would be backed up by a massive training programming and application; if so, its broad outlines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Some US Companies have offered technologies for electronics industries in Orissa.

(b) Yes, Sir, the centre has decided to set up a regional Super Computer at Bhubaneswar. Department of Electronics had discussions with the Government of Orissa and Government of Orissa has earmarked a building for housing the super computer. This will be taken over by the Department of Electronics shortly. Government of Orissa has also earmarked 100 acres of land at Chandaka in Bhubaneswar for the development of Electronics computer peripherals and computer software.

(c) Yes, Sir, this would be backed up by a training programme in computer programming and applications. The first training course on Introduction of computers will be conducted in the last week of August in which the representatives from the other states in the region are also expected to participate.

#### Liberalised Electronics Policy

3487. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to give fresh incentives to Electronics Units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assessment has since been made of the liberalised electronics policy

announced in the House during the last session; and

(c) if so, its outcome ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Several incentives for the growth and development of electronics industry have been announced over the past 2 years in the form of liberalised licencing policies, import of a large number of capital goods under OGL and under concessional duty, import of raw materials and components at concessional duty etc. This is expected to provide the necessary incentives to the electronics industry for growth in accordance with the plan.

(c) The Integrated Policy was announced in the Parliament in March, 1985. It is too early to make an assessment of the impact of this recent liberalisation.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Airlifting of Essential Medicines to Bangladesh

3488. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether airlifting of 200 packets of essential medicines to Bangladesh had been delayed as reported in the Statesman (Calcutta dated 6 June, 1985);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government against those responsible for this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). The report is not correct.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Outlay for Upliftment of SCs/STs of Orissa

3489. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the outlay sanctioned for the continuance during 1985-86 of the three Centrally sponsored programme of (1) research and training, (2) girls hostels for scheduled Tribes and (3) aid to voluntary organisations;

(b) the funds allocated to Orissa, the names of the private voluntary organisations which have been or are being given the aid and the amount thereof;

(c) the steps taken to extend the hostel scheme to Scheduled Tribes boys as well; and

(d) the places where girls and boys hostels have been set up in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). The allocation for the three Centrally Sponsored Programmes for Scheduled Tribes for 1985-86 is as follows :

Sl. No.	Scheme	Total allocation for 1985-86 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Research & Training	75.00
2.	Girls Hostels	150.00
3.	Aid to Voluntary Organisations	75.00

The Statewise allocation in respect of Research and Training and Girls Hostels is decided after receipt of proposals from the States. The allocation for Orissa will be decided as soon as complete proposals are received from the State Government. Under the scheme of Aid to Voluntary Organisations no Statewise allocation is made. The grants are given to the organisations directly. The organisations which were given grant-in-aid in 1984-85 for doing welfare work among tribals in Orissa are :

- (1) Tagor Society for Rural Development Rs. 2,15,600.00
- (2) Bhartiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh (for

Banabasi Seva Samiti, Balliguda) Rs. 13,640.00

- (3) Nikhil Bharat Banbasi Panchayat Rs. 1,89,136.00

(c) There is no Central sector scheme for construction of hostels for Scheduled Tribe boys.

(d) Information on specific location of institutions in the States is not maintained.

#### Inter-State Council for Inter-State Disputes

3490. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission in its report submitted to Government has taken note of the failure of Government to set up Inter-State Council to deal with inter-state disputes and those between State and the Centre;

(b) if so, the reasons for this failure; and

(c) whether the constitutional provision for the setting up of inter-State council will be expeditiously implemented and many inter-State disputes settled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Administrative Reforms Commission did not speak of the failure of the Government to set up Inter-State Council but recommended that an Inter-State Council should be constituted Under Article 263 of the Constitution.

(c) The above recommendation was examined and it was decided that since adequate arrangements already exist, there was no need to constitute an Inter-State Council.

#### Enforcement of Decree with other Countries

3491. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his ministry have failed to enter into reciprocal arrangements with other countries particularly America for the enforcement of decrees awarded under the code of civil procedure; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Statutory Development Board for Vidarbha and Marathwada :**

3492. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the resolution for setting up of Statutory Development Board (SDB) for Vidarbha and Marathwada regions under Article 371 of the Constitution has been passed by the Maharashtra Vidhan Sabha;

(b) if so, whether Government of Maharashtra have requested the Union Government to give clearance for setting up the SDB for Vidarbha and Marathwada regions;

(c) whether the Union Government have taken any decision in this regard; and

(d) if so, when the Government are likely to give them clearance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). A communication was received from the Government of Maharashtra recommending establishment of separate Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra under the provisions of article 371 (2) of the Constitution on the basis of a Resolution passed by both the Houses of State Legislature.

(c) and (d). The Government of Maharashtra have been requested to send a suitable draft scheme for the establishment of the proposed Development Boards. The same is awaited from the State Government. It is not possible at this stage to indicate when these Boards would be set up.

**Better Avenues in Industry for Doctorates**

3493. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that our Pure Science Doctorates prefer to work in the general Science and feel discouraged to work in industrial sector and only 10 per cent of the Doctorates are available in the Industrial units;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the same;

(c) whether this issue has been taken up with the Ministry of Industry to offer more profitable avenues to the Doctorates in the larger interests of our industries while we are trying our best to get back our scientists working abroad; and

(d) if not, will it be taken up soon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). A sample study of the Science and Technology Doctorates employed in the R & D establishments in the country including those public and private sector industries whose in house R & D units are recognised by the Ministry was recently conducted by the Department of Science and Technology. The results of the study indicated that about 9 per cent of the Science and Technology Doctorates were working in the industries covered in the sample study.

(c) and (d). The report has been circulated to all Central Government Departments including Ministry of Industry as well as the State Governments.

**Colombo Conference on Exploitation  
of Indian Ocean Resources**

3494. SHRI SANAT KUMAR  
MANDAL :  
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :  
SHRI G.G. SWELL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India did not attend the conference on the exploitation of Indian Ocean resources convened at Colombo last month by Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the subjects discussed at this Conference and the role played by some major powers, who would like to divide the littoral States on the issue of Indian Ocean as a zone of peace;

(c) whether India would go ahead with its sea-bed mining operations in the Indian Ocean region; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. India did not participate in the conference held in Colombo from 15 to 20 July 1985 on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation in the Indian Ocean in the field of Marine Affairs in the context of the new Ocean regime.

(b) The Government have received reports regarding the outcome of the meeting in which certain major maritime users of the Indian Ocean also participated. It is the Government's view that the main priority at the moment has necessarily to be on efforts at achieving the convening of the Conference on the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace without further delay. This Conference is of prime importance. Nothing should be done which could result in a setback to this main objective.

(c) and (d). India, which has been accorded the status of pioneer investor in terms of resolution II adopted by the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea on 30 April 1982, has already applied to the preparatory Commission for the International Sea-bed Authority for registration and

allocation of a mine site in the Indian Ocean area. India's application will be taken up for registration after the rules for registration have been finalised. This matter is being pursued.

**U.N. Initiation for Kabul Settlement**

3495. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister had called for U.N. initiative on the Kabul settlement;

(b) if so, whether the Prime Minister had pointed out that both US and USSR are willing to sort out this issue;

(c) whether this issue was raised and discussed by the Prime Minister with both the leaders of USA and Soviet Union during his visit;

(d) whether any amicable settlement was likely to be reached;

(e) whether Pakistan has suggested direct talks with USA for settlement of Afghan issue; and

(f) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) and (f). India has consistently been of the view that all issues relating to the Afghan situation can be resolved only through a negotiated political settlement. Government has accordingly supported the UN Secretary General's initiative in this regard. Our views on the subject were reiterated in course of discussions with Soviet and US leaders during Prime Minister's visit to those countries.

The 5th round of Proximity Talks in Geneva on this matter is commencing on 27th August. Government wishes these talks success.

(e) There has been regular consultations between Pakistan and USA with regard to the situation in Afghanistan.

**Resentment Among "Halba" Community in Maharashtra**

3496. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a great resentment among the "Halba" community in Maharashtra State;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the Maharashtra State Government has withdrawn the facilities enjoyed by the said community;

(c) whether the Halba community was enjoying the same facilities as Scheduled Tribes since the last several decades;

(d) whether the Maharashtra Government have also requested the Union Government to include the said community in the List of Scheduled Tribes; and

(e) the reaction of the Central Government in this regard and the time by which Central Government propose to issue orders to include the said community in the List of Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) According to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 amended from time to time only Halba, Halbi community has been specified as Scheduled Tribes in relation to the state of Maharashtra. Representations have been received regarding treating of 'Halba Koshti' as Scheduled Tribes.

(b) and (c). The Government of Maharashtra who have inadvertently issued an order declaring Halba Koshtis as Scheduled Tribes had withdrawn their order after it was brought to the notice of the Government of India. In fact this Order was against the Constitution of India as the State Government have no power to issue such Order under Article 342 of the Constitution. Consequently the concessions being enjoyed by the persons belonging to Halba community of Koshti origin such as free studentship, scholarships, reservation in services etc. had been withdrawn.

(d) The comments received from the Government of Maharashtra cannot be disclosed in the public interest.

(e) The above proposal along with similar other proposals are being considered in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in consultation with the concerned State Governments Union Territory Administrations and in accordance with the relevant criteria followed in the matter. Comments from some of the State Governments are still awaited. The final view in the matter would be taken after the comments from all the State Governments have been received in full. Further, amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution.

**Setting up of Bio-Gas Centre in Nasik**

3497. SHRJMATI USHA CHOU-DHARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industry Commission propose to set up a National Bio-gas Centre in Nasik; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Commission on Additional Sources of Energy has approved allocation of a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs for Khadi and Village Industry Commission, Bombay for constructing a building for 'Biogas Training Centre' in the Campus of its existing Central Training Institute at Nasik. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh has already been released in advance to Khadi and Village Industry Commission for the purpose.

**Demands of Workers in Atomic Power Project**

3498. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a long-pending dispute between the workers of the Madras Atomic Power Project, Kalpakkam and the Department of Atomic Energy over the demands of workers;

(b) if so, whether the main issue relates to introduction of an Incentive Bonus Scheme;

(c) whether the Tamil Nadu Atomic Power Employees Union has served a strike notice on 26 June, 1985; and

(d) the steps being taken to settle the workers' demands amicably at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d). The Madras Atomic Power Project Employees' Union (Tamilnadu Atomic Power Employees' Union) had served a strike notice on 26.6.85. However, the demand of the Madras Atomic Power Project employees for introducing an incentive bonus scheme was amicably settled through negotiations with the representatives of the Employees' Union and a Memorandum of settlement has been signed between the management and the MAPP Employees' Union.

#### **Kidnapping of Munna Bear from Festival of India in France**

3499. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the dancing bear Munna, which was taken to Paris for the 'Festival of India' had disappeared while in France;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Munna was kidnapped by some "Lovers of Animals";

(c) what has happened to Munna's keeper who failed to prevent his pet's disappearance; and

(d) steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The dancing bear Munna was sent by the Indian Hotels Corporation to Paris to perform at the Inaugural Mela of the Festival of India for which they were the caterers, and subsequently at their restaurant in Paris, and disappeared while in France.

(b) A group calling itself "Operation Victor Hugo" claimed credit for the kidnaping in the newspapers.

(c) Munna and his keeper returned to India on 1st August, 1985.

(d) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Construction of Motor Road between Kathpuriyachhina and Seraghat**

3500. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that trees and forest land have been damaged due to construction of a motor road between Kathpuriyachhina and Seraghat in Almora district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether he is also aware of the fact that lakhs of rupees have been spent on this road but in the absence of necessary approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 this road has remained half constructed for the last five years; and

(c) the time by which necessary approval is likely to be accorded for completion of the road ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN.) : (a) to (c). The Uttar Pradesh State Government submitted a proposal for approval of diversion of 2,208 ha. of forest land for construction of the Kathpuriyachhina Seraghat road in Almora district, under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. In reply to the suggestion to alter the alignment of the road avoiding the use of forest land, they had reported



that a certain length of the road including the portion involving forest land has been completed. No information is available whether any further stretch of road is yet to be completed. Since prior approval of Central Government was not obtained for diversion of the forest land as required under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the State Government was asked to indicate the action proposed against those responsible for the violation of the Act and measures taken to avoid recurrence of such violation in future. The report of the State Government is awaited.

[English]

#### Activities of Nehru Yuvak Kendras

3501. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration to expand the area of activities of Nehru Yuvak Kendras and to make them more effective; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and the time by which it is likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The area of activities of Nehru Yuvak Kendras has been expanded recently and a new set of guidelines laying stress on character building, development of culture and physical fitness has been issued in this context. In order to facilitate the implementation of the guidelines, the annual budget of each kendra has been increased from Rs. 1.22 lakh to Rs. 1.68 lakh.

#### Linking of Bareilly by Air Service

3502. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to link Bareilly with air service;

(b) if so, the time by which this air service is likely to be introduced; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Indian Airlines have no plans to airlink Bareilly. Vayudoot also is presently engaged in providing airlinks to the stations already identified in its first phase of expansion programme and therefore does not contemplate airlinking Bareilly for the present.

[Translation]

#### Denudation of Forest Area

3503. SHRI VISHNU MODI :

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Janasatta' dated 19 June, 1985 under the caption "Desh ke van Kshetra ka Chintajanak safaya" (Alarming denudation of the forest area of the country);

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

(c) the opinion of Government regarding the difference between the figures collected by Government and those supplied by the satellite;

(d) whether Government are concerned over the deforestation; and

(e) if so the concrete steps taken by Government in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes Sir,

(b) The reaction of the Government is indicated in reply to part (e) of the question.

(c) The statistics compiled earlier by Government stated the extent of area declared legally as forests while the National Remote Sensing Agency has used satellite imagery to assess the extent of forest cover. The National Remote Sensing Agency has also assessed the loss of forest cover between the two periods viz. 1972-75 and 1980-82 at 9.17

million hectares. The estimates are being analysed and refined. [English]

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Concrete steps taken by Government to avoid deforestation and conserve forests as are below :

1. Enforcement of the Indian Forest Act 1927 and of various other enactments to prevent unauthorised felling of trees.
2. Enactment and enforcement of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
3. Elimination of the agency of contractors in the working of forests in most of the States/ U. Ts.
4. Intensive studies of the problems of grazing, encroachment and "shifting cultivation" with a view to find long-term solutions.
5. Plup and Wood chips have been exempted from import duty and import duty on wood in certain Specified forms has been reduced to 10 per cent *ad valorem*.
6. An inter-ministerial group has been set up to study substitution of wood by other products.
7. A National Wastelands Development Board has been set up, with the object of bringing 5 million hectares of land every year, under fuelwood and fodder plantations. A people's movement for afforestation is being developed. Efforts in regard to afforestation and conservation are being intensified as part of the Seventh Five Year Plan.
8. Alternative sources of energy such as biogas and fuel-saving devices such as improved chulhas solar cookers, and water heating systems, solar timber-seasoning kilns etc. are being popularised.

#### T. V. Manufacturing with Foreign Collaboration

3504. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the indigenous colour television manufacturers are opposing entry of Multi National Companies in colour television manufacturing field as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 22 July, 1985;

(b) if so, whether he has also seen the reaction of the indigenous manufacturers to this report published in the 'Hindustan Times' of 23 July, 1985;

(c) if so, the reasons for Government going back on its assurance to the television manufacturers in 1983 that foreign companies and brand names would not be allowed in the manufacturing in field of Colour TV;

(d) whether Indian companies with foreign equity participation are selling television sets made by small scale sector at marked up prices as alleged by indigenous television manufacturers; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) As per Industrial and Licensing, Policy for Colour Television Receiver Sets announced in February, 1983, all sectors of industry were encouraged to participate. However, foreign equity companies were not permitted to manufacture CTV.

As per the policy announced in Parliament on March 21, 1985 under 'Integrated Policy Measures on Electronics', Indian companies including those with foreign equity of 40 per cent or less, will no longer be debarred from any field of electronics which is open to the organised private sector, only because of their foreign equity holding. Government is of the view that this policy far from affecting CTV manufactures adversely will take better care of consumers interest through improvement in quality and technology.

(d) and (e). A representation from Indian Television Manufacturers Association (ITMA) including this aspect has been received. The representation is under consideration of the Government.

#### Colour T.V. Picture Tubes

3505. SHRI SATYENDERA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has drawn up a programme for manufacture of Colour TV picture tubes in India;

(b) whether such a plan would save foreign exchange and bring down Colour T.V. prices;

(c) whether the plan also includes making of glass shells for the tubes; and

(d) if so, who are the licencees for this manufacture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government has taken steps for the manufacture of colour picture tubes in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Immediately there is no plan for the manufacture of the glass shells for colour picture tubes.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Introduction of Science Spark Scheme in Nagpur

3506. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal is under consideration of Government to introduce Science Spark Scheme in Nagpur city (Maharashtra State);

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of the progress achieved and by when the said scheme will be introduced in Nagpur city ?

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

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

#### Kidnapping of Persons by Insurgents of National Socialist Council of Nagaland

3507. SHRI B.V. DESAI :  
SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as many as 16 people have been kidnapped from villages in Laju circle of Arunachal Pradesh's Tirap district by the insurgents of National Socialist Council of Nagaland;

(b) if so, whether the NSCN extremists operating from Indo-Burma border had recently intensified their terrorist activities in the area and were including in forcible collection of taxes and kidnapping of local villagers; and

(c) if so, whether the neighbouring country Burma has been asked to help in arresting these extremists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. 16 persons were kidnapped from Tirap District.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Decline in Tourist Traffic to Jammu and Kashmir

3508. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL Aviation be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign tourists inflow in the country particularly in Jammu and Kashmir has come down very fast vis-a-vis the estimated tourists during 1985;

(b) if so, how does it compare with tourist traffic in 1983-84, 1984-85 and from 1 January to 30 June, 1985;

(c) reasons for coming of less number of tourists;

(d) whether any steps are being taken to provide better amenities/facilities to attract more tourists; and

(e) if so, funds allocated for the purpose ?

(THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : (a) and (b). Foreign tourist arrivals excluding the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh during the last two years and upto June 1985 are given below :

Year	Foreign tourist arrivals	Percentage Change
1983	8,84,731	2.9
1984	8,52,503	---3.6
1985 (upto June)	3,86,489	—11.3*

\*Compared to corresponding period of previous year.

The overall decline in foreign tourist arrivals during the first half of the year 1985 has also affected the tourist traffic to Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) The decline in the number of tourists was due to the adverse media publicity abroad of various events in India during 1984-85 as also the disturbed political conditions in a number neighbouring countries.

(d) The Government has initiated several measures to counteract the adverse publicity in international media and to create confidence among the prospective tourists abroad. The steps taken to provide better amenities/facilities to attract tourists in the country

include development of beach resorts, improvement of facilities for Himalayan Trekking and Water Sports, preservation of National Heritage areas, flood-lighting of monuments, development of facilities along Buddhist circuits, improvement in the quality of surface transport and development of wild life tourism.

(e) Plan allocation to the Central Department of Tourism for the promotion of tourism is Rs. 13.82 crores for the year 1985-86, as against a plan expenditure of Rs. 5.29 crores during 1984-85.

#### Development of Adivasi Area

3509. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of funds allotted for the development of adivasi areas of each State during the year 1985-86.

(b) whether the funds allotted for the purpose are not being given at the appropriate time and due to that the progress of work is being held up;

(c) whether Government have received any complaint in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to disburse the funds allotted for the purpose immediately so that the work for the development of adivasi areas does not suffer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d). Details of Special Central Assistance, which is meant for the development of Adivasi areas, are given in the attached statement State-wise. Special Central Assistance is given in four quarterly instalments. The first instalments for 1985-86 was released in May, 1985. No complaint in this regard has been received from any State Government.

## Statement

*Statement Showing the Allocation State-wise and Scheme-wise of Rs. 140 crores  
for the Year 1985-86*

Sl. No.	States/U. T.	I.T.D.P.	Primitive Tribes	Pockets of Tribal Concentration (MADA)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
(Rs. in lakhs)					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	519.20	54.00	129.00	702.20
2.	Assam	624.89	—	—	624.89
3.	Bihar	1681.39	56.00	208.00	1945.39
4.	Gujarat	993.25	10.00	115.00	1118.25
5.	Himachal Pradesh	192.90	—	12.00	204.90
6.	Karnataka	123.13	5.00	—	128.13
7.	Kerala	61.57	8.00	—	69.57
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3312.00	110.00	502.00	3924.00
9.	Maharashtra	822.92	55.00	62.00	939.92
10.	Manipur	244.21	5.00	—	249.21
11.	Orissa	1661.23	55.00	168.00	1884.23
12.	Rajasthan	595.13	8.00	300.00	903.13
13.	Sikkim	38.99	—	—	38.99
14.	Tamil Nadu	133.39	12.00	—	145.39
15.	Tripura	211.37	16.00	—	227.37
16.	Uttar Pradesh	13.34	10.00	4.00	27.34
17.	West Bengal	554.09	25.00	—	579.09
18.	A. & N. Islands	12.00	18.00	—	30.00
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5.00	—	—	5.00
<b>Grand Total</b>		11800.00	447.00	1500.00	13747.00
<b>Reserve</b>		—	53.00	—	53.00
<b>Cluster Approach Reserve</b>		—	—	—	200.00
		11800.00	500.00	1500.00	14000.00

**“Threat to West Coast Ecology by Pollution”**

3510. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :  
SHRI SHANTARAM  
POTDUKHE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has seen a report in the Indian Express of 23 July, 1985 to the effect that pollution is threatening West Coast ecology;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to contain this pollution;

(c) whether this pollution has threatened the fish and other marine or aquatic life along the coast; and

(d) whether fish catch has also been affected by this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The steps taken include :

—The State Governments have been advised to formulate coastal management plans to ensure sustainable development without disturbing the ecology of coastal areas;

—Under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, measures are taken to regulate discharges from land based sources;

—Oil Spills are checked through the coast-guard authorities.

—Guidelines have been formulated to prevent pollution from industrial and mining activities.

(c) and (d) No definitive information to this effect is available.

**Conference on Forests in Mexico**

3511. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he attended a conference on forests held in Mexico in June 1985;

(b) if so, the issues discussed and the recommendations made at the conference; and

(c) the India's main stand on various issues before the conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) No, Sir. An Indian delegation led by the Minister of State (Environment and Forests) attended the IX World Forestry Congress held in Mexico from 1-10 July, 1985.

(b) The issues discussed included silviculture and management, conservation and protection of forest resources and wildlife, impact of development on forestry, levels of production, appropriate technology and integration of forest industries, and forestry science, technology, research, education, administration, policy and legislation. The recommendations made by the conference highlighted the forestry sector as an integral part of development of society, contributing to both rural and urban communities by making full use of its productive and social potential.

(c) The Indian stand in the conference supported the aforesaid recommendations and also stressed that the quality of environment, social well-being and economic growth should be the main objectives of forestry.

**“Maintenance of Ecological Base”**

3512. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government have so far taken to maintain the ecological base of India, which is being disturbed on large scale by developmental projects that are under implementation in various States;

(b) whether the Prime Minister has issued special instructions to the Chief Ministers of all the States to take due precaution for preserving ecological base while undertaking developmental activities; and

(c) what is the response of various States to the directives of the Prime Minister ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Steps

being taken to maintain ecological base which is effected by large scale development projects and many other factors in various States include :

- Department of Environment at the Centre and in 18 States and Union Territories, inter-alia, examine development projects from environmental angle and suggest necessary safeguards to prevent adverse impacts;
- Central Pollution Control Boards and its counterparts in 18 States are trying to ensure that air and water pollution from various pollution sources is kept within the permissible limits;
- Forest Conservation Act, 1980 has considerably reduced the diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes;
- The National Wastelands Development Board has been set up to bring degraded lands under productive use;
- Ecologically fragile and biologically rich areas are being preserved as National Parks, Sanctuaries and proposed Biosphere Reserves.
- Special programmes have been taken up for public participation and awareness creation;
- Eco-development Camps, field demonstration projects and action oriented ecodevelopment research are implemented.

(b) and (c). Communications have been addressed on various aspects of environmental protection and these are being broadly followed.

#### Special Assistance for Tribal Development Agencies

3513. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the Special Central Assistance received by each Integrated Tribal Development Agency direct from the Harijan and Tribal Department and through different departments for the year 1983-84 and 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : Special Central Assistance for tribal sub-Plan is released to the States in lump-sum who in turn allocate it to the Tribal Development Agencies/Projects keeping, if necessary, a part of the amount for taking up Tribal Development Project directly by themselves or through Tribal Development Commissioners. The Integrated Tribal Development Agencies are functioning in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa while ITDPS function in rest of the States. Some of the areas under ITDAS/ITDPS also receive Special Central Assistance from the Hill Area Development Plan. The total Special Central Assistance released to the States and Union Territories for tribal sub-Plan during 1983-84 and 1984-85 are Rs. 110.00 crores and Rs. 126.62 crores respectively.

#### Development of Forests and Tribals

3514. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether this Ministry is aware that a number of Reports have been submitted to Government by the Committees constituted by the Ministries from time to time regarding development of the Forests and Tribals;

(b) if so, whether the recommendations made by the Hari Singh Committee have been implemented; and

(c) the achievement made in this direction by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Governments are implementing the recommendations regarding elimination of intermediaries. Forest-based industries are being established by the State Governments wherever feasible. The proposal for setting up a National Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation is under consideration,

#### Execution of Policies of TSPA

3515. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the powers and responsibility entrusted to his Ministry (C.T.D. Division) as Nodal Ministry for Tribal Development;

(b) whether the State Governments have also made the Tribal Development Departments as Nodal Department to execute the policies of Tribal sub-plan areas;

(c) if so, the names of the States which have so far adopted this procedure; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and alternate procedure adopted State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) As per Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961, the powers and responsibilities entrusted to the Ministry of Home Affairs for Tribal Development has been prescribed. The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes of development for Scheduled Tribes. In regard to sectoral programmes and schemes of development of this community, policy; planning, monitoring, evaluation etc., as also their coordination will be the responsibility of the concerned central Ministries, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Each Central Ministry and Department will be the nodal Ministry or Department concerning its sector.

(b) and (c). In all the States having tribal sub-plan the Department dealing with tribal development discharges the functions as nodal department.

(d) Does not arise.

**Suicide Bid by Former Head Constable in Tihar Jail**

3516. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Ex-Constable's futile bid to end life in Tihar Jail' appearing in the "Patriot" dated 18 July, 1985;

(b) if so, whether a former Delhi Police Head Constable lodged in Tihar Jail tried to commit suicide on 17 July, 1985;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been made to find the cause for such action ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The accused lodged in the Tihar Jail, New Delhi as an undertrial prisoner had tried to commit suicide on 17.7.85 by allegedly swallowing glass pieces from a broken electric bulb. He was immediately rushed to the Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital for treatment and is now alright.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Tihar Jail authorities after a preliminary enquiry have referred the matter to the Delhi Police, alongwith the statement given by the undertrial, for further investigations.

[Translation]

**Measures to Check Destruction of Forests**

3517. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether lakhs of trees are used every year for conversion of gravel roads into bitumen roads;

(b) whether it is a fact that as a result of this many forests have been destroyed and the farm Wood is not utilised properly; and

(c) whether Government will adopt some other measures to check the destruction of forests and to maintain ecology and greenery if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) and (b). Fuelwood is a conventional source for heating of bitumen used in road-making. No information is, however, available on the number of trees used for the purpose.



(c) Government is actively encouraging the development of alternative and non-conventional sources of energy, in order to reduce pressure on forests and help maintain greenery and ecology.

**Programme to lead the Country into  
21st Century**

3518. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the field of Science and Technology so far to lead India into the 21st Century and to bring it at par with the highly developed countries of the world; and

(b) whether a copy of detailed programme in this regard will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). In preparing for the Science and Technology activities to be taken up in the Seventh Plan, it has been noted that there are major new areas emerging on the world scientific scene of great importance from a scientific angle as well as in terms of their potential for application. These are : Microelectronics, informatics and telematics; biotechnologies; material sciences; oceanography; instrumentation; several areas in chemistry, modern biology and earth sciences; space technologies, etc. In the Seventh Plan, with the fiscal and human resources available, it would not be possible to deal with all the problems of areas of Science and Technology at the same time; there has to be a degree of selectivity and allocation of priorities. Appropriate provision has been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan of concerned Ministries/Departments for promoting Research and Development in these fields.

[English]

**Complaints Against Embassies Abroad**

3519. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) steps taken and being taken by the Government to boost liaison activities at the Indian Embassies abroad particularly in the capitals of the Super power nations;

(b) whether Government are aware that there are serious complaints against Indian Embassies in the sphere of liaison work and general alertness; and

(c) if so, since when and the measures to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c). A major function of all Indian Missions abroad is to project and promote our national interests, policies and to implement Government directives issued from time to time. This involves not only active interaction with the host Governments but also contacts with the public, local organisations, Indian communities and effective external publicity. The Ministry continuously monitors the functioning of Indian Missions abroad and takes necessary supportive measures where circumstances so warrant.

**Manufacturing of T. V. With Indigenous Components**

3520. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether T.V. set can be manufactured with hundred per cent indigenous components in India particularly by the Government undertakings specialised in this trade;

(b) if so, since when and the international acceptability in terms of quality and economy; and

(c) if not, the progress made in terms of the percentage of indigenous components and the estimated time when the hundred per cent indigenous status will be achieved ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In the case of Black and White TV sets nearly all the components are manufactured indigenously except ICs, Semi-conductor Devices and certain Ferrites. In the case of Colour TV over 80 per cent of the Electronic Components used in its manufacture are currently being imported. In the latter case it is estimated that most of these components for Colour TV will be indigenised by 1988.

#### Growth Rate of Orissa

3521. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission have made any study regarding growth rate of Orissa at present;

(b) if so, the details regarding its progress during Fifth Plan as well as Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

(c) what new efforts have been proposed to increase the growth rate during the Seventh Five Year Plan period to bring the State at par with other advanced States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir. However the estimates of Net State Domestic Product are being prepared by the State Government.

(b) According to the available data the Net State Domestic Product at constant (1970-71) prices increased from Rs. 1110.50 crores in 1973-74 to Rs. 1328.20 crores in 1978-79. At the end of 1982-83 it stood at Rs. 1375.50 crores.

(c) The Seventh Plan is being finalised.

#### Joint Space Research programme with USSR/USA

3522. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has undertaken any joint space research programme with USSR;

(b) if so, the progress made uptill now; and

(c) if not, whether such joint ventures can be undertaken either with USSR or USA ?

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

(b) and (c). India has been having very active cooperation in space activities with a number of countries including USSR and USA.

Cooperative efforts with USSR began early as 1963. Some of the major early cooperative programmes were the launching of Aryabhata and Bhaskara satellites. One of the recent major events was the flying of the first Indian cosmonaut, Shri Rakesh Sharma, on a 'Salyut' mission. In addition, large number of scientific experiments have been conducted including launching of M-100 rockets from Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station (TERLS) from joint studies in meteorology and aeronomy, and satellite observations from the Satellite Tracking and Ranging Station at Kavalur set up under an agreement between ISRO and Inter Cosmos Council of the USSR Academy of Science. In addition, a number of scientific areas for possible cooperative efforts are under discussion.

Similarly there have been major joint ventures in space programmes with USA since 1963. One of the major cooperative programmes was the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE). India is also receiving data from the US Remote Sensing satellite LANDSAT and also from US Meteorological Satellites. A US Company has built the first generation INSAT Satellites and these have been launched by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of USA. An Indian payload specialist will accompany INSAT-1C on the US-NASA Space shuttle flight scheduled for July 1986. 'Anuradha' the Indian payload for cosmic-rays studies, was integrated with the US Space Shuttle launched in April 1985. In addition, a number of areas for possible cooperation are under discussion.

### Formation of Regional Institute for Space Research

3523. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) the number of scientists engaged in space research work in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up regional institutes for space research to involve young space scientists and students;

(c) whether exclusive subject on space is proposed to be included in degree or post-graduate level for space technology and research; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The number of Scientists/Engineers engaged in various activities relating to Space Sciences, Technology and Applications in the Department of Space (including the two grant-in-aid institutions under the Department of Space viz., Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad and National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad, as on 31.3.1985 is 3546. In addition, a number of Scientists in the country are engaged in Space Sciences, Space Technology and also Applications in various academic institutions, national laboratories and industries. It is difficult to estimate their precise number.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Space technology is a highly interdisciplinary subject which requires a knowledge of many disciplines. Knowledge acquired through the study of the basic disciplines of Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry and all disciplines of Engineering, such as mechanical, electrical, electronics, material sciences etc., is applied to the specific situations and circumstances that are encountered in space. At an advanced level, some special subjects dealing a little more specifically with space are taught in a few institutions of higher learning as a part of specialisation in a basic discipline. Thus, the courses in the basic disciplines such as

Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Engineering etc., that are taught in Indian schools and colleges are considered to be adequate to meet the current needs of space research in the country, since such fresh intakes are given on-the-job training within the Department of Space itself to orient them for different activities of the Space Department. The curricular content may, however, need periodic revision in the light of experience gained and progress in space activities. This is a continuing process as part of review of the educational needs of the country.

### Relief and Rehabilitation of Victims in Punjab and Delhi Riots

3524. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money already spent for relief and rehabilitation programme in Punjab and Delhi after the disturbances in November, 1984;

(b) whether any development programme on sports, cultural activities and women welfare including the employment opportunities of the Punjab youth is under active consideration of the Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULHARI SINHA) : (a) An amount of Rs. 4,66,11,000/- has been paid as relief to the victims in Delhi. In addition Rs. 27,27,580/- has been paid to persons whose properties had been destroyed/damaged and Rs. 32.50 crores has been sanctioned as bank loans to the victims.

In Punjab an amount of Rs. 5,51,493/- has been disbursed in cash and kind to needy families.

(b) and (c). An amount of Rs. 102 lakhs has been provided during 1985-86 for encouraging sports in Punjab. A Zonal Cultural Centre is being set up at Patiala. A task force has been set up for formulating schemes for tackling unemployment in the State.

**Electronic units by Non-Resident  
Indians**

3525. SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that non-resident Indians have offered to set up electronic units in the country;

(b) if so, the details of non-resident Indians/companies who are willing to set up such units locations thereof and the estimated expenditure to be incurred on setting up such units;

(c) whether such a unit will be set up in Andhra Pradesh, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being contemplated by Government to set up such units in Andhra Pradesh ?

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

(b) Several parties have been granted Letters of Intent/approvals for setting up of electronic units in areas such as telephone instruments, computers, paging equipment, payphones, telephones answering machines, mini-computer, microprocessor-based systems and related products, video tapes, computer software etc. Some of these are approved as 100 per cent export oriented units. These units have been approved in different locations within the country. The investments differ from case to case.

(c) Yes, Sir. Some units have already been approved in Andhra Pradesh.

(d) Non-resident Indians are given freedom to select location of their choice within the permissible areas. It is upto the State Governments concerned to attract such investments from non-resident Indians by extending special incentives.

**Measures to Curb Corruption  
at top level**

3526. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Intelligence organisations under the Central Government have been geared up to cover the sphere of corruption at high levels; and

(b) if so, the number of cases taken up and disposed of on the basis of reports from the Intelligence organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The central Bureau of Investigation being the main organisation concerned with corruption in administration has been geared up for discharging this task effectively.

(b) During the period from 1.1.1985 to 30.6.1985, the Central Bureau of Investigation has taken up 554 cases. Out of these, 334 relate to Gazetted Officers. Out of 554, 471 cases were registered on the basis of information collected by its own staff. During the period 559 cases were disposed off including the cases registered earlier.

**Shifting of Rajkot Airport**

3527. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain encroachments have taken place in the funnel of the runway of Rajkot airport;

(b) steps taken to remove these; and

(c) in case there are difficulties as to evacuate, whether it will be considered to shift the airport to a site to the north of the city of Rajkot ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

**Pollution by industries in Goa**

3528. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the industries which are in the Union Territory of Goa creating hazards of pollution; and

(b) how many have been prosecuted and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) and (b). Prosecution were launched against four industries which were causing pollution problems. Prosecutions against three industries have since been withdrawn on compliance of pollution control measures.

#### Plantation of trees in Delhi

3529. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether 28 lakh trees are to be planted this year in Delhi alone and if so, details of such plantation for last three years and survival rate :

(b) how many trees have been planted by various State Governments under Centrally aided programmes during the last three years indicating survival rate;

(c) whether performance is considered satisfactory; and

(d) whether perspective national plan for optimum tree plantation has been drawn up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SRI VIR SEN) : (a) The planting target for Delhi for 1985-86 is 28 lakh seedlings of various species. The details of last three years' plantations and survival rates for 1983-84 and 1984-85 are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Separate information in terms of number of trees planted through Centrally aided programmes is not maintained. However, 713.27 crore trees have in all been planted during the last three years in the country. The details of survival are given in the attached statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) During the Seventh Five Year Plan it is proposed to strengthen the afforestation efforts.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	82-83	83-84	84-85
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<b>I. State :</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65	80-90	65-99
2.	Assam	65	50-95	60-90
3.	Bihar	86	55-94	83-90
4.	Gujarat	80	50-100	60-100
5.	Haryana	75	85-95	85-90
6.	Himachal Pradesh	60-90	90-95	80-100
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	65	50-100	50-80
8.	Karnataka	75	85-90	
9.	Kerala	75	70-90	70-100
10.	Madhya Pradesh	81	65-96	70-90
11.	Maharashtra	75	90-100	20-95
12.	Manipur	71	70-80	65-95
13.	Meghalaya	94	80-95	60-95

14.	Nagaland	90	90-100	80-95
15.	Orissa	50	80-98	*
16.	Punjab	75	90-95	80-95
17.	Rajasthan	75	66-90	NA
18.	Sikkim	75	75-95	90
19.	Tamil Nadu	73-82	85	75
20.	Tripura	74	85-100	80-97
21.	Uttar Pradesh	81	80-99	80-95
22.	West Bengal	95	85-90	80-95

## II. Union Territories :

23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	80	90	*
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	75	79-90	*
25.	Chandigarh	87	95-100	90
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	75	*	*
27.	Delhi	63	90	*
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	70	79-90	*
29.	Lakshadweep	—	**	**
30.	Mizoram	80-90	70-100	*
31.	Pondicherry	75	**	**

\*Not monitored during the period.

\*\*Not proposed to be monitored.

Information for the year 1982-83 is based on reports furnished by the State/U.T.s. Governments.

### Discontinuation of Bangalore-Belgaum Bangalore Air Services

3530. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :  
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL  
AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bangalore-Belgaum-  
Bangalore air services have been discon-  
tinued;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government will introduce  
atleast Vayudoot Services on the route  
Bangalore-Belgaum-Bangalore immediately  
to help the people of Belgaum, Hubli and  
Dharwad to reach Bangalore ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The service was withdrawn due to  
poor passenger demand.

(c) There is no such proposal under con-  
sideration at present.

### Scientific Training for Athletes

3531. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :  
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that  
athletes in the country need special scientific  
training to compete in international meets;  
and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to im-  
prove competitiveness and overall standards  
of athletes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS  
AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA  
SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The national sports federations, who  
select sports persons for international com-

petitions, are assisted financially by Government and technically by the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala to train the selected persons so as to improve, inter-alia, their overall standards and competitiveness.

#### Tribal Development through Science and Technology

3532. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) steps taken for catalysing tribal development by the application of Science and technology through training, demonstrations, field trials and research, Statewise; and

(b) number of such units functioning in Wynad, Idukki and Palghat in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Science and Technology inputs relevant to tribal development are facilitated through the involvement of scientists and research groups at scientific institutions, research laboratories, Universities and other academic organisations, as also through scientists working in voluntary agencies in rural areas. The National Research Development Corporation of India (NRDC) has taken action to propagate relevant technologies through specially set up demonstration-cum-training centres in different parts of the country. The Council for Advancement of rural Technology under the Ministry of Rural Development has programmes under which projects for catalysing tribal development by the application of science and technology through training, demonstrations, field trials and research are supported. Two projects are being implemented in Palghat District in Kerala. Projects are also supported in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh.

The Department of Science and Technology has the following schemes in the Seventh Five Year Plan for application of Science and Technology inputs, which will have relevance to development programmes of weaker sections of the society, including tribal areas.

- (i) "Science and Technology Application for Rural Development".
- (ii) "Science and Technology for Weaker Sections of Society".
- (iii) "Science and Technology for Women".

The main objective of the scheme being to improve the condition of women through application of Science and Technology.

S & T schemes envisage development of technologies relevant for rural and tribal areas. It is for the respective State Government to consider setting up of such units in any area, if needed. However, one demonstration-cum-training centre by National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) is functioning at Vellanad, District Trivandrum, Kerala which is very close to the tribal belt.

#### Tourist Concession Travel Tickets in Air India

3533. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals to introduce tourists concession travel tickets in Air India and also in the Indian Airlines; and

(b) whether any concessions are given to foreign tourists or when the Air tickets are purchased in foreign currency and if so, the extent of the concessions ?

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

(b) Indian Airlines offers the following schemes to the foreign tourists when the tickets are purchased in foreign currency :

- (i) "Discover India" fare for US \$ 375 offering unlimited travel to all stations within a period of 21 days provided no station is touched twice.
- (ii) Youth Fare India @ 75 per cent in US \$ to foreign nationals within the age group of 12 to 30 years.

- (iii) IATA/Airlines Employees' Discount @ 50 per cent of the normal US \$ fare.
- (iv) South Indian Excursion Fare—offering 30 per cent discount on the normal US \$ fare.
- (v) India Wander Fares—@ US \$ 200 for each region and valid for 7 days.

Air India also offers a number of concessional fares from many parts of the world to India both for individual as well as group travel.

#### Development of Hills

3534. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

- (a) the schemes implemented for the development of hilly areas in Sixth Plan;
- (b) the name of the State where such schemes have been implemented; and
- (c) the measures undertaken for the development of hilly areas in those States in the above plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). With a view to accelerating the development of hill areas in the country, a Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP) has been in operation since the inception of the Fifth Five Year Plan i. e. 1974-75. The areas covered under HADP are in the States of U.P., Assam, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal and in the Western Ghats region falling in the States of Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Goa.

2. Special Central Assistance (SCA) is provided to the States under HADP to supplement their own efforts in accelerating the development of these areas. The SCA is over and above the normal Central Assistance provided to the States for their annual and five year plans.

3. With a view to integrating the flow of funds from SCA, State Plan and other sources, separate sub-Plans have been prepared in respect of these hill areas. In the case of Western Ghats States, however, sub-Plan approach is not being followed due to operational difficulties in segregating the State Plan flow of funds at taluka level.

4. The main thrust of the strategy for development of hill areas during the Sixth Five Year Plan has been to ensure socio-economic growth in harmony with ecological balance. The plan schemes formulated in this context aim at better land-use and control of soil erosion; watershed management; afforestation; silvipasture development; Plantation crops and forestry in steep slopes. Stress has been laid on integrating all sectoral activities.

#### Swedish Aid for Social Forestry Projects

3535. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- a) whether Government have sought Swedish aid for implementing some social forestry project in the country;
- (b) if so, the total amount of assistance likely to be obtained from Sweden to implement Social Forestry Project in the country;
- (c) the names of the States where Sweden aided social forestry project is going to be implemented; and
- (d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Sweden-aided social forestry projects are being implemented in the States of Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Bihar. The total amount of assistance likely to be obtained from Sweden is US \$ 88.5 million. The details are given in the Statement appended.



## Statement

State	Period of the Project.	Total cost (Rs. in crores)	SIDA Assistance (US\$ million)	Planting activity		
				(ha./million seedlings (m.s.))		
				Total Project target	Achievement	Target for 1985-86
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Tamil Nadu	1981-86	45.0	33.0	176450 + 50.1 m.s. + 6075 row k.m.	98053 + 63.55 m.s. + 6052 row k.m.	35290 + 7.50 m.s. + 1215 row k.m.
Orissa	1983-88	23.0	19.0	57600 + 51.0 m.s.	3519 + 14.95 m.s.	12320 12.0 m.s.
Bihar	1985-91	53.8	36.5	158100 + 20.5 m.s.	—	6200 + 5.0 m.s.
Total		121.8	88.5	392150 + 6075 row + 121.6 m.s.	101572 + 6052 km + 78.45 m.s.	262068 + 1215 km + 24.5 m.s.

## Setting up of Yatri Niwas in Kerala

3536. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Yatri Niwas anywhere in Kerala during the Seventh Plan to develop internal tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government of Kerala had submitted a proposal for financial assistance for the construction of a Yatri Niwas at Quilon. They have been requested to forward detailed plans with estimates, which are awaited.

## Vayudoot Service in Kerala

3537. SHRI M. RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has approached his Ministry to provide "Vayudoot Service" connecting the major district headquarters in Kerala; and

(b) considering the fast development of Cannanore district and the increasing number of passengers to Mysore and Mangalore from Cannanore, whether Government are considering to connect these places by "Vayudoot Services" ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

**Complaint Against after sale service  
by ECIL**

3538. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to  
state :

(a) whether Electronics Corporation of  
India Limited do not sell their T. V. sets  
particularly economy model "Premier" in  
mufusil towns;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether there are serious complaints  
against after sales service being offered by  
Electronics Corporation of India Limited;  
and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-  
LOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF  
OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC  
ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS  
(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b).  
Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. sells  
their TV sets only in those areas where satis-  
factory after sales service can be provided  
either through their service networks or  
through a trained sales and service dealer.  
Wherever these arrangements are available,  
"Premier" sets are also sold subject to avai-  
lability.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

**IRD P for Tribals ;**

3539. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :  
KUMARI PUSAPA DEVI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been invited  
to the news item Captioned "Rs. 500 crore  
master plan for Bastar" appearing in 'Hindu-  
stan Times' of July, 1985.

(b) whether the Intergrated Rural  
Development Programme has to be expanded  
so that more benefits could be given to the  
tribals;

(c) if so, when the exercise by Govern-  
ment will start; and

(d) the time by which a decision will be  
taken ?

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

(b) to (d) : The Rural Development  
Ministry is streamlining the implementation  
and reviewing the deficiencies in the I.R.D.P.  
Programmes.

**Setting up of Nehru Yuvak Kendras**

3540. SHRI M. RAMACHANDRAN :  
Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS  
AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Nehru Yuvak  
Kendras have failed to a great extent to  
bring non-student rural youth within their  
fold;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government intend to start  
Nehru Yuvak Kendras in the backward  
districts of Wynad, Kasaragod and Pathanan-  
thilla ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS  
AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA  
SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Subject to availability of resources,  
Government intends to start one Nehru  
Yuvak Kendra in each district of the  
country during the Seventh Plan Period.

**Economically viable schemes for  
Scheduled Tribes in Orissa**

3541. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has been imple-  
menting economically viable schemes for the  
Scheduled Tribes with provision of margin  
money, through the different State Scheduled  
Castes Finance Co-operative Corporation as  
is being done for the Scheduled Castes at  
present;

(b) whether such economically viable schemes have been implemented for the Scheduled Tribes in Orissa;

(c) if so, since when; and

(d) the details of such schemes implemented in Orissa for ST so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some State Scheduled Caste Finance Co-operative Corporations are implementing such schemes for Scheduled Tribes.

(b) and (c) : Yes Sir. In Orissa such schemes have been implemented since 1983-84

(d) The Schemes of dugwells, supply of milch cow, goat and sheep rearing, cottage industries etc. are being implemented. 3824 ST beneficiaries have been covered upto January, 1985.

#### Launching of ASLV

3542. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) The scheduled time of launching Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV);

(b) When the above ASLV is expected to be launched;

(c) whether it is likely to be launched as scheduled: and

(d) if not, the steps taken to launch ASLV on its scheduled time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) was scheduled for launch for October 1985.

(b) to (d). The launch has been delayed by 3 months to avoid the cyclone season and is now expected to take place in early 1986.

#### Amount Spent on Pay Load Anuradha

3543. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent so far on launching the Indian Pay-load Anuradha;

(b) whether Anuradha is the fore-runner of a new series of space research programmes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The amount spent as on 30.4.1985 on the launching of the Indian pay load Anuradha is Rs. 32.26 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Anuradha is one of the important Scientific experiments in the Indian Space Programme. Weighing about 33 kgs. the experiment was designed to measure the time of arrival and direction of impinging cosmic particles. It was specially designed to track and record the anomalous components of low energy galactic and solar cosmic rays. The new scientific data gathered by the experiment is expected to provide major clues towards understanding the origin of low energy cosmic rays and in turn will give some insight into the role of cosmic rays in the origin and evolution of life on earth. It will take a few months for analysis of data. Space Science experiments have been conducted from ground as well as from space platforms, balloons, rockets, satellites and orbiting space shuttles and hence, although, Anuradha is an important experiment, it is not the forerunner of a new series of space research programmes.

#### Space Research Projects

3544. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Research Projects that have been undertaken by the Department of Space at present;

(b) how many of those Space Research Projects are due for commissioning by the end of December 1985; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The Research and Development projects that have been sanctioned and undertaken by the Department of Space at present are the following :

1. **The Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) Project**

The ASLV Project will enhance capability to launch 150 kg. class satellites (Stretched Rohini Satellite Series or SROSS) in near-earth orbits. The objective of the Project is to provide a test vehicle/work-horse rocket for flight-testing important systems for future launch vehicles/satellite programmes, and to develop and prove technologies such as strap-on technology, S-Band telemetry system, closed loop guidance etc., which are needed for larger launch vehicle.

2. **Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS) Project :**

These 150 kg class satellites will be put into orbit by the ASLV launcher. These will provide a satellite platform for conducting technological and scientific experiments and other applications.

3. **Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) Project**

This project envisages development of an Indian Launch vehicle to place an Indian Remote Sensing Satellite of 1000 kg class in polar sun-synchronous orbit from an Indian range.

4. **Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (LRS) Project :**

This project envisages indigenous Development of a three-axis stabi-

lised satellite in sunsynchronous orbit at an altitude of 900 km for remote sensing applications for management of natural resources in the country.

5. **INSAT II Test Spacecraft Project**

The first generation INSAT-I spacecraft, which are procured and also launched from abroad are planned to be replaced by second generation INSAT-II Spacecraft which will be indigenously designed and built and eventually launched from India. The INSAT-II Test Spacecraft Project envisages building of two test spacecraft of the new series in India by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the essential augmentation of facilities for spacecraft development, test and on-orbit management.

(b) and (c). The Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle with a SROSS satellite on it was scheduled for launch in October, 1985. The launch has been delayed by three months to avoid the cyclone season and is now expected to take place in early 1986.

**Cultural Agreement with Turkey**

3545. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have signed Cultural Agreement with Turkey;

(b) whether the agreement provides for the establishment of Chairs of Turkish studies in Indian Universities and vice-versa;

(c) if so, steps taken to implement the agreement; and

(d) details of the Cultural Agreement signed between India and Turkey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A Chair of Indian Studies has been established at the Ankara University while a Chair of Turkish studies is being established at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

(d) The Cultural Agreement provides, inter-alia, for the exchange of University teachers and members of scientific and cultural institutions; award of scholarships for higher studies; establishment of cultural institutes in each other's territory; promotion of cultural and intellectual exchanges by, inter-alia, establishing chairs in universities for the teaching of subjects pertaining to each other's country; encouraging sports competitions and collaboration between scouts organisations; striving equivalence of diplomas and degrees; etc. In order to implement the provisions of the agreement, the two countries have concluded, from time to time, 2-3 years Cultural Exchange Programmes containing specific exchanges for implementation during a particular period. The Cultural Exchange Programmes for the years 1985-1987 was signed on 2nd March, 1985.

#### Reservation for Backward Classes in Union Territories

3546. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Union Territories have provided reservation for backward classes for admission in educational institutions, professional or otherwise and for recruitment to public services;

(b) if so, details of such reservations for backward classes in those Union Territories; and

(c) the Union Territory-wise break-up of the position in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House,

#### Supply of Missiles to Pakistan by U.S.A.

3547. SHRI B. V. DESAI :  
 SHRI AJOY BISWAS :  
 SHRI V. TULSIRAM :  
 SHRI P. NAMGYAL :  
 SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :  
 SHRI RANJIT SINGH  
 GAEKWAD :  
 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :  
 SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV  
 SHRI KAMAL NATH :  
 PROF. K. K. TEWARI :  
 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-  
 GRAHI

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S.A. is rushing one hundred sidewinder missiles and a large number of shoulder-fired stinger missiles to Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether four hundred more sidewinders are expected to be supplied soon;

(c) whether this decision of U. S. Government to supply the arms was taken after our Prime Ministers visit to that country; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c). Government are aware that in March this year the Government of U.S.A. announced that it was going to supply 500 Sidewinder missiles to Pakistan. The U.S. Government's decision to expedite the supply of some sidewinder missiles and to rush the Stinger missiles to Pakistan was announced on July 11, 1985.

(d) Government's continuing concern regarding the acquisition of sophisticated weapons by Pakistan from USA has been conveyed to the US Government on several occasions.

#### Setting up of Electrical Research Development Association in Gujarat

3548. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Electrical Research Development Association in Gujarat has recently been equipped with sophisticated testing and other equipments;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred thereon and how it was met;

(c) who are the collaborators for setting up the project and when it was set up;

(d) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to set up such projects in Andhra Pradesh, if so, details thereof together with the names of collaborators; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir, The laboratories of Electrical Research and Development Association at Vadodara have been equipped with modern analytical and testing equipment.

(b) The capital expenditure on the ERDA laboratories was Rs. 236 lakhs till 31st March, 1985. This capital expenditure was shared one-third each by C.S.I.R., Government of Gujarat and ERDA members.

(c) ERDA sought technical assistance from the Laboratories Central Des Industries Electrique (LCIE), France for the planning and layout of its laboratories especially the Materials laboratory. The work on setting up the Materials and Distribution Equipments Laboratory was completed in March, 1985.

(d) There is no proposal to set up such a project in Andhra Pradesh.

(e) ERDA is a cooperative Research Association with members drawn from manufacturers, users of equipment as well as of power generating organisations and it is designed to meet the needs of all States and Regions.

### Development of Army in Gujarat

3549. SHRI D. B. PATIL :

SHRI RANJIT SINGH

GAEKWAD :

SHRI NARSINGH

MAKWANA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Army has been deployed in Gujarat State in connection with anti-reservation agitation in that State;

(b) the number of cities and how many times the army has been deployed and the period in each case;

(c) how many times in all the army resorted to firings;

(d) the number of casualties and injured persons due to firing by army;

(e) whether army personnel were attacked and if so, how many times; and

(f) the total amount of expenditure so far incurred by the Centre/State Governments on development of these armed forces ?

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

(b) Army assistance was provided in Ahmedabad and Vadodara for the following periods :

#### Ahmedabad

(i) From 19th March to 2 April, 1985

(ii) From 16th April to 16th July, 1985

#### Vadodara

From 21st April to 16th July, 1985

(c) Army resorted to firing on 32 occasions.

(d) 28 persons were killed and 40 were injured.

(e) There were two incidents of stone throwing on troops in Vadodara.

(f) Information in being collected.

**Allocation by States for Industrial Development**

3550. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation made by the States for industrial development during Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the private sector investment made during Sixth Five Year Plan; State-wise ?

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

(b) The information about State-wise investment in the private sector during the Sixth Plan is not available. The gross capital formation in the private corporate and cooperative sectors during the first 4 years of the Sixth Plan is estimated to be Rs. 20964 crores at current prices.

**Statement**

States	Village & Small Industries	Medium & Large Industries	Mining	(Rs. lakhs)
				Total (Cols 2 + 3 + 4)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	3000	5566	2000	10566
Assam	3000	2200	275	5475
Bihar	4700	4515	650	9865
Gujarat	6150	8810	1150	16110
Haryana	1946	1100	40	3086
Himachal Pradesh	905	800	100	1805
Jammu & Kashmir	3470	3307	500	7277
Karnataka	7400	8660	208	16268
Kerala	4980	10820	150	15950
Madhya Pradesh	3340	2980	575	6895
Maharashtra	6026	12940	250	19216
Manipur	1250	700	50	2000
Meghalaya	400	450	100	950
Nagaland	500	440	260	1200
Orissa	2700	3200	600	6500
Punjab	2061	6087	20	8168
Rajasthan	1950	4509	1900	8359
Sikkim	360	174	120	654
Tamil Nadu	8000	8992	185	17177
Tripura	850	536	10	1396
Uttar Pradesh	12523	18002	1810	32335
West Bengal	6000	21134	200	27334
<b>Total States</b>	<b>81511</b>	<b>125922</b>	<b>11153</b>	<b>218586</b>

**Development of Identified Centres on Domestic Tourism**

3551. SHRI. R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to favour selective development of a few identified centres instead of travel circuit programme on domestic tourism; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any discussion with the State Governments in this regard as the decision of the Government will seriously affect the development of other centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). The development of facilities for domestic tourism is a continuous process. Therefore, the Central Government in collaboration with the State Governments and the private sector would continue to develop infrastructure at identified centres of tourist importance. However, in view of constraints on resources, instead of spreading scarce resources thinly on development of a large number of tourist locations, the Department in consultation with the State Governments would concentrate on development of selected centres which are popular or have a rich potential.

**Counting of past Service for Seniority of Municipal Employees**

3552. PROF. M. R. HALDER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India framed Delhi Municipal Corporation Service Regulations, 1959 under Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957;

(b) whether said regulations provide that in matters not specifically provided for therein, the rules and regulations applicable to Government servants in Central Government shall regulate conditions of service of Municipal Officers/employees;

(c) whether in deciding the seniority of Municipal employees past service in any Government department is not to be counted both under Corporation's regulations and Central Government rules; and

(d) if so, the reasons for counting past service of some Junior Engineers in the Municipal Corporation recently promoted and being considered for promotion as Assistant Engineers or Sub-Engineers, and whether his Ministry will direct the Commissioner to take immediate action to ensure compliance of rules and regulations and provide justice to Junior Engineers whose seniority/promotion is adversely affected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Full details are awaited from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi who have been requested in the matter.

**Direct Air Service from Kanpur to Bombay, Bhopal, Madras and Hyderabad**

3553. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a demand from the people of Kanpur for the introduction of direct air service from Kanpur to Bombay, Bhopal, Madras and Hyderabad with a view to promote trade; and

(b) if so, action being taken by Government thereon and the time by which it is likely to be started ?

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

(b) The constraint of aircraft capacity does not permit Indian Airlines to contemplate such a service for the present. Passengers travelling between Kanpur and Bombay have, however, been provided convenient daily connections at Delhi and those travelling on sectors Kanpur, Madras/Hyderabad connections on four days at Delhi.



[Translation]

**Cases of Untouchability**

3554. SHRI R. P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases registered State-wise in the country during the last three years under the Protection of Civil Rights Act and the action taken on these cases and if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor;

(b) the total number of cases out of the aforesaid cases which were referred to courts after making an inquiry and the number of cases in which punishment was awarded and the number of the cases which were closed; and

(c) whether keeping in view the seriousness of the aforesaid cases Government propose to take any action and if so, the outlines thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). The Central Government have placed on the Table of Lok Sabha the Annual Reports on Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 for the years 1981 and 1982 and 1983 on 23.12.1983 and 10.4.1985 respectively. These Reports contain information regarding the number of cases registered under PCR Act, State-wise in the country, number of cases closed by police after investigation, number of cases ending in conviction and acquittal. The Report for the year 1984 will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

(c) As required under Section 15A (2) of the PCR Act, 1955, the State Government/U.T. Administrations are taking measures like setting up of special Courts/Mobile Courts for speedy disposal of the cases, provision of legal aid to Scheduled Caste victims, appointing officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecution, appointment of Committees at appropriate levels for review of the working of PCR Act.

**Scheme to Constitute Special Area Authorities in places of Religious Importance**

3555. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the minister of TOURISM and CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether, there is remarkable increase in the number of tourists during the last three years after the constitution of Special Area Authority in Buddhist place of pilgrimage, Sanchi and if so, whether there is any scheme to constitute such Authorities of other places of great religious importance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

[English]

**Civic Amenities to Slum Dwellers who have encroached into the Land belonging to International Airport Authority of India, Bombay**

3556. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that no civic amenities have been provided to the thousands of slum dwellers who have encroached into the land belonging to International Airport Authority of India in Bombay and have been living there for over one decade;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received any communication from the Government of Maharashtra to issue 'No Objection Certificate' for regularisation of these hutments and to enable the State Government to provide necessary amenities in the areas;

(d) if so, whether the request of the Maharashtra Government is under consideration of the Central Government and when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter; and

(e) if not, whether the Government would take expeditious steps to shift these people to alternative sites in consultation with Government of Maharashtra ?

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

(a) and (b). It is not the responsibility of the International Airport Authority of India to provide civic amenities to the encroachers who are causing serious security and operational hazards to the flights at Bombay Airport.

(c) and (d). No request for 'No Objection Certificate' for regularisation of unauthorised hutments has been received from the Government of Maharashtra. However, a request was received from that Government for providing civic amenities to the encroachers which could not be agreed to for reasons of operational safety.

(e) The Central Government and the Government of Maharashtra are making joint efforts to shift the encroachers.

**Setting up centre for development of  
materials for Electronics Industry**

3557. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a Centre for the development of materials for the electronics industry;

(b) if so, the time by which the Centre is expected to be set up; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

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

(b) By March 1986.

(c) Group discussions have been held with top scientists from a variety of research institutions and with senior officials of concerned technical Departments of the Government. A comprehensive project document is being prepared.

**Places connected by Vayudoot Service  
in West Bengal**

3558. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) names of places so far connected with Vayudoot service, State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal to link more places of West Bengal by this service;

(c) if so, when and names of such places; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

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

(a) The names of the stations at present connected by Vayudoot service in various States and Union Territories are as under :

**Andhra Pradesh**

1. Cuddapah 2. Rajamundri 3. Hyderabad 4. Tirupathi

**Assam**

1. Silchar 2. Gauhati

**Bihar**

1. Jamshedpur 2. Ranchi

**Gujarat**

1. Kandla 2. Bhavnagar 3. Surat

**Himachal Pradesh**

1. Kulu

**Karnataka**

1. Bangalore 2. Mysore

**Madhy Pradesh**

1. Indore

**Maharashtra**

1. Bombay 2. Aurangabad 3. Ratnagiri (service temporarily suspended due to Monsoons) 4. Nanded 5. Pune

**Meghalaya**

1. Shillong

**Orissa**

1. Rourkela 2. Bhubaneshwar

**Punjab**

1. Ludhiana

**Rajasthan**

1. Jaipur 2. Jodhpur (services temporarily suspended) 3. Kota 4. Bikaner

**Uttar Pradesh**

1. Dehradun 2. Pantnagar 3. Lucknow
4. Rae Bareli 5. Kanpur

**West Bengal**

1. Calcutta 2, Cooch Behar

**Union Territories**

1. Delhi 2. Chandigarh.

(b) (c), and (d). Cooch Behar is the only station in West Bengal which was identified for airlinking by Vayudoot in its first phase of expansion. There are no immediate plans to provide air services to other stations in West Bengal by Vayudoot. On a request from the Govt. of West Bengal, Vayudoot was asked to conduct a traffic survey to determine the viability of operations to Jalpaiguri, Malda and West Dinajpur. The survey in respect of Malda and West Dinajpur has been conducted. The traffic survey of Jalpaiguri has not been conducted. Depending on the results of the said survey, Vayudoot may provide airlinks to these stations during the current plan period subject to availability of infrastructure and aircraft capacity.

**Measures to curb corruption in various Departments**

3559. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in Hindustan Times of 20 July, 1985 where he is reported to have said that in India "the real problem is the massive corruption at the bottom"; and

(b) if so, the steps he has taken to root out this evil in the public dealing Ministries like Commerce, Industry, Petroleum, Finance and the Telephone Department ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A three-pronged strategy i.e. preventive, surveillance and detection and deterrent punitive action, has been adopted to fight

corruption and suitable instructions have been issued to all the Ministries/Departments including the Ministries of Commerce, Industry, petroleum, Finance and the Department of Telecommunication. Certain important measures taken by these Ministries include simplification and liberalisation of procedures and practices, strengthening of vigilance machinery, identification of corruption prone areas and corrupt elements on whom watch is kept, tightening up of security, expeditious finalisation of vigilance cases.

**Enhancement of Pension of Freedom Fighters in Tamil Nadu**

3560. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many prominent freedom fighters from Tamil Nadu who under went jail term for more than five years have applied for enhanced pension;

(b) the details thereof, district-wise in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the action taken on their petitions to sanction pension ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). Pension to the following freedom fighters of districts shown against each in Tamil Nadu State was enhanced to Rs. 500/- per month under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme before 1.6.1985;

(i) Shri A. B. Nagier—Madurai District.

(ii) Shri R. Chidambara Bharathi—Madurai District.

(iii) Dr. T. Kannan—Madras District.

(iv) Shri S. N. Somayajulu—Tirunelveli District. Since now the Government has decided to increase the pension of all freedom fighters to Rs. 500/- per month w.e.f. 1.6.85, the question of consideration of enhancement to Rs. 500/- in individual cases does not arise.

**Afforestation and purification of  
Ganga**

3561. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether the concept of the Land Army would be considered in order to achieve full afforestation targets, irrigation facilities and cleaning of the Ganga and other rivers in order to bring around a new era of hope, stability and prosperity amongst neglected sections of society who constitute a majority in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : Even though extensive public participation is being sought in the programmes of afforestation, pollution control and environmental conservation, there is no proposal to constitute a Land Army at present for these purposes.

**Leakage from the roof of Madras  
Airport**

3562. SHRI P. R. KUMARA MANGALAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether about a month ago the new Madras Airport (Domestic Terminal) leaked heavily from the roof within a few weeks of its opening; and

(b) if so, steps taken by the Civil Aviation Department or the International Airport Authority of India against its officers and the contractors to ensure that such bad workmanship is not repeated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Some minor leakage was noticed in the Domestic Terminal Building at Madras Airport during the first rain. The leakage was through the expansion joint where water proofing treatment work was in progress and had not been completed by then.

(b) Since the leakage had occurred prior to water proofing work being completed, no action was considered necessary either against any officer of IAAI or the contractor.

**Accommodation for Pilgrims by  
Government of Orissa**

3563. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Orissa have framed a plan to construct a hotel to provide better accommodation to pilgrims coming to Puri for 'Darshan' of Lord Jagannath Temple;

(b) whether the State Government have approached the Central Government for financial assistance in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c). The Department of Tourism has not received any proposal from the Government of Orissa for financial assistance to construct a hotel at Puri to provide better accommodation to pilgrims coming for 'Darshan' of Lord Jagannath Temple. However, Utkal Ashok Corporation Limited, which has been promoted jointly by the India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. and the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. has undertaken the construction of a 44-room 3-Star hotel at Puri, at an estimated cost of Rs. 190 lakhs. Besides, the Bhartiya Yatri Avs Vikas Samiti is constructing a Yatrika at Puri, at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.50 lakhs, 90 per cent of which will be met by the Central Government;.

**Theft of Uniforms**

3564. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH  
MALIK :

SHRI JAGANNATH  
PATTNAIK :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Hindustan Times' dated 7 July, 1985 that Worldwide alert for possible theft of uniforms of crew has been sent by

the management of Air India following reports of thefts of uniforms of crew members of the Dutch Airline KLM from Amsterdam; and

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

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

(b) All online stations of Air India were alerted and IATA. (International Air Transport Association) informed with a request to alert other carriers. A circular was also issued by Air India to all its crew members warning them to be doubly careful in ensuring that their uniforms/identity cards are not lost.

#### Declining trend of Tourists in various States

3565. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have desired to have a discussion about the declining trend of tourists in their States during the last 3 or 4 years; and

(b) if so, the details of the tourists year-wise and Statewise and steps Government propose to take in this regard during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Discussions with State Governments are being held regularly at various levels on all matters concerning tourism. There has been specific request from only the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for a discussion on the subject.

(b) There is no regular system of collection of tourist statistics in many of the States at present. Therefore the Government is launching a scheme for collection/compilation of 'Statistics on Domestic Tourism'. Steps proposed to be taken during the Seventh Plan period for the promotion of tourism in the country include improvement of infrastructural facilities, preservation of National heritage areas, flood-lighting of monuments, improvement in the quality of surface transport, development of beach resorts and wild-

life tourism, improvement of facilities for Himalayan Trekking and Water Sports, etc.

[Translation]

#### Setting up of Tourist villages in Rajasthan

3566. SHRI MOHAMMAD AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan Government had submitted a proposal for setting up of tourist villages at four places in the States during 1983; if so, the decision taken by the Department in this regard; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up such tourist villages in Jodhpur, Barmer, Jhunjhunu, Sikar etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). Rajasthan Government had forwarded some proposals for assistance in setting up tourist villages. The Department had in the meantime dropped the scheme of constructing tourist villages.

Accordingly no such schemes are being considered, in Rajasthan, at present.

[English]

#### Corrupt practices in Municipal Corporation of Delhi

3567. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether large scale corrupt practices have been detected by the Vigilance Department of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in regard to giving of contracts by engineers;

(b) whether the cases have been verified for fixing responsibility; and

(c) if so, the number of persons prosecuted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) During May, 1985, in special checkings by the Vigilance

Department, a number of irregularities in issue of tenders and award of works were detected.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Municipal Corporation of Delhi have so far initiated departmental action for major penalty against three officials who were prima facie guilty of committing irregularities.

#### Places linked by Indian Airlines

3568. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) different places in the country linked by Indian Airlines under the "Discover India" scheme;

(b) the date since when this scheme has been under operation;

(c) the response of foreign tourists and Indian residents abroad to this scheme so far; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The "Discover India" scheme is available in the domestic network of Indian Airlines, provided no city is touched more than once except for the purpose of transfers/connections.

(b) The scheme has been under operation since 1st September, 1974 and has been revised from time to time.

(c) and (d). The scheme has been popular. Of late, due to general decline in tourist traffic sales have suffered.

#### Funds for Hill Areas Development in Andhra Pradesh

3569. SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government intend to spend about rupees 1000 crores during the Seventh Plan period on hill areas Development;

(b) what are the amounts similarly proposed to be spent on the hill areas of other States; and

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh made a request in this regard; if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). The Seventh Plan allocation of Special Central Assistance for Hill Areas Development Programme has yet to be fixed.

(c) Yes, Sir. A request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been received that the Eastern Ghats region also be covered under the Hill Areas Development Programme. The State Government has been informed that the question of inclusion of new areas under the Hill Areas Development Programme would be considered by the Planning Commission after the concerned Working Groups submits its report.

#### Decline in Foreign visitors to Calcutta

3570. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any sharp fall in the number of foreign visitors to Calcutta during the past few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) since when decline in foreign tourists visiting Calcutta has started;

(d) the reasons for such fall in tourist traffic in Calcutta; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to attract foreign tourists to Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). Statistics of foreign tourist arrivals to different cities are not available separately. However, the number of tourists who disembarked at Calcutta airport (excluding the visitors from Bangladesh and Pakistan) during the last 3 years are as given below :-

Year	Tourist Arrivals
1982	33,827
1983	36,688
1984	37,021

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

(e) Development of tourism infrastructure through the combined resources of the Centre, State and the private sector in various tourist spots is a continuous process. Government will consider suitable schemes for assistance when received from the State Government.

**Plan on the concept of Gram Swaraj submitted by Maharashtra Government**

3571. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have submitted to the Central Government a plan for Wardha district on the principle of self reliance and people's participation on the concept of Gram Swaraj of Mahatma Gandhi;

(b) if so, the details of the projects envisaged in this plan and the financial outlay;

(c) when was this received by the Central Government;

(d) the reasons for delay in its clearance; and

(e) how much assistance from the Centre has been sought and how much given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra have submitted to the Planning Commission a Plan for Wardha District.

The draft plan includes schemes under the following sectors. (Outlay proposed for each sector is indicated against it).

Schemes	Proposed outlay (in Rs. crores)
1. Agriculture and Allied Services	59.96
2. Cooperation	19.39
3. Water	14.62
4. Electricity (Power Development)	14.09
5. Industries & Mining	27.24
6. Transport & Communication.	11.62
7. Social & Community Services.	37.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>183.94</b>

(c) It was received in the Planning Commission in February, 1984.

(d) Various aspects of the Plan are under examination by the Planning Commission.

(e) The pattern of financing given in the proposed Wardha District plan shows the share of Central Government out of the total outlay of Rs. 183.94 crores as Rs. 13.21 crores representing the share of Central Government for the Centrally sponsored Schemes of IRDP and NREP. No special funds have been made available so far to the State Government for implementing the Wardha Plan.

**Reservation on the basis of Economic Criteria**

3572. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received proposals with regard to application of economic criteria to identify backward classes for the purpose of reservations in the Government jobs and professional/educational institutions;

(b) the number of State opting for economic criteria and political parties who have suggested economic criteria combined with castes i.e. economic ceiling;

(c) the number of State and Union Territories which have not applied constitutional directive with regard to reservation for backward classes;

(d) how many States have applied mixed criteria i.e. caste, economic and occupational; and

(e) which are the States involved in litigation at High Court and Supreme Court level in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATIRAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Representations have been received. However, we do not propose to deviate from the policy of reservation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes followed so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) None.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, I have submitted a privilege notice against the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already done my job. I have already forwarded it. When the time comes, I will come to you and we will see what we can do.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : Sir, 30 persons have been killed and I have given a notice for that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is a question for the State Government.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I wish to bring to your notice.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Sir, there is no security.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a State Government subject. I cannot do anything.

\* SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Army people are there. It is Central Government's Army personnel.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already taken note of it. I will find out.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I wish to bring to your notice a fact that in this very House the Labour Minister has given an assurance that the Supreme Court judgment about bonded labour will be implemented.

MR. SPEAKER : How can you do it like this ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Today there is a demonstration of bonded labour.

MR. SPEAKER : You can bring it under some other subject. You can discuss it later on.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is an All-India problem. Supreme Court judgment is All-India judgment.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not barring you from discussing it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Labour Minister should make a statement. When the bonded labourers have come to the door of Parliament and are asking for justice, let him make a statement on the issue. Why don't you direct him ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not directing. I am not also barring him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When they come to Parliament, for an all-India problem, for the implementation of the Supreme Court judgment, he must make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. I don't mind if he makes a statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They are approaching the Prime Minister today.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, you have been good enough to reject our Adjournment Motion...

MR. SPEAKER : It is not 'good enough' but there is no basis for that.



**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** All right, Sir. I am only requesting you. The Press is reporting widely that some accord has been signed on the Assam question.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Press reports are there. But until and unless facts are there, I cannot do anything.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** The House should be taken into confidence. The Home Minister should inform the House what are the terms of the Agreement.

**MR. SPEAKER :** If the time comes he will inform. How can he say before that? Have you heard about this incident, in the House of Commons what happened once? A man brought an Adjournment Motion. He said that somebody is going to be hanged day after tomorrow...

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** In any case, Sir, I am not pressing the adjournment motion but you must find some way by which the House can be informed about the terms of the Agreement.

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER :** One minute ..

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** Is the Government going back ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** I don't know. It is just a report.

[Translation]

**SHRI MOHAMMAD MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN (Etah) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, A very important matter has come to light. A full length film has been produced about Mahatma Gandhi...

**MR. SPEAKER :** We are having discussion on this subject on Monday and you may also participate in that discussion on that day.

**SHRI MOHAMMAD MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN :** Thank you, Sir.

[English]

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** I have given a notice. The benefits of the Government policy are not reaching the common man. I have given a notice.

[Translation]

**MR. SPEAKER :** We shall look into it.

[English]

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** The Government should consider it.

**SHRI C.P. THAKUR (Patna) :** Regarding the Flood Situation in Bihar, we have given a notice. Thousands of people are affected.

**MR. SPEAKER :** There is no time now. I had one discussion and there is no time now.

**SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) :** There were reports...

**MR. SPEAKER :** What is it? There is no question of reports. What do you want?

**SHRI T. BASHEER :** Some members of the Indian Delegation who participated in the Moscow Festival did not carry national flag.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Have you given something in writing?

**SHRI T. BASHEER :** You please bear with me a little...

**MR. SPEAKER :** Have you given to me something in writing?

**SHRI T. BASHEER :** Yes.

**MR. SPEAKER :** What have you given? First tell me under what rule and for what you are talking about. Have you given Calling Attention or Adjournment Motion or Privilege or anything?

**SHRI T. BASHEER :** I am giving today itself.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) :** Sir, I gave a notice. There is a total deadlock in the Calcutta university.

**MR. SPEAKER :** What is it?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : In Calcutta university there is a total dead-lock.

MR. SPEAKER : What sort of 'dead-lock' ? (*Interruption*) I will deal with it.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : This is in the Concurrent List.

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out. I will find out if there is anything.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : There is a deadlock...

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out if there is anything.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Busxr) : Sir, my point is this...

(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. All of you may please sit down.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why are you allowing him ?

MR. SPEAKER : Who has allowed him You are unnecessarily compounding everything. It is my job to do it. Not allowed. I have to consider everything. After ascertaining the facts, I have to decide on facts. I cannot go off-hand.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I have given the notice five times.

MR. SPEAKER : I will just look into it. Not allowed.

(*Interruption*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Then you have taken notice of it.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I have already said, Sir. How many times have I to say ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir my submission is that the Finance Ministry should come out with a statement.....

MR. SPEAKER : Have you given anything in writing to me ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Yes, I have given, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : What? under what rule? Now, you will be caught if you have not given anything. I am going to haul you up;

Dr. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : It is a crucial matter. If it is wrong, then I will own it. I have given notice already.

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out. Yes, Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee.

(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it. If you have given anything, I will look into it. You come to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has given no-confidence motion, Sir;

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I have a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Then what is it ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : The Finance Department has already spent Rs. 1500 crores for the bank employees in this year.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no Nothing. I can't do it like that.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : They have gone on strike. So, will they consider...

(*Interruption*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, you have disallowed my adjournment motion on Assam. Tomorrow is 15th August. We are hearing that the agreement...

(*Interruption*)

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[*English*]

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Delhi Police (Amendment and Recruitment)  
(First Amendment Rules 1985)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Arif Mohammad Khan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi

Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (First Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. F. 10/46/83-Home (P) in Delhi Gazette dated the 12th June, 1985 under sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978.

[Placed in Library. See No L.T. 1316/85]

**Notification under Central Excise Rules, 1944**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 633 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 234/82-CE dated the 1st November, 1982 so as to grant exemption to sludge obtained in an effluent treatment plant belonging to an industrial unit, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1317/85]

— — —

MR. SPEAKER : I don't go on conjecture's, Mrs. Geeta. Nothing not allowed.

Now, Papers to be laid.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What happens ? I have already started the other business; Sir.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : You have not said anything about our privilege motion against the Home Minister when he misled the House.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, I have already said it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you want it a second time now ? Not allowed. I have already replied to you. I have said that I am gathering the facts. Why should you not listen first ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Papers to be laid.

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**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE-Contd.**

[English]

**Central Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 1985 and All India Services (Provident Fund) Third Amendment Rules 1985.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : I beg to lay on the table :

- (1) A copy of the Central Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 713 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1985 under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1318/85]

- (2) A copy of the All India Services (Provident Fund) Third Amendment Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 710 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1985 under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1319/85]

**Central Reserve Police Force (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1985**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Reserve Police Force (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 690 in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1985 issued under section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1320/85]

**Notification under Essential Services Maintenance Act 1961**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-

LOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 595(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 1985 declaring any service in the uranium industry to be an essential service for the purpose of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981, under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. [1321/85]

12.08 hrs.

#### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

“In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1985, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th August, 1985, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.”

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

##### Fourth Report

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri) : I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and English version) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions,

#### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

##### Third Report

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighty-first Report of the Committee (7th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Administration of Union Territory of Delhi—Part II—Pollution Control.

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

12.09 hrs.

[English]

##### First, Second, Sixth and Seventh Reports

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English Versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :

- (1) First Report on Action Taken on 215th Report of the Committee (Seventh Lok Sabha) regarding Import of trainer aircraft.
- (2) Second Report on Action Taken on 55th Report of the Committee (Seventh Lok Sabha) regarding Metro railway, Calcutta.
- (3) Sixth Report on Action Taken on 228th Report of the Committee (Seventh Lok Sabha) regarding Conversion of Viramgam-Okha-Portbandar Section.
- (4) Seventh Report on Action Taken on 200th Report of the Committee (Seventh Lok Sabha) regarding Customs Receipts—Duty on passengers Baggage.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE  
LEGISLATION

[English]

First Report

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat) : Sir, I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A  
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC  
IMPORTANCE

[Translation]

Reported destruction of forests and  
pollution of air, water and  
atmosphere

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begu-sarai) : I call the attention of the Minister of Environment and Forest to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“Reported destruction of forests and pollution of air, water and atmosphere and steps taken by Government thereon to protect and maintain the ecological balance in the country.”

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : Government are fully cognisant of the need to maintain ecological balance and control pollution. Recognising the growing importance of environmental issues, a nodal Department of Environment was set up at the Centre in November, 1980. More recently, the Ministry of Environment and Forests was formed. Many State Governments have also created or designated Departments for Environment.

Long-term conservation measures have been initiated on a wide front. The enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, in 1980 has considerably reduced the diversion of forests to non-forest uses. State/Union Territory Governments have been advised to impose a moratorium on tree felling in

sensitive areas and exercise greater vigilance for protection of forests. Guidelines have been issued for preparation of forest management plans with emphasis on conservation and maintenance of ecological stability. Social forestry programmes have been scaled up. A major recent initiative is the setting up of the National Wastelands Development Board with the objective of raising 5 million hectares of plantations every year for fuel wood and fodder.

13 sites of representative biogeographic areas have been identified for designation as biosphere for conservation of biological diversity. Eco-development programmes have been taken up to demonstrate technologies for improvement of degraded ecosystems with active public participation, especially of students, women and rural youth. Applied research for preservation of degraded ecosystems is being promoted in the universities and research institutes. The Himalayan Institute for Environment and Development and some Centres of Advance Studies in selected priority areas are being set up. Environmental Education and Training have been assigned a special role. A procedure has been evolved for incorporating environmental safeguards into major development projects.

Our rivers on the downstream of major settlements are polluted by municipal and industrial wastes in varying degrees. Air quality deterioration has taken place in pockets of some urban and industrial centres. The Central Pollution Control Board coordinates the activities of the State Boards (18 so far set up) which are responsible for controlling pollution in their respective States. Monitoring of water and air quality is being done through a net-work of stations. The Central Board has completed a use based zoning and classification of all the 14 major inter-State rivers. Basinwise inventories of polluting industries have been made for the rivers Yamuna and Ganga. Minimum National Standards specifying effluent standards have been prescribed for some major groups of industries. The Central and State Boards have been persuading industries to adopt pollution control measures and legal action is also being taken against polluting units wherever necessary. For selected polluting industries, procedures have been laid down for site clearance from environmental angle before converting letters of

intent into industrial licences. Steps are also being taken to control industrial emissions and vehicular exhausts for improving air quality.

Hon'ble Members are already aware of the recently launched Ganga Action Plan aimed at prevention of pollution in the Ganga.

I have outlined some of the steps taken by Government for maintaining ecological balance and controlling pollution. The following are some of the further initiatives we have in mind to protect the forests and environment :—

1. Forest legislation will be amended to make it more effective.
2. The forest protection forces will be strengthened and modernised.
3. Forest areas requiring to be legally notified for effective management and protection will be so notified.
4. Steps will be taken to enforce control on movement of forest produce.
5. Wood consumption will be minimized and wherever possible fiscal incentives provided to promote substitution of wood.
6. The mechanism for monitoring forest protection will be modernized and strengthened.
7. In the ultimate analysis, the survival of forests is dependent upon conservation and afforestation being made a people's movement. This will be done.
8. A wide network of water quality monitoring stations would be established to cover all the major river systems.
9. The number of air quality monitoring stations would be substantially increased.
10. All the existing large and medium industries would be persuaded or compelled to take pollution control measures.
11. A programme would be drawn up for municipal wastes treatment and more scientific solid wastes management in important urban settlements.
12. The environmental information system will be strengthened to provide data base for better environmental management and environmental protection.
13. The involvement and the initiatives of State Governments are crucial to the cause of ecological conservation and prevention of pollution. The States will be encouraged to build up their capabilities in this regard.
14. Enforcement of anti-pollution laws will be strengthened and necessary legislative changes will be initiated to make the laws more effective.
15. In order to give a frame work for sustainable development, steps will be taken to draw up a national conservation strategy.

I would like to assure the Hon'ble Members that the Government fully share their concern and will take all possible measures to protect and improve our environment.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : Mr. Speaker, Sir deep concern has been expressed in the House regarding the situation created due to pollution of the atmosphere. There are no two opinions about it that pollution has posed immense danger to the humanity as the atmosphere has become poisonous. It is why the people express their anxiety about the pollution of the atmosphere.

In his broadcast to the nation on 5th January, 1985, the Hon. Prime Minister had also said that steps would be taken to ensure availability of cleaner air and water in all parts of the country and that is why attention has been paid towards the important subject of cleaning Ganga water as also about setting up a Ganga Authority.

The rivers are life lines of any country and river Ganga is not only symbol of our culture and civilisation, but it is also a life line of our country. Therefore, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had laid stress on this matter long back and during a conference at Stockholm in 1973, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had said that the current environmental crisis before the world is likely to change the future of this planet. It appears that this is proving to be time today.

12.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The Hon. Minister is aware that emphasis has been laid on the importance of conservation of forests in the constitution since 1950-51 and when Five Year Plans were formulated, at that time also emphasis was laid on man made forests and in the national plan also, development of forestry was given an important place. Despite these efforts, there is not even 25 per cent forest area to maintain ecological balance.

You would agree with me that in West Germany, 28.10 per cent of total area is forest area, in Japan 61.8 per cent of total area is forest area. For Finland, USA and USSR, this percentage is 70, 32.8, and 33.9 respectively. Even a small country like Thailand has 77.2 per cent of total land as forest area. In Australia, it is 40 per cent, but what is the percentage for our country? It is only 22.8 per cent, whereas according to the national Forest Policy, there should have been forest in 37 per cent of total area.

During the past 30 years, 40 per cent of forests in the areas near the banks of Ganga river has been denuded and all of us are aware of this fact. In addition, you may go through the report of a British Scientist, Norman Mayer, He has referred to it exhaustively. India has to suffer a loss of 100 crore of dollar per annum due to drought and floods. A large area of land is affected by soil erosion. I would, therefore like to draw your attention towards this problem as several lakh acres of land has become unsuitable for agriculture.

Due to burning of coal and mineral oils, there has been huge increase in the level of carbon di-oxide in the atmosphere. This

has posed danger for human life also. There is not only the problem of drought and floods, but there is a serious problem of land erosion and soil erosion. This problem is acquiring serious proportions. Therefore, there is an imbalance today between nature and human beings. It is, therefore, very necessary for you to pay your attention to strike a balance between them.

The scheme which you have referred are commandable, you have also said in your statement that the Central Government have asked the State Governments and the Union Territories to be more vigilant in this regard.

You have mentioned many such other things in your statement, but I would like to tell you that until the law is implemented strictly, forests will continue to be denuded. One is natural calamity and other is man made calamity. A situation is created by human beings, which poses danger to our lives you have to see to it. The destruction being caused by human beings is taking all of us towards destruction of humanity.

You are already aware that Prevention and Control of Air and Water Pollution Act was passed and amended in 1974 and 1981. A Bill to check pollution was brought forward in Parliament in 1980. I remember that Bhisma Babu was the Minister at that time and while speaking on the Bill he told that in 1974, the Act regarding Water Pollution was not adopted by seven States. You had passed the law and the orders were issued under the law, but at that time it was brought to notice that although conservation of Forests Act, 1980 was being passed and Conservation of Wild Life Act had already been passed in 1972, yet forests were being denuded indiscriminately. You have to see to it as to what action could be taken to present it.

If you go through the draft of your National Forests Policy, you will find that a statement has been given in it in which details about afforestation in various States are given. If one goes through this statement, area of denudation of forests in various States in 1980-81 and 1981-82 in given state-wise. In respect of Bihar, area of denuded forests in showe as 'nil' i.e., forests were not denuded at all there,

Sir you might recall that a massive agitation was launched in Singhbhum, Bihar. Ten thousand hectares out of a total 15,000 hectares of forest land was denuded there. Such a massive agitation was launched there, even then it has been mentioned there that forest land was not denuded there at all.

Sir, you are already aware of the scenic beauty of Chhota Nagpur. If you ask for the correct data of all such areas, you would find that a major part of forest area has been denuded. You have said that steps would be taken and the situation would be improved. These things are for the future, but whatever has been lost cannot be regained. You should take steps to check the loss of whatever we have at present.

You have formulated another rule under Poisonous Pesticides Act, which says that use and production of deadly chemicals would be banned. It has not come down, rather it has been increasing. The farmers are poor. When thousands of acres of crops is affected by pests and insects, the farmers are compelled to use pesticides. But there is no reference to all these things in your statement. All these things are very minor but they must be given due importance. You have made no mention as to how much pollution is taking place due to all these things and what measures should be taken to check it.

There is also an Act regarding keeping of the banks of rivers clean, but if you see the river banks, you would see as to how clean the river banks are. Do you punish those persons who violate the rule? You should provide more teeth to this Act and implement it strictly. If a farmer makes this allegation that this crop has been destroyed due to air pollution caused by the nearby factory, even then the functioning of the factory is not stopped, nor does he get compensation in time. He does not also get justice when he goes to the court. I would like to make a mention of my area. There is an Alcohol factory in Mokama. There is one McDowell factory on the banks of the Ganga river and this factory is creating so much pollution that people say that they do not take bath in water, but they take bath in wine. What is the law for them? The people filed a case against them. The central government as also the state government

did not take any action despite the law passed by the government itself. But when people filed a case, the case was hushed up and no action was taken, because whether it is a court or the executive, the factory owners pay illegal gratification from top to bottom and suppress the action being against them.

Similarly you can see how much pollution is taking place in Dhanbad and coal mines. Therefore, it is the need of the hour that the law is defined properly so as to check the pollution of atmosphere effectively. You might have read in the Newspapers that after coming into force of "Fresh Air Laws" in London, the people are getting more Sunlight during winters than whatever it was available in 1956. The people are making efforts to make the life of the people more comfortable and peaceful. Our government is, of course, very much concerned about it and are making efforts in this regard.

You know that rivers, lakes, springs, ponds, large oceans, green forests, vegetables, fresh air, fertile land and blue sky are all a gifts from the Nature to the humanity and we can say that these things are a gift of God to the man. But even then we are not able to protect them. What steps would you take about the settlements of the poor where there is filth and pollution, open drains and mosquitos? What steps would you take to deal with the diseases which are spread due to such unhealthy atmosphere. What is the number of such places where clean drinking water is not available. What would you do to deal with increasing diseases? What would you do to make arrangement, of latrines in the villages and the human settlements where the poor live? You have therefore, to see to it and consider the steps to check the pollution there. Government should, first, check the unhealthy condition and the pollution in the cities. A very large number of vehicles are on the roads today. I remember that earlier it was prohibited to blow horn in front of a hospital but today, no body observes this rule.

Therefore, the relevant Act should be implemented effectively. The people in this area are facing soil erosion and it extends to 10 Square kilometres along the banks of Ganga where the Barauni oil-refinery and fertilizer plant are located. The soil erosion



is proving disastrous to the place where all plants are located. I, therefore, request that the law should be made more stringent and it should be watched to what extent the State Government is implementing it. The Law should be practical in its approach. Besides an awareness and an awakening has to be brought in the society regarding forests.

As you have said earlier that the new education system is to be introduced very soon and, therefore, the curriculum should be so framed as to make the children aware of these things from the very childhood. Besides this through the Television, Films, Documentaries and other public media, the people should be told how to check the pollution in Ganga and also other types of pollutions particularly in rural areas.

The Hon. Prime Minister has done a lot in this regard and is intending to do so in future also. But this will not help much unless awakening in society is brought about. Therefore, with social balance, the political equilibrium will also have to be maintained, and only then the country could be saved from catastrophe.

In the end I will like to quote what Gautam Buddha said centuries ago with regard to forests :

“The forest is the symbol of kindness and benevolence and it does not demand any thing for its survival. It meets the needs for human sustenance generously and provides protection to the animals. It even protects the woodcutter, who destroys forests wealth”.

It is, therefore, imperative on the part of all of us to protect the forests.

SHRI VIR SEN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Rules provide that a subject which is of urgent public importance and the disallowance of which may cause ineparable damage to the interests of the country, I feel, should be considered for admission as a calling Attention Notice. The Calling Attention notice that has been placed before the House today questions the entire gamut of Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Forests. I feel that it is, therefore, worth considering whether a Calling Attention motion can raise a question which has such a wide scope.

I have already replied to the questions extensively in the statement and I feel that— have not left any point. So far as the importance of forests and forests wealth is concerned, Government is active on that front and the steps have been taken keeping in view the above fact. We admit that the survival of mankind and the human race depends a lot on forests....(Interruptions)

You have spoken for about twenty minutes and raised many point, and perhaps you expect me to reply to all of them in one or two sentences. At the begining you said that our forest wealth has been reduced to 22.8 per cent as compared to other countries. I congratulate you for studying a lot on this subject. You seem to take keen interest in this matter. It is an admitted fact that the forests in our country have denuded very much and one of the reasons has been our apathy to it by following age-old policies. The first policy was formulated during the British period in 1892 but the forests were not given due importance keeping in view the revenue earnings from them. After independence and especially since 1952 the forest policy saw a dramatic change. Now we are thinking to bring forward some changes in the existing policy and I expect that we will shortly make an announcement to that effect.

12.37 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : The pollution in Ganga in our area is being caused by factories.

SHRI VIR SEN : We are laying special emphasis on water pollution and air pollution but we have not done much with regard to noise pollution. So far as water pollution is concerned we have prepared a scheme worth Rs. 250 crores to check pollution in Ganga. The pollution in most of the rivers is due to cities which amount to 90 per cent pollution and the remaining 10 per cent is caused by industrial pollution. 7 per cent of the industrial pollution is caused by big industries like distilleries etc. We are paying full attention to all of them. We are using persuasion in this respect and we have also prosecuted many persons. I can give the number of prosecutions that have been filed and the success we have achieved in those

cases. There is no complacency on our part. We are also asking various industries to instal equipments which may help remove the pollution. I believe that there are two types of industries—those which already existed before this Act came into force, and the others which came after it and, therefore, we are trying to persuade these industries to instal equipments at the earliest which may remove pollution in those industries. There are 4,000 industries which are creating pollution and 1966 industries, i.e., almost half of them have installed the equipment which may help remove pollution and some of them are in the process of installing such equipments, installation of which would soon be completed.

So far as small units are concerned, we are formulating schemes to set up combined treatment plants for them. Certain States, like Gujarat have already formulated such a scheme and the same is being implemented properly. So far as these industries are concerned, I feel much progress has been made in this respect. We are having good progress in this direction. So far as air pollution is concerned; in my view air pollution is caused due to two factors; i.e., Chimneys and major vehicles. We are making a lot of efforts to prevent it. Petrol contains a good quantity of lead. Efforts are being made to reduce its quantity. The standard content is considered to be 0.56 milligrams per litre and it causes no harm. Still efforts are being made to reduce it further to 0.20 milligrams per litre so as to minimise pollution. So far as smoke from exhaust is concerned, we are asking the industries to manufacture such equipments as may be fitted in exhaust-pipe in order to control it. Similarly, so far as emission of smoke from chimneys is concerned, industries are being urged to instal electro-static precepitators in large number in order to minimise air pollution. An electrostatic precipitator can prevent almost 99.5 per cent pollution. So, you will see that we are paying adequate attention towards prevention of water and air pollution.

So far as the question of pollution of rivers and lakes is concerned, you know that due to financial constraints we cannot take up this work simultaneously. But our policies and plans are such as to prevent pollution wherever it exists. So far as pollution of rivers is concerned, we have already done and are further doing monitoring of pollution

in rivers. After monitoring we will tack up data analysis which will take 3 to 5 years. Accordingly, we will formulate schemes and take up those rivers first where pollution is more. A study has already been undertaken in this regard. So, there is no need to worry about it.

You have specifically drawn our attention towards forests. You are aware that forests have been denuded on a very large scale. The difficulty is that our Forest Act dates back to 1927. It has become absolute and needs to be amended. At present we are examining the amendments to be made in it. After examination of them, we will bring forward a Bill in this House to amend that Act. We are taking a number of steps to prevent deforestation effectively. I hope that the Hon. Minister will be satisfied with the steps being taken by us in this direction.

You have made a mention of many things such as drought, land erosion, un-cultivable land, carbon-di-oxide, environmental imbalance and also about industries manufacturing poisonous substances. We have made a provision even for these industries that will be set up in future that they will have to obtain clearance from the Department of environment as also about the site of their installation and the licence or the letter of intent will not be sanctioned prior to that clearance. We are working on all fronts to check pollution. I am sure in view of the facts stated above, the Hon. Member would be satisfied.

[English]

SHRI D. N. REDDY (Cuddapah) : Mr. Chairman, just now the Hon. Minister passed two remarks, very strange and out of context. One was that the matter was not so urgent as to call for a calling attention notice. Another thing was that he was not directly connected with the subject; so many other Ministries were also concerned.

SHRI VIR SEN : I did not say that many Ministries were concerned.

SHRI D. N. REDDY : But didn't you say that it was not that urgent so as to call for a calling attention notice ?

It is the Speaker, who allows the calling attention notice. I think, it is the height of hypocrisy to pass such remarks against the

calling attention notice. Once it is admitted by the Hon. Speaker, you have to obey the Speaker, Minister or no Minister. Calling attention notice has been admitted by the Hon. Speaker and your business and your duty is to answer our points. You cannot pass remarks against the calling attention notice.

Forests are nature's gift to mankind. It is the green gold of the country. Man is dependent on tress for his very existence. Few sites are more beautiful than a full-grown tree laden with fruit and flower. Forest wealth is very important to economic development. Every modern industry depends upon the forest products to some extent or the other, either directly or indirectly. The forests provide food, fuel oil and products for paper and cloth industries, and most important of all is the life giving oxygen after absorbing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

According to specialists, 33 per cent of the existing land should be under cover of forests and only than the ecological balance will be maintained and the mankind benefited. Now, it is calculated that only about 23 per cent of the land is under forest, and it is fast decreasing because of the senseless deforestation and degradation of the forests. The country has lost about 4.3 million hectares of forest land in the last thirty years. Probably again to afforest that area, it may not only take thirty years, probably it will take three hundred years. I am very happy that the subject has been taken by the Prime Minister himself, and he has constituted a Wasteland Development Board, which has a target of about five million hectares of land for afforestation every year. I hope, the Hon. Prime Minister would see that this scheme is properly enforced and he would not be satisfied with simple statistics.

Forest all over are subjected to either deforestation or degradation. If this process continues, by the turn of the century, I am afraid, there will not be any undisturbed forest left worth the name.

Our specialists say that devastating floods, decrease of rainfall in various parts of the world and pollution of the atmosphere are very much due to indiscriminate deforestation.

The land's ability to serve mankind is sapped by man himself. That is our tragedy and it has been continuing for the last so many years. Naturally, the Government will have to come out with very strict laws to prevent cutting of trees. In this context, I may submit and I think, the Hon. Minister is already aware, that only the rich and the higher classes of society are the real culprits and the poor take only dry wood for fuel. The rich people and the contractors are the real menace and they are responsible for degradation and deforestation in the country. In my area in Rayalseema, there is a paper factory in Kurnool. There is only one forest worth the name, Nalamala. They have been systematically denuding the forest and smuggling that wood without licence. That is the only forest in that area and that too is being deforested.

Only two or three years back, there were very strong rumours—I am not going to mention the names—that in Simla, very highly placed persons were involved in the deforestation, but no action was taken against them. Instead of punishing them, they were rewarded. These are the people, who are responsible for sacrilege against nature.

I would like to mention another factor regarding development of new forests on a large scale. Let us begin at least now, so that the future generations may bless us and not curse us, because there will be no forests left, if the present situation continues.

Any amount of legislation, without people's cooperation is not likely to give results. For example I can quote two instances. Firstly, the *Chipko* Movement in a small remote village (I do not know where it is exactly situated) in Uttar Pradesh, where women took an initiative and stopped hts deforestation. I really congratulate them and actually it is worth emulation. In another villages, here also do not remember the name, the elders of the village gathered together and prohibited goats in the village just to protect trees. These are the people who will be able to conserve our forests wealth. Certainly Government has a responsibility to bring forward laws and they must be very strict also. But, whatever law you may be bringing, at the same time people also must be educated so that you can get their full cooperation.

There is another aspect of the matter, Wherever there is a systematic deforestation, your staff has got a hand in it. It is the most corrupt department and without their knowledge nothing can happen, wood cannot be transported and forest wealth cannot be transported in a clandestine way. So, you have to gear up your staff first and then get the cooperation of the people.

Secondly, I have to mention the silent Valley Movement in Kerala. I must congratulate my friends because they have been successful, though against heavy odds, when the Centre came up with a Hydro-electric project in that area. The project may be set up, but it may be set up in some other place, so that the Silent Valley, which is so famous in Southern India, can be protected.

The Prime Minister has gone on record to say that measures will be taken to ensure cleaner air and water in all parts of the country. That is the first basic problem and first and primary duty of the Government. As I have already mentioned, I am very happy that the Prime Minister has taken this subject under his own wing and I am sure that he will take steps immediately, so that at least in stages this afforestation will grow and the ecological balance will be maintained.

Man pollutes shamelessly the pure Ganga whom we call Mother Ganga and then go and pollute it. Recently, a few months back, I, along with some of the other Hon. Members went to Rishikesh and Hardwar and after seeing what was happening there, I had to hang my head in shame. Anyway, the Government have come forward with a gigantic project and I hope things will improve.

Again, take Varanasi. I had, scrupulously avoided to go there because I have been warned that it is the dirtiest city in the whole of the world.

AN HON. MEMBER : The holiest too.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Yes holy, but dirty too. I want to visit one of the holiest cities rather than the dirtiest city in the North. We have to take stringent steps so that people behave properly, and steps should be taken on very stringent lines to maintain the purity of our rivers. Man pollutes shamelessly the Holy Ganga, destroys the very useful forests which give oxygen, water

and prevent soil erosion. Soil erosion is a very important subject. Central and State Governments are spending millions of rupees to prevent soil erosion. At the same time, by cutting trees and by deforestation, we are increasing the area of soil erosion and again we spend crores of rupees to protect our soil. This is the sad state of affairs. It is hightime that Government wakes up to the realities and takes realistic steps. This is a matter of very great importance and we have to take steps immediately if we want to have any results. I am saying this because, it takes ages before we are able to get the results of intensive afforestation.

Sant Jambeswar, born 500 years ago, was the first ecologist, and he was against all these ills. He was wiser 500 years ago. We call ourselves civilised but we are still not wise to take his advice precisely and carry on his instructions on maintaining ecology in the atmosphere. Unless we wake up, our future generations will curse us for the very foul atmosphere we are creating, not only in our States but in other parts of the world also.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : Sir, firstly, I would like to take up the question which the Member has raised about the admissibility of the Calling Attention Motion. I have pointed out in the beginning that the rule provides for any subject. It does not mean the whole of the Ministry. It is not only one subject but every subject... ..

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are not supposed to discuss all these things. You can answer the question. You can't discuss it . ...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIR SEN : Has the question been admitted ?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the Speaker has admitted it, you have to reply.

SHRI VIR SEN : Sir, I have performed

my duty and I have answered every question that is put to me... ..

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now he is answering the question ...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIR SEN : Now, I would like to make one point. I think the Member has made some points about the rainfall, debility of the rain to sustainment and these are the questions where there can be no dispute. The Hon. Member agrees. I also agree that forests are important for survival of the human kind. So, there is no dispute about that. He has drawn attention to the rich people, particularly the contractors. The Government have already taken steps to eliminate the contractorship in the forest operations. In many of the States, already there is no contractorship. The felling of trees, the management of plantation are carried out by the corporations constituted in the States. So, I hope the Hon. Member who raised this question will be satisfied with this answer.

Now, the Hon. Members have said that we must begin now. Of course, we quite agree with the Hon. Members that we should begin; we have already begun. Under the Social Forestry Programme also, we have already taken steps in that direction. On the 5th of January, the Prime Minister made a declaration that we will be taking 5 million hectares of waste land every year for forestry, particularly for raising fuelwood and fodder. The Hon. Member will agree that we are going in that direction, and it is not now, but we are already taking steps in that direction.

Now, the Hon. Member spoke about Chipko. He was not talking of Chipko, but he was thinking that Chipko is a village. But may I remind that Chipko is not a village, it is a movement. This movement was started by Shri Sunderlal Bahuguna who is the supporter of the movement. In order to save the trees, he started this movement. If somebody comes and fell the trees, you should stick to the trees and save it. In other words, you embrace the trees. For this only he started the movement and has become Sunderlal Bahuguna ....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Please put it in the trees. In fact they give such things.... ..

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIR SEN : If you think that somewhere, the trees are being felled illegally, you may adopt that method of protection. That is very effective, I tell you.

I think the Hon. Member on the other side had also spoken about public cooperation, and involvement of the public. Of course, we are asking for public involvement. This Chipko movement is also one method by which public can be involved, and their cooperation obtained.

He talked about water pollution, ecological pollution, and particularly about Mother Ganges. I would like to tell the Hon. Member that for control of pollution at Hardwar, a specific provision is being made. A project costing something like Rs. 98 lakhs has already been sanctioned. Work is going on, on that project, and we hope that by January 1986, the project will be completed. We begin with Hardwar, and you will find that Hardwar will be almost clean by January 1986.

As far as Varanasi is concerned, he was talking of its being the dirtiest city. I\* may tell the Hon. Member that we are taking steps regarding Varanasi as well. The effluents which were falling into the river, arrangements are being made to divert effluents by a sewer which is being provided along the Ganges. Of course, this sewer line was already there; but because of financial constraints, it was not operating. Now we have provided financial support, with the result that pumping stations are beginning to work. Water—dirty or polluted water—is being diverted. It is not being allowed to fall into the river. In this manner, we are taking steps in this direction.

I think I have covered all the points which the Hon. Member had raised.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri G.M. Banatwalla is not there. Now Shri Srihari Rao.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI SHRIHARI RAO (Rajamundry) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Conservation of

\*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

Forests Act came into being in 1980. Five years have already elapsed. Denudation of forests is still continuing. In fact it has become much faster now. The Government have failed to take action against the people who are destroying our forests.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rao, you can continue after lunch. The House now stands adjourned, and will re-assemble at 2 p.m.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

— — —

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE  
—Contd.

**Reported Destruction of Forests and  
Pollution of Air, Water and  
Atmosphere—Contd.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Shri Srihari Rao may continue.

[Translation]

\*SHRI SRIHARI RAO (Rajamundry) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Central Government have appropriated all the rights of State Governments by enacting the Conservation of Forests Act. The State Governments have been relegated to a secondary position. The State Governments have no resources to implement the afforestation programmes. The Central Government are not providing money to the State Governments to grow more forests. There has not been any appreciable growth in our forests just because of these reasons.

Sir, social forestry programme is being implemented throughout the country in a casual manner by individuals. Certain individuals get the money from the Government for growing eucalyptus and other trees under this programme. But after 4 or 5

years they cut all the trees they grew. As a result only these individuals are deriving the benefits. There is no improvement in the environment. This programme has not contributed at all for the growth of social forests in the country. It shows how defective the policy of the Government is.

Sir, it appears that the entire forest policy is defective. The Government declares a place as a reserve forest area where there is not even a shrub. No animal not even a dog is found in these areas. I will give you an example. An area of more than 2000 acres in the heart of Rajamundry is a reserve forest area. It was declared to be a reserved forest when Rajamundry was a small town with a population of 40,000. Not even a single tree can be seen now, in this reserved forest. Now the population of the town has swelled to 4 lakhs now. The town has become very congested. No effort has been made to develop this town. The town cannot develop, for, there is river Godavari on one side and this reserved forest on two sides. The boundaries of this town was fixed long ago. There is need to change the boundaries as the place available to accommodate 4 lakhs of population is not sufficient. This reserve forest which is no forest at all is obstructing the growth of the town. The Government has not done any thing to convert this area into a beautiful park so that at least it adds beauty to the town. This example is sufficient enough to show how defective the present policy is. Sir, waste lands should be developed into forests and not the useful lands in the heart of the cities. The policy needs to be amended that way. In fact, I ask for a thorough revision of the forest policy of the Government.

I want to give another example to show how defective the policy of the Government is. Telugu Ganga Project which will help in supplying drinking water to our Tamilian brothers in Madras and in irrigating millions of acres of land in Rayalaseema and other districts of Andhra Pradesh, has not yet been cleared by the Centre on the plea that the canal passes through reserved forest area. It is a silly argument. Though the area through which Telugu Ganga passes happens to be a reserved forest, hardly there are any trees. This canal does not destroy forest and on the other hand helps in the growth of forest around it. This project helps in providing drinking water to the people in

\*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

Madras. It irrigates lakhs of acres of land in Rayalaseema and other Andhra regions. More food grains can be produced. The entire country stands benefitted. Yet, such an important project has not been cleared by the Centre on the excuse that it passes through reserved forest and hence destroys that forest. This example points out the glaring defect in the policy of the Government. Hence I want to ask the Hon. Minister whether the Government is going to revamp the entire policy thoroughly.

Sir, the Government is spending crores of rupees for the development of forests. The money is not being spent properly. So the Act must change. Of course, the mere change in the Act won't do. A social awareness will have to be created. A revolutionary change in the attitude and in the thinking of the people has to be created. The people should feel by themselves about the harm caused by the felling of trees. I want to know whether Government are working in this direction.

Sir, the Chipko movement started by Shri Sunderlal Bahuguna has become very popular throughout the world and especially in Europe and Australia. It is a pity that we, in this country know only to ape others and imitate other. We know not how to respect our people who do pioneering work. Shri Sunderlal Bahuguna's Chipko has escaped the attention of our people. Government should try to encourage such movements. I want to know how far the Government is going to help such movements. There should be an awareness among the people to grow more trees. Then only our forests will develop.

The water in our rivers is being polluted by the effluents. Of various factories situated on their banks. Many industries are polluting the river waters in the country. I want to know whether the Government have taken any action in this regard. I want to know how many industrialists were punished so far? How many people have been tried so far for polluting the water? The Hon. Minister did not say even a single word in this regard. Now the Government is issuing licences to the new industries only if they have arrangement to check pollution. But what about the industries which were established long back? They continue to pollute the air and I want to know whether

Government is thinking of asking the industrialists to install electro-static precipitators to check pollution. There are many ways of checking the pollution. There may be Acts. But the Government should implement them vigorously.

Sir, the Government have decided to clean the river Ganga. I welcome this decision. The entire country is an integral body. While cleaning the rivers in North, the Government should not forget the rivers in South. There are major rivers like Krishna and Godavari. Godavari is a very big river and as holy as the mother Ganges. The Godavari waters also are being polluted by the industries situated nearby. Have the Government taken a decision to clean Godavari also. The talk of integration will be really meaningful only when all parts of the country and all the rivers are treated equally. I want to know whether they will establish a board on the lines of Ganga pollution control board for this purpose. I request the Hon. Minister to reply to this question?

Sir, the Buckingham canal in Madras and Musi canal in Hyderabad are proving to be very dangerous to the people in these cities. They not only emit foul smell, but also are becoming the sources of many diseases. These canals should be cleaned immediately if the residents there are to be saved. Not only major rivers like Ganga, but also these canals which are a disgrace to these cities must have to be cleaned immediately. I want to know whether Government are considering this matter also.

Speaking about air pollution, Sir, I must say that it is too much in Delhi and in the surrounding areas. The chimneys of Thermal plants emit smoke day and night. Taj Mahal, which is not very far off from Delhi is one among the seven wonders of the world. But this precious heritage of ours has not escaped the cruel hands of pollution. This structure has been affected by the Mathura refineries. A Committee was appointed to look into this matter. What are the finds of that Committee and whether the Government have implemented its recommendations? Sir, air pollution has become a menace. Have the Government asked all the industrialists to install anti-pollution apparatus like electrostatic precipi-

tators in their units. Have the Government directed them to do so ?

Sir, requesting the Hon. Minister to answer my questions and thanking you for giving me this opportunity, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI VIR SEN : The whole House is of the opinion that forests have to be protected and I see Mr. Rao has a discordant note. Well, we have to protect the forests. That is the primary function that the Government intends to perform.

He has criticised the Conservation of Forests Act. He has said that because of this Act development of some cities particularly Rajamundry has been stalled. This Act is meant for protection of forests. Some projects are being taken up by the State Governments like construction of dams where reservoirs are to be constructed and transmission lines are to be laid. These projects are coming to the Central Government and this Act authorises the Central Government to give approval or not to give approval after taking into consideration the environmental aspect and the aspect of forestry our primary duty towards mankind is to protect forests so that the mankind may be protected and it may survive. So, wherever there is need for development we take into consideration whether it is in consonance with the environmental requirements or not. At the same time, we take into consideration whether the forests can be saved by procuring alternative land. Only when it is essential that forests have to be sacrificed for the sake of development, we do it and we give the approval, otherwise if we feel that the project could be set up at some other place, we ask for the information.

The Hon. Member has said about the delay in clearing the projects. We are clearing the projects but the main difficulty with us is that sometimes the information is not complete, and when we call for the information, it sometimes takes years together. Ordinarily it is expected that within three weeks they should supply the information sought for but sometimes even after repeated reminders, we don't get the information. That is why the projects are held up at the Centre. Particularly I may say that we do

not hold up the clearance of the projects, it is the State Governments that are themselves responsible for this.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO : What about the Telugu Ganga ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You want deforestation or afforestation ?

SHRI VIR SEN : In this case also we had sought for some additional information from the Tamil Nadu Government and this information has only recently been supplied on 23rd July. We will be examining this information and I think we would be clearing or rejecting, whatever it may be, after some time. As a matter of fact, the delay is not from our side, we try to dispose of the projects as early as possible but we have to wait for the information from the State Government.

AN HON. MEMBER : How early is early ?

SHRI VIR SEN : As a matter of fact, if every information is available with us, generally we clear the project within three months, but our hands are tight (*Interrupted*).

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : What type of information you want ?

SHRI VIR SEN : As a matter of fact, I have no data with me, but the present position is that there are only 13 projects which are three months old and are lying with us. So, there is not so much bulk with us. We have almost cleared many of them. Whenever they are coming to us, we are taking action very expeditiously.

The other question that the Hon. Member has raised is about the social forestry and grants to individuals to grow Eucalyptus. The afforestation programme cannot succeed if the Forest Department alone performs it, the cooperation of the people is essential. What we want is that the movement should be supported by the people in general. That is why we are taking help from the people in general from the villagers, from the women in the villages, from the youth from educational institutions and even from children. We expect that every child should plant at least one tree so that he may have interest in it, he may rear the tree and help in the afforestation programme.



It is true that some people are going in for Eucalyptus because it is a fast growing tree and it gives returns quite early. There are some trees which may take 60 years or more for maturing. But this is a tree which matures in about five years and at the age of 15 years, it gives maximum benefit. If you have to take cooperation of the people in general, you have to show them that there is some economic benefit also by resorting to plantations. If we give some opportunity to the villagers, we will have to think of showing them the benefits also. And I think if in five years they can get some return, that will be an incentive to them and that will rouse their interest in growing trees.

As I have already said, it is necessary to seek the cooperation of the people in general. That is why we desire that nurseries should be raised by individuals in the villages. If the Forest Department raises the nurseries, it is not profitable to distribute them and the transport cost is also very high. So, what we desire is that the nurseries should be raised in the mofussil areas, in the interiors of rural areas. By doing this whereas the planting material will be available easily at a shorter distance, at the same time it will be beneficial to the individuals to raise such nurseries.

The Hon. Member has said that instead of sacrificing the reserve forests, we should try to raise millions of hectares of our waste land. As a matter of fact, I should not agree to the first part of the suggestion but as far as the second part is concerned, I fully agree and that is what we are already doing. The Prime Minister's declaration on 5th January said that five million hectares of waste land will be brought under forestation. This is an approach which I think the Hon. Members on the other side will appreciate and commend.

I am thankful to the Hon. Member that he has talked of overhauling the Act. But which Act is to be overhauled? Of course, not the Conservation Act but the Forest Act, and we are thinking of bringing out certain amendments to the Act so that the preservation and conservation of the forests is more effective. We are thinking of putting in some penal provisions also for those who are held responsible for felling the trees illegally.

Pollution by factories and air pollution are the two things which the Hon. Member has pointed out. In my earlier statement as also in reply to a question by Shrimati Usha Choudhari, I have said that as far as the industrial pollution is concerned, two types of industries are there. One type is of those industries which have come up after the enactment of the Water Pollution Act and the Air Pollution Act, and the other type of industries are those which came up before the enactment of those Acts. For those industries which have come up after the enactment of these Acts, we have made it a necessary condition that they have to include the measures for pollution control in the scheme itself and in the project report itself. It must form part of the project. Their proposal and their equipments have to be verified. The Pollution Board will verify whether the equipment is fit enough to control pollution, and unless a certificate is obtained from the Board, of course the letter of intent will not be converted into a licence. In this way, of course, we are taking precautions in this respect also.

For setting up of the hazardous industry also, we are taking precautions and making provisions. If we think that some industries are harmful or hazardous, then without the approval from the Environment Department this industry will not be allowed to be set up.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : What about the old industries ?

SHRI VIR SEN : As far as the old industries are concerned, first we persuade them. If that persuasion fails, we prosecute them. There are several cases which have been brought to the court also and in some cases prosecutions have resulted. The figure is available with me, but it will take some time for me to find that out from the mass of information. So, if the Hon. Members are interested, I will give complete information to them later on.

Now, I come to the air pollution in Delhi and Agra. I think in Delhi 40 per cent of the air pollution is particularly from the thermal stations. As far as Rajghat Thermal station is concerned, we have asked the units to be closed. The other units, of course, are using electro-static precepitators. Now,

as the Hon. Member has suggested about the electro-static precipitators, we are already insisting upon these and some of the units are already using it. In Delhi some precipitators have become old and are not so efficient. So, we are asking those units to instal new ones. Ordinarily, of course, a new electrostatic precipitator is capable of controlling 99.5 per cent of pollution. So, in that direction we are moving and acting and wherever it is necessary, we move the court and take necessary action.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI** (Howrah) : What steps are you taking to prevent pollution in Calcutta.

**SHRI VIR SEN** : Well the steps we are taking in other States, also apply to Calcutta. I would like to say only one point about the pollution effect by the refineries in Agra and Taj. As a matter of fact investigations have been made of the quality of the air there and it has been found that it is not injurious to the Taj.

About saving of the Taj, we have taken another measure. An area has been designated as Trapezium and within that area we do not permit any industry of polluting nature to come up. Of course, some industries have applied for permission. I remember in one case which we received, we have refused permission to set up industry in that area. We are very careful about our cultural heritage of Agra as well as the Taj. We are careful that such industries do not come up there. I think I have made all the points.

**SHRI SRIHARI RAO** : What about water pollution ?

**SHRI VIR SEN** : We are cleaning the Ganga. As a matter of fact, I think the Hon. Member was not present when I was replying to the lady Member.

**SHRI SRIHARI RAO** : Why don't you take up Godavari along with the Ganga ?

**SHRI VIR SEN** : All the rivers are being monitored. In some rivers of course it is at advanced stage. But as far as the projects are concereed, we will come forward before you when there is availability of funds. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK** (Sonepat) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Members who have spoken earlier have thrown enough light on this subject and as I am the last to speak on this subject, I would try not to repeat those points.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the most important objective before the Third World is to establish peace in the world and the next most important objective, I feel, is to save the environment from pollution. The Hon. Members have rightly said that most parts of the world are facing the problem of water and air pollution. Various schemes are being formulated to solve this problem. Thousands of human beings die throughout the world due to acute shortage of water or due to water pollution. According to an estimate 70 per cent of diseases are caused due to water pollution and 30 per cent of them due to air pollution. The Ganga passes through eight States in our country. Many cities in these states for instance, 26 cities of Uttar Pradesh, 15 cities of Bihar, and 59 cities of West Bengal are situated on the banks of river Ganga. Similarly, 132 factories are located along the banks of Ganga. This means that 37 per cent of the country's population is located on the banks of the Ganga. The effluents from these factories flow into the Ganga which pollute the water of river Ganga. The water of river Yamuna and other rivers is also polluted in a similar way which causes diseases and results in the death of human beings and animals. This water is not even good to take a bath what to speak of drinking it. People living along the banks of river Ganga fall victim to dreaded diseases like Cholera, Polio, Typhoid, stomach ailments and cancer due to the polluted water of the river. Not only this, the pisciculture as well as agro-industries suffer a great loss due to the polluted water. The Government have formulated a Ganga water cleaning scheme. The Hon. Prime Minister has also laid great emphasis on this in his first public statement, but the Planning Commission has earmarked only Rs. 80 crores in the Seventh Plan for this purpose, whereas our Government had placed a demand for a provision of at least Rs. 250 crores for this purpose. Only Rs. 10 crores have been earmarked for Ganga cleaning scheme in 1985-86.

The second type of pollution is air pollution which is caused by vehicles, factories and industrial waters. Now a days forests are being denuded in a large area but new trees are being planted in less number. Whenever the forests are the only means to combat the problem of floods and drought. The Hon. Membrs have just now said in their speeches that trees and air have close relation. I would add that the water has also very close relation with trees and air. The trees and plants produce their food from carbon-dioxide, solar energy and water and in exchange emit oxygen which is very essential for all living beings. So it is very necessary to plant trees to prevent air pollution. But in our country trees are being felled in a very large number and their number is much more than the number of trees which are being planted. I would like to submit that besides oxygen the trees give us rains, medicines and water for agriculture. Due to felling of trees, the cycle of rains in our country is being disturbed.

Other Hon. Members have expressed their views in detail in this respect. I would also like to place some suggestions and then put questions.

I would like to suggest that the Centre and the State Governments should instruct all those factories which release polluted water and emit smoke that they should instal treatment plants at their premises at the earliest so that polluted water is prevented from flowing into the rivers and the polluted air is prevented from polluting the environment. It will have two benefits—one is that the water of the rivers is saved from being polluted and secondly treated water and the gas can be used for other useful purposes.

Beside this, I would also like to submit that the Government should lay stress on this point that our educational institutions should teach the students of the schools regarding protection of trees and forests and also about planting new trees. This subject should also be included in the syllabus of the students so that the future generations may have full knowledge about it and they may make all efforts to protect the trees.

I would like to say, as is also the opinion of the noted environmentalists, that

the main reason for growing pollution is that there are a number of lacunae in the prevention of Water Pollution Act, 1974. The general view is that this Act is not commensurate with present time and circumstances. There are a number of hurdles in the way of taking action against those factories which release dirty waters and effluents indiscriminately. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether an amendment in the Act will be brought forward in this session or not ?

My second question is, what is the duration of the scheme to eliminate water pollution in the Ganga and other rivers and what action Government is going to take in this matter so that the country may not have to face the problem of water and air pollution arising out of the growing population, large number of factories and growing need for urbanisation among the people ?

Thirdly, what is the number of persons in India who die due to water and air pollution annually and what has been the increase in this figure during the last three years ?

Fourthly, how much total funds have been spent by the Government during the last three years to do away with air and water pollution ?

Fifthly, what are the causes of acid rains and what are the measures to check it? Can India also be affected by acid rain and what are the possibilities to control it ?

Sixthly, every year, a large number of dead bodies are cremated on the Ghats of Ganga. There is no mention of disposal of dead bodies in the Ganga cleaning scheme. Only it has been mentioned that dead bodies should not be thrown into Ganga. In this connection I would like to know whether the Government after going through the matter propose to incorporate a provision in the Act to prevent people to cremate the dead bodies at the Ganga Ghats ?

Seventhly, what is the number of rivers in India in respect of which survey has been conducted by the Government till now and what is the percentage of polluted water in various rivers in India ?

Eighthly, as the Hon. Members who spoke earlier have also asked, what is the

number of persons against whom action has been taken and prosecution has been launched? I would like to know the number of factory owners against whom action has been taken for causing pollution in water and air in the last three years under Prevention of Air Pollution Act and Prevention of Water Pollution Act? How many such persons have been convicted and whether any factory owner has been sent to jail in this connection? According to my information such persons are let off by imposing a minor penalty of Rs. 10, Rs. 20 or Rs. 50. They are not awarded any stringent punishment. I would like to suggest that there should be such a provision in the Prevention of Water Pollution Act, 1974 and the Prevention of Air Pollution Act, 1974 and the Indian Forests Act that they become more practical and the erring persons are awarded most stringent punishment so that people are prevented from polluting the water and the air.

With these words I would like to urge the Hon. Minister to look into this matter and save this country from air and water pollution.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in his introductory speech the Hon. Member has drawn attention towards forests. There is no need to reply it. Then he has raised many questions. I have already replied to these points earlier. A main question has been raised regarding the Ganga Scheme that the Planning Commission has sanctioned only Rs. 80 crores for it. I think that it is correct that less amount has been sanctioned in the scheme but I believe that funds will not be a problem in implementing the scheme. The Hon. Members might be aware that when the Hon. Prime Minister visited France, the Government of France offered to give help. We are looking into it also. Besides this the World Bank, U.S.A., U.K., Switzerland and Canada and some other countries have made proposal to offer as help. We will consider these proposals. We will accept these condition of these countries which are found suitable and steps will be taken to put the scheme into effect.

Some suggestions have been made that factory owners should be given instructions regarding air pollution etc. We are already implementing it. We challan those persons who do not follow the instructions. I have a detailed list. It is not available with me just now, otherwise I would have intimated the number of persons against whom action has been taken.

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : You can supply the information and place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI VIR SEN : That I can do. I will place it on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : Pollution is somewhat more on that side. That should be removed.

SHRI VIR SEN : Wherever this pollution is more, efforts will be made to remove it.

(Interruptions)

We have removed pollution on this side. I have just said that in Calcutta .

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do you think that placing some papers on the Table will get polluted ?

[Translation]

SHRI VIR SEN : The Hon. Member has spoken about education also. We are already paying attention towards the field of education and are incorporating it in the syllabus for Primary Schools. We are also trying to incorporate it at higher level. We are also making efforts at this University level that it should be incorporated at the degree stage as well. We are already paying attention in that direction. The Hon. Member has referred to the throwing of dead bodies in the rivers. There is a process which is called "D.O.D.". It helps in preventing the contamination of water. The living beings need chemicals in the water.

If the pollution of water is removed, the living beings will start growing. It will result in the growth of fish and the Tortoise. However, the Nature has her own in built arrangements. Where there is pollution, it is cleaned by Tortoise and fish. However, we think that it is essential to check this pollution. If dead bodies can be cremated in the electric crematorium then this should be done. This is what we think. The Hon. Member has referred to the acid rains also, when the sulphur oxide go upwards and there is reaction in the atmosphere then it is converted into the form of acid and falls down. This does not occur in our country but takes place only in the countries, having cold climate. We need not worry about it and as such there is no need to do something particular about it. I think I have replied to all the questions of the Hon. Member.

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**BUSINESS ADVISORY  
COMMITTEE**

[English]

**Eleventh Report**

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Now, we will take up item No. 13.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAM-  
ENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L.  
BHAGAT) :** I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Eleventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th August, 1985.”

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Eleventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th August, 1985.”

*The motion was adopted*

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**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Shri Janak Raj Gupta—not here.

Shri Vishnu Modi...not here.

**(i) Need to declare seven state roads  
in Madhya Pradesh as National  
Highways**

**KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI (Raigarh) :** Sir, Madhya Pradesh is lagging far behind in the field of road communication. There are eight National Highways in M.P., whose total length is 2,676 kms. The average length of National Highway in India is 0.92 km. per 100 sq.km. whereas it is only 0.60 km. in M. P. No new National Highway has been added in this State over the last two decades whereas the length of National Highway in other States have increased by 6 to 83 per cent.

It is regrettable that due attention has not been paid for the addition of new National Highway in M. P. Due to the central location of the State of M. P. in the map of India, the traffic from North to South or East to West has to pass through this State. Therefore, the role of High-way assumes greater importance.

The National Transport Policy Committee had recommended to the Government of India to declare seven State roads, namely, (1) Gwalior, Jhansi, Nowgang, Rewa; (2) Nagpur, Ambikapur; (3) Jabalpur, Shahdol, Ambikapur, Gunala; (4) Raipur, Ambikapur, Varanasi; (5) Bhopal, Indore, Jhabua, Ahmedabad; (6) Jagdalpur, Rajamundry; and (7) Nizamabad, Jagdalpur as National Highways. But it is unfortunate that no step has been taken in regard to the recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee.

Madhya Pradesh is a backward State and predominantly inhabited by tribals. Therefore, I request that the above mentioned seven state Roads should be declared as National Highways by the Central Government, with out any further delay.

[Translation]

**(ii) Need to differentiate the colours  
of Dye Ammonium Phosphate and  
Super Phosphate Crystals**

**DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a matter of urgent public importance under rule 377, India is predominantly an agricultural country and even now about 80 per cent of the total popula-

tion depend solely on agricultural for their livelihood. Of course agricultural production has increased in the recent years in which the availability of means of irrigation and use of chemical fertilizers have played a key role. Even today 60 per cent of fertilizers which are used in the country are produced indigenously and the remaining 40 per cent are imported from abroad to meet the needs of country. The fertilizers which are imported, are rebagged at the port itself. Complaints to this effect have been received that when the bags reach the farmer, they are found underweighed. Weight of one bag should be 50 kgs. Its main cause is underweighing and the use of hook. Moreover, this fertilizer mix is produced in the country in different kinds and their sale price vary to a great extent. If you take our fertilizers from the bags you will find that all kinds of fertilizers look almost the same colour and size. With the result the cheap fertilizers are sold easily in the name of costly fertilizers at high prices.

In these circumstances the poor farmer is duped. For example the single super fast crystal, which costs Rs. 50 per bag is sold very easily in the name of Di-ammonium phosphate at Rs. 175 per bag because the colour and the size of these fertilizers are identical.

I, therefore urge the Hon. Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers, that permission for producing di-ammonium phosphate in one single colour may be granted which should be different from that of superphosphate crystals so that the malpractices, which are going on a large scale, are checked.

[English]

(iii) Adequate Priority needed to mental health and education during 7th Plan

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali) : Sir, the revelations of the Survey on Mental Health conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences are shocking. They show that some 74 million Indians are hit by various types of mental disorders. But minor Mental disorders have struck as many as 30 to 40 million Indians. Mental retardation among children was also high, upto one per cent. However, the mental health services

available in the country were "woefully inadequate". These studies have also shown that alcohol and drug dependence rates have registered a disturbingly rising trend in sections of the population. Indoor treatment facilities at a time exist only for 20,000 people and existing services could cater to only ten per cent of those urgently in need of mental health care. Worse still, there is lack of awareness that mental disturbances could be properly and scientifically treated leading to people resorting to superstitious practices. Mental health and education, therefore, needs to get adequate priority in the Seventh Plan.

(iv) T. V. Relay station for Nalgonda

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : Sir, Nalgonda is about 110 KM from Hyderabad. It is a pity that this big district having 15 taluks is without the facility of a TV Relay Station. The people of this district have been demanding a TV Relay Station at this place. More so because the TV station at Hyderabad is of no use to the people of Nalgonda as the photo relay is very weak especially the Nagarjuna Sagar, Kodeda and Devarkonda Taluks are quite far away from Hyderabad and people are deprived of this facility. The setting up of this Relay Station is very important for the development of this region and also for the education and entertainment of the public of the area at large.

I request the Government that a TV Relay Station may be immediately set up at Nalgonda for the benefit of the people of Nalgonda area.

[Translation]

(v) Construction of Railway Bridges at Chittoni and Dighaghat and demand for another train between Siwan station in Bihar and Delhi

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, Under Rule 377, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a matter of very urgent public importance which relates to problems of railways :—

"In 1974, the foundation stone of Chhitauni Railway bridge in western Champaran of Bihar was laid by late

Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, but it has not been constructed so far. The construction of this bridge would not only provide a direct link between U. P. and Bihar, but it would also link Nepal with India.

Late Railway Minister, Shri Kedar Pandey had assured the people of Bihar that Dighaghat (Patna) railway bridge would be constructed; but this bridge has not been constructed so far. This bridge is very necessary to link North Bihar with South Bihar. There is no direct railway link between North Bihar and South Bihar. As a result, the passengers have to face a lot of inconvenience. Daily sale proceeds of tickets at Seevan Railway Station is Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 2.50 lakhs and thousands of passengers start their journey from this Station to U. P., Delhi, Haryana and Punjab. But the only train which passes through this Station is Jayanti Janta Express. As a result, the passengers have to face a lot of difficulties. In addition, hundreds of passengers are left behind.

I would submit to the Hon. Railway Minister that Bihar is a backward state and especially North Bihar and, therefore, request him to undertake the following items of works without further delay :—

1. Construction of Chhitauni Railway Bridge;
2. Construction of Dighaghat (Patna) Railway Bridge; and
3. Introduction of one more train like Jayanti Janta via Seevan Station (Bihar) to Delhi.

**(vi) Central Assistance to Madhya Pradesh for construction of a pucca bridge over Chambal river in District Morena**

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Under Rule 377, I would like to raise the following matter of urgent public importance :—

“Chambal river flows in Ambah Tehsil of District Morena in Madhya Pradesh adjoining Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, but there is not even a single pucca bridge over the river there. This causes not only inconvenience and

difficulties to the people intending to travel between Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, but when roads are blocked, the life of the people is also in danger in these dacoit infested areas and especially there is hindrance in the movement of the police. In addition, this backward area is not linked with the National Highways of Agra, Ferozabad and Etawah etc. and as a result the transportation of produce of this area is totally unsatisfactory. This is an obstacle in the economic development of the area. It is therefore, essential to construct a pucca bridge over Chambal between Usetghat and Khurd Raipur and Nagla Silawali. During the last 38 years, M.Ps. from this constituency have also raised a demand for the construction of this bridge, but no action has been taken so far. I would, therefore, request the Central Government to provide the necessary financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh and get this bridge completed in the national interest at the earliest.

[English]

**(vii) Steps needed to place sufficient orders for wagon in West Bengal**

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : Sir, in West Bengal, the main wagon industry is being looked after by three public sector units and one unit in the private sector, viz., Burn Standard & Co., Jessop Co., Braithwait & Co. and Texmaco Ltd., respectively. More than 25,000 people are directly involved in this industry and taking into account its ancillaries, etc., the total involvement will be about 50,000 people.

The wagon industry in India is not at all a losing one in the sense that the Railways have a big demand and also in the international market we have a number of big offers for export. Without sufficient wagons, the increasing goods traffic cannot be catered to and the price rise cannot be resisted.

Unfortunately this year there is a huge cut on production orders for wagons by the Railways to these units as a result of which there is a serious crisis.

While it is a fact that there is a serious resource constraint in every department of the Government, how could one justify the curtailment in wagon production which will never be a waste or a bad investment ?

Burn Standard & Co. is one of the major units in my constituency, Howrah, and if the Railways do not place sufficient orders with it now, it will have very adverse effects on other co-units in Bengal.

I, therefore, call upon the Minister of Railways as well as the Minister of Finance to place sufficient wagon orders to save the industry.

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INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT)  
BILL—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Bansi Lal on the 13th August, 1985, namely :

“That the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI C.P. THAKUR : I request the hon. Member to be very brief. Only five minutes are allotted to each Member.

SHRI C.P. THAKUR (Patna) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Amendment to the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *in the Chair*]

This is a very simple amendment. Only, it is going to enhance the quantum of punishment for obstruction of the railway.

The Railway plays two very vital functions, one as a means of transport and the other as a means of development. This amendment has been brought with the second view in mind, just to accelerate the pace of development in the country.

Some of the Hon'ble Members raised the issue of punctuality of trains. I must say that this new Ministry has done its best in improving the punctuality and also the quality of service of the Indian Railways.

Coming to some of the problems of our State, if we consider the railway as a means of development, in that respect Bihar has been grossly neglected by the Railway Ministry. Certain problems are pending with the Railway Ministry for a long time and they are extremely needed for the development of our State. As has been just now pointed out by one of the Members of my State, the Railway bridge over the river Ganges in Patna not only connects the north and south Bihar, but it will connect North Bihar with the rest of the country. It is still isolated. I think a lot of engineering work has been done for this bridge. I request the Railway Minister to take up this bridge in this plan period itself.

The second point is that Bihar is not connected with South by any goods train. There are two trains—Mahanagri and Ganga-Cauvery going upto Benaras—and if they all extended upto Patna that will serve the purpose of the people of Patna who want to go to the South.

The Rajdhani Express does not pass through the capital of Bihar. I request the Railway Minister that at least two days in a week, the Rajdhani Express should pass through Patna.

There are certain smaller problems like construction of railway crossing near small places like Bankaghat Station, for which I requested earlier also. This will actually help about 40000 people. Another problem pending with the Government for a long time is the new broadgauge line between Bhawanathpur and Jadunathpur with a railway bridge over river Sone. This area has got a lot of lime stone and one cement industry has been sanctioned by the Bihar Government and if this arilway line is given, it will accelerate the pace of development in that area. The second one is the broadgauge line between Muzaffarpur and Narkatiaganj and the extension of that line upto Raxaul. This will also lead to the development of that area, the North Bihar. The Bihar Government is setting up a paper factory there. If a broadgauge line is constructed



that will accelerate the movement of the goods in that area. There are many other projects pending with the Government. One of the district headquarters—Hazaribagh has not been connected by railway line even after 37 years of independence.

The conversion or change of Ranchi-Lohardaga-Tori railway line, a new broadgauge line, between Lalmatia and Pirpanti should also be looked into. I have been just now mentioning in this House that completion of bridge on river Gandak on West Champaran and UP Border for which foundation was laid by Prime Minister in 1976, also conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga and Jainagar Railway line meter gauge into broad gauge and construction of new broad gauge line between Barwadih to Chirmiri and conversion or change in Daroda-Mahrajganj Railway line are extremely needed.

I will request the Railway Minister to be a little sympathetic to Bihar because Bihar is economically backward and if we consider railroute the per capita wise or area-wise, Bihar is much behind many other states.

I come to certain other problems connected with the better functioning of the railways. One is the train robbery. This year there was a statement by the State Home Minister that the train robberies are more this year than the previous year. In this connection I would like to narrate an instance. A junior doctor was posted in Dhanbad sub division. After just three days of his posting, a young driver came to him and requested the doctor to make him sick for two days. The doctor asked him as to why he wanted to be sick. The driver said that he had to drive a goods train the next day from one station to another and that train would be looted by dacoits. All that he has to do was to slow the speed of the train. They would climb on the train and they would tie my hands and then they would loot. I would take the train to the next station and inform the Police. I would get Rs. 5000 but I did not want it. So he took sick leave. The drama was repeated and the same thing happened.

What I want to say is that in most of the train robberies there is a nexus between the Police, the railway authorities and the criminals....

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : What about ticketless travel ?

SHRI C.P. THAKUR : We want a stringent law to deal with the train robberies.

With these words, I thank you.

[*Translation*]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have brought forward a very good Bill and for this you deserve our congratulations. I had recently gone to Bihar. A passenger had said a very interesting thing. A passenger had said that earlier there was the slogan "where there is Life-buoy, there is health.", but now the slogan is "where there is Bansi Lal, there is efficiency". This is the feeling in the minds of the people that our Railway Minister is very efficient and he can reform the Railway system of this country.

As my colleague, Dr. Thakur had said just now, dacoities in Railway trains take place with the convenience of Railway employees and passengers are murdered. Have you ever thought about awarding punishment to such persons ?

If you ever travel from Patna to Sahabganj especially through a passenger train, you would see a very interesting phenomenon during your journey. Between Kiul and Jamalpur, people show currency Notes of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 near the railway track and the Engine driver slows down the train and takes money from them. Five minutes after that coal is thrown from the railway engine. First coal worth Rs. 10/- is thrown and thereafter coal worth Rs. 5/- is thrown. In this way different quantity of coal is thrown for Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 or Rs. 20. After trains arrival at Jamalpur, the train comes to dead stop as no coal is left in the Railway engine. One person might be travelling in that train for the treatment of his disease. He might be in a very serious condition, but he dies in the train. Who is responsible for that ? Would you formulate any law in this regard ?

If you are travelling in a three tier compartment, you would find that after arrival of the train at Mughalsarai, people run here and there and say that every body should be alert as Bihar is approaching and

people would loot the passengers. I do not say that people of Bihar loot the passengers but such an atmosphere has been created there.

Sir, there is a lot of without ticket travelling in Bihar. At least three Integral coach factories could be established with the money realised from the persons travelling without tickets.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please confine your self to the amendment.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : It is quite relevant. It is not irrelevant. What I wanted to say is that if there is punishment for this sort of crime, there should be punishment for others also who commit greater crimes and more serious crimes.

[Translation]

You may visit any third class compartment or first class compartment. People do not care for the security guards posted there. They are in collusion with them and drink liquor openly. Nobody could travel with them with the members of his family. The commuters, who are generally hooligans, enter the coaches forcibly and people are insulted. I would like to submit to the Hon. Railway Minister that he is efficient and competent and he has got reputation as an efficient Minister. He has brought prosperity in Haryana by turning the barren land into a fertile one. If he wants to reform the Railway system, he can certainly bring about improvement in the Railways.

I would also like to add one more thing that a foundation stone for Darbhanga Samastipur was laid by Late Shri Lalit Narain Mishra and this matter has been raised many a times here. Even the work for laying of Railway line had started, but the former Railway Minister abandoned the work here and instead started the laying of Railway line at Malda. There cannot be greater injustice than this with North Bihar. Your former Railway Minister dismantled the Railway line in Bihar and took it to Malda. Such an injustice should not be allowed to happen. If the people of North Bihar do not raise their voice, it does not mean that injustice should be done to them.

Survey for construction of Sakari Hasanpur Railway line was undertaken and even the funds for this line were also sanctioned, but this Railway line has not been constructed so far. This demand has been raised for quite a long time that a coach factory might be established in Bihar. It is a matter of great shame for us that workers from Bihar come to Delhi, Ghaziabad, Faridabad and Ballabharh for employment. Why should other employment opportunities not be created for them there itself? They should be provided the employment in their local areas itself. For this purpose, a coach factory might be established in Bihar. I have already said that if without ticket travelling and bungling in Bihar is stopped, a factory could be established there. The railway problem in Bihar is most acute. Therefore, railway problems in Bihar should be tackled in all seriousness. I would request the Hon. Railway Minister that he should himself travel in a train through Bihar, especially from Delhi to Calcutta via Bhagalpur and he should himself see as to what type of crimes take place there. He should visit Bihar without prior intimation like Prime Minister who is going to tribal areas without any information. He should see as to how crimes take place with the connivance of Railway employees and fake railway tickets are sold. After all who is losing the money. It is your loss. The problem of Railways in Bihar is very acute and the Hon-Railway Minister should himself look into the problem and solve the problem.

\*SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY (Nandyal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I come from Nandyal, the constituency which Shri P. Venkata Subbiah represented in this august House. During his time he made two promises to the people of this constituency. Now, I want to remind the Hon. Railway Minister of the promises made by Shri Venkata Subbiah and keep up these promises. Sir, one of the promises made by Shri Venkata Subbiah was about the construction of an over-bridge near Nandyal and the other was about conducting a survey for a railway line between Nandyal and Yerraguntta. He could not keep up his promises. At least now the present Railway Minister would respect the words of Venkata Subbiah. I hope, the

\*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

present Railway Minister would take up the construction of over bridge at Nandyal.

Sir, the Tunga Bhadra Express is running between Secunderabad and Kurnool. There is not much income to the Government from this train. It starts about 5.30 P.M. at Secunderabad and reaches Kurnool at 10.30 P.M. and halts there for whole of the night. If this train is extended upto Guntakal, it will not only yield good revenue but also serve the needs of the people in that area. I had written a letter some time back requesting the Hon. Railway Minister to extend Tungabhadra Express upto Guntakal. The Hon. Railway Minister has replied saying that he would consider the matter. But, so far no action has been taken. I once again request the Hon. Minister, through this august House, to take a decision to extend Tungabhadra Express upto Guntakal. If this train is extended upto Guntakal, it gives connection to Bombay-Bangalore Mail which arrives at Guntakal at 10 O' Clock. The Tungabhadra Express, if extended, will reach Guntakal by 1 A.M. So the extension of this train will prove to be boon to the Rayalaseema people who have no transportation facilities at present. If the people in the area want to go to Bangalore they have to go only by buses which is quite tedious. They have no rail facilities at the moment. So if this train reaches Guntakal at 1 A.M. or at any rate not later than 1 A.M. it would enable the passengers to catch the Bombay-Bangalore mail. That is why, Sir, I am requesting the Hon. Minister for Railways to take a decision immediately. It also yields a very good revenue to the Railway Department.

There is a proposal to convert the Secunderabad-Guntakal line into broad gauge. This proposal is pending before the Government for many years. Nothing has been said or done in this regard so far. The Southern part of the country continues to be neglected. Now the time has come to think about the South. By converting Secunderabad-Guntakal line into a broad gauge, the distance between various destinations can be cut short by hundreds of kilometres. It benefits the passengers going to Madras and Bangalore. It also helps in the transportation of goods. It will enable the people living in these areas to export their goods to other regions. Since this line

happens to be metergauge, people are facing many difficulties. The connection available to various trains is almost nil. Above all, this conversion would serve the needs of the farmers in this area. Hence, I request the Hon. Minister to see that Secunderabad-Guntakal line is converted into broadgauge as early as possible.

Sir, a coach factory at Tirupathi was sanctioned by the Government long back. Lot of injustice has been done to Andhra Pradesh in this matter. The Government have not taken up the construction of this factory so far. This compels us to think that Andhra Pradesh is being meted out a step-motherly treatment. Tirupathi is an industrial centre. It is a famous pilgrim centre. The assurance given by the Centre that coach factory will be established at Tirupathi has not been fulfilled so far. The Government should set up this factory at least now, to keep their word. I hope the Government would respect their word. All the Prime Ministers from Smt. Gandhi to the present Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi favoured the establishment of coach factory at Tirupathi. I hope, the present Prime Minister would do justice to the State by establishing coach factory at Tirupathi. All the necessary infrastructure is available there. Raw materials necessary for this factory are available. It is the most ideal location for a coach factory. I hope and trust that the Government would waste no more time in setting up this coach factory.

Ticketless travellers are a menace to the Railways and the Government are losing much of their revenue on this account. I am saying this on the basis of my own experience. The Railway Officers are to be held responsible for it. When I was travelling from Hyderabad, I saw hundreds of ticketless passengers getting out of the train at Mahbubnagar. Checking in the trains is too inadequate, If the Railways can control ticketless travelling the Railways would no more be in the red. I hope the Hon. Minister would take steps to check the ticketless travelling.

The conduct of the Railway Officers is also far from satisfactory. Their behaviour is annoying so much so that they don't care for even the Members of Parliament. If the officers do not care even for the Members of

Parliament one can very well imagine how they treat the common people. The Hon. Minister should see to that Railway Staff treats every one with courtesy. Sir, once I happened to go to Hardwar by train along with my friends. The train was late and hence I asked the Station Master to open the retiring rooms that we can rest for a while. But no body turned up to open the retiring room. Such is the behaviour of our Railway staff. If they cannot care for a Member of Parliament like me, how can they attend to the needs of ordinary public. It is a serious matter and needs the utmost attention of the Hon. Railway Minister.

Sir, before I conclude, I would like to remind the Hon. Minister about the promises made by Shri Venkat Subbiah regarding the construction of Nandyal over bridge and the survey of Nandyal-Yerraguntla line. Many accidents are taking place in Nandyal daily as there is no over bridge. Money is being spent on various constructions at various places. The proposal to construct an over bridge at Nandyal has been pending before the Government since last 10 years. The survey was conducted a long back. I hope, it will be taken up without any further loss of time.

Sir, I conclude thanking you for giving the opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1985. Sir, I would request you that you may kindly give me some more time so that I may be able to deal with some important points concerning the subject. I will confine my speech within the purview of the subject and I will not go beyond the time given to me.

Sir, in this Bill it is not clear whether the punishment which has been proposed will be applied to 'rail-roko' stirs, agitations, etc. on railway tracks or not. I would request that the Hon. Railway Minister may kindly clarify the points raised by me while giving reply to the debate. Why am I saying so? As you know, the *rail roko* demonstration on the railway tracks and other such demonstrations is a regular phenomenon in our day-to-day life. Only

recently, we had the *rail-roko* demonstrations in Karnatka, West Bengal as also somewhere else. I would like to know whether this enactment will be applicable to that or not. Of course, the Hon. Minister may say that there are some other provisions to deal with those matters, but the procedure is so lengthy, that the trial goes on for four five years, the railways have to incur expenditure and the accused person is also made to suffer. I can tell you from my own bitter experience that in 1979, the then Janata Government had instituted a case against me and 21 others, who were my colleagues. The case started in 1979 and it was disposed of only in the middle of 1984. For long five years we had to suffer and the railways were also to incur expenses. I would, therefore, urge upon the Minister that after this Bill is passed, this and such other types of enactments should be enforced very strictly, and such cases must be disposed of by either the camp courts, or by summary trial, otherwise these enactments will remain only in the Statute Book, and we will not be able to achieve the desired result, and this type of lawlessness will continue.

Only the other day, the Hon. Railway Minister told, and I quote :

"The Railways are giving utmost attention to ensure punctual, comfortable, safe and secure rail travel".

How can it be possible? I must congratulate the Hon. Minister that he has felt the inner feelings of the millions of railway passengers. The passengers do want to travel with all sorts of comforts and security, but how can it be possible, unless these types of lawlessness activities such as obstructions like frequent alarm chain pulling, obstructing the trains to move in various manners, *rail-roko* strikes etc. are dealt with very firmly. We all know, that if a train stops even for half a minute, then the train will be late by fifteen minutes. It is, therefore, of utmost importance that incidents like cutting of hose-pipes, pulling of alarm chains etc. should be stopped immediately. In fact, such a Bill should have come much earlier.

How can safe and secure rail travel be possible, if we pull alarm chains so frequently according to our sweet will, and we want to get down at places nearer to our destina-

tion. And this is resorted to by passengers, who do not have the railway tickets. These people pull the alarm chains according to their own sweet will, when they want to get down near the market or the cinema hall. Passengers travelling without ticket should be dealt with very firmly.

On the basis of my experience, I can say that when certain anti-social elements are engaged in pulling the alarm chain, or disconnecting the hose pipes, neither the other passengers, nor the railway staff intervene. You know, what happens to them, if the passengers or the railway staff object to that, they are subjected to assaults, insults and humiliations. They are assaulted and threatened also. So, generally nobody is there to protect either the railway staff or the passengers, and nobody dares to protest against these types of lawlessness. Therefore, I would suggest to the Hon. Railway Minister that adequate number of RPF should be deployed in all the trains. In this connection I would also suggest that the summary trials may be taken up in the trains itself. RPF should be deployed in all the trains and in all the coaches.

Some of the Hon. Members have expressed their concern about stringent laws, but while sharing their views I would like to submit that in a democratic country like ours, people have the right to express their difficulties through agitation, demonstration, etc. But that should not be at the cost of national exchequer and also not at the cost of millions of passengers who travel by trains.

Sir, just like some advanced countries, should we not think of adopting an arrangement in which the door of the coach opens only after paying the actual fare and getting the ticket? This should be looked into seriously because it solves the problem of ticketless travelling to a great extent.

Installation of safety devices, which is being planned to offset human failure at least to some extent, is still to be implemented. The railway Ministry should speed up the work in this direction. When the present Hon. Railway Minister was the Chairman of the Estimates Committee, through the reports of the Committee, he drew the attention of the Parliament to the need for

replacement of signalling equipment in more than one thousand railway stations. I would like to know the action taken and progress achieved in this direction. A recent convention of Railway men recommended the constitution of a Safety Cell under the Safety Directorate to concentrate on safety devices. It is still not known as to what is the reaction of the Government on this issue and what progress has been made.

Before concluding, I would like to draw the kind attention of the Hon. Railway Minister to some such instances which are leading to public displeasure and ultimately people have to adopt agitative methods, when their small and genuine demands are not fulfilled. In spite of their commitment to fulfil these demands, the Railways are failing to do so, and due to this people are forced to take agitative measures. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Railway Minister to these minor and very genuine demands like stoppage of trains, upgradation of passenger halts, construction of level crossings, etc. which should be fulfilled.

With these words, I once again convey my whole-hearted support to this Amendment Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI R. S. KHIRHAR (Sitamarhi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Indian Railway (Amendment) Bill, 1985. The Bill should be made applicable to both Railway employees as well as the Central travelling public. The Bill provides for stringent punishment to those who commit crimes like disconnecting hosepipes and stopping of running trains. Of course such punishment should be there but facilities to the general travelling public cannot be overlooked. Experience shows that railway commuters or the general public disconnect the hose pipes and then stop the trains. Such incidents take place in those areas where there are small stations or in rural areas through which the trains pass. Why does this happen? It is because there is no balance in the operation of Railways. We will have to bring about a balance in the railway operations. The Railway runs long distance trains and the super-fast trains but facilities of local trains should also be increased so that trains are

not unduly stopped at small stations which causes unnecessary inconvenience to the passengers. What I mean to say that this imbalance in the railway operation has increased in the recent past. For example no train is seen for 8 to 10 hours between Bagha and Darbhanga—a distance of 422 kms near Indo-Nepal border. The Members of Parliament belonging to northern region had given a memorandum to the Hon. Railway Minister in which they had protested against the discontinuation of train services to Samastipur and from there upto Mazipur in that region. Similarly the operation of Samastipur-Danapur Express has also been discontinued. In this way train which used to stop at small stations withdrew this facility gradually. This caused much difficulty to the people of the area. Regarding this the Hon. Railway Minister replied that since road facility is there, there is no need for providing railway facility. This is a very strange reply. If there is road facility in some region then it is a very good thing but that does not mean that the region should be deprived of the railway facility. The incidents of disconnecting hose-pipes cannot be checked till this imbalance persists. While supporting the Bill I would like to urge the Government that taking into account the existing facilities at the small railway stations and the rural areas, facilities of more train services should be provided there so that the people there are relieved of their anxieties and they may not resort to disconnecting hosepipes in future.

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill to some extent. But this Bill is not covering the entire facts. It should have covered the ticketless passengers as well as the thefts that are taking place in the train. Sir, recently, I had travelled from Hyderabad to Delhi by A.P. Express. From Jhansi to Bhopal many thefts are taking place. In the same train, one lady lost goods worth of Rs. 10,000. I would request the Hon. Minister to take strict measures from Bhopal to Jhansi. I do not know how he is going to control the ticketless passengers. People are coming and going and who is the thief and who is the actual passengers, we are not in a position to know.

Sir, coming to my own State's problem, in 1974, the Nadikudi-Bibinagar line was

sanctioned. Firstly it was scheduled to be completed within 5 years, but already 11 years have passed, still it has not yet been completed. If it goes on like this, I think it will take another 11 years to complete the work. Only Rs. 4 crores have been allotted and another Rs. 15 crores are still needed, to complete the work. I do not know when the Minister is going to allot that amount. I am requesting the Hon. Minister, to allot the said amount. It is the only new railway line after independence in Andhra Pradesh. I request the Hon. Minister kindly to consider this request, and give an additional amount of Rs. 15 crores during the next year at least. During 1986-87 it should be completed.

Now about the conversion of Macherla-Bibinagar line, from metre gauge into broad gauge, it is a long pending case. Only Rs. 75 lakhs have been allotted for it. I would request the Hon. Minister to allot more funds, to complete it. This line will reduce the distance between Madras and Hyderabad, and even upto Delhi by 75 kms.

Next is about the circular line around Hyderabad. Hyderabad is the fifth largest city in our country. But the Minister has not taken any interest. His predecessor had ordered for a survey. They had prepared a techno-economic feasibility report, and submitted it to the railway Board. It is pending with them. They have not taken any interest. I request the Hon. Minister kindly to consider it. The traffic in Hyderabad is increasing day by day. Presently 30 lakhs of people are there. Four to five lakhs people are commuting daily. In order to remove congestion of traffic in Hyderabad, we need this circular line. Kindly consider this.

The next is about a line between Raichur and Macherla, *Via* Devarkonda and Gadwal. A survey was done four years back, but no action has been taken so far. It will connect two cotton-growing areas. Many friends from Karnatak are here in this House. I request them to raise this issue, irrespective of political considerations. This is very important. This line will link two cotton-growing areas.

You are now going to have a new textile policy. This line will reduce the distance between Bombay and Madras. The distance from Bombay to the Circars will also be reduced. You must consider this case on a

top priority basis. This line will go mostly through drought-prone areas, and through my constituency, viz. Nalgonda. Three to four taluks of my constituency will be covered. It will also cover other constituencies in Karnataka. So, please consider it.

In the Miriyalguda area, there are 20 cement factories. One line from Jaggyapeta to Miriyalguda will connect these 20 cement factories. The owners of these factories have represented to me. They have represented to you also. Kindly take it up. They produce nearly 6,000 tonnes of cement daily. It is very difficult for them to move that cement to various parts of the country. Many more cement factories are coming up there. So, I request you to consider this request.

Lastly, many Telugu-speaking people are living in Delhi. But unfortunately, they do not have any train to go to Coastal Andhra areas direct from here. I request for a link from Delhi to Visakhapatnam via Warangal and Vijayawada. It will help the people of that area also. Kindly consider this.

I personally request you for a small favour, i.e. for the stopping of the Narsapur Express at Bibinagar, and of Dakshin Express at Bhongir of my constituency. I know that the Railway Minister always talks about resource constraint. But here, since no expenditure is involved, I request him to accept this request.

I request the Railway Minister to become a resource-mobilization Minister, and mobilize more resources and give them for expenditure on the railway lines I have requested for. Andhra Pradesh is also a part of our country, though it is ruled by a Telugu Dessim Government. It is an integral part of India. Kindly do not treat Andhra Pradesh as falling outside.

With these words, I conclude my speech, and I request the Railway Minister to consider my suggestions favourably. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM (Mandla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Indian Railway (Amendment) Bill, 1985 introduced by the Hon. Railway Minister. As a matter of fact the incidents of removing hosepipes from the trains obstructs the

running of trains and it is dangerous as well. Sometimes it causes major accidents. It is an offence and in order to curb the same proposal for enhancing the amount of fine from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000 and the period of imprisonment from one month to six months is appropriate and praiseworthy. Such a provision should already have been there. But I would also like to submit to you that more enactment of law or effecting of amendment does not serve the purpose unless the laws or amendments are enforced effectively. We often see that ticketless travellers board and alight from the trains at will by stopping it anywhere they like by pulling the chain. There are laws in this respect but we do not pay any attention to ascertain how far these laws are being observed. As a result our rules become meaningless. It is necessary to comply with the rules.

I would like to submit here that the workers and employees working in Ballabgarh and other industrial towns travel in the trains going towards Agra. It has become their daily routine to pull the chain anywhere they like and then detain. Due to this, all the trains running in that section are delayed. Attention should also be paid in this respect.

Secondly, so far as metre gauge trains are concerned, the trains running from Jabalpur to Gondia and from Mandla to Parahia often reach late. I do not know whether their time-schedule is such but the trains often reach late. A correspondent of "The Hindustan Times" has narrated his experience in Sunday Edition of the newspaper dated the 7th July, 1985 under the heading "A great railway journey" that he reached Mandla Fort from Chandrapur by train in 24 hours, the distance of 400 kms. only. I would, therefore, submit that there is need to improve this situation.

In our region, Nanipur Junction used to be the Divisional Head-quarter before independence but after independence with the complicity of officers it was shifted to Nagpur. As a result everything has become topsyturvy. On the night of 15th August 1984 a serious railway accident took place at Charegaon Railway Station on the same section in which two coaches of a train fell down as the bridge had been washed away. The people of that region placed demand

before the then Railway Minister at the accident site itself that Divisional Headquarter should again be shifted to Nanipur from Nagpur. At that time he promised to do the needful. In this connection our Chief Minister had proposed to make available 75 acres of land to the central Railways. I would like to submit that attention should be paid towards this local problem also.

Apart from this I would like to submit that the Central Government had constituted an Uneconomic Branch Line Committee earlier to convert railway line from Jabalpur to Godia. It had submitted its report before the Railway Board after conducting survey but no action has so far been taken on that report. It is still pending with them. I would like to request the Hon. Railway Minister that attention should be paid in this respect and that this railway line converted into broad gauge line because that is a hilly region and this has been the demand of the people for quite a long time.

I would also like to express my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Indian Railway (Amendment) Bill, 1985. As a rule the entire Railway Act of 1890 should have been reviewed. There is need to review it. But it will be out of context to deal on it, so I would concentrate myself on the amendment only.

I have no hesitation to say that Railway occupy an important place in our life. It not only carries passengers or goods from one place to another but also has a great contribution in the development of the country. Unfortunately in the recent years undue delay has been caused in the functioning of Railways by chain-pulling or removing the hosepipes. Sir, Railways are a very important means of transport from one place to another. The sick people travel in by trains to reach All India Institute of Medical Sciences or other hospitals or some other places. The students travel by trains to reach their schools and colleges. The candidates for various posts travel by trains to reach in time to appear in interviews or tests. I have no hesitation in saying that our Members of Parliament also travel by trains to attend

the Parliament, the supreme institutions of the country. But due to chain pulling or removing of the hosepipes the Parliament sometimes adjourns and . . .

Those people who go to join offices fail to reach there within the available joining time and cannot join the offices due to non-arrival of trains in time. In this way all type of hurdles are put. There are mainly four kind of people who create such hurdles. The first one are those people whose intention is to commit dacoity. They climb the roofs of the coaches and when they like, they stop the train by removing hosepipes. The second one are ticketless travellers who stop the train by removing the hosepipe before the train reaches the station and then detrain. Sometimes the students also indulge in such activities. In the fourth category are the railway employees who do such things for their personal ends. They indulge in such activities to get their demands conceded and acquire more facilities for themselves.

Sir, I may kindly be allowed a little time more because I would like to put forward some suggestions in brief. The Railways are very useful for the development of all areas. So Railways must adhere to punctuality. Regarding those persons who stop the train before the scheduled stoppage by removing hosepipes etc. I would like to give these suggestions—

(a) Often passengers traveling on the roofs of the train coach get down through the stairs attached behind the coaches and take position on the buffer head of the hosepipes and then disconnect the hosepipes. So there should be strict restriction on travelling on the roofs and there must be provision of punishment for it.

(b) The Police force and the railway employees should be deployed in sufficient strength to apprehend such elements.

(c) Sometimes due to the sudden removal of hosepipes the Vacuum-combination chamber gets blasted as a result of which brakes jam the wheels for long period. As a result, the train is delayed for many hours and it cannot move unless another engine is brought and attached.

(d) Only law is not sufficient to prevent the removal of hose-pipes. There should



also be some provision in the system by which it would not be possible to disconnect hosepipes easily. One end of the hosepipes should be closed inside with the help of nickel thread and male female ends of hosepipes should be fastened to each other with nut and bolts and other two plane ends should be tightly fitted with the vacuum pipes with the help of clips. After this improvement, the hosepipes cannot be removed easily. For this the manufacturer will have to make modification in the design of this item.

(e) In case of air brake system the possibility of removal of hosepipes can be avoided by installing flexible metallic airpipes for linking up one coach with another.

Sir, I support this Bill and I would like to add that the amount of penalty is meagre and there is need to enhance the period of imprisonment. Sometimes the culprits go scot free for want of eye witnesses. So some provision should also be made in the law by which this delay which is caused unnecessarily may be avoided. I have submitted my suggestions to the Hon. Minister. I hope he will consider these suggestions and make some provision by which it will be impossible to disconnect the hosepipes.

[English]

SHRI K. R. NATARAJAN (Dindigul) : On behalf of AIADMK I support the Bill which seeks enhancement of punishment for obstructing running of trains. Along with this, I would like to speak a few words on the Railways.

Karur to Dindigul broad-gauge line is making a very slow progress. It has to be speeded up by providing more funds. At least Rs. 15 crores has to be allotted for this purpose.

An overbridge has to be constructed over the railway line in Dindigul town. It is a must for the people there.

The Pandiyan Express stops at Sholavandan when it runs from Madras to Madurai, but it does not stop there when it comes from Madurai to Madras. The train should be stopped there in order to cater to the needs of the people in and around Sholavandan.

Usilampatty is an important place. It is the headquarter of Revenue Divisional

Officer. There are Taluka offices, Panchayat Union Offices and a number of high schools, higher secondary schools and a college. It is a business centre. The business people have to travel from that place to other places. So, I request the Minister that at least 10 berths should be set apart for that town.

There is an acute shortage of drinking water for the people of Dindigul. The State Government has attempted to bring artificial rains, but it has become a failure. All the water resources have already got dried up. About 40 bore-wells have been sunk but there is no sufficient water supply. So, the people there are suffering like anything. The State Government has requested the Hon. Minister for Railways for a provision of train facility to take water from Trichy to Madurai. So, I request the Hon. Minister to provide sufficient wagons to carry water from Trichy to Dindigul.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH (Banka) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Railway's (Amendment) Bill providing for enhancement of punishment and fine.

Common complaints are being received for a long period that it has become very difficult for the people to travel by trains. Our railway system is becoming very defective. According to me, one of the reasons for this is that fast trains have been provided more stoppages. Students make most of the mischiefs in the trains and they travel without tickets. Some railway employees and police personnel are also involved. The police personnel claim their monopoly on railways. They think that there is no body to check them. They do not care for anybody. They travel in any compartment whether it is a first class or air-conditioned coach. They are responsible for all the disorder prevailing in trains.

Trains pass through certain localities where a school or college is located. The students, who do not get admission anywhere enroll themselves in these schools or colleges and they undertake train journey for the sake of fun and frolic. They travel in trains without any fear and get down from the trains by pulling the alarm chain. I suggest that the people of the village, near which such inci-

dents take place, should also be penalised. The office-bearers of the school, to which these students belong, should also be held responsible for this and penalized. Only then this evil can be put to an end.

I would like to say a few word about ticket checking. Some of the railway employees are indulging in malpractices and are encouraging ticketless travel in the hope of getting some illegal money. People reach Patna from Bhagalpur in Bihar and from there they reach Delhi after paying Rs. 25 only. The law enacted by you is not fully implemented. Will you please tell me the number of persons awarded punishment in such cases. No cheking staff comes for checking the ticketless travellers in trains. While coming from Bhaḡalpur to Patna, I saw that students boarded the train and no checking staff came throughout the journey. I would like to suggest that strict action should be taken. Only then improvement can be brought about and welfare of people can be ensured. The proposed punishment in the Bill should be further enhanced.

With these words I express my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN** (Barmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1985 introduced in this House. Many amendments have, however, been made in the Indian Railways Act, but certain more amendments are required to be made in it. I am of the view that all the necessary amendments required to be made should be brought together so that time of the Lok Sabha is not taken unnecessarily, because even a single amendment takes a lot of time of the House.

I also support the provision made to stop people from disconnecting the hosepipes. A friend has mentioned that the hosepipe can be disconnected very easily. I would like to say this matter may be examined in a scientific way and experts should be consulted and some such permanent mechanism should be evolved so that hosepipes cannot be disconnected.

People who travel on the roofs of Railway compartments do so out of pleasure. I have seen that they travel on the roofs of railway compartments despite the fact that there is plenty of space in the compartments. A penal provision should be made in this regard because travelling on the roofs of the compartments causes more accidents.

No body adheres to the legal provision meant for pulling the alarm chain. Those, who indulge in such activities, are not awarded any punishment. That is why law has become meaningless today. It causes late running of trains also. Arrangements will have to be made in this regard as well.

It is commendable that there is safety, security and punctuality in Jodhpur Division of Northern Railway. That is why no accident has taken place there.

Ours is a desert area. Barmer-Jaisalmer area is a very backward. No provision is being made for constructing new lines there. The Central Government have not taken a step further in the direction of augmenting the number of those railway lines which were constructed by Maharajas of Jodhpur. I have been constantly demanding that a railway track from Pathankot to Kandla should be constructed. Rail line from Pathankot to Bikaner has already been constructed. It exists from Bikaner to Kolayat also. Falooode is situated 11 kms away from Kolayal. If this railway line is constructed, Jaisalmer can be directly linked with Delhi. Priority should be accorded to laying of railway line from Jaisalmer to Barmer. Rajasthan canal has reached this desert area and there is possibility of finding new deposits of petrol, diesel and gas there. Construction of this line can help in the development of this area. Triweekly train between Jodhpur and Ahmedabad and from Jodhpur to Delhi should be run on all the days of the week.

Jaisalmer is very important place from tourist point of view. So, a direct rail link should be provided between Jaisalmer and Delhi. If the rail line constructed upto Jodhpur is extended upto Jaisalmer, it can serve the purpose. I request that the suggestions given by me may be looked into.

16.00 hrs.

[English]

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY** (Midnapore): The aim of this Bill is very limited. It is regarding providing punishment for chain-pulling and disconnection of hose-pipes and where fine was Rs. 500/—it has been proposed that the fine would be increased to Rs. 2,000/—. And for disconnection of hose-pipe along with fine of Rs. 500 and imprisonment of six months will be imposed.

The aim is for smooth running of trains. But then I would like to put one question to the Hon. Minister. There had been some rules for punishment and fine of Rs. 500 had been there and is still there, then how many persons have as yet been fined and how many persons have as yet been put behind bars? That is what I want to know.

I submit that whenever any difficulty arose and when the railway staff go and check these things, they are assaulted, beaten and harassed. Most of the big officers pass orders from the distance and the poor TTE has to face the consequences. This difficulty has to be dealt with firmly by the Administration and some deterrent punishment has to be given for those who violate rules.

10.02 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the chair*]

I mention one more thing. Between Kharagpur and Howrah, 160 kilometres in East Coast, 46 Down and 45 Up daily chain pulling is going on and the DRM and other officers are always silent.

I want to bring one more thing to the attention of the Hon. Minister that the smooth running of trains has been facing a constant problem not so much from chain pulling alone, but much more than that from the frequent accidents also. There have been 37 major accidents in the last seven months this year and derailments are innumerable. Perhaps the Railway Minister does not know how many derailments have taken place. Only on 6-8-1985 Kanchanunga Express near Burdwan has met with an accident. On 14-6-1985—it has not come in the Press—Down Rajdhani Express would have had a fatal accident near Aligarh. Axle of one bogie had got broken and the entire train had to wait near Aligarh for six hours.

Such has become the situation that perhaps no person will get into the trains after some time without having his name registered with the Life Insurance Corporation. I would suggest that you kindly talk with the Finance Minister and open a new scheme—Railway Travelling Insurance Scheme—and open its offices at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and other places. Government will get funds and the people will also be saved.

The major constraint which is facing the

Railway Administration is renewal of tracks. At least 32,000 kilometres of Railway tracks are required to be renewed.

Then there are defective locos. Steam locos are coming down. But you are not bringing in enough diesel locos and electric locos. So, the gap is growing. Since you have decided not to produce any more steam locos, you have stopped producing spare parts. You have no spare parts to repair the steam locos. You are taking advantage of such locos which face accidents. You take away those spare parts and use them in other locos. This is what is happening. So long as you cannot completely dieselise and bring electric locos, you should continue to produce spare parts for the steam locos.

Sir, there are defective rakes; the railways are facing shortage of rakes and bogies. There are defective signals. There are inadequate supplies of raw materials and also equipments. In every loco shed you will find that there are no spare parts available. You did not give them proper equipments. So, the quality of repair job has come down. This should be looked into.

Lastly I wish to say something about shortage of staff. You have introduced ban on recruitment. Therefore you cannot recruit a single man. Every month and every year people are retiring from jobs; people are dying; but you are not recruiting people in their places.

Are you applying the Mafin formula for gangmen in the Engineering Department? Mafin formula directs that for one kilometre of railway track you require so much of gangmen. Are you having the same number? I am sure you are not having it. All these accidents are happening because of this. So, this should be looked into. These things are essential for the removal of constraints in regard to the smooth running of the trains.

Whenever we ask the Railway Minister to do something he always says, he has no funds. Last year Railways were allotted Rs 1650 crores. This year it is the same amount which is given. Every year the same amount is sanctioned to the Railways. Sir, there is a story. A Brahmin used to collect one kilogram of rice every time if he begged in one village. He used to collect the same amount if he begged in seven villages! In the same way Railway has got Rs. 1650 crores last year and Rs. 1650 crores this year. In the meantime due to inflation prices have

gone up. The real physical amount which Railway receives is much less compared to last year. Railways require more funds for their activities. How can you run Railways in this fashion? Either you say you cannot run or you go to the Planning Commission and ask for money, otherwise you cannot run the railway. If you so like we will all go along with you before the Planning Commission and offer dharna in front of Yojana Bhavan for getting fund for the Railways. I hope you will accompany us in this venture. Otherwise mere talk of smooth running of trains will be only meaningless. Smooth running of trains cannot be tackled only by tackling chain pulling or checking, cutting of hosepipes and so on. You have to get more funds to carry on the activities of the Railways. With these words I conclude. Thank you.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN** (Rosera): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill introduced by the Hon. Railway Minister. Sir, when people make rail travel painful, they commit serious crime. I would like to express my thanks to the Hon. Minister for the steps taken by him to remedy the situation. Besides, I would like to submit that it is not necessary that rail travel will become comfortable by merely checking disconnecting of the hosepipes or putting an end to chain-pulling menace. Such a law was already there but it is possible that this amendment may have some very good effect and ensure passengers amenities.

Sir, from the point of view of trade, industry and transport, Railways form the basis of economic development. It is also the policy of Government that in order to remove regional imbalance, development works should be undertaken in undeveloped areas. No railway development work has taken place in North Bihar after Independence. Fast trains and Super Fast trains have been introduced to link one city with the other, but it is a matter of regret that the number of trains linking a city with the villages has decreased instead of increasing. So far as North Bihar is concerned, 14 pairs of trains have been cancelled recently. When asked about the reason therefor it was stated that since bus service is available there, running of trains is not necessary. I have got the reply of the Hon. Railway Minister

with me. Railways are essential for every type of development. The cancellation of trains there is causing resentment among the people. All the Members of Parliament from North Bihar had jointly submitted a memorandum to the Hon. Railway Minister, but it is not known what action is being taken on it by the Railway Board. The memorandum goes up to the level of C.M. and D.C.M. and a report is prepared while setting in office saying that there is no need to run trains there as bus service is available there. When Shri Bansi Lal took over as Railway Minister, a ray of hope had arisen among the people that in their State also, railway development works would be undertaken and bureaucracy would be put to an end. But it has not been put to an end. I request the Hon. Minister to pay attention towards it.

In order to undertake railway development work in North Bihar and to remove its backwardness, all the Railway Ministers had expressed their sympathy, but no step has been taken in this regard. The proposal for converting Samastipur-Darbhanga metre Gauge line into broad gauge line has been under consideration for several years. Due to non-conversion of this line Government has to spend Rs. 50,000 daily on transportation of goods. If this line is converted into broad gauge, Government can save this amount. In his last speech the Hon. Railway Minister late Shri Lalit Narain Mishra had given an assurance regarding conversion of this line into broad gauge. After some days, work did commence but unfortunately during the Janta Party rule the raw material meant for this purpose was sent somewhere else. Government spent Rs. 69 lakhs in the form of T.A./D.A. for conducting a survey of this line. Similarly, survey for construction of Sakari-Hasanpur line has already been completed and an amount of Rs. 90 lakhs has been paid to railway officers in the form of T.A./D.A. This work was started when Shri Kedar Pande and Shri Lalit Babu were the Railway Ministers. Later on it was said that due to paucity of funds this work has been suspended. Government schemes meet such a fate! There is an acute shortage of power in North Bihar. There is complete darkness on railway stations. I request the Hon. Minister to solve the problem to some extent by providing emergency lights on the stations.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : If you go on ringing the bell, I am afraid I will not be able to make my speech... (*Interruptions*).

Sir, I rise to support the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill.

Sir, this problem will not be solved completely by amending the Act alone. It is because, you take the example of chain pulling. We have seen that 98% cases of chain pulling is without reasonable cause and even then it goes without punishment. From 1982 figures, we find that about 2,50,000 cases were reported but 98% were without reasonable cause. And the punishment was accorded only to 749 people. So, even if you change the law, enhance the punishment you cannot stop this evil unless social environment is changed and some other efforts are made.

Sir, the powers vested in the magistrate differ from State to State. In Uttar Pradesh, the magistrate has the judicial power but does not have the executive power in dealing with crime cases. In South India, in some States, retired magistrates are employed. So, I will suggest to the Minister that for implementing this Act and for reducing the menace of hose pipe disconnection, chain pulling etc., the judicial machinery of the Railways should also be strengthened. We find that there is organised resistance whenever there are checks about chain pulling or hose pipe disconnection. For that also, we should have a separate machinery. The informers should be awarded suitably and their names should be kept secret. Some amount should be kept at the disposal of the Commercial Superintendent so that they can award the informers suitably.

The other thing which we have noticed is that the incidence of crime, in some States is more as compared to other States. If you take the figures of Uttar Pradesh, there are 79,000 cases in 1982 : in Bihar 41,000 cases and in Madhya Pradesh, 35,000 cases, out of the total of 2,43,696.

Out of 90,000 cases of hose pipe disconnection, 41,000 cases were in Uttar Pradesh alone. About 20,000 cases were in Bihar and 15,000 cases in Madhya Pradesh. There are some strategic vulnerable sections. In the Northeast area also, these things take place in large number. Other factors such

as roof top travel also contribute to the incidence of rise in the cases of hose pipe disconnection. It is very easy to disconnect hose pipe when a person is travelling of roof top. I would request the Minister to include this illegal travel also in the category of crime and a similar punishment be given to these offenders.

The Railway Reforms Committee has already suggested change of doors' position from side to the centre in II Class compartments. Change of schedules of railway timings in different sections also make the persons to pull the chain. Some passenger trains were suspended by the railways, with the results the villagers who go to those villages pull the chain and get down there. For example, the passenger train in Busal Manmad section has been stopped. I would request the Hon. Railway Minister to reconsider the case and start the train again.

Modern means should be adopted while catching the criminals. Mrs. Manorama Singh and some other MPs have suggested imposition of group fines. At particular places, people get down in group. For example, photograph should be taken at that moment so that evidence will be available. The police force should be equipped with that kind of instruments. The ticket checking inspectors should also be given adequate incentives so that they can catch the culprits.

Lastly, we should look at this problem of crime on railways from other perspective also. How many man hours are lost because of the delays in trains? If we take the case of UP alone, more than 10,000 man hours are lost because of the detention of trains by chain pulling or by disconnection. If we see the speed and the capacity of the train, about Rs. 10 crores loss is there in one State alone. If we calculate, the railways may be getting huge losses of more than Rs. 100 crores because of disconnections and chain pullings. This is a very serious case. Public suffer from it.

That is why, the amendment brought is well in time and I support the amendment.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Sir, I would not complain that the Railway Minister or the Railway Ministry has given any step-motherly treatment in the matter

of construction of new railway lines in Uttar Pradesh as this Bill has a very limited objective. By bringing forward this Bill in the House, you have made your intentions clear that crimes do take place in the Railways and the same are to be firmly controlled. At the same time, I would also like to submit that by merely increasing the term of punishment or by increasing the amount of fine, the crimes in the Railways are not going to come down. One of my friends was saying that there are some areas where the rate of crime is very high. The best reflection of the variety of crimes which are committed in our society, I think, can be seen in the Railways. Railways have a very large area of operation. It is difficult to control these crimes with the meagre amount of funds which we spent on safety measures. Due to constraints on resources, a very little amount of money is spent on the Railway Protection Force. I would like to mention that the crimes in the States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal, etc. are increasing and the people feel that their life and property is becoming increasingly insecure. Special attention needs to be paid in this regard. You should strengthen the Railway Protection Force and proper arrangement should be made for the maintenance of signals and other equipments. Corrupt Railway officials commit crimes in connivance with the traders and other people. Stringent steps should be taken to check it. Your intention is good and your goal of bringing the situation under control can be achieved.

With these words, I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU (Madras North) : Sir, I am thankful for having given me this opportunity to express my views on behalf of the DMK Party. The principal cause of obstructing of running trains is that the trains do not stop at convenient places to commuters. It may not be possible to halt the trains at all such places. But, at the same time, the railways should make an attempt to reschedule the halts of Express and Mail trains. After all, railways are a public utility service. When the Railway Minister pleads the paucity of funds for not running the required number of trains, he should ponder over the problems of passengers also. All the chain pulling and hose pipe disconnections are not the handiwork

of mischievous elements. The cities are congested and overcrowded.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is the work of the Opposition !

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU : The job-seekers come from the suburban areas... (*Interruptions*). Similarly, the employees and students commute between their homes in suburban centres and their places of work in metropolitan cities. The trains are not stopping at places which are convenient for such passengers. This issue has to be looked into by the Railways very deeply. By merely enhancing the punishment, this problem is not going to be tackled. Already in the Criminal Law Amendment Act, section 7 (1) (a) is there to tackle all these offences.

I wonder why the Railway Minister has not taken this opportunity to enhance and provide for a deterrent punishment to the encroachers of railway lands which are spread over 60,000 kms of railway line. The Zonal Railways have brought to the notice of the Railway Board 82,000 cases of encroachment of railway lands. Out of these, 15,000 cases have been taken up for eviction under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act of 1971. When is the Railway Board going to institute eviction proceedings in respect of the remaining 67,000 cases of encroachment also ? I want the Hon. Minister to be specific in his reply to the debate.

Besides encroachments, large tracts of railway land have been leased out to the brigwigs and industrial tycoons. In the heart of New Delhi, in Connaught Place near Super Bazar, 2,700 sq. yards of railway land had been leased out for ten years from 1963 to 1972 to an industrialist. He has not only not paid the lease money for ten years but till today he has also not vacated that place. He has become a billionaire at the cost of Railways. Where is the need for continuing such leases ? Why should not the Railways wake up in time to get such people evicted as soon as the lease period is over ? Here some drastic initiative is required from the Railways.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are you referring to Coca-Cola ?

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU : It has been mentioned in the Public Accounts Committee's Report also.

As the proposed amendment deals with

railways workers, I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister the plight of the railway employees. Thousands of workers are coming from Arakonam to Perambur Workshop—to the ICF, Carriage Works, Locoworks, etc. But they are given railway free passes only from Tiruvellur to Perambur. For travel between Arakonam and Tiruvellur the poor workers have to pay money and purchase tickets. I do not know why the Railways are imposing such daily penalties on their workers who are coming to their workshops from their houses. I request the Hon. Minister to consider this and do the needful.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) :**  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I welcome and support the Indian Railway (Amendment) Bill, 1985 which has been brought forward by the Hon. Railway Minister with the specific objective of bringing about some improvement in the Railway law and to make the Railway Rules and laws more stringent. Through you, I want to submit to the Hon. Railway Minister that a number of similar laws had been enacted in the past also. As my friend Shri Choubey has just now said that there is already a provision for a fine upto Rs. 500/-, but on how many persons this fine was imposed? Why a need for enhancing it has been felt today? The Hon. Minister thinks that it has become necessary to enhance it; we also support it. It should be seen that how far the laws and orders which already exist and the legislations which have been enacted by this Parliament are being observed? Two or three months back 30-40 people were killed, because they were travelling on the roof-top of the train. Thereafter, you issued orders that nobody would be allowed to travel on the roof-top of the trains, but we see daily that 50 to 200 passengers travel on the roof-tops of each train. If your orders are not complied with if your rules are not observed, then it is a very serious matter which needs to be given attention.

I do not think there has been any decline during the last one or two years in the rampant corruption which we see in the Railways, because even today the T.Cs. behave in the same old fashion. In every Division, their 5 to 6 gangs operate. They allow free travel to whosoever they wish, they

charge double fare from anyone at will and allow any load of luggage free of charge irrespective of its being beyond the limit. No change in their attitude worth the name has been seen during the last one or two years. You have not put any restriction on them. While drawing your attention to it, I would say that raids should be conducted on such gangs and a separate method should be adopted to check it. The traditional methods which our Government adopts to apprehend them all not going to help to track them down. You cannot succeed as long as you do not evolve a new method. Till then such incidents would continue to happen which is a blot on our Railway Administration.

There is rampant corruption in railway reservation and should anyone happen to complain against it, he is made to suffer worse than the culprit himself. First of all, the complaint has to take scores of sounds of different offices and officers, whereas the person against whom the complaint has been lodged goes himself scot free by taking advantage of long legal process or through a recommendation in his favour or by giving bribe. This is one of the reasons that good people do not like to make a complaint and hence, your complaint books remain empty.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit to the Hon. Railway Minister, through you, that the Act which you are going to amend was enacted in as back as 1890. It does not need one or two amendments. We shall support you if you replace it altogether with a new act. You must pay special attention to the Railway Administration which has a vast scope for basic changes. Fresh thoughts should be given, particularly, in the matters like reservation, punctuality of trains and cleanliners in the trains.

The railway officials are deliberately causing loss to the Railways in collusion with the criminals. I come from Kota and I daily see that packets of food stuff are tampered with at the office of D.R.M. I have a personal experience. My brother living in Bombay has been sending cases of many for the last 15 years, but by the time the consignment reaches Kota, the cases are never full. After having made repeated complaints, I am really fed-up. About 2 to 4 kgs. are left in the case which I carry home. I have to be content with that. Besides, there is a huge pilferage in all types of parcel containing food-stuff. If you complaint against

it, the clerks take out knives and say that if you dared to make a complaint you would be knifed. Therefore, there is an urgent need to improve the situation.

Responsibility should be fixed in this connection. Now I would like to come to the point and speak about the development of Railways. In my constituency, there is a dire need of railway lines to some towns. Kota-Chittor railway line should be completed in time. A coach factory should be set up at Kota. A survey should be conducted for laying a railway line connecting Kota with Madhya Pradesh via Gwalior. Besides, there is a long outstanding demand for introducing a new train between Kota and Delhi. There is such a great rush on this line that if you happen to visit Kota I can show you that thousands of passengers go back disappointed when told by the officials of your Department that no reservation was available. Therefore, a new train service should be introduced between Kota and Delhi. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

\*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in support of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, I wish to say a few words.

I welcome the enhancement of punishment being awarded to the miscreants who indulge in chain pulling and in disconnecting hose-pipes. There are reasons also for the people resorting to chain pulling. I would enumerate a few of them so that the Hon. Minister can initiate appropriate steps to eliminate these causes also.

For example, Arakkonam is a very important junction on Southern Railways. Not even a single Express train passing through Arakkonam stops at this junction. There are any number of Express trains going from Madras to Coimbatore. The people who have business in Arakkonam are compelled to resort to chain pulling if they are to get down at Arakkonam. Many times I have orally and in writing conveyed to the General Manager of Southern Railways to ensure halting of at least one Express train at Arakkonam. But no positive action has been taken so far in this matter. I have also written to the Hon. Railway Minister about this. I appeal to the Hon. Railway Minister that

\*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

he should order halting of *Kovai Express* at least for 2 minutes at Arakkonam junction. He should also extend reservation facility at Arakkonam for 20 seats in this train—10 seats for Coimbatore and 10 for Madras. This will considerably reduce the chain pulling in this section.

I have repeatedly requested the General Manager of Southern Railways that he should try to come to the help of commuters in certain issues. He never takes any favourable decision. If I insist on his taking decisions, he retorts by saying that if the Railway Minister issues directives he will implement them. We have electric traction between Katpadi and Arakkonam. The Hon. Railway Minister will not refute if I say that the train on this route should be of real help to the people of this section. The Railways may not have electric coaches to run the electric train in this route. But, the train can be run with an electric engine. This section is a bee-hive of industrial activities. In Ranipettai on this route we have the biggest industrial estate. This area is a bee-hive of industrial activities. The trains should be of help to the businessmen, traders; the Central and the State Government employees and the industrial workers of this area. Two trains at 6.30 AM and at 8.30 AM from Arakkonam to Katpadi should be run, similarly from Katpadi two trains at 5.30 AM and at 7.30 AM should be run to help the movement of goods and passenger traffic in this area.

Similarly, there is electric traction between Tiruthani and Arakkonam. Tiruthani is the most famous and holy place in Tamil Nadu attracting lakhs and lakhs of people. I want that electric trains should be run between Tiruthani and Arakkonam. In fact, I demand that this electric train from Tiruthani to Arakkonam should be extended to Madras also. Similarly, the trains which start from Katpadi to Arakkonam should also be extended to Madras. The Railways have spent crores and crores of rupees in having electric traction on this section. This traction is not being used profitably.

Tiruthani forms part of the parliamentary constituency of Mrs. Maragatham Chandra Sekhar, our Hon. Minister of State for Social Welfare. If this train is run between Tiruthani and Arakkonam, my constituency and



the constituency of Mrs. Maragatham Chandrasekhar would be connected. I am making this request on her behalf also. I request the Hon. Minister of Railway to look into this and do the needful immediately. He should pass orders to the General Manager of Southern Railways immediately; otherwise he will not on his own take a decision in this regard.

Year after year the passenger fares and the freight rates are increased. At the same time, the passenger amenities are not augmented at the same rate. Even for small matters we have to approach the Railway Minister. The Zonal Railway Managers do not care to implement even small suggestions made by public representatives like the M.Ps. For everything they depend upon the decision of the Railway Board. This in fact is an insult to the elected representatives of the people. Even in matters like the stopping of Kovai Express for two minutes at Arakkonam junction, the General Managers seek the Railway Board's intervention. I urge upon the Railway Minister to decentralise powers and ensure that the suggestions made by public representatives like the M.Ps. are given proper attention by the Zonal Railway Manager.

Even 10 per cent of the Railway employees have not got housing facilities. There are innumerable encroachments of Railway lands all over the country. These encroachments should be evicted and this land should be given on lease to Railway employees so that they can have houses on such lands. Instead of leasing out Railway lands to industrialists and affluent sections of the society, such lands should be ear-marked for housing facilities of Railway employees.

On the long-distance trains like G. T., Tamil Nadu Express trains, the system of Reservation against cancellation is proving a nuisance to the people who travel with reservation tickets. The RAC ticket holders get into the train and occupy the reserved seats. There are also complaint of malpractices in the allotment of berths to RAC ticket holders. When they do not get seats, these RAC ticket holders also resort to chain pulling. I want this system of RAC should be re-examined by the Railway Board. I request the Hon. Railway Minister to order the halt of

Kovai Express at Arakkonam for 2 minutes with reservation facility for 20 seats at Arkkonam junction. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI (Madhubani) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Railway (Amendment) Bill moved by the Hon. Minister. But, the question is that the crime for which we propose to enhance the team of punishment, is not going to be checked merely through enforcing this law. With a view to achieving this objective, it is necessary to change the environment also.

The name of Bihar has been particularly mentioned in the House in this regard saying that the people resort to large scale chain pulling there. What are the reasons behind this, we should also ponder over them. Many of our Hon. Members have said that it is the student community which resorts to chain pulling mostly. What is the reason for it? We must go into it deeply. Some of the school and college are located in such rural areas where there are no railway station and there are no other means of transport. What can such students do? They are also helpless. My suggestion is that a halt should be provided at such place where a large number of students come for education, their difficulties should also be kept in view. Subducing them merely through punishment would not help.

For all these things, our Hon. Members have also said that the strength of the Railway Protection Force should be increased. I may be excused, but I cannot help saying that these Protection Force personnel pilfer the goods of the people at loading and unloading points. How do you hope that such a force would implement the law properly? I do not think it would be proper to name such place, our Hon. Minister should find out the areas from which goods worth crores of rupees are made off within a single year and the looty is shared by the different persons. The most important thing is to open railway stations where this facility does not exist at present and at the same time, with a view to solving the difficulties being faced by the students, some halts should be provided so as to check such crimes in future.

Today, the condition of the trains in North Bihar is too distressing to be mentioned. In the first place, the train have only 4 to 5 coaches and then the engines attached to these trains are very old. It stops midway; the stock of coal exhausts; the parts are also worn out and cannot pull the load. The train gets over-crowded. Hardly 2 to 3 trains run. You can just imagine the severity of the problem.

We are the representative of the people, we are thinking in terms of punishing them but at the same time we should also pay attention towards solving their difficulties so as to provide them relief. I would request the Hon. Member to pay special attention to all these aspects. The law does not solve all the problems. Instead, we should also see to the difficulties of the people as well.

With these words, I support this Bill and hope that our Hon. Minister would pay attention to these difficulties also.

**SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY** (Gopalganj): Mr. Chairman Sir, being an Independent Member, I support the Railway (Amendment) Bill introduced by the Hon. Minister of Railways with all impartiality. Railways is the most important link in the country. The removal of hose-pipes from trains and chain-pulling is certainly a crime. Laws are enacted by this House but when the officials are asked to implement them, every one of them thinks of swindling money. It is well said by some one :

*“Pehli Seekh yahi jivan ki, apne ko  
aabad karo,  
Bas na sake dil ki basti, to aag  
laga barbad karo.*

The situation in northern Bihar is pathetic. The people of Delhi and Haryana travel in Jayanti Janata Express which passes through Barauni and Gorakhpur. Agents and touts can be permanently seen in the train and on the stations.

The common people have to suffer a lot on account of long wait for reservations and have to wait even for a month to get the confirmed reservations and still they are not able to get it. The train Jayanti Janata Express runs on the orders of bureaucrats,

whether it is the General Manager or anyone else. I boarded this train at Chapra station and I had a confirmed reservation, but when I asked for it, I was told by the T.T. that as the G.M. was travelling in that train I could get a berth only at Gorakhpur.

Similarly, anyone travelling by AC 2-Tier from Siwan, Deoria or Chapra has to go all the way standing upto Gorakhpur. What can a helpless T.T., who is a low paid employee do against the General Manager. The laws that are passed by this House should be effectively implemented and those persons who get their berth reserved must get the berth. When I raised the question of awarding contracts for booking tickets in certain stations, I was distressed to note that the private contractors too, have to bear loss. I had heard till now that whenever there is loss the Government bear it but one wonders whether a private party which works on contract basis would bear the loss. I would like to cite an example of a family which has been getting the contract continuously for the past 10 years at the Sipaha halt station in the Gopalganj parliamentary constituency and even then there is talk of discontinuing the contract. Till the contract basis on which these stations are being run is changed these stations will remain to be dens of malpractice and corruption. I would like to cite another example. At the halt stations, the private contractor issues ticket without date and sells to anyone who wishes to travel at half fare. When the passenger completes his journey, he returns that ticket to the contractor. This way by indulging in malpractices the daily sales at these stations is deliberately reduced. I have myself seen what happens at the Sipaha halt station. It is done with the view that no profit should be in respect of Halt station so that tickets may not be sold by Railway Department itself.

I would request the Hon. Minister to convert the narrow gauge line between the Siwan Junction and Thane Junction into a broad gauge one. This will help lakhs of people and Government would also earn good revenue. I had proposed earlier also that if a Railway line is constructed between Thane Junction and Bhatni via Vijayipura, the passengers from Gopalganj and Nepal will have to cover 100 kms less in reaching Deoria and other places.

The late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had laid the foundation stone of Chitauni Railway Bridge in 1974. Not only the people of our country but also the Nepalese people had expected that this bridge would be completed within a short period but it did not materialise. I would like to request the Hon. Minister to ensure that the construction of this bridge is taken up immediately and the work completed expeditiously so that Indiraji's soul may rest in peace and a link formed between India and Nepal.

I would also request you to introduce another train like Jayanti Janta Express. If you want to cater to the needs of the people of Nepal, Gopalganj and Siwan, I would urge you to introduce a train like Jayanti Janta Express. You will observe that the booking will go upto Rs. 3,50,000. If there is any station in Bihar which has the maximum booking next to Patna, it is the Siwan station.

**SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA** (Vidisha) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support the Indian Railway (Amendment) Bill, 1985. The effective provisions of the bill reflect that our Hon. Minister of Railways and his Ministry are determined to bring about reforms in the Railways, and want to improve upon the safety, security and punctuality targets laid down by the Ministry.

The 1890 Railways Act was enacted keeping in view the conditions prevailing in the country at that time. Now in the present context, and in the changed circumstances it has become all the more necessary to bring about drastic changes in the Act. The recommendations of the Railway Safety Commission and the suggestions of the Railway Reforms Committee with regard to necessary changes and need for more facilities are before us. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister that Railways play the most important role in meeting the transport requirements of the country, and in strengthening the country's economy. No one can deny this fact. By just providing a punishment for removal of hose-pipe we cannot strengthen safety and security measures. It is essential to modernise the signalling and tele-communication systems. It is being heard for the last many years that the track renewal to the extent of 20,000 kms. is yet

to be taken up, and 2,300 kms. are being further added to it every year. A time-bound programme has been made to renew the tracks of such a great length. This is most essential because it is linked with safety of the passengers. Of course, the people who try to violate the rules and create hurdles in the way of the rolling stock also come in the way of safety. I would like to suggest that in the scheme that has been proposed and which is worth Rs. 18,500 crores, priority should be given to the renewal of tracks and increasing the rolling stock. We know that you are capable of achieving results with the help of the Planning Commission. You should seek more allotment of funds. Besides this, if you speak to the Prime Minister for seeking more fund, it would help you a lot.

In the end, I would like to draw your attention to a very serious problem. The fracture rate of the rails which was 4,000 per year earlier has gone upto 9,000 per year now. This means that there is greater need for track renewal and if it is not looked after properly, the number of railway accidents may increase in future. An amount of Rs. 18,500 crores has been demanded in Seventh Five Year Plan. Therein Rs. 500 crores per year have been provided for track renewal and it is proposed to renew 6,000 kms. of the track annually. This track consists of 3,700 kms. of the track pending renewal for the last many years and 2,300 kms. of the track requiring renewal added every year. If this annual target of 6,000 kms. is achieved with determination, the entire track requiring renewal in the country can be covered within the next ten years and the aim of ensuring safety, security and punctuality can be thus achieved.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

**SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH** (Chapra) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the amendment moved by the Hon. Railway Minister provides for imposition of fine of Rs. 2,000 on a person, who disconnects hosepipes. But I feel that if this amount of Rs. 2,000 is increased even to Rs. 5,000, it will be very difficult for the Hon. Minister to check this menace. Unless law makers follow the law, no law will prove effective. Laws are violated in a large scale by the law makers themselves

in the trains. I would like to give an example in this regard.

North Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh are the most populous areas in the country where very poor people live. There is only one train-Jayanti Janata Express from Barauni to Delhi and back. It has seating capacity for 1100 persons only. But 1,400 to 1,600 people travel by this train daily. I personally met the Hon. Minister and also wrote letters to him requesting him to make some arrangements but in vain. You gave the stock reply that you have no capacity to increase the number of coaches. When 22 coaches can be attached to Tamil Nadu Express or G. T. Express, why can not the number of coaches of Jayanti Janata Express be increased? Why such a discrimination is being shown against North Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh?

If passengers in excess of the required capacity are allowed to travel in a railway compartment, it is a criminal offence under your law. But such offences come to your notice daily. Who is responsible for this? Train run late daily due to shortage of spare parts. Trains are detained at stations for hours together and when railway employees bring spare parts by travelling in other trains and fit them in the detained trains, only then these train can move. You are against late running of trains. You want smooth running of trains. But it will not be possible to do so unless you provide spare parts.

You will see that work has increased but staff strength has not been augmented. In place of drivers firemen run the trains. If they refuse to do so, disciplinary action is taken against them and if they run the trains accidents take place and they are held responsible.

There is a railway signal factory in Gorakhpur. It appears that this factory is likely to be closed down after a few days. The reason is that the articles manufactured there are procured by your officers from outside on commission basis and the workers remains idle there. What steps have been taken by you in this regard?

Not only this; Law are violated very frequently and the persons who violate the laws are protected by you. You might remember that Divisional Engineer of Sone-

pur Division has been working is Sonepur for the last 15 years. Whenever his transfer orders are issued; he manages to get them cancelled on one pretext or the other. Charges have been levelled against him. A case is going on in the court. A vigilance enquiry has also been instituted against him. In 1982, the Chairman, Railway Board had held him guilty for the accident of Assam Mail that took place due to the lapse on the part of G. C. Mishra. Even then he was not transferred. Late Shri Lalit Narain Mishra had said that such an officer should be sent out of Bihar. But he is still continuing there. It appears that that officer is hand in gloves with you.

If you want improvement in the functioning of railway as also punctuality and want that there should not be any accident, the problems highlighted and the suggestion given by me should be looked into honestly and a solution found out.

In the end, I would like to submit that in the N.F. Railway, one degree college is being run in Manihari on railway land and in your abandoned quarters. This land may be handed over to the people there who are poor. It is a very backward area and adivasi boys are studying there. If you concede to my request, people will remember you with great reverence and it will help in the uplift of poor people. (*Interruptions*) In this regard, former Ministers of Railways Shri Kamalapati Tripathi and late Shri Kedar Pendey has also given an assurance that this land would be handed over to them. I, therefore, request you to hand over that land to this college.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar) :  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I whole-heartedly support the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill introduced by the Hon. Railway Minister.

After this Bill is passed, it will help in avoiding loss of nation's property. Students' Union elections are going to be held in the near future. Activities causing damage to railway property can be witnessed maximum during these elections. After the passage of the Bill, if it is implemented strictly; only then it will prove useful, otherwise this exercise will be limited only to the wastage of the time of the House and payment of allowances to Members.

Secondly, even after 37 years of independence, we are still covering long distance on foot. People have to walk in the absence of a railway line from Raipur to Jagdalpur. Many inventions are being made in the world. People have reached Moon these days. But it is our misfortune that no rail facility has been provided between Raipur and Jagdalpur—a distance of 300 kms. Minerals are being transported from there to be used for the development of the country. People there are giving their ancestors' wealth. At least you should take care of people's important demands. I would like to point out that 75 per cent adivasis of Bastar District in Madhya Pradesh have not even seen the train. The local people have offered their land free of cost for construction of railway line there. They are prepared to supply sleepers to the Railways free of cost. Despite all these things injustice is being done to the local people there. It is a matter of great regret. I hope the Hon. Railway Minister will pay attention towards this backward area.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I come from a State where no incident of chain pulling and hose-pipe removal takes place. With due apology, I would like to submit that this Bill has been brought particularly for the people of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh whose representatives spoke here earlier.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Chain-pulling incidents take place in their States only...

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Kindly excuse me for saying so. Rajasthan is a law-abiding State. In Uttar Pradesh 53, 146 such incidents took place in 1979-80 and 69,000 incidents took place during the year 1980-81. I have got complete figures with me. Similar incidents take place in Bihar also.

17.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

No such incident has taken place in Rajasthan so far. The persons, disconnect hosepipes say that this train belongs to Chacha Nehru. If we don't travel without ticket now, when we will be able to do so? It is not your train, it belongs to Chacha

Nehru. Now, it is said that this train belongs to Shri Bansi Lal. 'Dada' type persons feel that they are doing an act of bravery.

Sir, I would like to say onething. If you want to put an end to such type of incidents you will have to provide more stoppages of the trains. The trains will have to be provided stoppages at stations from where students and industrial workers board the trains. If this is done, no incidents of chain pulling or hosepipe disconnection will take place at all.

I would like to point out that after Shri Bansi Lal took over as Railway Minister, working of railways has improved to a great extent. Trains have become punctual. Improvements have taken place in certain other matters also. It is not a hearsay. It is a fact.

Under the provision of the present Bill, no hard core criminal can be asserted due to lack of coordination between the Railway Protection Force and the Police. Hard core criminals are not arrested. Only innocent persons are arrested. The laws enacted prove futile. Your purpose is not served by them. Habitual offenders take advantage of these laws. They are aware of everything. Our police officers are in connivance with them.

Punishment of six month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 laid down under this provision is not adequate for such offenders. Habitual offenders indulge in activities of chain pulling and removal of hosepipes in order to disturb railway working and our fuel may go waste. They are traitors. A provision should be made for imprisonment for at least four years for such anti-social elements.

In the Railways Act, 43 amendments have already been made. The former Minister of Railways late Shri Lalit Narain Mishra had given an assurance to bring forward a comprehensive amending Bill. Pt. Kamalapati Tripathi had also said like that. Shri Ghani Khan Choudhary had also given assurance in this regard. In 1975 a committee consisting of six officers was set up. The said committee has since submitted its report but no comprehensive Bill has been brought forward so far. This Act dates back to 1889. We are about to move into 21st century. Sir, you

should direct the Government to bring forward this Bill soon. Such a Bill must be passed in the current year or in 1986. We shall have to make radical changes in the Railway Administration, so that you may be able to solve many such issues easily.

I think you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the Hon. Members who participated in the debate. Many questions were raised during the debate. This is a small Bill, a very brief Bill. But some of the points raised by the Hon. Members I would like to touch upon.

One point made by Shri B.N. Reddy was that there should be no separate Budget for the Railways. It was replied to during the Budget debates also. I can say now as well that this is there from 1926, and not just to-day. He said : every time, the Railway Minister says that there are no funds. He referred to the proceedings of the Consultative Committee also. I do not say that there are no funds, but that constraint of funds is there.

He mentioned about the misbehaviour of the railway staff at Kalka Railway Station on 4th August with him. I would take necessary action in the matter. He also mentioned that the local problems should be discussed at local level. This is correct. The local problems are discussed at local level, and they are dealt with at local level. He also said that the Planning Commission has given the target of 297 million tonnes of freight to be carried by the railway during the current year. It is not so. The Planning Commission and the Coordination Secretary have actually given us a target of 250 million tonnes. No doubt that the demand of the Ministries was 279 million tonnes, but the target given to the Railway Ministry is 250 million tonnes. I agree that 13,000 wagons will be condemned this year, and by now we have been allotted fund for 5,200 wagons only. We hope to get more, and when we get more, we will place order for more wagons. He has demanded that there should be a coach factory at Kazipet. The coach factory decision we have already taken and in will be established in Punjab.

Prof. Kurien has pointed out that there are many accidents due to human failure. I agree that there are accidents due to human failure, but during the last 6-7 months, the percentage of the accidents due to human failure has come down and has come down substantially. He also said that there should be safety in the trains. Everybody will agree to it. We want that the passengers should travel quite safely in the trains. We want that the freight cargo given to the railway should reach safely to the consignees. We are doing our best in this respect and we have succeeded to some extent.

The law and order problem is the problem of the State. The government railway police is not under the railway. I have written to the Chief Ministers regarding the law and order problem and requested them to help us in reducing this law and order problem. He also mentioned that in some particular case, GRP in Andhra Pradesh refuses to accept some FIR. This is a very bad thing. I will take up the matter with the authority concerned. He also mentioned that some of the passengers who have no reservation in the trains get into the trains with the knowledge and the connivance of the railway staff. It should not be so. But I will ask him the details of such cases and then we will take action against those who are found guilty. He also mentioned that water is purchased while travelling in the trains. It is not so at all. This year, we have not received any complaint regarding drinking water, and if any such thing has happened, I would like to know the facts of a particular case which Prof. Kurien may have in his mind and we will certainly take action against those persons who did not manage it properly at some particular station. But, by and large, I can say that drinking water difficulty was not there at all during the last summer season. He said that the Planning Commission should give more funds, and other Hon. Members also said that the Planning Commission should give more funds to the Railways. I am with the Hon. Members and I will be grateful to them if they can help us in this respect !

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :  
You have to head the delegation.

SHRI BANSI LAL : And then, one Hon. Members Shri Krishna Iyer said that

there should be a daily train between Delhi and Bangalore. At present it is very difficult to run a daily train between Delhi and Bangalore. Whenever the funds constraint goes we will look into that aspect.

He also said that robberies and dacoities on the Railways are increasing. I say, with full sense of responsibility that robberies and dacoities are decreasing day by day. I agree that in some areas like Bihar, Bengal and Eastern U.P. some incidents have taken place. But we are trying to reduce them still. Shri Basudeb Acharia mentioned that the ticketless travelling has not been checked. Every month we are detecting four lakh people who travel without tickets. We have intensified the checking on them and we are doing our best. But Shri Basudev Acharia and his partymen—who are the real culprits in this—should help us in this regard.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** When they go to the meeting in Calcutta they should purchase tickets and go.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankure) :** Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi also.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** They are the people who travel without tickets.

**SHRI BANSI LAL :** He said that 20,000 kilometres of rail track is to be renewed. I agree. But we are taking steps and Hon. ble Prime Minister has assured us that he will give us more funds for renewal of the track.

Then he also mentioned about Dighe-Tamluk line. I am sorry that it has not yet been cleared by the Planning Commission.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** There are so many other lines like that.

**SHRI BANSI LAL :** And then, Shri Iyer said that injustice has been done to Karnataka. It is not so at all.

**SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) :** It is correct.

**SHRI BANSI LAL :** In Karnataka we have done lot of work, some new lines have been laid, some conversion has taken place more recently. The work is still going on. We have invested about Rs. 150

crores on a wheel and axle plant there. But still he says that injustice has been done to Karnataka !

**SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Nothing has been done recently. They were all done long ago.

**SHRI BANSI LAL :** Not long ago. The work is still going on. The project is still going on and the work is in progress, although production has started.

**SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** That was all long back.

**SHRI BANSI LAL :** And then Mr. C.P. Thakur said that Bihar has been neglected and he mentioned about some bridge and train robberies. Bihar has not been neglected at all. No state has been ignored by the Railways.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Except Rajasthan !

**SHRI BANSI LAL :** Bihar had the privilege of having five Railway Ministers.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** We had the Ministers but not the Railway lines.

**SHRI BANSI LAL :** Whatever was to be done by them they could do and they did for Bihar. Therefore, Bihar is not left behind, compared to other States. Shri Rajhans demanded a coach factory for Bihar. I am sorry to say that we are not going to have any more coach factories except one at Kapurthala in Punjab. He has also enquired about the punishment for dacoity. In this connection I will refer him to the IPC. He has also said that there is too much of ticketless travelling in Bihar. I agree that in Bihar, West Bengal and eastern UP there is much of ticketless travelling.

Shri Viridhi Chander Jain and some other Hon. Members have pointed out about the quality of hosepipe. I will get it examined.

Shri V.N. Patil has said that the judicial machinery should also be strengthened. I will try to see that judicial machinery is strengthened.

This Bill is a very small Bill. This is with regard to those persons who disconnect

the hosepipe of the train. The minimum punishment for that will be six months imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2000. So, I request this august House through you to pass this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, be taken into consideration.”

*The Motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we take up clauses.

*Clause 2-Amendment of Section 100-B of Act 9 of 1980*

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : I beg to move :

Page 1,—

after line 17, insert—

“Provided further that where a railway servant or any other person without authority in this behalf causes to obstruct any train carrying passengers or goods train carrying essential commodities, by squatting, picketing or by a declared Rail Roko agitation, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than fifteen days and with fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees.” (1)

SHRI P. NAMGUAL (Ladakh) : I beg to move :

Page 1,—

after line 17, insert—

“Provided further that where a railway servant or any other person without authority in this behalf, obstructs or causes to obstruct any train or rail car carrying passengers or any goods train by squatting, picketing or during a Rail Roko agitation or Bandh or by alarm chain pulling or tampering with signal gear or otherwise, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three

months (ninety days) or with fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees.” (4)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :

I beg to move :

Page 1,—

for lines 6 and 7, substitute—

‘(i) the words “or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both” shall be omitted.’ (5)

Page 1, line 16,—

for “six months” substitute “one month” (6)

Page 1,—

omit line 17 (7)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Of course, as the Minister has said, this is a small Bill but it has given an opportunity to the Members to speak on the Railways in general.

The intendment of the Bill is to fix a minimum sentence on those who indulge in stopping or obstructing the running of trains by disconnecting the hosepipes. There is absolutely no objection on that. As a matter of fact, the original Act prescribes a sentence of two years and a fine of Rs. 500. Unfortunately, the prosecuting agency has been lenient. Similarly, there was leniency in the judicial system in dealing with the railway offences. What is required is that we must be very strict in enforcing the punishment against offenders.

The intendment of my amendment is that those persons shall be the younger generation or political agitators who indulge in Rail Roko agitation. They should also know that a minimum sentence will be prescribed to them. The intendment of my amendment is that where following picketing, squatting or participating in Rail Roko agitation they come and obstruct the passenger trains or goods train carrying essential commodities, they should have a minimum punishment of 15 days imprisonment and Rs. 1000 fine. Of courses, it may not be necessary to say a minimum sentence because the magistrate himself, while exercising his judicial power and discretion, must take the offences against the Railway seriously, especially when they cause inconvenience



to the public and to the passengers coming from long distances, and also when the movement of trains carrying essential commodities is obstructed. By these methods, only the innocent third parties are affected. That is the intendment of my amendment. Since the Government is coming forward with an amendment saying that the minimum sentence for cutting the hose pipe is six months, by implication it show that in other cases the magistrate can be lenient. That certainly is not the intendment of the Government but unfortunately by implication it means that except in this particular type of cases, in all other cases the magistrate can be very lenient. I hope that should not be your intendment. In this connection, I will just try to make two points. Firstly, the Railway Ministry must come forward with a comprehensive railway court wherein you may have a prosecuting agency and a self-contained judiciary where these cases may be tried summarily and sentence may be imposed. Of course, there are Railway magistrates at present and these cases are being tried before the Railway magistrates but the Railway Magistrates are sitting at far off places. This is a very time-consuming process. Therefore, a self-contained Railway court is essential and the Railway Minister must think of it instead of trying to come forward with a patch-work or a piecemeal legislation like this. That is a my suggestion and I hope the Hon. Minister will accept it.

My other suggestion is that with regard to the claims against the Railway also, the ordinary customer of the Railways is forced to go to the civil court which also is a time-consuming thing for him. Let the Railway court have a self-contained procedure whereby the claims against the Railways can also be adjudicated in a fair manner.

These are my suggestions and I urge upon the Government to accept my amendment.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Laddakh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my amendment is on the line of the amendm nt moved by the Hon. Member, who spoke before me. I have seen a lacuna, and that is why I have moved my amendment. In my amendment, I have highlighted the problem of *Rail Roko* agitations held every other day.

Secondly, I have seen that chain pulling incidents take place at about 10.00 hours when the trains are about to enter Delhi or other big cities. I would like to give an instance to you. We generally come by Jammu Mail or Kashmir Mail. At about 10.00 hours when these trains are about to reach Delhi, chain-pulling incidents do take place. There is no stoppage between Sabzi Mandi Station and Delhi Main Station or New Delhi Station. Chain pulling incidents take place daily at one particular point in between. Now, the train driver stops the train there of his own because he knows that chain-pulling incidents take place there and there is nobody to check them. That is why he thinks that it would be better if train is stopped there of his own. Otherwise if hosepipe is disconnected, it will take time to connect it. In this way without-ticket passengers get down there. In this way time is saved. I have added one proviso to the clause. I would like to bring to your notice one word in it. I would like to read this to you.

[*English*]

“.. not be less than three months (ninety days) *and with* fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees.”

[*Translation*]

I have suggested the words “or with” for the words “and with” in it.

I would like to request you that this amendment would be adopted with these words. I would like to express my thanks to you that you allowed me time to express my view.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is already 5.30. Time for this is over. We now take up Half-an-Hour Discussion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD) : Since the Bill is in its last leg, I think we should finish it first. It will take about ten minutes more. Then we can take up Half-an-Hour Discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : My amendment is simple, which is that if we had taken the Debate of the House seriously, then stringent punishment should be provided for each of the offences provided for in the Railway Act. There are about 55 Sections in the Railway Act and you have got to amend only one Section to provide for the punishment. Even that Section can be thwarted because there is an option given to the Magistrate to impose fine. So, if offences are committed and Magistrates have option to impose fine, fine obviously will be imposed and offenders will go on increasing. Therefore, I have suggested that whatever the provision is there, imposing fine be deleted and punishment which you have provided for six months, let it be for one month but let it be a sure punishment, .. should be compulsory. Let us do away with fine and impose punishment which is of one month and it should be a compulsory punishment.

In fact, I would...propose that the entire Chapter IX of the Indian Railways Act, which consists of 55 Sections should be reviewed exhaustively and punishment in each of the Sections should be increased. Therefore, I would request you to accept this provision so that stringent punishment can be given.

SHRI BANSI LAL : I am accepting only Shri Namgyal's Amendment.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I seek leave of the House to withdraw my Amendment Nos. 5, 6 and 7.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has the Hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Amendment ?

*Amendments Nos. 5, 6 and 7 were by leave, withdrawn*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Ayyappu Reddy, do you want to withdraw your Amendment ?

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : It is the same thing. Of course, he wants three months and I said fifteen days. Since it is going to be for a minimum of three months, I have no objection. I seek leave of the House to withdraw my Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has the Hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Amendment ?

*Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 1,

“Provided further that where a railway servant or any other person without authority in this behalf, obstructs or causes to obstruct any train or rail car carrying passengers or any goods train by squatting, picketing or during a Rail Roko agitation or Bandh or by alarm chain pulling or tampering with signal gear or otherwise, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months (ninety days) or with fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees.” (4)

*The Motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The Motion was adopted*

**Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Title stand part of the Bill.”

*The Motion was adopted*

**Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI BANSI LAL : I move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramula) : Perhaps, Shri Ayyapu Reddy made a good suggestion that the Minister should come forward with a comprehensive Amendment. I agree that the offenders have to be punished. My friend from that side just now suggesting the same thing, but I got up to rake the Hon. Minister's remark that no State has been neglected. I only invite attention to Jammu and Kashmir for a minute. (*Interruption*) I only request the Hon. Minister to pay attention to Jammu and Kashmir. 8 years ago a survey was completed to construct a railway line between Baramulla and Kanjikund. Last time his predecessor Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhary told us that there were constraints of funds. Sir, he represents a very rich Department. This will cost only Rs. 70 crores. The department has already waited for decades. Now he should not wait any further and construct railway line between Baramulla and Kanjikund and there should be survey for laying railway line between Udhampur and Srinagar. As far as the construction of railway line between Jammu and Udhampur is concerned I invite your attention to the sluggish... (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is this? Kindly listen to me. This is Third Reading.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : He was referring to development of all States and he said that no State is neglected. I am telling him that Rs. 70 crores were allotted for construction of railway line between Udhampur and Jammu.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You need not have brought all these things now. I cannot allow. That is all.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : When are you going to complete that line?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is not the point now. The Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) ; I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted*

COAL MINES (CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT BILL

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STEEL MINES AND COAL (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to move the Bill, if you allow, so that it can continue. That will help. The next Bill is mine. You can allow me now because you have allowed a little time.

Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

—Do you want to say anything?

You may say one or two lines.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is a short Bill. I request that the Bill may be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is all right. It will be taken up afterwards. We now go to the next item.

## HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

### *Recommendations of Expert Committee on Tyre Industry*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up Half-an-hour Discussion. Prof. Kurien. Please be brief. Please put questions. There are others also who want to put questions.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the increase in the tyre prices is a matter of great concern. When the question was discussed in this House on 23rd July many members expressed their concern on the increase in the tyre prices. Even the Hon. Minister himself expressed his concern even though he tried to indirectly justify to a certain extent that increase in prices on the plea that the prices of inputs have gone up.

On two occasions earlier it has been reported that when the Minister addressed a meeting of Indian Rubber Industries' Association he warned the industries to accept price restraint and reduce the prices. He told them that increase in prices in frequent instalments will lead to resistance from the consumers and if they did not reduce prices he will take stringent action on them.

Again, on 17th July when he was addressing another meeting he has expressed the same views and the same sentiments. He wanted the industry to roll back the prices. But while he was answering the question on 23rd July in this House, it appeared that he changed his views. He said that the increase in price is primarily due to the increase in raw material prices and raw materials mainly are those based on petroleum products and naturally the price increase in the case of petroleum products will have the reflection on the tyre price. The other raw material, of course, is natural rubber. But I have verified and found that there is no increase in the price of natural rubber for the last three years. Therefore, whatever is the increase in the price of raw materials, it is due to the increase in the prices of petroleum products and therefore, to a certain extent the increase in the price can be justified. That was his argument.

But the basic question is whether the magnitude of this increase in price is proportional to the increase in the price of raw material. In this connection I would like to know one thing. His Ministry has referred this question to the BICP as to whether the increase in price is proportional to the increase in the price of raw materials, whether the increase in price is justifiable. His Ministry has asked the BICP to go into the question and submit a report, as early as in May 1984. A Committee under Mr. Satya Pal was also appointed to go into the other aspects of the question in order to give a report. Both the BICP and the Satya Pal Committee were asked to submit the Report within three months, but the BICP submitted the Report after a year, that is, on May 18, 1985, and the Satya Pal Committee also submitted a Report very late. I do not know why they submitted the Reports so late. But whatever it may be, these two bodies have submitted their reports and I presume that the Minister has taken a stand on the basis of these reports. Sir, these reports are experts' reports. They have gone into all aspects, they have gone into the increase in the prices of petroleum products, they have gone into all other aspects of the industry and then submitted certain recommendations. I think that if these recommendations of the Satyapal Committee and of the BICP are made known to us, are made public, much of the controversy can be avoided. So, I would like to know from the Minister what the recommendations of these Committee are. Let these recommendations, which they have made on a scientific basis, be made known so that much of the controversy can be avoided and we can come to a judgment on whether the price rise is in accordance with the increase in price rise in respect of inputs and raw materials. I hope the Minister will place the recommendations of these Committees before this House.

Coming to the question of tyre price, we know that different interests are involved, mainly the consumer interest. Then there is the interest of the industry, then there is the interest of the growers. Who is the consumer? If you examine it you will find that 80 per cent of the product constitutes truck tyres. And apart from those tyres purchased for public vehicles by Government, most of the tyres are purchased by truck

owners. Most of the truck owners are drivers themselves. They get loans from banks and they buy trucks. Some of them may be owning one or two trucks, but whatever it may be, these truck owners are mini units and the most important thing is that these units should be viable, but the fact is that these truck owners take loans from the banks at exorbitant rates of interest and they take loans sometimes from private parties also and because of the increase in the tyre price and also the increase in the price of diesel, they are unable to pay the instalments to the banks. They are not able to meet both the ends. They are not able to generate sufficient funds for their own livelihood and each unit—each truck owner is taken as a unit—is becoming sick. They are not generating any surplus fund. This is the impact of the increase in tyre price on the consumers. You are aware that there are more than a lakh of truck operators in the country and all of them are in jeopardy and in crisis. So, the most important concern should be about these people who are the consumers.

Secondly, we come to the tyre industry. The Hon. Minister himself in an answer to unstarred question yesterday in this august House stated this. The question was about the loss suffered by the tyre industry in the last three years. He said :

“According to the Automotive Tyre Manufacturers, Association, the published accounts of tyre companies show that the industry earned a profit of Rs. 27.54 crores in 1982 and incurred operating losses of Rs. 3.79 crores in 1983 and Rs. 60.10 crores in 1984. Losses incurred by the industry in 1983 and 1984 are stated to be due to unremunerative prices of tyres.”

So, in this answer, even though, he is quoting the Automotive Tyre Manufacturers' Association, he himself is saying that the industry has suffered a loss of Rs. 3.79 crores in 1983, and more than Rs. 60 crores in 1984. It is also reported that most of the tyre units are sick. They are incurring huge loss. So, on the one side, here is the consumer who has to pay a very heavy price. On the other side, the industry is saying that it is sick. It is incurring very heavy loss. Then, who is getting the benefit? Is the grower

getting it? No, not at all. There is no increase in the price of items produced by the growers for the last three years and they are demanding higher price for their produce. If the consumer is paying more price, then somebody else should get it. Where is the surplus? Where is the profit absorbed? This is the aspect which has to be looked into. This means, fundamentally and basically, there is something wrong. This mistake has to be found out. In this connection, I would like to ask the Minister to look into the functioning of this tyre industry. It is stated that the industry has suffered a loss of Rs. 60 crores. But how many applications for new licences are with you? How many licences you have issued? Already the industry is not producing to the capacity that has been granted. If I am correct, the capacity utilisation is only to the extent of 65%. They say that they are already in loss. They say that they are not able to sell their tyres. The industry says that the tyres are accumulated and there is no buyer for the tyres. So, they are incurring huge loss. At the same time, new applications for licences are coming again and again. New licences too have been granted. Kesav Ram industry has been granted licence for manufacturing another 12 lakhs. Other application are also there. Why are they there? This is something difficult to understand. They say that the industry is running in loss but at the same time, applications for new licences are also coming. This is the point which the Minister has to look into. The answer is known to everybody. What is this industry doing? They are making benefits both the ways. One is that, when they start the industry, they say that a very high investment, has to be made in land, building, equipment etc., so that they can take away a lot of public money and put it in their pocket. Higher investment is a total loss to the company. Total expenditure that is required is Rs. 50 crores. This they will show as an expenditure of Rs. 100 crores and the balance of Rs. 50 crores go to their pockets as black money. So, those who apply for this licence do not have good intentions. They want to generate black money. This is one of the sources of earning of black money.

Another aspect you yourself stated in this House is that the tax component on the price of the tyre is more than 66%. Excise

duty is 66%. Total tax component comes to more than two thirds of the total price. Due to this high excise duty, what some of the industrialists are doing? They actually try to evade tax. Tax evasion is taking place to a large extent. There are some industries which are honest, which are doing properly, and which are functioning well, I know.

But there are a number of other industries in this tyre manufacturing sector. They actually do not pay tax and thereby generate a lot of black money as profit. That never comes in the account book. Therefore, the company is at a loss. This is how most of the companies are at a loss.

So, the most important point is that you have to conduct an inquiry into the functioning of these industries and companies. How far their argument that the increase in price is due to the increase in price of inputs, how far their argument that industries are not viable, is true? That has to be gone into depth and studied.

What I want to know is whether the Minister is prepared to make an indepth study into this aspect also. It has to be studied to what extent the excise duty on the tax component has contributed to the increase in price.

Along with the recommendations of the BICP and also the Satpal Committee, I would like the Hon Minister to appoint a Committee to go into the whole aspects of it and see which are the industries malfunctioning, which are the industries properly functioning and also point out in a scientific way based on facts, to what extent the increase in price is justifiable, to what extent the increase in price is due to the excise duty component and if the increase in price is due to the malfunctioning of the companies, you should not hesitate in punishing these companies. But if it is only due to the increase in excise duty, you should not hesitate to reconsider this excise duty component and thereby the industries should be made healthy.

Sick industries means the consumer will not be saved. Sick industries means the grower will not be saved.

During the last three years, no benefit is given to the growers. The growers are the

backbone of the industry. They are giving us sufficient natural rubber and saving us foreign exchange. But there is no increase in price for the growers' industries and to generate surplus.

Industries should get adequate profit so that the profit comes back to the growers also. This aspect has to be looked into.

In the light of this, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he is prepared to appoint a Committee to go into an indepth study into the whole aspect of the question, whether he is prepared to go into the question of tax component and if it is contributory to the higher price, whether he is prepared to reconsider that aspect and ultimately ensure a reasonable price to the tyre in the interests of lakhs and lakhs of tyre operators in the country and also rubber growers in the country.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEER-  
ENDRA PATIL) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon. Member Prof. Kurien has expressed concern over the increase in the price of tyres. I may be permitted to narrate, in brief, the problem of the prices of tyres, how the prices have been increased in the past.

During September 1981- May 1983, there was no increase in the price of tyres. There was an informal understanding between the Government and the tyre manufacturers that, whenever they wanted to increase the price, they would approach the Government, consult the Government and then increase the price. They were following this practice, this convention. In May, 1983, the tyre manufacturers increased the prices. At that time the increase was of the order of 8 to 9 per cent. But Government was not happy with regard to the increase at that time. Government had to intervene and Government was successful in prevailing upon the tyre manufacturers to roll back to pre-September 1981 price. At that time it was explained to the manufacturers that, if they were justified in increasing the price, certainly the BICP would look into the matter; and after getting the report from the BICP, in the light of the report of the BICP, if they were justified in increasing the price, Government would allow the manufacturers to increase the price.

Again in November, 1913, the prices were increased for certain categories and in January, 1984 prices were increased for truck and bus tyres. So far as this increase is concerned, we have already referred this matter to the BICP for study. I understand that the BICP has submitted a report and that report is being examined now.

Our concern now is about the increase that has been effected by the manufacturers in the price of tyres subsequent to the presentation of the current year's Budget, i.e., after the Budget for the year 1985-86 was presented. Again the manufacturers increased the price. As the Hon. Member Prof. Kurien said just now, with regard to this increase in the price of tyres, I did express my unhappiness while addressing the Association of the Rubber Product Manufacturers in Bombay, and this question was taken up again in the Development Council for tyres held on 17-7-1985. We are trying our best even now we are continuing our efforts. I had specially asked my Secretary to have a meeting with all the manufacturers in order to prevail upon them and also to find out to what extent they were justified in increasing the price. I must admit frankly that my unhappiness was mainly because of this. During all these years, they had increased the prices, but the present increase subsequent to the presentation of the Budget was without consulting the Government. As I said in the beginning, the convention was that they should consult the Government, they should take the Government into confidence, but they did not do that. Naturally I was upset. I thought that they did it unilaterally. This time they did not follow whatever convention or precedence they were following while increasing the price. Therefore, I expressed my unhappiness. I feel that whatever price increase they have effected, it is very difficult for me to say anything because the study is going on. I want to receive a report from the BICP. I don't know whether they were fully justified in increasing the price, whether they are partly justified or they are not at all justified in increasing the price. But my main objection is that before increasing the price they should have come to the Government, they should have discussed with the Government, they should have taken the Government into confidence, they should have consulted the Government. But they did not do so,

Sir, when we are considering the question of price of tyre, we have to consider the question of prices of inputs also. Again I must tell the House frankly that so far as the tyre industry is concerned, as Government, we have to be fair to both the manufacturers and to the consumer. It is our duty to see that manufacturers do not exploit the situation, do not make undue profit, do not create artificial shortage and hold the users or customers to ransom. At the same time if they are justified in increasing the price, if the raw materials that go into the production of tyre have gone up, then we have certainly to look into that aspect also. If the prices have gone up. I agree with the Hon'ble Member Prof. Kurien that if the prices of raw materials have gone up, proportionately the price of tyre can go up. If it is disproportionate, I must say that we have to take exception, if the manufacturers indulge in this.

Sir, I want to give certain figures and I want to make it abundantly clear to the Hon'ble Members that I don't hold any brief for the manufacturers. I am only placing the facts before the Hon'ble Members.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Are those facts true ? Can those facts be regarded as briefs ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I am placing the facts. There is no question of briefs and all that. I have said that I am holding no briefs. I am not quoting these figures in order to support the stand taken by the manufacturers in increasing the price. The Hon'ble House is entitled to know the facts. Therefore, I am placing the facts before the Hon'ble Members.

Sir, nearly 75 to 80 per cent of the raw materials that go into the production of tyre, they form the basic cost of the price. Most of the raw materials are petroleum based raw materials. Hon'ble Members are aware of the fact that in the recent budget, the petroleum price has gone up.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Thanks to the budget !

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Whatever it is, we are now not discussing the budget, we are now discussing the impact of the

budgets on the raw materials that go into the production of tyre. I will now tell how the prices of raw materials have gone up. I am not quoting with regard to the recent budget. Since September 1981 upto April 1985 I have got the figures. According to the figures, the raw materials that go into the production of tyre, one is Nylon Tyre (Ind.) Cord and also Nylon Tyre Cord imported, Carbon Black, Butyl Rubber imported and Butyl Rubber local and PBR, Rubber Chemicals. Beadwire, Synthetic rubber, other chemicals, VP Latex and tyre cord. Most of them are petroleum-based raw materials. I do not want to quote all the figures about the increase. In September 1981—nylon tyre imported—54 per cent increase. Indigenous—21 per cent increase. Carbon black—21.25 per cent increase. Butyl rubber imported—37.92 per cent increase. Similarly, PBR indigenous—44.27 per cent, imported—88.86 per cent. Similarly, there are so many other items. In the case of VP Latex is 50.80 per cent.

I wanted to impress upon the Hon. Members how the prices of the raw materials have gone up since September 1981. Not only the prices have gone up—the Hon. Member just now suggested about the tax structure—I must admit again that the tax structure is such—I have got the figures—that the existing duties on inputs and tyres put together come to 85 per cent. And if we include the octroi and also the Sales Tax, then the tax structure on tyre comes to 100 per cent. I have got the figures to illustrate it. Tyre—costs—exclusive of taxes, the standard tyre costs Rs. 2300. This is exclusive of all taxes. If taxes are included, the same tyre costs Rs. 3894. So Hon. Members can very well appreciate the element of tax structure on tyres. Because of the input cost and because of the tax structure the prices of inputs have gone up.

Hon. Prof. Kurien was referring to rubber prices. In rubber we are not self sufficient. I agree that most of the rubber that is being produced is used for manufacture of tyres. Because there is shortage of rubber in the country we are importing them. I have got the figures of rubber imports. In 1981-82 we imported 42,750 tonnes. In 1982-83 it was 30,050 tonnes and 1983-84 we imported 44,350 tonnes. The Hon. Member is quite aware of the fact that if you compare the prices of indigenous rubber with the imported rubber, the imported rubber is far cheaper

than the indigenous rubber. I have got the figures to show how the prices of rubber have gone up. The price of rubber in 1981 December was Rs. 14150 minimum and maximum was Rs. 15400. That was the price of rubber during 1981. The Hon. Member was saying that the price of rubber has not gone up and the producers are not being benefited. During 1984 the average price of rubber at the Kottayam market was Rs. 17610 per tonne in January 1984, it was Rs. 17060 per tonne in February and it came down a little in March to Rs. 16960. In April again it has gone up to Rs. 17340 per tonne...

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : What is the average price of 1984 ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Pool prices you mean ? If the Hon. Member is very particular about reducing the price of tyre, I would like to know from the Hon. Member if he is prepared to accept the suggestion that whatever rubber requirements of the tyre manufacturers, to that extent the manufacturers should be allowed to import rubber. Then there is a case for us to say that now we are supplying rubber at a particular price, as such, you cannot increase the price of tyres. We are not going to do that because our policy is to protect our rubber growers. That is why only to the extent that is required we are importing and not that because it is cheap outside we are indiscriminately importing rubber. That is not our policy. Our policy is to protect the interests of the growers in our country. I quoted these figures only to impress upon the Hon. Members that it is not correct to say that the rubber prices have not gone up and the rubber growers have not been benefited by the price increase.

Having quoted these figures now I come to the question of price increase subsequent to budget. As I have already said we are making a study. I have already requested the BICP to make a study and submit the report as early as possible. In the light of that Report we will take whatever action is called for. I will be able to tell the House only after I take a decision on the Report that I receive from the BICP.

Sir, a suggestion has been made that we should have control over the distribution and prices of tyres. In our country nearly 200 types of tyres and tubes are being manu-



factured comprising of 500 different trade patterns and half a dozen ply ratings. So, it is difficult to have price control and distribution. Further my own feeling is that whenever we think of a control it leads to black-marketing, corruption and ultimately the consumers suffer.

Another point which is against having distribution and price control is that when we do not have any control over the inputs and the prices of inputs are going upward then how are we justified in telling the manufacturers that they should not increase their prices. Supposing we have control on inputs that go into the production of tyres then there is every justification in thinking of price control and distribution control over the tyres. So long as we are not in a position to control the prices of inputs, I think, we are not justified in saying that they should not increase the prices. The only thing that we have to do is to see that they are justified in increasing the prices. If they are not justified then Government has got so many methods through which we can see that they see the sense and become reasonable and reduce the prices. That has happened in the past and that is going to happen.

There is a feeling because tyres are being exported we are earning good foreign exchange... I must again compliment the manufacturers because during the last year tyres of the order of Rs. 45 crores were exported and we are competing well with the supposed to be the best quality tyre producers in the world. I understand this year they are going to export of the order of more than nearly Rs. 80 to 85 crores. Now, you can say why not we ban the export in order to make the tyres available in plenty within the country. Again I would submit for the consideration of the Hon. Members that creating an export market, is a very difficult job. Once we create an export market and then if we destroy that market, again for creating another export market it would be very herculean task and therefore I do not wish to do anything to disturb the market which has been created already. I am not only not going to disturb the market that is created but also the market that is going to grow in the coming years. But I do agree that if the manufacturers become unreasonable, if they go on increasing the prices indiscriminately, if they don't listen to the

advice and if they don't behave properly, then as I have already said, there are so many other methods. One of the methods that we are prepared to adopt is that if the dealers or if the users want to import tyres in large quantities, we are here to help them. Let them import. If the local manufacturers are not supplying tyres at a reasonable price, if the dealers come and approach us for import of tyres from whatever sources they want, we are prepared to help them. We are prepared to help them to the extent possible.

Sir, I would like to give one information before I include. The Hon. Member wanted to know about the capacity of the tyre manufacturing units in the country. Sir, at present the capacity, the installed capacity that is created, according to 1984 information, is 136.56 lakhs tyres, that is, nearly 13.6 million tyres year. That is the capacity created. I agree with the Hon. Member, Prof. P. J. Kurien that whatever capacity is created is not being fully utilised because as against 13.6 million capacity, the actual production in 1984 is only 10.6 million. So, it comes to 77.88 per cent capacity utilisation.

Now, there are so many constraints. We cannot blame the manufacturers. There are constraints about getting raw materials in sufficient quantity, there are constraints about power shortage. They have to overcome these constraints. There are so many tyre manufacturing units who have got their own capacity of power generation because they do not always depend upon the local electricity grid. So, because of all these constraints, they have not been able to utilise the capacity that has been created. But we feel that by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, we want to achieve the target by utilising the full capacity, of 27.40 million tyres every year. So additional capacity has to be created. For that we are issuing letters of intent and also we are encouraging more people to enter into this field. I know the Hon. Member, Prof. Kurien must also be aware of the fact that although there are 23 units who are manufacturing tyres in the country, there are only about 6 or 7 houses who are actually monopolizing this market. There are only about 6 or 7 houses which are manufacturing 70 per cent of the tyres in the country. I do not want this monopoly to continue. I am here to encourage more industrialists and other

small units to come into this field. So, we have given letters of intent. But unfortunately they have not started the manufacture of tyres. As the Hon. Members himself said we have issued 3 letters of intent, but so far they have not taken any action at all. We are trying our best to help them start the units. If any application that comes for production of one million or one and half million tyres, if they want to set up factories, we are here to support them. But we do not want any monopoly.

Lastly, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Members in this House that whatever views or concern expressed by the Hon. Member, Prof. P.J. Kurien, is being expressed not only in this Houses but outside also. I have got the information that in the year 1984, M.R.T.P. Commission received a complaint from the Association of State Road Transport Undertakings that the tyre manufacturers acted in unison and in consultation with each other in quoting prices for supply of tyres to Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan State Transport Undertakings. An investigation was got conducted by the Commission and on the basis of investigation reported dated 13th December, 1984, the Commission has issued notice of enquiry to ten tyre companies on 22nd April, 1985. Enquiry is now in progress. Recently complaint against tyre companies made by All India Motor Transport Congress in May, 1985 about the price iucrase between November, 1984 and March, 1985 is also being considered by the MRTP Commission. The Commission is going into this matter.

I once again want to make it very clear to the Hon. Members that so far as price increase subsequent to the Budget presentation is concerned, the study is going on. I have already had a discussion with the BICP. I hope, the BICP study will be completed as early as possible and we will be able to get a report. In the light of the report, we will certainly take action against the manufacturers if they are not justified in increasing the prices. If there is any shortage or scarcity, to that extent, if the genuine users want to import, we are here to help them in all possible ways to import the tyres according to their requirements. Our discussions are going on with the manufacturers. We are trying our best to convince them. In

the meantime, if we get the report of the BICP, our case will be further sfrenghened, I hope that the manufacturers would not take undue advantage of the situation and they would not try to exploit the consumers. In so far as the Government is concerned, we are fully committed to see that if there is any exploitation, it is eliminated totally.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnu-pur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in his reply, the Hon. Minister has admitted that after presentation of the budget, prices not only of tyres but also all commodities have risen and he he has expressed his unhappiness.

These tyre tycoons are looting the consumers because of the anti-people policy of this Government. They are raising their prices and the Government has no control over them. On the contrary, the Minister is justifying the rise in prices.

This Half-an-Hour discussion relates to the recommendations of the Export Committee on Tyre Industry. I would like to know when recommendations of the Satpal Committee were received by the Government and what action has been taken by the Government. What are the recommendations ?

These tyre manufacturers are resorting to various mal-practices such as under-invoicing, tax evasion etc. What action has been taken in this regard ?

The Minister has already admitted that he has asked the BICP to study the cost structure of tyre manufacturers. May I know the result of this study undertaken by the BICP ? In this connection, I want to say that in our country one of the critical gaps in the development of this industry is the lack of research and development. For research and development, the industry is technologically dependent on foreign collaboration. So, what action is Government going to take to improve research and development facilities in this industry ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The Hon. Member has put three or four questions. I explained already in detail about the price rise and all that. Repeatedly, I made it clear that I am not justifying the

increase. And I also explained as to why I was unhappy. Whether the increase is justified or not, the BICP is looking into it. I have to repeat it again because the Hon. Member repeatedly mentioned that I had justified it. I did not justify it.

The Hon. Member wanted to know about the Satya Pal Committee. The Satya Pal Committee submitted its report in February 1985. The recommendations of the Committee are such that we have to send those recommendations to different Ministries for consideration and implementation. That is benign done. So far as recommendations on which we have to take a decision are concerned, we are processing the same.

I may mention for the information of the Hon. Member that the Satya Pal Committee in their report have made it very clear that with regard to the distribution and marketing, they are against control. The committee have observed :

“With the significant increase in the capacity and output of automobile tyres and tubes, the situation has changed from a sellers’ market to a buyers’ market. However, the industry should endeavour to check unhealthy trends by announcing dealers’ and retail prices and discounts voluntarily and ensure that the consumer has adequate choice, particularly in regard to tyres of low prices.”

Satya Pal Committee has also suggested that it would not be advisable to introduce price control for the reason that it would be extremely difficult to administratively oversee price control. Price control would necessarily have to be coupled with distribution of raw material, which would be impracticable.

Regarding malpractices, evasion of taxes, proper collection of excise duty and all those things, this is a matter where I am not directly concerned. Supposing, there is tax evasion, the Finance Ministry and the Parliament are certainly there, and they are going to look into that matter.

With regard to R & D, I think the Hon. Member was right in laying emphasis on this, I have already told the manufacturers that they are doing very little so far as research

and development are concerned. I have been impressing on them time and again that they must set apart some amount for research and development. I will again take up this matter.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : Sir, I am member from Tripura. The North Eastern Region is lacking in rail communications. So, the price rise in tyres and petrol will definitely affect the North Eastern Region adversely. Actually, we are being sandwiched. The Minister has stated that there was a clear instruction that the manufacturers should discuss with the Government before announcing the tyre prices. But they did not pay heed to the decision of the Government. The Minister has expressed his helplessness. So, it is very clear that the Government is totally helpless before the tyre tycoons. I do not understand why the Government was helpless. May I know if it is a fact that in the last Election, the tyre tycoons had given large sums of money to the National fund of the Congress (I) Party? Otherwise why the Minister is so helpless.

Secondly, some specific complaints against the tyre manufacturers have been received. Will the MRTP inquire into that? Is it a fact that they would not any more operate as a cartel? These are the assurances accepted by the Government. But now they are functioning as a cartel. So it is a breach of MRTP Act. Will the Government refer the matter to the MRTP Commission so that there would be investigation into this?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Somnath Rath. You also put only questions.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Sir, I am not going to bring baseless charges on political grounds, as the previous speaker has done. The main question was whether Government proposes to take any action on the recommendations of the Expert Committee on the tyre industry. The answer was that the recommendations of the Satya Pal Committee are under examination of this Government.

Then the supplementary was about the rise in prices of tyres.

So I want to know from the Hon. Minister, whether he will lay the copy of the recommendation of the Committee, which he has just now read for the information of the House. This is one point.

The second point is about the rise in prices. It is said that the rise in prices of tyres depends upon the import of raw materials and mostly on the petroleum based products. The Hon. Minister has said that he is not happy about the rise in prices and in fact during the answer to the question he has also stated that he has threatened some producers about the price rise. It shows that the Ministry is posted with some facts and he is also convinced that. The price rise is very high and the Hon. Minister also stated that there is a monopoly in the manufacture of the tyres. Will the Hon. Minister take steps to see that the monopoly is broken and manufacture of the tyres is done in public sector companies?

About the recommendations of the Committee, the Minister said it is under examination. So when it is under examination, the question of implementation by other Departments do not arise. When the matter has already been discussed with the tyre manufacturers; the details of rise in prices of inputs are ascertained and the report BICP on previous occasions are there why again and again the matter is referred to the BICP, another wait for their report and then to take action? When all the facts are there, action can be taken immediately.

I request the Hon. Minister to reply whether action is going to be taken, if so within how many days. The Hon. Minister has just said that if anybody is interested in importing these tyres, he can do so. But it is also said that by exporting the tyres, the manufacturers have got a lot of profit—some crores of rupees. So, it is but natural, from the answers to presume that the prices of imported tyres will be higher than the prices of indigenously manufactured tyres. Is it a fact? I want a clear answer from the Hon. Minister whether the prices of imported tyres are more, or less than the prices of tyres—indigenously manufactured? When the tyres are being imported and huge profit obtained, why not control the prices of tyres for local consumption in this

country, taking into consideration the profits which the manufacturer gets from exports?

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia):** Already, lots of questions have been put. From the Minister's explanation, it seems that he is trying to use life-saving drugs after the death of the patient. Why, after increasing the price, should he see whether it is justified or not? That argument is very strange. So, we do not know why the Government takes this attitude towards the monopolists who are controlling the industry.

The Minister also admits that five companies are working as cartels. What is the plan of the Government to break the cartels?

The Minister, during the last few days whenever the question came up, has been threatening them, but the manufacturers do not take this fact into consideration.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Does he threaten the manufacturers?

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:** So, the Minister should do something, and not merely threaten them from here. What does Government want to do in this regard?

One of the major weaknesses in this regard is the continuous dependence on external sources for basic and even applied technology in this industry. What are the measures of redressal that Government wants to take in this regard?

Another cause for this sickness is the very high excess capacity, and some of it even illegally created. What is the attitude of the Government to this question?

It has been the practice in this House e.g. that the Railway Minister will say that the Finance Minister is not giving money; the Finance Minister will say that Planning Ministry is not giving the clearance etc. as if there are 3 or 4 Prime Ministers, and under them different Ministries are working. It is one Government. One is accusing the other. Why don't they function in a coordinated manner and arrive at a concerted decision in this regard?

Regarding high prices etc., the Minister can take up the matter with the Finance

Ministry, and not give the explanation, viz. : "Only the Finance Ministry is responsible. What can I do ?" It is their internal matter, and they should settle it amongst themselves and then come here with a concerted and clear approach, and not blame each other in different Ministries. And I also like to know whether the Hon. Minister will consider the case of common consumers who use cycle tyres, mopeds and other things. On those articles at least which are used by the common people, will the Government consider taking some steps so that their prices can be controlled ? These are my questions.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Three Hon. Members have sought clarifications. The first member who sought the clarification, I am sorry to say that, availed of the opportunity not exactly to seek the clarification, but to accuse the Government and the ruling party.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is what they do always.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : And it is natural of him to have criticised the Government and the ruling party. He feels that the Government is totally helpless. I must say that the Government is not helpless. The Government is not soft pedalling in its attitude towards the manufacturers. But whenever the Government wants to take action against the manufacturer, they must have sufficient justification for taking action. Simply because they are manufacturers, it is not fair on the part of the Government to brand them that they are there only to exploit the country, and the consumers. We must be convinced about their exploitation and then only there is a case for taking action against them. I can tell the Hon. Member that tyre is one such commodity which is declared as an essential article and essential article are governed by the Essential Commodities Act. The Government has sufficient powers to discipline the manufacturers if they do not behave properly.

AN HON. MEMBER : But it is used to discipline the workers.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I like to refute with all the force at my command the

allegation that the Hon. Member has made, that these manufacturers have given lot of money to the ruling party and therefore the Government is deliberately not taking action against them.

SHRI NARAIN CHOUBEY : If not 'lot' what is the amount given ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : It is an absolutely baseless allegation and is an insinuation. It is not fair on the part of any Hon. Member to make such allegations, simply because he has the liberty to say whatever he wants in this House.

About the monopoly tyre dealers, I have already said that the MRTP Commission has gone into this matter and the MRTP after making an inquiry already issued a notice to some. That inquiry is going on. This I have said, not in reply to any query by any Hon. Member, but I gave this information to the House myself. I want to make it very clear, that about half a dozen manufacturing houses are in a position to manufacture nearly 65 to 70 per cent of the total tyres that are being manufactured in the country.

So, in reply to the query that was made by an Hon. Member, Prof. Kurien, I said that I am here to encourage more parties to come forward, more businessmen to come up, and we are prepared to welcome more applicants and we have already given letters of intent to three applicants recently, who are starting their work. If more applicants come forward we are here to consider if they are in a position to manufacture them. We are keen that more people should enter the trade. That only shows that the Government's intention is not to create monopoly but to check monopoly.

One Hon. Member wanted to know about the expert committee and whether the Government would be in a position to place on the Table of the House the report of the expert committee. I can only say one thing, because I have not taken any final decision with regard to the report—I know that the Hon. Members are interested—that I am prepared to place on the Table of the House the main recommendations of the expert committee, that is, the Satya Pal Committee. There are so many recommendations where the action is to be taken by other Ministries.

Such recommendations have to be referred to those Ministries for taking further action.

The Hon. Member wanted to know as to why they are exporting. Are they getting more money by exporting? I can tell the House that the international price of tyre is almost one-third of the domestic price. So they are not making money by exporting. But there are other concessions which are attractive for them to export more and more. They are exporting tyres because with the export subsidy, they get duty-free import facilities. They have better realisation in export market than in domestic market. Import of tyres is under OGL. So, if any genuine person wants to import tyre, he can do so.

With regard to monopoly I have already made it clear that we are not for monopoly but we are for breaking the monopoly.

An Hon. Member wanted to know as to why this matter is being referred again and again to BICP. This was referred once before the presentation of Budget because there was an increase in prices. Whenever there is an increase in prices, we have to refer it to the BICP in order to see whether the manufacturers are justified in increasing the price. Because of recent increase which they have effected after the Budget, the matter has been referred to BICP. The study has been going on. I cannot take any decision on that unless I get an expert view in the matter. I have already told the House that in the light of the report whatever action is necessary or called for, we are prepared to take that action.

Another Hon. Member wanted to know as to why we are always complaining about high taxes and we are not taking up the matter with the Finance Ministry. So far as excise duty is concerned, we have already taken up the matter with the Finance Ministry. We have made out a case for giving some relief in excise duty. If necessary, we will have further discussion with the Finance Ministry.

DISCUSSION RE : REPORTED ATROCITIES ON MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN UTTAR PRADESH, ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR, MADHYA PRADESH AND SOME OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY RESULTING IN SEVERAL DEATHS AND INJURIES TO MANY PERSONS

—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we take up further discussion under Rule 193. We have already exceeded the time allotted for this discussion. But some Hon. Members want to express their views on this subject. I request them to be very brief.

PROF. MEIJINLUNG KAMSON (Outer Manipur) : I will try to be very brief. But I cannot leave the points which other Members have not touched so far.

Today, we are completing 38th year of our independence. Tomorrow we will be celebrating our 39th Independence Day. Under the Constitution, we profess secularism, fraternity and all these things. But unfortunately, we have been seeing atrocities on certain sections of the people in spite of this principle of fraternity. This section of the people is not enjoying the social equality and, therefore, it is a matter of shame for us. At the same time, we have also got the report that atrocity is on the increase. So many things are mentioned in the Report also. The crimes generally described as atrocities, include murder, rape, assault and violence resulting in grievous hurt, arson and other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code. Many Hon. Members have mentioned much about these things yesterday, so I do not want to go into detail on these. Although some Members have referred to the number of crimes that have taken place on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, yet I want to remind afresh because we are again discussing it today. During the year 1984, there was a record number of crimes. The number of crimes committed on Scheduled Castes is 15,936 and on Scheduled Tribes it is 4,223. Taking these figures into consideration, I think the problem is very serious. Though we think that we are following democracy and are trying to give

them not only political freedom but are also trying to give them social freedom and social democracy, but we have failed so far. Therefore, we have to strive again. With these social inequalities, I think democracy is incomplete. The very idea of inequalities, untouchability, atrocities or suppression is against the spirit of democracy. Therefore we shall have to gear up action from the Government side as well as from the side of the public to put an end to these atrocities and social inequalities. That is the point I wanted to mention.

I am not mentioning all that I wanted to mention because of the shortage of time. However, I again want to remind that the States where the atrocities are taking place are Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Haryana and Punjab. States like Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, do not have any sort of atrocities. So, I would like to point out why there are no atrocities in these States and why it is there in other States. It is not the question of communalism only, there is something deep-rooted inside. I would like to draw your attention to that side also in course of time but at the moment I would like to mention some of the major factors responsible for these atrocities. These factors are land disputes, minimum wages, old enmities, etc. Land disputes cover about 16 per cent of all the atrocities. Then comes the minimum wages. All these given in the Report. It is mentioned here: "In the past, the upper castes and classes in the rural areas were free to dominate over and oppress these communities, economically as well as socially. There was no question of minimum wages or land ceilings in those days". Enlightenment began to come to the masses on an unprecedented scale during the national movement for freedom and during the years after independence. Therefore, naturally a conflict came between the employer and the employee. So, this was the main reason. As I have just mentioned, in the Eastern States, we do not have the atrocities, we do not have social distinctions because they do not have any sort of experience in their history. Once again I want to draw the special attention of the Home Minister that there are Scheduled Tribes in Eastern India, for example, in

Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Meghalaya, but they do not feel any sort of segregation, social inequality and all those things. When they learn that some sections of the people in the mainland of the country are suffering, they feel how they should go together with the main bulk of the society under such situations. It is because they have had no experience like that. So, they are very much conscious as to how they would be treated in the society. Therefore, the Hon. Minister should take note of it and take measures so that people may not feel that way.

I would like to give some suggestions about how I would like the Government to look into that matter. First of all I would point out that the Union Home Ministry had issued certain guidelines to the States on 6-9-1980 in this regard, but they are not being properly implemented. So, I would request the Minister to see that those guidelines are strictly implemented.

Secondly I would like the Hon. Minister to see that effective measures are taken to curb untouchability under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

There have been some recommendations also. They are: First, to set up special cell for registration of crime cases and for proper and correct investigation of the cases. But so far, I think, it has not been properly looked into.

Secondly, there was a recommendation to set up special courts for expeditious disposal of untouchable cases. This recommendation also has not been strictly followed.

I would like to say that the land disputes and demand for minimum wages being the main causes of atrocities. Special measures should be taken to remove any lacunae or loopholes in the land laws, so that there is no conflict between the landlords and the labourers.

Just as the Prime Minister has visited remote and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes areas in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa recently, I would suggest that all the Ministers should, as routine from time to time, visit all parts of the country so that the suppressed class must have some encouragement,

The last suggestion that I would like to make is that the word Scheduled Caste should be replaced by some other word because scheduled caste' has acquired religious stigma in a derogatory sense. It should be replaced by some other term like 'scheduled people' or 'scheduled class'. Of course, the list of the people as under the category will be the same as it is today.

There are so many other suggestions that I wanted to make, but I could not because of the shortage of time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can send your suggestions to the Hon. Minister.

19.00 hrs.

SHRI CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me two minutes. I would like to make one small suggestion before you. I am not speaking from my party angle. I would like to suggest you one thing from my personal side. This is my personal opinion. In spite of 38 years of independence the atrocities on backward classes, harijans and adivasis are continuing. We have given them sufficient time of reservation for 38 years. Let us see that they should be given reservation for another 12 years. If we cannot succeed in this direction, let us stop all this reservation to them. Let us give \* for the backward classes, harijans and adivasis. Let us see what is going to happen to them. I am speaking from my personal side. (Interruption) I would like to repeat it again, Sir. They, the backward classes, should be given \* Jinnah fought for it and got Pakistan. At the time of separation of Pakistan, we all said, we will protect you, we will see that no injustice is done to you. We promised them all these things at that time. Now, let us give them a \* instead of harassing them and doing all sorts of atrocities. Thank you.

19.01 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurwar) : We don't subscribe to such opinion, Sir.

AN HON MEMBER : He is speaking in a lighter vein.

\*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA (Shajapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion regarding atrocities on Harijans.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if you go through the discussion, you will find that this discussion is being held mainly about three States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh....

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise on a point of order. An Hon. Member has just now said that...should be given\*" If it has formed part of the records, it should be expunged.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will examine it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : He does not mean it seriously.

SHRI RAM PIYARE PANIKA : This must be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will examine it.

SHRI S. M. BHATTEM (Vishakhapatnam) : He does not say it on party lines. He has made it very clear. It is his personal opinion. We do not subscribe to it as a party.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a wrong feeling that Harijans might be given a separate place. Harijans are part of Hindu Community. They are residents of India and...

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : They are part of India.

[*English*]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Sir, it should also be expunged.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA : I was listening to the views of the Hon. Members

\*Not recorded.



very attentively. After listening to their views I have felt that they have not given any concrete suggestion. They have been simply shedding tears for Harijans and Adivasis, but their tears are crocodile tears. No good suggestion has been just forward for the benefit of Harijans and Adivasis. I would like to suggest that the posts reserved for Harijans and Adivasis must be filled. We see that reserved posts for Harijans and Adivasis have not been filled even after 35 or 36 years of independence. We have also seen the injustice that many-caste Hindus have got the jobs by producing fake Scheduled Castes Certificates. It is a very serious matter. I would like to give an example in this regard. When I visited Dewas in Madhya Pradesh, a person-complained that a certain person was not Harijan and he has been given the employment. As a result of his complaint, instead of holding any enquiry in the matter, the complainant was removed from service and he was told that his services were no longer required.

I would like to submit to you that a lot of atrocities are being perpetrated on Harijans and Adivasis. I have received a petition from Telephone industry at Bangalore near my constituency. There are 2,000 or 3,000 Adivasis. Atrocities are being perpetrated on them by caste Hindus. They have written to me that their condition is very pitiable. They had also reported this matter to the Hon. Home Minister of Karnataka Government, but the State Government has not paid any attention to their complaint. I would request the central Government to interfere in this matter and to check the atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis. There is a unit of Bharat Aluminium Limited at Korba in Madhya Pradesh. The Harijans and Adivasis employees of the unit have written to me that caste Hindus harass them abuse them. They are also not given the promotion due to them. When the turn for promotion of Harijans and Adivasis comes, the meeting of D. P. C. is not called. Direct recruits are appointed on these posts. As a result, the Harijans are being deprived of their rights. I would like to submit that direct appointments should not be made for such vacancies. In my view the condition of Harijans from social point of view is very deplorable. They are badly depressed, suppressed and neglected. In the cities you will find that the people do not sport moustaches but in the countryside you will find

three types of moustaches—one is "lion" type, other is "curzon" type and yet another is drooping type. We have seen that if any Harijan keeps "lion" type moustaches, he is beaten and Harijans are asked to keep drooping moustaches. I would request that the problem of untouchability should be dealt with sternly.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whatever you will speak further will not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA : All right, Sir, I now resume my seat.

\*SHRI B. N. REDDY (Miryalguda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the time at my disposal is only 5 minutes. So I want to confine myself only to the Karamchedu incident.

Sir, at the outset I strongly condemn the brutal killing of harijans in Karamchedu. 6 harijans were killed and many others were injured. On behalf of my party CPI (M), and on my own behalf I want to convey our heart felt condolences to the bereaved families through this august House.

The judicial enquiry has been ordered by the State Government. I hope the Report will be submitted soon and the persons responsible for this brutal atrocity will be brought to book.

It is highly deplorable that some Congress-I leaders in the State are trying to exploit the incident to their advantage. These Congressmen are trying to camouflage the real issue by giving it a communal colour. Sir, the real fight is between the rich landlords, and the poor harijans. When the poor harijans are killed, the Congress-I is trying to exploit it and is trying to use it as an excuse to create trouble for the Government in that State. They are trying to hide the brutal character of the landlords by giving it a communal colour.

Sir, the need of the hour is to extend all the help possible to the victims of this ghastly and brutal incident. Adequate compensation has to be paid to all those who have suffered.

\*The speech originally delivered in Telugu.

The N. T. R. Government is trying its best to help the victims. Unfortunately the congressmen in the State are obstructing the relief work. This attitude of Congressmen in the State is most deplorable.

Sir, Hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha has visited Karamchedu. We have no objection to her visiting the place. She is the Home Minister and in that capacity she is within her right to visit the place. But what is deplorable is that she acted in a manner which does not behave her position. She has generated much controversy during her visit by threatening the central intervention. Sir, instead of assuaging the feelings of poor harijans and helping the State Government in the relief work, she used this visit to threaten. N. T. Rama Rao's Government. She had gone there only to make use of an opportunity to put the Government run by a opposition party in trouble. The only aim of the Congress-I party seems to put the opposition Governments in trouble at the slightest excuse.

The sympathy shown by the Congressmen is only superficial. They are not really interested in the cause of harijans. Sympathy shown for harijans in Karamchedu is not genuine. They are shedding crocodile tears. We know too well what the Congress has done for harijans when it was in power in Andhra Pradesh. The Vengal Rao Government butchered thousands of innocents in the name of radicals. Sir, it is strange to see the same Congressmen espousing the cause of harijans now.

Sir, the Congress party has been in the saddle right from independence barring a two and a half year period of Janata what have they done in the past 38 years for the harijans? They could not do anything. The real issue is the clash between harijans and the feudals. The best way to do justice to harijans is to implement land reforms. The land reforms go a long way in helping harijans to stand on their own legs, and liberate them from the clutches of the landlords. I am sorry to say that the Government at the Centre has failed miserably to implement the land reforms. If at all, the Central Government are sincere in protecting the harijans from the cruel hands of landlords, it should, atleast now, take steps to implement the land reforms immediately.

Instead of preaching the opposition Members, I want the Hon. Members belonging to treasury benches to ask their own Government as to what have they done for liberating harijans and girijans from the clutches of the landlords for all these years.

Thanking you for giving me the opportunity, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI P. K. THUNGON (Arunachal West) : Mr. Chairman Sir...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please confine your speech within 5 minutes.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : I will try to finish in less than that time Sir, this is a very serious matter. As many of the Hon. Members have already expressed, it is a sort of national shame that these atrocities are happening in some parts of our country. The main point which we shall have to understand is that people shall have to be well informed and they shall have to have proper knowledge about what is caste system.

As you are aware, caste system originated from Manu Smriti, as some of the Members have expressed. But what does the Manu Smriti say? If you have a critical study of Manu Smriti, you will see that one who rules is Kshatriya; one who teaches and performs *poojas* is Brahmin, and those who are engaged in business are Vysyas and the rest of them are Sudras.

Has the Manu Smriti mentioned about women anywhere? No, therefore, if we try to analyse, we will come to know that the rest of people including the ladies fall under the category of Sudras. According to the Manu Smriti, even children are also Sudras.

These things are not understood by the people and, therefore; some intrested section of people try to take advantage of the ignorance of the masses and to create differences among people.

You will agree with me that there are educated sections of people amongst whom this difference is very much less. But is prevalent particularly in the remote, far-flung and backward areas and there also some of

the interested sections of people exploit those differences to their advantage.

I would like to say that instead of criticising Manu Smriti, you should study it properly. Every one should be educated on Manu Smriti.

*(Interruptions)*

Now I come to the Constitution. After making a proper study of all aspects, our Constitution-makers have given us equality of opportunities. Equality of opportunity is given to each and every section of society. This is to enable them to rise according to their capacity.

You must know that this is stressed in Manu Smtiti.

Therefore, if we want to understand the Constitutions we have to understand Manu Smriti. According to the Constitution, we are given equal opportunities. Accordingly, one can become a Brahmin, or an educationist, or a ruler or Prime Minister or Minister or Chief Minister or a Kshatriya, according to one's capacity.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : There should be no cross-talking. You please go on. Don't pay any importance to what any other Member says.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : I would like to put forth a few suggestions. As I said it is because of certain drawbacks that some sections of people are looked down. Therefore, the Constitution has given to them the status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, socio-economic development is the main criterion. There are some neo-Buddhists who are Harijans but because they have adopted a new religion, they have not been given any facilities in many of the States. Not only the Central Government, but the State Governments also should very carefully consider this, and they should be given proper facilities.

Secondly, we have the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission. There is no lack of good intention on the part of the Central Government or of any Government, for that matter, in the States also. The only defect has been that, in the implementation, these things are not properly either monitored or supervised...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please try to conclude.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : I am going to give a few suggestions which the Hon. Minister may please note.

The facilities which are given should be implemented properly, in the proper perspective and with sincerity. Then, in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission there are still a few Members to be appointed. In this Commission, the Members should be such people who are really committed to the cause and who are really active. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Home Minister to the fact that he has two very active Members at the moment who are doing very good work

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now make your last point.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : The next point is about reservation. Regarding reservation, as you are aware, there is a quota which has to be filled up. But in some parts of our country in the name of reservation some agitations are started. There is a lurking fear in the minds of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that there might be a conspiracy; if their economic and social standards are not raised by 1990, this august House may not further extend the facilities. Therefore, Government shall have to protect these people and shall have to see that such feelings do not come in the minds of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Another point which I would like to mention is very sensitive. You may please note, Sir, and I would like to request the Hon. Minister also to note. I have my personal experience that at the time of placement of officers, it is quite often seen that proper justice is not done to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers.

For example, I would like to place a question before you: how many Scheduled Tribe officers from the north-eastern region are there in the Ministries in the Government of India? Are they not to participate in our system? Is it that there should be participation only by MPs and Ministers? The officers are also equally responsible, if not more, in our system. Therefore, in the placement of officers, justice should be done to them.

Since there is no time, I shall now come to my last point. Many Hon. Members have already mentioned this. I would like to pointedly place a question before the Hon. Minister in respect of the directives which were issued in 1980 for posting District Magistrates in sensitive areas from amongst Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers and also for special courts. I would like to know how many States have accepted them and how many have not accepted them. If they have not accepted, why they have not. In that case are you going to consider or rethink on a constitutional amendment or on a procedure through which you can compel them to follow the directives.

Sir, I have given many suggestions. I have other suggestions also to give as the president of the Akhil Bharatiya Adivasi Vikas Parishad.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please give it in writing to the Home Minister.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Since you have no time, I will meet the Hon'ble Minister and give it in writing.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN (Etah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not take much of your time, because discussion for five hours has already been held yesterday and discussion is going on even to day. During the discussion one thing is being repeated again and again. I would like to quote one couplet of Allama Iqbal:

“*Ek hi saf men khade ho gaye  
mehmood va ayaj,  
Na kot banda raha aur na koi  
banda nawaz.*”

We have yet to imbibe the spirit permeating the above couplet of Allama Iqbal. The caste Hindus even now look down upon Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes. In Muslim Community, all are equal. This question does not arise in Muslim Community that so and so is Pathan, so and so is “Sher” and so and so is Syed. All of them are one and take food from the same *thali* or drink water from the same glass. Even today the casteism is so much rampant in the country that it is eating into the vitals of our social life like termite and cancer. It is the Muslim Community only where there is no discrimination.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): It is not proper to speak in terms of Hindu and Muslim.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAMMAD MEHFOOJ ALI KHAN: It is the philosophy of Muslim Community that we eat from the same *thali*: Even now high castes hate the lower castes and do not allow them to enter the temples. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people are being suppressed very much even now. The Untouchability Act is not being implemented even now. How many people have been challaned or sentenced to undergo improvement. People have been fined or at the most sentenced to undergo imprisonment for three months or six months.

The Scheduled castes people have complained to us that they were not allowed to enter the temples or were not allowed to take bath at a particular place or were not allowed to enter a particular place. I live in the countryside. I have myself witnessed that atrocities are being perpetuated on them. Even now they are viewed as *jamadars* and sweepers.

Now you come to education. All the activities of the Government are on the paper only. There is nothing in practice. Every thing is on the paper that Government has disbursed so much amount as loan, but how much amount of loan has actually been paid to them? Amount of loan is shown on papers to be Rs. 5,000/-, but they receive Rs. 4,000/- only. They are very poor. An

amount of Rs. 1,000 is pocketed by the clerks and the loanees dare not complain about it. They do not have courage to lodge a report in the Police Station. They are so much scared of them. This Congress Government has to get the votes of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and that is why such activities are shown on paper.

An objection was made yesterday about N. T. Ramarao. What is going on there? Is the same thing not happening in Uttar Pradesh? Atrocities are being perpetrated on them, they are beaten and are insulted. It is their constitutional right and the resolution regarding reservation was unanimously passed by this House on 18th March, 1981 and all the Members of the entire House had passed this resolution by standing in the House. In the history of this House, such a thing has happened only twice. On the issue of China also, the entire House had passed the resolution unanimously. Similarly the legislation regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was passed by the entire House unanimously on 18th March, 1981.

Keeping in view the atrocities on Scheduled Castes, more facilities should be provided to them. Now I would like to put forward certain suggestions. First, a separate Ministry should be created for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This issue has been raised on earlier occasions also and this is a serious problem. You cannot suppress them in this manner... *(Interruptions)* Their population is 86 per cent of the total population... *(Interruptions)*. Their strength is 86 per cent of the total population. They cannot be suppressed. They will raise their voice. There would be a change in their attitude. They are being suppressed in India, which will bring about revolution in the country. I would therefore, submit that a separate Ministry may be set up for them.

Secondly, anti-reservation movement may be dealt with sternly. Thirdly, the D. Ms. and S. S. Ps. of areas where atrocities are perpetrated on Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and backward classes should be transferred and if they are unable to control such atrocities, action should be taken against them. Fourthly, a separate

cell should be created for them. A separate force should be organised which should comprise especially of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The posts reserved for them in Government Services should, which have not been filled so far, be filled and all sorts of human rights should be given to them and there should be no question of caste or creed.

One of our senior colleagues had objected to what I had said in the beginning but there was no question of Hindu or Muslim in that. I had quoted a couplet which meant that our community has a quality which is lacking in your community.

**SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT** (Nandurbar): Sir, we have been discussing since yesterday the atrocities and injustice being perpetrated in the country against Harijans and Adivasis. I have carefully listened to all the Hon. Members. In our Maharashtra, the benefits of reservation are being enjoyed by the non-Adivasis. This is atrocious that the non-Harijans are enjoying the benefits in the name of Adivasis. People belonging to Koli Suryavanshi caste are enjoying the benefits in the name of Koli Machhimar and Tokre Koli castes. The people of Thakur castes, who are landlords are enjoying the benefits of reservation in the name of Langoti Clad Thakurs. The people belonging to a Third castes—Halwa are enjoying the benefits of reservation in the name of Halwa Kushti. Besides, the people belonging to Manna Bagore caste are enjoying the benefits meant for Adivasis in the name of Mannekhar. Through you, Sir, I request the Hon. Minister to get it looked into.

My second point is that non-Adivasis are getting admissions in Medical and Engineering colleges in the name of Adivasis in Maharashtra. The work relating to the verification of certificates whether a person is Adivasi or not is done by the Director (Tribal Research). After a decision is given by this office, the father or guardian of the student files an appeal with the Additional Commissioner (Tribal), Nasik and obtains a certificate to the effect that he belongs to Adivasi tribe. Thus, the benefits of Adivasis are being enjoyed by non-Adivasis, which is a great injustice and atrocity against Adivasis so much so that even the

election of M.L.A., M.P. or others on the reserved seats are contested by non-Adivasis. Similarly, applications for allotment of petrol pumps and gas agencies are submitted by the non-Adivasis in the name of Adivasis, and thus, they commit a great injustice against Adivasis.

While drawing the attention of the Hon. Minister to all these points, I request that all these things should be inquired into and this injustice should be put to an end.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have only four hours to go for celebrating our Independence Day. It is really poignant and ironic that we should be discussing this increasing phenomenon of atrocities on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. To my mind it is a matter of national shame. This sense of shame should be shared by all the political parties—both the ruling party and the opposition.

Sir, I am one of those who believes that this question should not be approached at all in a partisan spirit. If we study the statistics we find that the statistics vary from place to place in the country depending not on the party but on the social conditions of the respective States. You will find that the rate of atrocities in U.P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh is much higher than in other parts of the country. Andhra Pradesh, for example, has been ruled both by Congress and TDP. The change of parties made no difference to this phenomenon in Andhra Pradesh. Same is the case with North Indian States. They were ruled by both Janata party and Congress. That also made no difference to this phenomenon of atrocities. In 1980 the total number of crimes committed on scheduled castes in Andhra Pradesh was 152; in 1981 it was 206; in 1982 it was 243 and in 1983 after TDP came it is 181. I am really sorry that after TDP took over the rate did not come down significantly. But I would only like to point out that there is no difference because most of the political parties—I am afraid including the one I belong to—are perhaps under the influence of some class factors. Take Bihar for example. In 1980, the figure was as high as 1890. In Madhya Pradesh, it was

3,877. In Uttar Pradesh, it was 4279. The same pattern repeats itself year after year. I do not have to inflict my speech upon all of you by reeling out all facts and figures. The same is the case in regard to the Scheduled Tribes. The same is the case in regard to the number of people killed belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

In 1984, in Andhra Pradesh, upto September 1984, 17 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste, were killed. In Bihar, up to May, 1984, 95 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste were killed. In Madhya Pradesh, up to November 1984, 118 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste were killed. In Uttar Pradesh, the State of our Prime Ministers, 213 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste were killed until November 1984.

Sir, when Janatha Party just came to power way back in 1977, a terrible incident took place at Belchi. A dacoit gang perpetrated the crime. At that time, of course, our late Prime Minister chose to go by an elephant to that place. But then when the Congress came to power, and similar incidents took place at Sadhupur and Deoli, did anybody at the level of the Central leadership go there even by \* . Sir, it is time that we stopped politicising this major national tragedy.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberstganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is unparliamentary language; it should, therefore, be expunged from the proceedings.

AN HON. MEMBER : No, No.

[English]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Sir, Mr. Reddy has used the word \* which is unparliamentary. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir I have not referred to anybody as \* or anybody as elephant.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Sir, this is unparliamentary and it must be expunged from the record. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will examine that.

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, there is nothing to examine.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have heard you and I will examine that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, as a Member from Andhra Pradesh, I hang my head down in shame for what happened in Karamchedu and again within four months, it happened in Kanpur district. All of us will have to hang our heads down in shame. I have made a plea just now for a consensus on this question and see that we stop politicising the whole question. Our Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shrimati Sinha,, went to Andhra Pradesh. None of us can really object... . (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) : She has every right to go there.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We cannot object to her visit but with regard to the manner in which she made the visit, I would like to put a few questions. I would like to know from the Home Minister as to whether, she informed ..

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : They were informed.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I do not want the Home Minister to disturb me without even rising in her seat. I would like to know, whether she informed the State Government before visiting that place, whether it is not a fact that she accused the Home Minister and the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh of casteism and whether it is not a fact that she threatened that the Central Government would interfere in Andhra Pradesh. May I tell you that the Central Government did interfere in 1984 and you must remember what happened to you in 1984 because of that interference? The Congress (I) was buried fathom deep

in Andhra Pradesh and if you want to interfere again, I have absolutely no objection, I would rather welcome it, because that would only lead to clean burial of Congress (I) at national level also.

My plea is that on this question, you must develop a consensus. It is basically a socio-economic issue. I have a few suggestions to make.

Whenever any major incident involving deaths in Harijan or Girijan families occur, let us make it a point to see that these atrocities are invariably followed by a judicial enquiry. Let the judicial enquiry be headed by a District Judge. Let us develop this consensus. It is a social problem. I, therefore, suggest that the Parliament should enact a legislation to see that the scheduled castes are provided with a quota in respect of the profession of *poojaris*. Unless the Harijans are given absolute equality with reference to what happens in the temples, I do not think, the social evil can be put an end to.

Now, the Home Minister would shed a lot of crocodile tears, but I would like to ask one last question, as to why the post of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the national level has been kept unfilled for the last one and a half years.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the matter of atrocities on Harijans is not a matter of sorrow for a particular person or for a particular party or a section of the people; it is a matter of great shame for all of us, for the entire country, the country of Budha and Gandhi. Atrocities on Harijans are mostly perpetrated in the States which have lived under the influence of feudalistic system and where influence of caste has been rather more. We can do away with the caste system with social awakening, it cannot be abolished through legislation. Today, the awareness created among Harijans for economic upliftment through the efforts of the Government has hit the economic interests of a particular section and it is this section of the people which is committing atrocities against Harijans. When Harijans ask for their right, an attempt is made to hit them.

I would like to request the Hon. Home Minister to identify such areas where maximum atrocities are perpetrated on Harijans.

You will find that the areas where atrocities on Harijans are perpetrated most are areas where land reforms have not been implemented rigorously. These are the areas where Harijans are oppressed and Government are trying to uplift them; where programmes are being run to carry them forward; it is these areas where excesses are being committed mostly. Therefore, I want that you should appoint such officers in these areas who are committed to the upliftment of Harijans, who are committed to your policies and who are committed to bring about land reforms.

It is getting quite late now. If I speak at length at this moment, it will also be an atrocity.

This House has discussed the issues of Harijans a number of times and even the Member belonging to Congress Party have criticised the Government. If you go through today's or yesterday's proceedings, you will find that our Party Members have not been found wanting in the matter of criticising the Government. But, my friends in the Opposition, whose love for Harijans is newly born, have tried to indulge in mud-slinging on Congress Members and have attempted to prove that there is no love for Harijans among the Members belonging to the Congress Party. I would like to say that the love for Harijans among the congressmen is as old as the freedom struggle. Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and other leaders always kept upliftment of the Harijans and the poor linked with the freedom struggle. Nobody asked Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi their caste right from the days of freedom struggle till they died. Nobody asks Shri Rajiv Gandhi because his caste, is humanity. All Congressmen have inherited these virtues and they have been brought up in this tradition.

Now, it will not be proper to say why Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha went to Andhra Pradesh. Shrimati Sinha belongs to the Congress Party and has been held in congress traditions. Moreover, she is a woman. She has same love for Harijans of Andhra Pradesh as she has love for

Girijans of Bihar. When atrocities were perpetrated on Girijans in Bihar, she went there also, when excesses were committed on Harijans in Andhra Pradesh, she went there too. My friends should not give it a political colour. We are discussing here in the House the important subject, like, atrocities on Harijans, and their welfare. They should not try to dilute this subject by bringing in such things.

In the end, I would say that the atrocities on Harijans, wherever they are perpetrated should be suppressed with a heavy hand by the State Government whether it is the congress party's Government or Government of any other party.

\*SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balsore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me the opportunity to speak at the fag end of the debate, Sir, I would like to speak in the mother-tongue Oriya for which I have already intimated.

Mr Chairman, Sir, we have been discussing under rule 193 the reported atrocities on the member of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes since yesterday. I have been listening to the speeches made by the Hon. Members from opposition parties. I am sorry to say that some of them have given political colour to this issue. However, I agree with Shri Jaipal Reddy that this is a social evil. A very few of us have tried to find out the reasons of the atrocities on these communities. In my humble opinion poverty and lack of education are the main reasons for atrocities on SC & ST. Efforts have been made by the Government for spreading education among them. A number of schemes have been launched to raise their economic status. But these schemes have not produced any effect or improved their standard of living to the extent we expected. They are still poor and passing their days in great poverty. I thank the Government for launching special component plan and tribal sub-plan exclusively for the welfare of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. Special central assistance is also being given to raise their economic condition. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also covered under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, national rural employment programme, rural

\*The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.



landless employment guarantee programme, hilly area development programme and integrated tribal development programme etc. But it is regrettable that these programmes are not implemented properly. The money spent on implementing these programmes in different plans has not reached the beneficiaries in many areas. That is the reason why the condition of these people have not improved upto the expectation. Therefore it is our first and foremost duty to raise them above poverty line and also to spread education among them so that they will be able to defend themselves.

In this context, I would like to make a mention of the efforts made by our late beloved Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi for the upliftment of these downtrodden people. She had made all possible efforts to raise their status till her last breath. It is good that the present Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has determined to work for the welfare of these people. He is taking keen interest in the perfect implementation of various welfare programmes introduced for these communities. Recently he visited many areas in different States where Adivasis and Harijans are living in large number. He went even to the inaccessible areas and talked to the people. He asked them about their problems, he saw their misery and verified how far the programmes launched for the welfare of these people are being implemented. I think the whole House will appreciate the steps being taken by our present Prime Minister to remove the problem of these people. I request the Member of all parties to extend their kind cooperation to our Prime Minister in his efforts to improve the condition of these people. We should accept it as a movement,

Sir, we know that the maintenance of law and order and implementation of various central schemes in tribal areas are primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government allocates funds and advise the State Governments to implement those programmes effectively. But it is the State Governments who are overall in charge of implementing these programmes. Therefore it is not proper to blame the centre if any such tribal welfare programme is not implemented properly in any particular State. My friends from opposition who are involved in mud slinging will certainly

appreciate the guidelines sent by Hon. Home Minister to the Chief Ministers of different States on 15th April 1985. Despite all these measures taken by the Government some of the opposition members are unnecessarily critising the Centre for the non-implementation of the welfare programmes in the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe populated areas.

Sir, there are some more reasons responsible for the atrocities on harijans and adivasis. The non-implementation of land reform acts enacted by the State Governments were some of those reasons. Sir, many State Govts, have passed legislation on land reforms which have become Act subsequently. Most of those land reforms acts are progressive. But those acts are not implemented in many States effectively. Therefore, adivasis and harijans are not getting due protection. I request the Home Minister to issue fresh guidelines to the States where such land reforms acts have not been implemented properly.

Sir, the non-payment of minimum wages to the agricultural workers is also another reason of growing discontentment among them. In many States there is great discrimination in the payment of wages to the agricultural workers. In some States the wages are paid to them according to the minimum wages fixed by that State Govt. But the same amount of wages are not paid in other areas of the same States. As you are aware, the agriculture workers mainly belong to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Therefore this disparity should be removed as early as possible. We should take it as a movement. Then only the atrocities will come to an end.

Addressing a large gathering of students once, the first Prime Minister of India Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had said, I quote :

“If they wanted to bring about a revolution in the country they must first bring about a revolution in the minds of the people through education and culture.”

Therefore, greater emphasis is to be laid on spreading literacy among them. It is good that our beloved Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has given a call to change our education policy and also the method of teaching. Sir, the adivasi and harijans are not different

from us. They are also the children of God. In the olden days there was caste system in our society. The people engaged in war were called Kshatriyas, the trading communities were called as Vaishya. A group of people who were engaged in unclean occupation and similar type of works were called Shudras who were subsequently called harijans. They were considered as untouchable. But the colour of the blood of those people are the same as us. In no respect they are inferior to us. Therefore, they should not be treated as untouchable. We should not look down upon them. The message of equality should be spread among the children. The syllabus right from Kinder Garden upto post Graduate level should contain such ideas. The message of the father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi towards harijan should be widely circulated among all. If all these things get due place in the courses of study the feeling of untouchability will be removed from the minds of the children. The feeling of love and affection will be generated in the hearts of those students who are other than harijans. So, I suggest to the Govt. to frame the syllabus, of schools and colleges keeping all these things in view. The Education Minister is not here. I hope the Home Minister will pass on this matter to him.

Now, I would like to give a few suggestions to end the atrocities on harijans and adivasis. Firstly, the atrocity prone areas should be identified and adequate police personnel should be posted at these places. Taking the gravity of the situation into account police stations or at least police posts should be opened in some places.

Secondly, the funds earmarked for implementing the welfare schemes in tribal and harijan populated areas should not be diverted towards other works. Action should be taken against the persons involved in the misappropriation of funds allocated for implementing the tribal welfare programmes. All the schemes meant for the upliftment of SC & ST should be completed with the time schedule.

Sir, some Hon. Members of opposition have blamed the Govt. for reported atrocities on SC & ST. But they are not taking into account the atrocities committed on SC & ST

when Janata Govt. was in power. Our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi was not in power at that time. When she got the news of atrocities on harijans she had visited the areas where harijans were affected. She went to many inaccessible areas, met the affected people and demanded the then Govt. to provide adequate protection and relief to those people.

Sir, a lot of things have been said about the reasons of the atrocities on SC & ST. I would like to give the reasons of some such incidents of atrocities on SC & ST in Orissa. As you are aware, Orissa has second largest percentage of SC & ST population in India. There are many districts in Orissa like Kalahandi, Phulbani and Koraput where the SC & ST people are passing their days in misery. 38 years have passed since we achieved our independence. But there has not been any remarkable improvement in their standard of living. My friends from the opposition may blame our party for their misery. But I would like to tell them that the representatives of non-Congress parties were getting elected from Kalahandi, Phulbani, Balongir and Koraput districts in Orissa for 15 to 18 years. The Central Govt. had introduced a number of schemes for the welfare of SC & ST in those areas. But the non-Congress MPs and MLAs getting elected since independence from those areas were not keen to raise the status of those people. They had kept them in darkness for all those years. The Congress Party MPs and MLAs got elected from those areas only in 1980. The non-Congress party representative had created a total mess in those areas. However, our Congress party representatives are now making sincere efforts to raise those people from below the poverty line. You must have now been convinced about the reasons for the backwardness of those people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you belong to Orissa. So you very well know the condition of those people. Our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi has visited several times to those areas during her life time. She visited those areas during the last two days of her life. Our present Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has gone to those areas twice, once last year and again recently. During his recent visit to Orissa he had personally gone to their small huts and gathered first hand

knowledge about the success achieved in implementation of various welfare schemes meant for them. So you will certainly appreciate the sincere efforts made by our Prime Minister in removal of their poverty.

Sir, Congress is the only party who has really done something for the upliftment of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. I am proud that I am a member of that party and I have been winning the elections with Congress ticket. The dedication of Nehru family to the country is very significant. The citizens of this country cannot forget the role played by Nehru family in the freedom of India. The contribution made by this great family in the upliftment of the millions of downtrodden including SC & ST is remarkable. The people of this country will well remember the devotion and dedication of Smt. Indira Gandhi for many years to come.

Lastly Sir, I would like to appeal once again to the Hon. Members of opposition to give up the idea of holding the Govt. responsible for the reported atrocities on SC & ST in different States. They should carry the message of Mahatma Gandhi to the remote corners in the country where people belonging to those communities are living. Again I would like to request the Govt. to frame the courses of study in schools and colleges right from Kinder Garden upto Post Graduate level in such a way that the students who are the future of the nation will be adequately educated in creating friendly relations among each other. They will work for the abolition of caste system and the feeling of untouchability will be removed from the minds of the people for ever. With these words I conclude my speech.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY (Adilabad)** : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I strongly condemn what Dr. Mohan—a Member of our party—has said in his speech.

[*English*]

I want to set the record right by saying, that we are opposed to this type of thing.

[*Translation*]

He should not have said such a thing

even in humour. He has said all this without applying his mind to it and it is not good saying all these things; we strongly condemn it, oppose it. Besides, I also move in this House that his words should be expunged from the record of the proceedings. You get it examined and expunge it from the record.

The atrocities on Harijans and Girijans were discussed in the House yesterday and the discussion continues today also. Many Hon. Members from either side have participated in the debate and expressed their views. It is heartening to note that cutting across party line, the Members belonging to the Congress, particularly Harijans and Girijan Members, have participated in the discussion in all seriousness and have expressed their views in a balanced manner. There were a few heated arguments also, but it was not due to them; the persons generating this heat were some others. This heat was uncalled for. In spite of this, some remarks were made due to which temper ran high in the House. These remarks remain a part of the proceedings and, as such, they must be opposed. Therefore, when I say this, I do not intend to repeat the entire thing, nor do I want to repeat the points raised by some Members in the House.

I do not want to go into the figures. Although a lot of figures have been given in the House. Just now, my friend Shri Jaipal Reddy has furnished some statistics; I do not want to go into them nor I need them. But, I am certainly concerned about the controversy which has been raised here unnecessarily. Had my Hon. friend, Shri Chavan gone there in his capacity as the Union Home Minister, we would have felt very happy and I am sure this controversy would not have arisen at all because he is a sensible person and he knows what to speak and when to speak. He also knows how much should be tolerated and he has immense patience. When did we say that you cannot visit Andhra Pradesh? Entire country is yours. It should be understood well that the Andhra Pradesh Government and Centre are not two separate identities; they are one. Government remains the Government irrespective of the party to which it belongs. The Congress party and our party are separate in the state. We can fight with each other, accuse each other but Government will remain there. The Constitution under which you have come to power, the same Constitu-

tion allows our Government in the state. After all, she could have met the state Government. If she did not wish to meet the Minister or inform him, the Home Secretary could have been called and consulted. But it seems that when she left this place, she had made up her mind to accuse the State Government and condemn its actions. What also could have been the need to say such things ..(Interruptions) when we later spoke to Rajivji he said.

[English]

"She has created a mess."

[Translation]

These were his words which he himself uttered.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Madhav Reddi Sahib, even when the State Government was informed beforehand of the arrival of Minister of State for Home, still no arrangements were made to give her befitting reception. You have said nothing about it.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : Mr. Madhav Reddi, you are a very senior Member. You refer to the Home Minister. Please do not bring the Prime Minister here like that. This is not fair.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : There, there people asked. "Why has she come here?" The State Home Minister issued a statement to this effect which appeared in all the news papers there.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Let her speak, Sir. For the first time after six hours of debate, .....(Interruption)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : She has opened her mouth.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This ...\*... picked up courage in both her hands, ...\*... Let her go on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not address her as ...\*... That will not go on record.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What did I say ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The word ...\*... is expunged. Please address her as Minister. That will not remain in the record.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Reddy has said ...\*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already given my ruling that the word'...\*...'... will not go on record.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : He has used the words' ...\*....

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I said...\* courage'.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You address her as Minister, not as ...\* That is not the way. Please address in a dignified way. No more interventions. Nothing else will go on record. Mr. Madhav Reddy, please continue your speech.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I said' ... courage'...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him not go on record. It will not go on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have given my ruling. Please take your seat.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the ruling ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you read the proceedings you will know.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : What is the ruling ? He has to withdraw the words.

(Interruptions) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Madhav Reddy, you continue. You continue your speech. Nothing else will go on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat. Do not interfere. No more interruptions.

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI C. MADHAVA REDDI : Sir, I do not want to utter strong words against Shrimati Sinha. When I look at her, I am reminded of my friend, her husband with whom I have worked. He was in our Party. My submission is that there should be no misunderstanding from Government to Government level, and whenever Shrimati Sinha visits Andhra Pradesh, she goes there in her capacity as a Minister. All the Ministers of the State and the Chief Minister would go along with her. It so happened that when the State Home Minister went to her along with a report, she threw away the report. Sir, I am very sorry to say that you have been elected to Lok Sabha for the first time and you should learn many things

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K. S. RAO : I was a witness.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Minister will reply to it. You please hear the Hon. Member. Hon. Minister will reply to it.

[Translation]

SHRI C. MADHAVA REDDI : You should have thought before you had spoken. You should know what is true and what is false as also what you should speak and what not. Shri Sambshiv Rao said such things yesterday which he should not have said. He said that he was a relation of Shri N. T. Rama Rao. Who does not have relations? Don't you have relations (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Minister will reply to it. Please hear the Hon. Member.

SHRI K. S. RAO : I never said that it is a relation of N. T. Rama Rao. Let us see if there is any word about it. Please do not say the wrong sentences. I never said it.

[Translation]

SHRI C. MADHAVA REDDI : I am not a leader, but I think that there is no leader who does not have some relation or the other in villages. He also said that Shri

Venkateshwar who is the son-in-law of Shri N. T. Rama Rao has been elected from there. I would like to tell you that Shri Venkateshwar has not been elected from there; this is not his constituency. He has been elected from another village. He does not live in his village. This is known to him then why is he trying to give political colour to this matter? Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the last two months new energy is being infused into the Congress Party of the State. Shri Vengal Rao has been nominated as the President. He has been trying to do this. It is a good thing, let him do it. He meets people and goes from place to place, thus reviving the name of the Party. But for the past two months the tirade he has started in the press against the Government, he does not want to leave any chance :

[English]

—because they would like to beat the Government with any stick and that too below the belt.

[Translation]

You should try to understand these things because these things are such that :

[English]

—you are playing with fire.

[Translation]

He makes a lot of fuss about Harijans. A 'Bandh' throughout the State was observed for the first time after this Harijan issue. They say that it was very successful. We agree that you have the mass appeal and as a result of this we were defamed. Because you were powerful, you made it successful. You are not still able to understand that there was nobody against this "Bandh" Why should we oppose it. We are not against the Harijans. We are friends of Harijans and, therefore, we condemn it. Whenever there has been atrocities on Harijans, our Government has condemned it. They had asked for a judicial inquiry into the matter. The first person to reach the spot was the Chief Minister and the same day—

[English]

—on the spot he has declared a judicial inquiry.

[Translation]

What happened thereafter? If we had been at fault we would have been afraid, but we were not. The judicial inquiry will probe into the matter. Shri N. T. Rama Rao has not shown any interest in the matter. Do you think that if the judicial inquiry proves it, N T R will remain in office even for a single day?

[English]

— He will be the first person to resign.

[Translation].

And that is why he was not afraid. He immediately declared a judicial inquiry into the matter. You took the credit for that. Has any State Government instituted a judicial inquiry so far on the atrocities on Harijans without any agitation?

The Government was asked to change the Judge who was conducting the judicial inquiry as the Congress felt that he would not be able to do justice. The Judge was nominated by the Chief Justice of the State and still Shri Rama Rao accepted that he will do the needful. The Congress wanted that a Supreme Court Judge should head the inquiry and it was accepted.

We made a mistake and we are repenting for it. An all-party meeting was called by Shri Rama Rao and there too, the Congress exaggerated the things. Twice the meeting was called and the Chief Minister categorically stated that he does not want any party politics in the matters concerning Harijans. The Congress Leaders accepted it and I am happy that peace has returned there. But now efforts are being made to force the Harijans not to accept the relief amount that has been declared by the State Government. It is not good because that money does not belong to Shri Rama Rao or to any body else. It is Government fund, it is your own money.

[English]

After all, all the money comes from the same kitty.

[Translation]

The Harijans have been forced not to accept the sanctioned amount as they have been promised by Congressmen that they would get them more relief from the Central Government. We would be happy if they can do so. (Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : The fact is that, the day the State Government announced relief, the concerned Collector went to the villages but the Harijans refused to accept it. How are the Congressmen to blame for that?

SHRI C. MADHAVA REDDI : Why does anyone refuse the sanctioned relief amount? There must be someone behind it, who must have promised them to more.

The Congress has the funds and if it is willing to pay even one lakh rupees, it is a different matter. If we had the funds we too could have distributed it, because any relief amount is too low for the loss to be compensated. I am glad that Congress and the Prime Minister's Relief Fund has sanctioned the amount. But do not insist that the State Government's fund will not be accepted. They have not accepted relief amount from us so far...

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : It is not good that they are repeatedly mentioning the Hon. Prime Minister in this matter. We had wished to go there as a goodwill gesture but the Hon. Prime Minister advised us not to go there, as there was no such need. It is unbecoming of them to bring in the name of Hon. Prime Minister in such a way.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : We want that you should go there, Shrimati Sinha and everybody else should also go there. She had said that she would like to visit it once again. She must go there. We would like to accompany her. You should also certainly go there and I also invite the Home Minister to go there. The Home Secretary should also be sent there. Is the Government at fault by announcing the relief or is there any shortcoming in the relief? What more do you want, please tell us. We are

ready to implement it. Why do you want a confrontation? We want to avoid the confrontation and work for the benefit of the masses. The Government of Shri N. T. Rama Rao wants to join hands with you in this task. Even on such occasions, there are some ignorant people in both the parties—I would not like to name them—who create the trouble. They do not make it successful. There are such ignorant people who try to create trouble in the villages when such situation arises. They are well-to-do people belonging to upper casts. We have to hang our heads in shame because of them. Therefore, we should be cautious of these ignorant people and they should be severely punished. Someone has aptly said :

*“Phool ki patti se cut sakta Hai  
Heere ka jigar,  
Marde nadan par kalame narm  
va nazuk beasar.”*

Counselling will have no effect on them, only punishment will work.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, at the tail end, I must pick up courage in both hands for what I want to place. I come from a State where everybody will agree that atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis are not taking place in general. So, I would like to put on record the principal reason for that and want to draw the attention of the House towards that principal reason. It is through militant land struggle of Adivasis and Harijans and non-Adivasi poor peasants and agricultural labourers which has contributed in putting down any case of atrocity in my State and I believe that is the key to protect the Harijans, that is the key to protect the Adivasis, and really once again we must put all our steps in building up our militant struggle for land reforms with Adivasis, Harijans and non-Adivasis, non-Harijans, poor peasants and confronting them with the castist landlords. That is the key and that we must remember.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must express my gratitude to all the Hon. Members on both sides of the House who have participated in this discussion and made

very valuable suggestions. If I have to refer to some of the points which the Hon. Members have made, the pith and substance of the entire thing is that the ideas are very good but the schemes have not been implemented. That is the pith and substance if I have understood the Hon. Members correctly. In fact, I was expecting that some of the Hon. Members will throw light on this aspect of the question also. The Central Government is giving the guidelines requesting State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations to implement the guidelines in the spirit in which they have been given. I won't bother as to what some of the Members might say. These are crocodile tears. Rather I would say that is the patent phraseology which some of the Hon. Members are used to.

So, we do not take serious note of these things. We need not even get disturbed on that. That is a style of speaking of some of the Hon. Members. At least I would not be disturbed by that sort of phraseology.

Sir, I would expect from the Hon. Members a reply as to what is the kind of job that they expect from the Central Government, if, by any chance, the State Governments fail to implement some of the policy issues. This is the crux of the problem. We will have to find a suitable reply to this. I will be very happy if this is not just to win over point from you that you have said. That is why I am trying to contradict. In fact, these are realities of the situation we cannot run away from. I do not think that any of the State Governments can possibly make a claim that this situation has arisen in this State or it has increased when this party came or it has decreased when the other party came. I do not think that it has anything to do with the parties which are running the State Government or for that matter even the Central Government if I were to use that word. Ultimately it is the social structure in which we are functioning. We know it for certain that actually this is a social problem and unnecessarily we are trying to generate heat for nothing. So far as we are concerned, I can very well appreciate the point which some of the Hon. Members make that let us keep this above party affiliations, and approach the problem in a non-partisan spirit. Though we say so, but ultimately there are tempta-

tions which we cannot resist and we say in this, State this happened because this man belonging to this party was there.

On one side we say we keep this issue aloof and at the same time we are also trying to involve some party or the other. One of the young friends who spoke, most probably for the first time and he is a young man who was elected for the first time, Shri Madhav Reddy, I am very happy put the record straight by saying that his party does not subscribe to his view. Even as a matter of joke also, I do not know whether he has understood it. He is still laughing at it. I do not think that he has realised what he has said. It is the gravest thing that you have said. It is the most dangerous thing. I think neither his Party nor any one of his friends would also subscribe to the point of view which he has. I am prepared to take it that he has said erroneously in a very lighter vein. Let us not attach too much importance to it. I am prepared to accept that position.

If the Hon. Members are interested I would have given a very lengthy reply, but actually I have got to go for a very important engagement. That is why I am sorry I would not be able to devote the time which, in fact, I should have.

In the guidelines itself, this has been made clear that there are three or four reasons as to why this kind of Scheduled Caste antagonism is prevalent in certain areas. One is about the land reforms and its implications. Another is the minimum agricultural wages which need to be paid to these people. Sometimes people are tempted to compare conditions prevailing before independence and conditions as they are today; and erroneously sometimes we pass a judgment that things were far better when the Britishers were ruling, not knowing fully that the Britishers protected all the vested interests and there was no question of any land reforms. There was no question of payment of minimum wages to the agricultural labourers. Now, this is the conflict between vested interests and those who are trying to free themselves from the bondage of the social systems in which they have been living for generations together. Sometimes we cannot even tolerate a self-respecting Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe man,

if he tries to show his self-respect. We feel hurt. It is a really surprising thing. A man is trying to assert himself, showing his self-respect. We should be happy about it. But on the other hand we feel hurt. Here is a man who is trying to raise his head. What is wrong with it? We want him to raise his head we want him to be self-respecting. We want him to assert himself. Unfortunately the social system is such that whatever we might say, our class and colour and will definitely get itself reflected in some action or the other, in different manners, knowingly, unknowingly, unwittingly. We cannot forget it. Unfortunately that is the position. That is why let us adjust ourselves to this position that for generations injustice has been inflicted on this section of these people. Even if with some anger they were to assert themselves, we should feel happy that he is asserting himself. But unfortunately we try to assert the wrong way and do not assist the person. I know for certain that there are some areas where the Land Ceiling Act has not been fully implemented in the correct manner. In fact there is nothing to hide from the Hon. Members also. I have written to some of the Chief Ministers saying that in our country there are areas where the Naxalite problem is on the increase. I have requested them to approach this problem in a two-pronged attack manner. One will be implementation of all the poverty alleviation programmes including the land reforms. Give them whatever is due. Unfortunately in our poverty alleviation programme though we are spending the money all right, it is not reaching them. We are aware of this fact. When I was in the Planning Commission, I have been repeatedly saying this, requesting all the State Governments. It is not that the monitoring system is not there. At the Central level, the Home Ministry, there is monitoring. In the Planning Commission, there is a monitoring system. At the State Government level also there is a monitoring system. At the district level also, the monitoring is being done. In spite of this kind of monitoring also, there is no denying the fact that things are in fact not reaching people to the extent that they should have reached. I am really happy that the Prime Minister of this country is going to the remotest villages in order to find out for himself whether the programme is properly implemented or not. He is bold enough to



come out and say that in fact things are not really that good. I do not think that this kind of boldness will be found anywhere else. I would request all the Hon. Chief Minister also of the respective State Governments to go to the villages and in a random-survey manner, check whether these things are properly implemented. If such visit is made to 10 or 15 villages, I think, the entire thing will get electrified and you will find tremendous improvement in the entire implementation programme of the Government.

I will just give some figures about the Land Reforms. I had given this earlier also. But some Members wanted this. So I would like to give these figures. The total land which in fact has been distributed is like this. The area declared surplus will be 72,60,833 acres. Area taken possession of will be 53,86,786 acres. Area distributed will be 43,95,184 acres. Total number of beneficiaries will be 32,48,319. The number of scheduled castes is 12,47,236. This forms about 38 per cent of the total number of beneficiaries.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** What about Tribes ?

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN :** So far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, the number is 5,88,953, it comes to 14.7 per cent.

So far as the land reforms aspect is concerned, there is no denying the fact that still there are a large number of benami transactions and it will be for the State Governments to go into the details, find out as to how they will be able to detect these fraudulent transactions and see that these surplus lands become available and these lands should be distributable to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections who, in fact, are entitled for getting a share of it...*(Interruptions)*.

One or two points more, and I have done. Some of the Hon. Members enquired—Mr. Panika probably said that even in Class III and Class IV also the percentage of the seats meant for Scheduled Castes are not being filled. Sir, I have got the figures. This is as on 1.1.1983 :

Total number of employees (Class I)	...	52,683
Scheduled Castes	...	3,566
Percentage comes to 6.71.		
'B' Class Class II—total is	..	62,485
Scheduled Castes will be	...	6,351
Percentage comes to 10.16.		
Class or Class III—Total	..	21,28,650
Scheduled Castes are	...	3,10,949
Percentage comes to 14.61 almost near 15 per cent.		

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :** See that sweepers are included in them.

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN :** No, no. Ultimately whosoever is designated as a Scheduled Caste...

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** Class III is not sweeper .

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN :** I am just giving the figures of Class III and Class IV now. The total of Class IV will be 13,02,534, and Scheduled Castes are 2,55,094. It comes to 19.58 per cent. I do not say that there is no scope for improvement, but to say that we have not been able to achieve anything, unnecessarily we also sometimes denigrate ourselves—to the extent that we have been able to achieve certain things, we should accept that these are the things which we have been able to achieve; if there is scope for improvement, we should try to improve the same.

I have got the figures for the public sector undertakings. But I do not have the time, that is why I won't go into that aspect...

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar):** As a punishment, Officers should not be transferred to backward areas.

*[English]*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Please allow the

Hon. Minister to finish. Then you will put questions if permitted....

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : For clarification, let Hon. Minister conclude.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : About the Tribals also I have got the figures, but I do not have the time, that is why I am not giving those figures. I will merely say that according to the guidelines...

SHRI P.K. THUNGON. Hon Minister, we want to have the number of Tribes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat. Allow the Hon. Minister to complete. Then you may put the questions if permitted.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I will try to give you the figures. You can see me later on, I will be able to give them.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : The percentage will be sufficient for the Scheduled Tribes.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat. Please have the patience, and let Hon. Minister complete.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : The same statement has the figures for Scheduled Tribes also. I have read only for Scheduled Castes. About Scheduled Tribes, Class A, the total is...52,683. The Scheduled Tribes number is 741, it comes to 1.41 per cent.

For Class II, the number of Scheduled Tribes Officers is 915, the percentage comes to 1.46. For Class C or Class III, the total is 88,149, the percentage of Scheduled Tribes comes to 4.14. In category 'D' the total is 71,812. It comes to 5.5 per cent. So, there is no denying the fact that compared to even Scheduled Castes also, the percentage of the Scheduled Tribes is not satisfactory. In fact, we will have to go in a big way to improve the situation.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : What about the States Governments. This is relating to the Central Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Allow the Minister to complete.

Shri S.B. CHAVAN : I cannot possibly give all the figures for all the State Governments because it will take considerable time.

One query which the Hon. Members have made is about the guidelines. We have specially requested all the State Governments that wherever they find that there is a tension prevailing or likelihood of any clash between the Scheduled Castes and the non-Scheduled Castes, they should conduct a survey, identify the places and make special arrangements including placing police pickets and there should be a task force which would be striking force. Wherever these things occur, they should also have special courts for trial of these cases. There are six or seven States who have constituted and, in fact, for the first time, we find that in these five years, there have been large scale punishments to those who indulged in this kind of activity. Any-how, I will give the figures. In these five years, we find that there are cases wherein 6 people have been sentenced to death, 204 sentenced for life imprisonment and 8 others for rigorous imprisonment. This is as at 1984. I do not have the figures for later years. But this clearly shows that the State Governments have been taking very active action so far as bringing these people to book is concerned and trying the cases. In fact, we have requested them to try these cases involving the Scheduled Castes both under I.P.C. and P.C.A. Act in the special courts. Barring Madhy Pradesh wherein most probably the question of jurisdiction under I.P.C. is still under consideration of the High Court, in respect of other States, they have been able to set up special courts and they have started functioning very well. *(Interruptions.)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat. Allow the Minister to complete.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : There is one more point. That is about the visit of my colleague, Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha. I am very sorry to say that a very small thing has been exaggerated to such an extent that one of the Hon. Members even while talking about he even forgot that she is

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

the Minister of the Government of India. The kind of language that he used, in fact, was not expected of a very senior Member of Mr. Reddy's stature. It has not reduced her stature. It has reduced your stature. I am sorry to say this. (*Interruptions.*) I do not want any debate on this.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am addressing the Senior Minister. I used the words," "with reference to.....

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Mr. Reddy, you must know that I am a person that whatever you may say, I am sitting here calm and collected. But I could not resist myself when the kind of words you used against her. I had to stand up and say, "This is not correct".

That is not the way. We may have differences. Express your views. It is all right. But that is not the way. I enquired from Mrs. Sinha as to what exactly are the facts. She denies the kind of statements which some of the Hon. Members are alleging that she has used. She says that she has not made those statements. I think so long as she is prepared to say that those statements have not been made by her, that should be the end of the matter. Thereafter to go on discussing about it is not advisable. That should end the entire thing. I do not think that she can ever mean it.

Sometimes there are emotions when a person goes to see the atrocities committed on the Harijans. Men get excited. Women get excited. Sometimes in a hurry, some things might come out. She can never mean it. I know her nature and that is why I do not think it has called for the way we have discussed.

In fact, I would very much like her to go again to Andhra Pradesh and I request the Andhra Pradesh Government that they should give her all the courtesies which are required of a State Government.

(*Interruptions*)

I do not think that we should prolong that issue any more.

A large number of other items were discussed. I can also give reply to them. But I think it will not be proper for me to spend any more time on this.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Organise an all India movement for Harijans and Girijans.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : There are a large number of suggestions which have been made. (*Interruptions*)

I was very happy that Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee now makes a quip that because of the ideology of West Bengal, they do not have an incident. I am very happy. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I pray to the rest of the country.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : In fact, I am one with you that so far as implementing the poverty alleviation programmes and the programmes meant for the poor sections are concerned, they should be properly implemented and the full benefits should go to them.

But I am not prepared to agree with some of my friends that there are no Naxalites in that area. It is not a statement of fact. Naxalities are there. Naxalities are trying to take advantage of the situation prevailing. That is why, I have said that merely by shooting, you cannot solve the problem. This is a two-pronged attack that you should have. Naxalite activity can be stopped only if the programme is implemented.

If you approach this issue in this manner, I am sure the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people also feel that here is a society which, in fact, genuinely desires to identify themselves with our own woes and joys.

I was very happy that Hon. Members have taken so much time and expressed their views very forth-rightly.

I have also noted down some of their suggestions but since I do not have the time, I could not clarify all the points.

I thank all the Members once again.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned to reassemble at 11.00 AM on Friday the 16th August, 1985.

20.49 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 16, 1985/Sravana 25, 1907 (Saka)