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**Wednesday, November 05, 1986
Kartika 14, 1908 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

**Seventh Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXI Contains No. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, November 5, 1986/ Kartika 14,
1908 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have pleasure in introducing to you our new Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.

Shri K. Natwar Singh is now a Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.

Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev is now the Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications.

SHRI JAIPAL REDDY: They are all encyclopaedic experts. They can serve and deal with any subject.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, both *Chinta* (anxiety) and *Santosh* (contentment) are now in the Council of Ministers,

2

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Reservation Policy

+

*21. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO :

SHRI SODE RAMAIAH :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the recent agitations against the reservation policy of the Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka Governments ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has written to the Union Government to take initiative for a national consensus on the reservation policy ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR.
RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh had written on 21st September, 1986 to take initiative for convening a national conference. The Government of India is of the view that the status quo should be maintained until a consensus on the subject is evolved.

SHRI V SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: The makers of the Constitution have really indicated in Article 15 (4) as well as Article 16 (4) for making provision for reservation of posts in favour of any backward class of citizens who, 'in the opinion of the State, are not adequately represented in the services under the State. Till now, only for SCs and STs together 22.5 per cent of posts are reserved in the Central sector, public sector undertakings as well as in almost all the State Governments. But in Central services, as things stand today, there is no provision for reservation to other backward classes, which is against the intention of the makers of the Constitution. In this reply, the Government of India is of the view that the status quo should be maintained until a consensus on the subject is evolved. That means, no facility of reservation to backward classes would continue. There I seek information from the hon. Minister. Since there is provision for reservations upto a maximum of 50 per cent, will the Government accept the recommendations of the Mandal Commission, the report of which was submitted as far back as 1980? Will the Government come forward with a proposal to provide for 27 per cent reservations in Central Government posts as well as public sector undertakings to other socially and educationally backward classes?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Sir, as the hon. Member has referred to Article 16 (4) of the Constitution, I will only like to mention here that this Article clearly states about the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, but at the same time, nowhere it has been stated in the Constitution about the determination of Backward Classes on caste basis. What the Mandal Commission has tried to determine is first they have said that in all there are 52 per cent Backward Classes. Then somewhere they have said that as it is not possible and as in several judgements of the Courts they have said that reservation cannot go beyond 50 per cent, so it should be 27 per cent. In the census also we do not go according to the caste basis. There is no such thing that it is this caste or that caste. So, there is no scientific or solid basis or solid criteria by which we can say that it should be 27 per cent or 38 per cent or 30 per cent. So, this is all confusing. The only constitutional obligation on the

part of the Government of India is that from time to time we can appoint commissions and the States are also free to appoint commissions, and we can just evaluate the condition of the Backward Classes. And in doing so, from 1952-53 onwards, the Government of India appointed the Kaka Kalelkar Commission. Their findings were also discussed. Then this Mandal Commission was also appointed and its Report was placed in the Parliament. It was discussed in Parliament twice. There was no unanimity on all the points. So, the hon. Member must realise the reality of the situation.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, primarily the Mandal Commission was appointed to identify the socially and educationally backward classes. It has done its exercise and submitted its findings to the Government. It is for the Government to accept or refuse them or to take some other suitable steps. The other thing which I would like to know from the hon. Minister is that from her reply it is obviously seen that the Government of India does not want to take on initiative. At present in some States there is reservation for Backward Classes but in some States absolutely there is no reservation for them, and this is quite a discrimination amongst the weaker sections. Apart from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there are really depressed and oppressed backward communities which are economically very very poor and socially and educationally backward. In these circumstances, will the Government take the initiative and call for a conference of Chief Ministers and prominent persons in social life and evolve a consensus on this matter? Already 38 years have passed. Will the Government at least now take an initiative and convene such a conference at the earliest to do justice to the backward classes?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Sir, first we must understand the backward classes and the meaning of caste. If we are thinking of backward classes in terms of economically backward or socially backward or educationally backward our 20-Point programme is meant for that. We are trying to bring up people above poverty line and if in some State there are 48 per

cent people below poverty line, it covers all sections of people. That includes socially and educationally backward also. Nowhere in the Constitution and in our Central List, there is such a list as backward castes or backward classes but we take it that those who are educationally and economically backward, we must try to improve their condition and for that all our programmes are aimed at that...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Sir, she has not answered my question. My question is : Will the Centre call for a national conference ? She has not replied to that.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : To bring about a consensus, we can adopt so many methods. It is not necessary only to have a conference. Parliament also can have some consensus or we can arrange outside Seminar or we can arrange outside debate. So, a Conference also can be arranged for consensus. But we have to find out the truth.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am getting the answer for you.

DR. V. VENKATESH : This is an insult. Not only that. The people of this country are suffering because of the wrong policy of the Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please, Dr. Venkatesh, don't do it like that. It does not behave you well. You have got to abide by the rules. I can only allow four or five Supplementaries. That I will do. Two I have already allowed.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that under the Constitution of India, the President is empowered to appoint a Commission to

look into the condition of backward classes and under this provision, as he has himself said, Commissions were appointed twice ? There is a separate provision in the Constitution for socially and educationally backward classes and for the economically poor, i.e. people living below the poverty line, there is a separate programme. The hon. Minister cannot say that there are no socially and educationally backward people in a country like India. In our country, some people get respect and some people get disrespect merely on the basis of their caste. I have personally experienced this in my life. Therefore, mere words will serve no purpose. You may or may not practise caste system inside Parliament, but caste system does exist even today and you get benefits out of it. Those who belong to higher castes or those who say that they are born in a higher caste do take advantage of this system. Does she not know that thousands of people have recently courted arrest in Delhi on the question of reservation ? All parties are unanimous that reservation should be allowed in jobs to the educationally and socially backward classes. If you see the posts of District Magistrate and S.S.P. in all districts of a big State like Uttar Pradesh, you will hardly find any incumbent belonging to backward classes.

Keeping these things in view, it is not proper not to appoint persons belonging to backward classes in Government jobs. When Government are paying its employees maximum pay and allowances and they are earning through corruption also then all should be given equal opportunity to make they while the sun shines ! I would like to know why the hon. Minister does not pay attention to it ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are again back to square one. If we talk of backwardness—economic or educational—it is understandable and Government are doing its best to elevate these people and it applies to all. Our new Education Policy will also take care of these who are educationally backward. Our 20-Point Programme is also designed to take care of this aspect. Therefore, it is not correct to say that we just leave some sections out.

Even if you talk of caste, it is not that
.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you let others listen ? I cannot allow 400 or 500 Members to speak at a time.

[English]

I have to go according to the whole House. I have to cater to this House.

[Translation]

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : The annual income of Rs. 6400/- that has been fixed as a norm to decide whether a family is living below the poverty line is not for a particular caste. It applies to all who are backward and poor. All Government programmes are equally applicable to them.

So far as the jobs are concerned, appointments are made openly on the basis of merit. As I said earlier, I do not have any list as to what criteria should be adopted at each level to give them reservation, as we have 15 per cent reservation for Harijans or Scheduled Castes and 7½ per cent for Adivasis or Scheduled Tribes at All India level. But there are no specific criteria in respect of backward classes on the basis of which it may be said that they are to be given 27 per cent reservation. There are contradictions in Mandal Commission's report itself. On the one hand, they say that whosoever reaches 22 and 11 points according to their formula comes under the category of backward class. Later on they reduced it to 27. Now the question arises that they themselves say 52 at one place and at another place they say 27. Thus, the Commission has itself created such a confusion ; how does then it become binding on the Government ? (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : How can I allow all these people ?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : You may allow half-an-hour discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed it three times.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The hon. Minister attacks the Mandal Commission report. She should be prepared for half-an-hour discussion also.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Sir, it is very very important.

[Translation]

SHRI D.P. YADAVA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that the hon. Minister has misled the House about this fact. Article 340 carries two words—socially and educationally backward classes. Therefore, it cannot be said that there is no provision in the Constitution of India for the socially and educationally backward classes. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar first at the time of framing the Constitution and then in 1951 when the Constitution was amended, had categorically stated that :

[English]

“Whether we call it a class or caste, the matter is the same. The persons who are socially and educationally backward have to be pushed ahead.”

[Translation]

Therefore, you cannot say as to what is the definition of 'backward'. You have yourself made a mention of Supreme Court and High Court. (Interruption.)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want a discussion on it.

[Translation]

SHRI D.P. YADAVA : Several judgments delivered by the High Courts and the Supreme Court relate to reservation. The hon. Home Minister had given assurance in this House in August, 1983 that they would make provision for reservation—the percentage of reservation might be little lower or higher. It is really a matter of regret if the hon. Minister does not come prepared even after such an assurance. She should have

specific information on all points and should not try to mislead the House by saying a thing which is not a fact.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : I am not prepared to accept it. I have come to the House fully prepared and whatever I have said has been said with full responsibility. I would also like to say that the recent incidents in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are eye-openers and all hon. Members should think over them before speaking.

[*English*]

DR. V. VENKATESH : Sir, I wanted to know the answer because more than 50% of the population in this country are fooled by this Government. I want a categorical answer.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : No.

MR. SPEAKER : You put the question.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Under the name of 20-point programme, they do it. That is why, I am asking the question whether they are going to accept the report of the Mandal Commission or not. I want a categorical answer.

MR. SPEAKER : It has been replied so many times.

(*Interruption.*)

[*Translation*]

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are considering as to how we can reach a consensus.

[*English*]

We have to evolve some consensus on this issue. So, the question of rejecting or accepting the report does not arise.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Regarding reservation, how long do you want to prolong? (*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Vishnu Modi—next question.

AN HON. MEMBER : We want half-an-hour discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed enough on this—not once but thrice. A lot of discussion has already taken place.

Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh.

Attempt on the Life of VVIPs

*23. **SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :**

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an attempt on the life of Prime Minister, President and other VVIPs was made at Rajghat on 2 October, 1986 ;

(b) whether a Committee has been appointed to enquire into the security lapses and suggest revamping of VVIP security ;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(d) whether adequate measures have been taken since to tighten security arrangements for VVIPs ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) An attempt on the life of the Prime Minister was made at Rajghat on 2nd October, 1986. The President and other VVIPs were also present at Rajghat.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Committee has submitted its Report on 31.10.86.

(d) Yes, Sir.

[*Translation.*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister.....

MR. SPEAKER : We have got its done Yesterday.

[English]

Yesterday, we had full discussion on it. We have done it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to make a submission. He has said that the committee has submitted its report. I had asked about the number of persons found guilty for it and the outcome of the report of the committee ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is coming. Yesterday only it was told.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: The second point that I want to raise is that the occurrence of this incident and the news reports thereon have caused fear among the people. The news has caused apprehensions among the public. The assailant intruded in spite of such a tight security arrangement and used his country-made pistol. As a result of this, people have lost all faith in the security system.

MR. SPEAKER : This has been replied to Yesterday.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: There is resentment among the people. Has the Government enacted this drama to remove this resentment among the people and to divert their attention ?.....
(Interruption).....

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, posters printed in Pakistan have appeared in the Golden Temple Amritsar, whereas a discussion took place here only yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Tulsiram, please take your seat ; This is not the way to raise point.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : You have said that discussion was held yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER : I was saying about the question.

[English]

**Free-hold Title of Land to Refugees
Coming to West Bengal**

*24. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have so far been taken by Union Government to give free-hold title of land to the refugees coming to West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in taking a concrete decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) As per decision taken in 1974, free hold title of land to displaced persons from former East Pakistan resettled in *rural areas* of West Bengal is already being given. The displaced persons in *urban areas* are, however, given land on 99-years lease-hold basis. The policy has been recently reviewed and a final decision in the matter is likely to be taken soon.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : In his answer the hon. Minister has admitted that displaced persons coming from East Pakistan have got free titlehood of land but in the case of the urban areas 99 years lease has granted. I do not know why the discrimination was made. I think the hon. Minister will clear this point. (Interruption) This type of indiscrimination has created a sense of total insecurity among the displaced persons coming from former East Pakistan to West Bengal. A meeting was held on 18.9.84 where the hon. Prime Minister was present and hon. Home Minister was also present. The meeting was held in Calcutta with the Chief Minister of West Bengal. I learnt from the newspaper that this problem was discussed in the meeting. I want to know what is the outcome of the meeting, what was the proposal of the Government of West Bengal, what decision

was taken, because subsequently I found in the newspapers that the Prime Minister had given a long speech that free titles have been granted to the refugees. But that is not there in the answer. The hon. Minister will clarify the point.

S. BUTA SINGH : Firstly, I must emphatically state that there is no discrimination against West Bengal as stated by my hon. Member of Parliament. As he is fully aware, the earlier decision of giving this land on 99 years leasehold basis was taken in the year, 1974 in which it was stated clearly that it was not proposed to give ownership of plot holders in the urban areas, about 1.02 lakhs. The reason is that the land prices were high. There may be scope for alienation of land. A large number of hon. Members, especially the Congress Members of Parliament in the last Session—you very much remember—raised this issue. Also, the organisation of the displaced persons in West Bengal raised this issue. I made this commitment on the directions of the Prime Minister that we should try to see that the same treatment is meted out to the refugees of the rural as well as urban areas. Subsequently in a meeting—the hon. member is fully aware—the Prime Minister assured the people of West Bengal that this anomaly will also be rectified and we are at a final stage. His Government knows pretty well I do not know why the hon. Member is dissatisfied. The decision is in the final stage. We are likely to take a decision in two or three days. It will be done.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : As the hon. Minister has said about the meeting, I would like to add two words, to that. As the question of my meeting with the Chief Minister has been raised, I have received a letter from the Chief Minister and I have asked my Secretary to reply to his Secretary giving full details of every single step that has been taken after that meeting. And, if the hon. Member is interested, I will send him a copy of that letter. He will see from that letter that there is nothing that has been left, from the Centre's side, to be done. The only items pending are those that are pending with the West Bengal Government.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : I am raising one specific point. The hon. Minister has given assurance that within two or three days they will clear that project. That is why I am not pressing for the second supplementary.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, on behalf of the West Bengal people and the refugees all over the country.....

SOME HON. MEMBERS : All over the world !

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Yes. I must congratulate our Prime Minister and the Home Minister because the Prime Minister visited West Bengal and he has recently announced a new package for the refugee people. The hon. Minister has already announced that there should be no discrimination between the urban areas and the rural areas regarding this. I do not know why the opposition member does not know. He has nothing to do. There is no political feud.

(Interruptions)

They do not know anything about the refugee problem. This is a political drama. Already, the Government has taken a decision. You must congratulate our Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing-else will go on record. *(Interruptions)**

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : You do not know anything. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to set up a Regional Rehabilitation Department in Calcutta to look after these things. If the State Government is willing to distribute these title deeds, they will give only to their party cadre. In this connection I would like to know whether the Government is trying to set up a Natural Committee or an advisory committee where the public representatives will be there; the refugees' representatives will be there.

*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : No indignified word should remain on record.

[*Translation*]

S. BUTA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, although Kumari Mamata is second to none, yet what she has said...

MR. SPEAKER : The very word 'Mamata' is such.

S. BUTA SINGH : The point which she has raised was decided in a meeting between the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister. According to the decision taken, the monitoring of the new and old projects for which Central assistance was being given would be done jointly by the State Government and the Central with regard to their implementation.

[*English*]

I can assure the august House that we will see to it that no discrimination is made at the time of implementation at the field level.

Assassination of General Vaidya

+

*26. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the culprits responsible for the assassination of General Vaidya have been apprehended and prosecuted; and

(b) whether adequate measures have been taken for the safety of V.I.P.s in different States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The main accused and one of his associates have been apprehended in this case. Prosecution will be launched on completion of investigation.

(b) The concerned authorities have been asked to make suitable arrangements for the protection of such V.I.P.s.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : May I know if any specialised training is imparted to the people who are working as securitymen and if so, what is the duration of the training and whether their skill is evaluated periodically ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : We are imparting specialised training for people detailed for security duties. In Delhi, the Delhi Police impart specialised training. For other areas, we have requested the State Governments to detail for security duties only the personnel who have received specialised training. There are facilities available and if any particular VIP or any particular State Police want a certain number of security personnel to be trained specially in security, we are willing to impart such training.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : In the case of Gen. Vaidya, may I know whether any monitoring was done ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : In Gen. Vaidya's case, the Government of Maharashtra has informed us that they had reviewed the matter with the General himself and had settled upon the requirements of security. The Government of Maharashtra has informed us that there were two PSOs in the morning and two in the night for twelve hours each; and four Watchers in the morning and four in the night for twelve hours each; one Head Constable and four Constables were provided as residential guards; and an escort jeep carrying one PSI, one Head Constable and three Constables would be provided if the General informed the local authorities about his travel. The matter was reviewed with the General by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Pune, as well as the Commissioner of Police, Pune. Despite all these arrangements, it was unfortunate that General Vaidya was assassinated.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why

precautionary measures were not taken when warning was given in advance for the possible murder of General Vaidya, and what are the reasons for not making any breakthrough in this case so far? What is his opinion about it and what steps do the Government propose to take in future?

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, this is a matter for investigation as to what precautionary measures were taken and whether those were inadequate? But so far as the progress in the case is concerned, as told by my colleague, two main culprits have since been apprehended and the police efforts are continuing to apprehend their other associates. We hope to nab the other culprits soon.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I wish to put a question in regard to the aspect of investigation into the security lapse. The hon. Minister has said that, whenever General Vaidya was to travel out, a jeep with policemen would accompany him. When he was assassinated...

MR. SPEAKER : He has also said — "If the General informed the local authorities".

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Even otherwise, two policemen were to accompany. According to the version supplied to us by the Press and the Parliament, only one police man was there in his car. I would like to know whether any investigation has been made into this security lapse. Secondly I would like to know whether it is true that the former Prime Minister of India, Shri Morarji Desai had received a threatening letter from the terrorists and whether any security arrangements have been made for him.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I can answer the first part of the Hon. Member's question. As I said, after Gen. Vaidya brought to the notice of the local police the threatening letters, the matter was reviewed with him by the Deputy Commissioner of Police. The Commissioner of Police reviewed the matter with Gen. Vaidya on

the 8th of August 1986 and these arrangements were settled. Unfortunately General Vaidya did not inform the local police of his travel on that day and, therefore, the escort police did not accompany him. One PSO was there in the Maruti Car. As I said, there was a lapse in the sense that the arrangements which had been settled with Gen. Vaidya were not followed through, partly because the General himself did not inform about his movement. That is why I said that it was unfortunate that there was a lapse in that sense. We did review the security arrangements, the Government of Maharashtra did review the security arrangements. We are taking adequate steps with regard to other VIPs.

As far as the second part of the question is concerned, I would require notice.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Part (b) of the question refers to the security arrangements to other VIPs. He is tending to dismiss the threat to the life of the former Prime Minister of India so lightly.

MR. SPEAKER : You can write to him and I think every arrangement will be made.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have referred to the threat to the life of the former Prime Minister of India. He does not even deem it proper to answer.

MR. SPEAKER : What I feel is that they do take care of it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why didn't the Home Minister say that? He is tending to tread it lightly.

AN HON. MEMBER : The Minister concerned should reply.

S. BUTA SINGH : As far as the letter of threat to the former Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai is concerned, we did take action on that. Immediately I got in touch with the Maharashtra Government. We contacted Shri Morarji Desai from here also and the arrangements to his satisfaction were made.

Exploration of Minerals in Kerala

*27. **SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the availability of rare earths like monazite in Kerala ; and

(b) the steps taken to explore the possibilities of exploiting the minerals and metals in Kerala ?

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

(b) M/s Indian Rare Earths Limited, a Department of Atomic Energy undertaking, is already operating a plant at Chavara for recovering various minerals like ilmenite, rutile, monazite, zircon etc. and a plant at Alwaye for processing of the monazite to produce rare earths compounds.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : There are very rare and unique metals available in Kerala. I would like to know whether the Government has undertaken any investigation with regard to the availability of these unique metals which are very useful for the atomic energy purposes and defence purposes, whether any investigation has been made for the last three years and what pilot projects have been started in Kerala except these two, and whether you have got any projects for this purpose to develop atomic energy in Kerala.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : We have been continuously making investigations into the mineral resources of Kerala. This question refers to rare earths. In regard to manufacturing and processing of rare earths, we have only these two factories in Kerala, one at Chavara and another at Alwaye.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I was asking whether there is any other proposal or plan to investigate. That is not answered.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : We are investigating. Actually these resources are unlimited and immense so that these two factories have to exhaust all their capacities in order to process these things. Other proposals as they come will be examined.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : There are two cases which have been reported. One is from Rare Earths, Alwaye about pollution and how it affects the health of the workers and inhabitants living nearby. There are lapses on the part of the management in the disposal of waste of the company. Even the court had interfered and ordered an injunction about the functioning of the factory. Has Government taken any steps in this regard to rectify the same ?

At another place called Shertallai because of the availability of rare earths the radiation effect is very high. There was a report that the people living in that area are suffering from peculiar diseases on account of radiation. Has Government undertaken any study and remedial measures in this respect ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : Government has seen the reports about the death and disease caused by radiation at Alwaye. This has been gone into thoroughly with the help of the bio-medical division and health physics division of BARC. The report said there were 14 deaths on account of cancer caused by radiation in this factory. This has been gone into and we have discovered there were 5 deaths but none of these deaths was due to radiation or environment problem in this particular factory. There were other reports about people having become ill because of radiation. These people were sent to cancer detection centre and also to the regional cancer centre and it was proved actually that they were not suffering from cancer. We have thoroughly examined and the report turned out to be not correct.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : What about Shertallai people suffering from peculiar disease because of rare earth compounds present ? Has any investigation been made into that ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : Investigation has been made on this subject in Shertallai and the studies have shown no harmful effect on the people living in this area as a result of radiation from monazite sands. We have a monazite survey unit in Shertallai in order to continuously monitor this aspect.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Is the hon. Minister aware that there is a rare earth deposits belt stretching upto 18 kms. in chatrapur area of Orissa? Though Rs. 130 crore proposed project for exploitation of these deposits has been set up there, so far production within its scheduled time has not started. As a result of this, the country is being deprived of the benefits and valuable foreign exchange, which it could have otherwise earned. If the hon. Minister has any information in this regard, he may kindly share it with us right now or else he may collect the information and place the same on the Table of the House. Why as such a unit not functioning properly in spite of its being equipped with all the resources?

[*English*]

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : Sir, the Orissa sand complex has been commissioned this year. It is true that there has been delay. The project was conceived in 1982. For various unavoidable reasons the delay occurred. The reasons were: First of all the civil work could not be completed because of heavy rains and flood. Secondly, some of the structural steel we wanted to get did not come in time. Then, the contractor could not supply some of the equipment in time. Because of these reasons, delays have occurred, but I am glad to say that finally the plant has been commissioned and it will be functioning.

Discussions at National Integration Council Meet

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

(a) the subject discussed at the National Integration Council—meeting held on 12 September, 1986 in New Delhi ;

(b) the decision taken in the meeting ;

(c) whether any follow-up action has been initiated ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Statement

The meeting of the National Integration Council held on 12.9.1986 was convened to discuss the welfare measures for minorities in the context of the 15-Point Programme formulated by the late Prime Minister. At the meeting, various issues relating to the welfare of minorities and measures to combat communalism and to promote national integration were discussed. It was decided to set up a Sub-Group of 3—5 Members from amongst the Members of the National Integration Council to suggest further follow up action.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : It has been stated in the answer that various issues relating to the welfare of minorities and measures to combat communalism and to promote national integration were discussed. Then, it was also decided to set up a Sub-Group of 3—5 Members from amongst the Members of the National Integration Council to suggest further follow up action.

I would like to know whether this Sub-Group has been set up and if not, what is the reason for not setting it up for taking follow up action ?

S. BUTA SINGH : The proposal has been finalised ; consent of the Members who have to be on this Sub-Group has been obtained and shortly we will set up this Sub-Group. A variety of subjects were discussed in this Council and the Group will go into the details.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : It was also reported that emphasis in the meeting was on carrying out deeper study of the phenomenon of fundamentalism, the economic and social factors that lead to

communal conflicts, specially in places where communalism was endemic. Have any steps been taken to make a deeper study about these things ?

S. BUTA SINGH : As I mentioned, a variety of subjects relating to representation of minorities in the various police organizations, need for curbing regional fundamentalism, communal tension among the minorities, collective punitive fines, use of religious places, religious processions etc. were taken up and all the Members expressed themselves. It was a very long meeting. Views were also expressed by the leaders in the National Integration Council on the regional fundamentalism extensively. This Group will also go into this as to how some kind of a consensus or a national approach could be evolved for tackling issue of regional fundamentalism which is trying to cut at the roots of the unity and communal harmony in the country.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : After the Supreme Court judgement in the National Anthem case, it was reported in the newspaper that the Government has directed the Attorney General to file a review petition with respect to the same under the Insult to National Honour Act, 1971. When we can amend this Act to achieve our objective, why should we approach the Supreme Court for a stretched interpretation of the law ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : The Government's position is that we do not accept the judgement of the Supreme Court and that is why the Attorney General has moved the Supreme Court for a review of the earlier judgement. The hon. Members will kindly appreciate that under Article 141 of the Constitution, the judgement of the Supreme Court is law. We can amend the law ; we are aware of the preventing of Insult to National Honour Act. There is a lacuna in the Act. It does not provide for punishment for anyone who willfully refuses to participate in the staging of the national anthem. This

aspect has been noted and after the review petition is disposed of by the Supreme Court, we will take further measures that are necessary to ensure that the national anthem is sung by everyone and full and complete honour is shown to the national anthem. There is no compromise on this question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The hon. Home Minister has only indicated some general type of issues which were discussed at the last meeting of the National Integration Council. If this smaller Sub-Group is actually to suggest follow up action, it must be on the basis of such specific issues on which there was a broad agreement—not just discussion, but agreement. Otherwise, what will this Group do as regards follow up action ? Could the Minister indicate to this House at least some points—specific points—on which there is a general agreement and on which follow up action can be suggested by the Sub-Group ? Otherwise, it is all very vague. Everybody is against fundamentalism. But what is happening ?

S. BUTA SINGH : When this issue was precisely put before the National Integration Council that this could be taken on broad consensus, some of the hon. leaders of the Opposition did say that instead of saying that it is the national consensus, we should go into the details of the problem. Then, this Sub-Group was expected to really study the implications, and ramifications of the venom that is being spread by this fundamentalism. The hon. Chairman, Our Prime Minister himself directed that this is such an issue which has to cut across party lines. It is an issue which is sapping our national strength, which is cutting at the roots of our national unity. Therefore, let us make an in-depth study of the implications or the forces or the tendencies which go in for this kind of religious fundamentalism. This Group is also at a final stage and it is with the hon. Chairman. I am sure in the near future, this Group will go into this very serious issue which is affecting the national unity and it will come out with a solid and concrete plan of action which I will definitely intimate to this august House.

[*Translation*]

Barbed Wire Fencing Along the Border

*29. SHRI R. P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had recently taken a decision to put up barbed wire fencing along the border to solve the border problem ;

(b) the progress made so far in putting up wire fencing on India-Bangladesh border ;

(c) whether Government propose to take immediate steps for implementing the above decision ; and

(d) if so, by what time the work will be completed ?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d) It has been decided first to take up the construction of border roads etc. along the Indo-Bangladesh border. Survey work for border roads in some areas is already in progress. The question of border fence will be taken up after construction of roads. Efforts will be made to complete the work as early as possible.

[*Translation*]

SHRI R. P. SUMAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know, through you, when was the decision to construct border roads along the Indo-Bangladesh border taken and how much is the area where survey work for construction of border roads has since been completed ?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Sir, it has already been decided that the work will be resumed after the monsoon because we had a long

spell of monsoon. After the monsoon is over, work has been commissioned and the CPWD and the State PWD have been given the financial allocations. Construction of 2010 KM new roads and improvement of 650 KM existing roads all along the border is approved. Construction of 202 KM barbed wire fence on Assam Border—Dhubri, Cachar and Karimganj sector—and 135 KM on Meghalaya Border—Garo Hills, Dawki and Sheila Bazar and construction of barbed wire fence as proposed above well beyond 150 yards from the demarcated area is approved. CPWD will be the main agency for coordinating the execution of work. Setting up of a high level empowered committee to decide the total volume of work to be done each year, the number of years in which the whole work is to be completed and Budget provision to be made for this purpose in each year are also finalised. Setting up of a Technical Committee to expedite scrutiny of the cost estimates and technical details has also been finalised.

[*Translation*]

SHRI R. P. SUMAN : Through my second supplementary I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when the work on these border roads was started and what is the target by which the work is expected to be completed. At the same time, I would also like to know as to when the work of putting up barbed-wire fencing would commence ?

[*English*]

S. BUTA SINGH : As I said, on the 6th of February, the hon. Chief Minister of Assam was conveyed about the decision that I have just now announced. There is a stipulated time limit for each and every work.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA : Sir, there is a lot of allegations by the Government that Pakistan sends trained people from across the border. Is there any proposal to put barbed wire on this Pakistan border, if not, what are the reasons for that ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Sorry, this question relates to the border on the Eastern region and for Pakistan border, the hon. Member is fully aware that we are petty vigilant and we are taking stern action against those who cross over the border. They do so at their own risk.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is the hesitation in putting the barbed wire on this border, when it can be put on other borders ?

MR. SPEAKER : No. Only one question.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : That is due to scarcity of material.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Fencing is a part of Assam Accord itself. There is a lot of apprehension in the minds of the people of Assam that so far as the Assam Accord and this provision is concerned, the Government is not showing the concern which a Government should show. Therefore, I would like to know what are the financial allocations that have been made this year for the purpose of construction of roads ?

Secondly, what is the difficulty for the Government to go-ahead simultaneously with the construction of the road a the fencing which is the demand of the Assam Government rather than taking up the road first and then fencing afterwards ?

S. BUTA SINGH : You want me to give the details of all the works, which I have : (a) Sanction for Rs. 14,43,365 for carrying out the survey work for 72 kms in Dhubri district of Assam. It has been approved by the High Level Empowered Committee. (b) Sanction for Rs. 6,475,527 for carrying out the survey work in the Karimganj District of Assam. (c) Sanction for Rs. 5,64,100 for carrying out survey work in Karimganj District of Assam.

Sir, as I mentioned, everything has been finalised and the Chief Minister of Assam was informed, I think, towards the last week of June about all these sanctions and establishment of the Technical Committee

and High Level Empowered Committee. For the acceleration of the work, the CPWD is the nodal agency. They will monitor the execution of the work. Day bound and time bound programmes have been announced. The survey work is not going on in Karimganj district of Assam, by the Assam PWD, under the protection of the BSF. In Dhubri area of Assam, the work will be started by Assam PWD after the standing crops have been harvested and the terrain has recovered from the recent floods. Efforts are being made to take up survey work in other sectors during this working season, itself. CPWD is visiting Guwahati—Director General of works—on the 6th November, 1986 and will be taking a meeting with all the construction agencies to see that the time schedule given in all the sectors and in all the works that have been sanctioned is kept up.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. What is this ?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : He has declined to answer the question.

MR. SPEAKER : All of you please sit down. Please take your seat. Not like this. It is not a dictatorship here.

(Interruptions)

Arrest of Pakistani Spies

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*30. **SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :**
SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Pakistani spy sent to the capital by the Pakistan Military Intelligence was arrested in Delhi Cantonment area on 9 September, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether during the month of August and September, 1986 a number of Pakistani spies were held in various States especially in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi ;

(c) if so, the total number of Pakistani Spies arrested and action taken against them ; and

(d) whether any directives were issued to the State Governments to keep a vigil against the activities of foreign spies ?

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

Statement

(a) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, one Pak national was arrested on 8.9.1986 and a case under section 3/9 of the Official Secrets Act was registered against him on the same day at Police Station Naraina.

(b) and (c) According to information available, 25 Pak spies were arrested in August and September, 1986. The number of persons arrested State-wise is as under :

Name of State/UT	Number of persons arrested
Gujarat	1
Jammu and Kashmir	16
Punjab	3
Rajasthan	3
West Bengal	1
Delhi	1

All the cases are investigated by the law enforcing agencies of the concerned State Governments/UT Administration.

(d) Government is seized of the problem of espionage particularly in the border States and vigilance by the security agencies on the Indo-Pakistan border and other vulnerable areas has been intensified to check espionage activities.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : As per the statement, it is revealed that as many as 25 Pakistani spies were arrested in two months only, it was reported in a section of the press that the interrogation of one of the spies revealed that he was asked to watch our defence installations and report the matter to the Pakistani authorities.

Sir, I want to know whether it is a fact that the investigations have revealed that these spies have connections with some of the officers of the Government, and with their help, they were passing military secrets to the Government of Pakistan. If so, what action have Government taken ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : In the statement placed on the Table of the House, I have given information about the number of persons arrested State-wise, in August and September. Interrogation has revealed that some of the spies have been trained by Pakistani intelligence. Obviously, Sir, you will not require me to disclose the details of the interrogation

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Jurisdiction of Central Administrative Tribunal over CSIR Employees

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

(a) whether the employees of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) have not been brought within the purview of Central Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 under the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 14 of the Act, for redressal of their grievances ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government propose to bring these employees under the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 14 of the Central Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 ; and

(d) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Government Notification was issued on the 31st October, 1986 under Sections 14(2) and 14(3) of the Administrative Tribunals Act bringing the employees of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research within the purview of the Central Administrative Tribunal with effect from 17th November, 1986.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Energy from Thorium

***25. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Scientists of Bhabha Atomic Reserach Centre (BARC) have made an experiment to produce energy from thorium ;

(b) if not, has any other Department undertaken programme to produce energy from thorium ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND 'MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (c) Thorium is not directly fissionable. U-233 has been separated from irradiated thorium in the research reactors at BARC. A research reactor fueled by U-233 has been built and operated successfully for experimental purposes. However it is expected that use of thorium on a commercial scale for production of energy will be achieved towards the end of this century.

(b) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of People Affected by National Test Range in Balasore (Orissa)

***31 SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :**
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 128 crores for rehabilitation and resettlement of the people to be affected by the proposed National Test Range in the Balipal-Bhograi region in Balasore district of Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme alongwith the number of villages to be covered under the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The rehabilitation and resettlement schemes for the people to be affected by setting up the National Range in Balipal-Bhograi region of Balasore area, Orissa, have already been drawn. The Central Government will pay adequate compensation for land acquired and for all assets standing thereon ; would provide 'seed money' required for setting up the industries and self employment schemes and would also meet the cost of resettlement of the displaced families in model villages. The estimates of funds for the above purpose to be provided by the Central Government is about Rs. 280 crores.

Government of India has made initial payment of Rs. 13.925 crores to Government of Orissa towards the rehabilitation resettlement schemes. The Central and Orissa State Governments are taking necessary steps to implement the schemes and to see that the displaced families are looked after well and rehabilitated properly.

(b) The displaced families would be rehabilitated in model villages to be established in nearby areas, where the basic civic amenities and other socio economic infrastructure would be provided. Each displaced family would be provided with homestead land with a built up house in the model villages. Dispensaries, veterinary centres, schools, markets, shopping centre, tube wells, post offices etc. would be established. A 50-bed hospital and Training Institute would also be set up in the area. One member from each displaced family will be offered gainful employment opportunity in the rehabilitation schemes. A number of

Industrial and other projects are being set up as part of rehabilitation plan. These include schemes like textile complex, oil mill, vanaspati plant, leather complex and agriculture implement factory. Some families like fishermen and land-less labourers who due to various reasons may not be rehabilitated in industrial jobs, would be provide with special assistance and rehabilitated in self employment schemes liking fishing, dairy, small business and rural transportation. The exact boundary of the area to be acquired is under finalisation. In Baliapal region 41 villages and in Bhograi region 13 villages are likely to be affected ; the list of which is given in the Annexure.

Annexure

Tentative List of Villages Likely to be affected by Setting up National Range in Balasore Area, Orissa.

(A) BALIAPAL REGION

1. Barabatia
2. Kataramahal
3. Sundarkuli
4. Arubadam
5. Naldam
6. Jamuunasuli
7. Nuagaon
8. Takarpada
9. Mahinsamunda
10. Kaumari
11. Tarandam
12. Bhikagadia
13. Padima
14. Dangapita
15. Chandamani
16. Balibil
17. Anladiha
18. Badanpur
19. Biridiha
20. Surudiha
21. Kasipur
22. Harankuli
23. Betagadia
24. Narayanpur

25. Mundananji
26. Latajori
27. Jamatkula
28. Dagara
29. Jugadiha
30. Amchua
31. Majhikuda
32. Dhamatpur
33. Bainchua
34. Choumukh
35. Panchupali
36. Kalasimuli
37. Jambhirai
38. Sataguhalia
39. Sarojpur
40. Bolong (only part village (Less than half) area towards Bay of Bengal side)
41. Mahabala (only part village area (Less than half) towards Bay of Bengal side).

(B) BHOGAI REGION

1. Chandrabli
2. Kirtaniajalpahi
3. Naranmahantipadia
4. Andharibalibandha
5. Rankotha (Part)
6. Nankar
7. Kumbhigadi
8. Fatepadia
9. Sankhajbuli
10. Kismatsankhajhuli
11. Chaulakera
12. Bhitrabhaunr (Part)
13. Puripatrabhaunri

Poachers in Karnataka

*32. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in recent years poachers and smugglers are posing great threat to the elephants, sandalwood

and other forest wealth in the southern States, especially in Karnataka ;

(b) if so, the total number of elephants killed by poachers in Karnataka during the last three years, yearwise details thereof ;

(c) the estimated quantity of sandalwood smuggled from the forests of Karnataka during the last three years ; and

(d) the steps Union Government propose to take to completely stop elephant killing and sandalwood smuggling ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) :

(a) There has been some incidence of elephant poaching for ivory in the Southern States but there is no report available with the Central Government about poaching and smuggling of sandalwood and other forest wealth.

(b) 56 elephants have been reported to have been killed in last three years in Karnataka. The year-wise break up is as under :

1983-84	—	30
1984-85	—	10
1985-86	—	16

(c) The figures are not available.

(d) A statement is given below.

Statement

Following steps have been taken to check elephant killing and sandalwood smuggling :

i) Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been suitably amended. Under the provisions of the amended Act, no licence would be granted for dealing in ivory of Indian elephant and the exemption which was given to imported ivory from the provisions of the Act, has been withdrawn.

ii) Licencing has been introduced for dealing in and manufacture of ivory of African origin,

iii) Import and re-export of articles made from ivory of African prigin is regulated as per the provisions of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

iv) To assist states and union territories in their efforts to control poaching and illegal trade in ivory, a new scheme has been started on 50% cost sharing basis between the Central Government and the States on capital outlays required to contract poaching and illegal trade for which there is a plan provision of Rs. 110.00 lakhs for the seventh Plan. For 1986-87 Karnataka would be receiving about Rs. 6.00 lakhs under this scheme.

v) Central Wildlife Division is being strengthened, which aims at control of illegal trade in Wildlife items and the enforcement of wildlife laws.

vi) To sort out problem of control of poaching involving the three southern states a meeting of the Chief Wildlife Wardens of the three states was convened by the Director of Wildlife Preservation, Government of India and in order to have efficient inter-state coordination, a Coordination Committee for control of poaching has been formed consisting of the respective Chief Wildlife Wardens of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and the Regional Deputy Directors, Wildlife Preservation, Government of India. This will meet periodically.

vii) A new centrally sponsored scheme for Development of infrastructure for protection of forests from diotic interference has been formulated to help states to protect specially identified vulnerable and valuable forests and under which the Central Government will provide 50% funds on approved items of capital outlay. Rupees three crores have been provided under this scheme in the current plan period.

Repair of RAPP Unit-1

*33. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) the amount spent towards repairs of Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant Unit-I, Kota during the last three years and causes for need of frequent repairs ;

(b) the average percentage of annual production during the above period ;

(c) the maximum period each year for which the Unit-I remained closed during the last three years ; and

(d) the annual average administrative and maintenance expenses, respectively, of Unit-I ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC, ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The amount spent towards repairs of Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant Unit-I, Kota during the last three years is Rs. 100 lakhs. Due to cracks in the end shields frequent repairs became necessary.

(b) and (c) The average percentage of annual production during the last three years in terms of capacity factors has been 0.0%, 4.0% and 9.0% respectively.

(d) The average annual administrative and maintenance expenses attributable to RAPS Unit-I during the last three years was Rs. 140 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs respectively.

Afforestation in Karnataka

*34. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the bottlenecks in implementation of afforestation programmes in the country, particularly in Karnataka ;

(b) the details of steps taken by the Union Government to remove these bottlenecks ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government of Karnataka in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) :

(a) The main bottlenecks are :

(1) Paucity of funds (2) Inadequate infrastructure (3) Lack of coordination between various Social Forestry Schemes (4) Legal and administrative constraints in motivating rural poor to take up tree planting (5) Lack of effective voluntary agencies and non-Government organisation and other decentralised structures for promoting peoples' involvement in the programme (6) Lack of promotional activity by Banks for Social Forestry activities.

The steps taken are as under :

(1) 25% of funds allotted for the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme have been earmarked for social forestry.

(2) The States/UTs have been directed to creat nodal agency/mechanism for coordinating the flow of funds and activities under different afforestation schemes and also to strengthen organisations at village, block and district levels.

(3) States have been advised to modify land tenure laws and forest laws, to expedite availability of wastelands and ensure that economic gains of tree planting accrue to rural poor.

(4) State/UTs have been advised to lease Government Wastelands to rural poor, forest-based industries, Forest Development Corporations and also to organise Tree Growers' Cooperative for attracting institutional finance.

(5) Voluntary agencies and non-government organisations are being given assistance for implementing projects related to afforestation and social forestry.

(6) NABARD has issued guidelines to Banks to promote Decentralised People's Nurseries and afforestation.

(c) For increasing People's involvement in the programme, the Karnataka Government have taken up massive programme of promoting decentralised people's nurseries and school nurseries.

Protection of Medicinal Herbs in Garhwal Himalayas

*35. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that despite a ban, unscrupulous traders are felling wild-growing medicinal herbs from the Tungnath area of Garhwal Himalayas ;

(b) if so, whether this felling will lead to a considerable ecological damage ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps being taken to protect such herbs ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) to (c) A Statement is given below.

Statement

It has come to notice that some species of medicinal herbs are being removed from their habitat in Tungnath area of Garhwal Himalayas which may result in ecological damage. The following steps have been taken to prevent this :

- (a) The Tungnath area is covered by the Kedarnath Wild Life Sanctuary. Accordingly, full protection under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for the flora and fauna of this area is available.
- (b) Some of the species are being artificially multiplied for later rehabilitation and propagation by the Botanical Survey of India (BSI) and the High Attitude Physiology Centre, Garhwal University,
- (c) Trade and Commerce in endangered plants are not permitted under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

(d) Stricter implementation of the ban by the State Government.

Foreign Exchange on VCR/VCP/CTV Projects

*36. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether manufacture of VCR/VCP has been found to involve heavy expenses foreign exchange ;

(b) if so, whether manufacture of CTV is also taking away a lot of foreign exchange; and

(c) if so, the amount of foreign exchange spent during the last 3 years on VCR/VCP projects and import of C.T.V. Components ?

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

(b) and (c) The approximate amount of foreign exchange involved in regard to import of components for the assembly of VCRs/VCPs by the approved units during the Calendar Years 1983, 1984 and 1985 is estimated to be US \$ 8.4 Million.

The approximate amount of foreign exchange involved in regard to import of Colour Television components during the Calendar years 1983, 1984 and 1985 is estimated to be US \$ 115.5 Million.

Powerful Transmitter Found at a Shrine at Kartarpur

*37. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a powerful transmitter which had jammed the Punjab Police network and resulted in

collapse of all Police Wireless communication system in Amritsar on 30 September, 1986 has been found located at a Shrine near Kartarpur about a Kilometre inside the Pakistan territory ;

(b) whether the army was asked to find out the location of the transmitter ;

(c) if so, the results of their efforts and if not, the reasons for failure to detect ; and

(d) whether any other enquiry has been conducted in this regard ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A Central team of officers was sent to Punjab for on the spot enquiry. No unauthorised transmitter has been detected so far.

Assassination Attempt on the Punjab Police Chief

*38. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ
ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an assassination attempt on the Punjab Police Chief J.F. Ribeiro was recently made by the extremists at the Punjab Armed Police Headquarters ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government Condemns the terrorist attack on Shri Ribeiro. The Government is in touch with the State Government and is providing necessary assistance to curb terrorist activities.

[Translation]

Air Accidents.

*39. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an increase recently in the number of accidents in which helicopters and other aircrafts of the Defence services were involved ;

(b) whether one such accident had taken place in the Western Sector in the recent past in which five personnel were killed ; and

(c) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken to avoid such accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE . PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) There has been no increase in helicopter accidents, but an increase has occurred in aircraft accidents during the current financial year.

(b) Yes, Sir. A Chetak Helicopter met with an accident in the Western Sector on 15th September, 1986, in which two pilots and three ground crew members lost their lives.

(c) The major causes of air accidents have been identified to be human errors, technical defects and bird strike.

To reduce accidents due to human error the training scheme for pilots has been revised. Training syllabi especially with regard to instrument and night flying, have been reviewed, and standards established are being strictly monitored. The assessment and categorisation of pilots is also being reviewed. Selection tests are being modified to identify the flying aptitude and mental qualities required for service pilots.

To avoid accidents caused by technical defects due to design or manufacturing deficiencies, consultations are held with the

manufacturers when such causes are established to introduce modifications in the aircraft. With a view to reducing servicing errors the Wing maintenance organisation has been restructured, and the percentage of untrained technicians has been reduced. Experienced Supervisors have been placed in charge of aircraft servicing and repairs, and teams of technicians have been formed to service particular aircraft. Technical Type Training Schools are also being established for particular types of aircraft.

To reduce bird hazard a few teams have been established to destroy birds in the approach funnels to the runways in selected airfields on any experimental basis. Steps have also been taken in some airfields, where bird population is especially high, to improve hygienic conditions therein, plant Dhub grass and pigeon proof buildings to discourage the bird population.

Each aircraft accident is investigated by a Court of Inquiry to determine its cause. The findings and recommendations of such Courts of Inquiry are scrutinised by specialists, and remedial action is taken thereafter to avoid such accidents in future.

[*English*]

Public Grievance Cells in Ministries

*40. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Public Grievance cells have been set up in all the Ministries ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Government have made any assessment about their functioning ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Arrangements for redress of Public grievance

have been made generally in all Ministries/ Departments. These include designating officers in Ministries/Departments as Grievances Redressal Officers and adoption to special measures in Ministries/Departments that have a large public contact. Arrangements made in some of these Ministries and indicated below :

(i) *Ministry of Railways :*

Grievance Committees have been constituted at the Divisional, Zonal and Board levels to deal with the grievances received. In addition, the Ministry has set up Public Grievances Booths at important railway stations.

(ii) *Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) :*

— A Central Customers Service Scheme, initially started in Delhi, now operates in 22 cities. A time-limit of 3 weeks has been prescribed for disposal of grievances. If a grievance is not disposed of within one month, the complainant can approach the Secretary (Banking).

— Each nationalised bank has set up its own machinery. Complaint books are kept in every branch and "May I help you" counters have been opened in bigger branches.

— On 15th of every month, senior officer of all banks, including chief executives, make themselves available to public to hear their grievances and provide redress.

(iii) *Department of Telecommunications :*

— A single window scheme has been introduced to enable the subscribers to get their grievances redressed.

— Senior officers have been designated in the Directorate General/Districts Circles/Areas for redress of grievances.

(iv) *Department of posts :*

— In Gazetted Post Offices, complaints are handled in the Administration branch by one supervisor under the control of the Post Master.

Suggestion and Complaint Books have been made available at Enquiry counters of Post Offices.

- At the divisional level one complaint inspector is in charge of the branch under the overall control of Divisional Superintendent.
- At the regional level an Asstt. Superintendent or Investigating Inspector has been provided to work under the supervision of Regional Director.
- In the Circles, an Assistant Post Master General works as a Circle Complaints Officer.
- In the Directorate, there is a Director, Postal Complaints.

v) *Ministry of Health and Family Welfare :*

- A Grievance Committee has been set up for dealing with grievances relating to medical care facilities in hospitals under the Directorate General of Health Services.
- Hospitals have nominated Grievances Redress Officers to provide on-the-spot redress to members of public.
- An officer has been designated as Director of Public Grievances in the Ministry.

vi) *Ministry of Urban Development :*

- Grievances cells have been set up in the Directorate of Estates, HUDCO, Department of Printing, CPWD, Regional Stationery Depots, D.D.A and Land and Development Office.
- A system of public hearings on fixed days has been introduced by the Delhi Development Authority.

vii) *Department of Revenue :*

- The Additional Secretary (Administration) and Deputy Secretary (Administration) look after the work of public Grievances in the headquarters.
- In the Central Board of Direct Taxes, the grievance cell operates direct under the Chairman.

- The Central Board of Excise and Customs have nominated four officers to attend to the complaints of the public. These are Director (Customs), Deputy Secretary (Land Customs), Deputy Secretary (Central Excise) and Chief Vigilance Officer.
- Public Grievance Cells/Committees have been set up in the Collectorate/Customs Houses.
- At the Airports, where there is active contact between the officials and the passengers, a Public Relation Officer is posted.

(c) and (d) A limited evaluation of the effectiveness of the grievance redress machinery in a few departments was undertaken. This revealed that while there was growing awareness of the need to redress grievances, the efforts seem to be directed more on dealing with individual grievances than on identifying systemic deficiencies which give rise to various grievances. While efforts to deal with individual grievances will continue to be reinforced, Ministries/Departments have been advised to give special attention to the rationalisation of systems and procedures to make administration more responsive to public needs.

**Regularisation of Daily-Wage Labourers
in Lakshadweep**

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

(a) the number of daily-wages labourers working in Lakshadweep Administration, department-wise ;

(b) the number of such labourers who have been continuously working on daily-wages for more than 3 years department-wise;

(c) the reasons for not absorbing them into service if the vacancies have been lying unfilled ; and

(d) if there were no vacancies, the reasons for not creating them, when the labourers were engaged on the basis of work-need for such a long period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Foreign Clergymen in India

223. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign clergymen who have become Indian nationals and the number of applications from them pending with the Government in this regard ; and

(b) the policy of the Government with regard to grant of permission to foreign clergymen for stay in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) 34 foreign Clergymen/Budhist Monks/Priests have so far been given Indian citizenship by the Government, but no such application, complete in all respects under the Citizenship Act and Rules, is pending with the Central Government.

(b) The cases of foreign clergymen for continued stay in India are considered strictly on merits, and in accordance with Laws pertaining to foreigners.

[*English*]

Production of L.C.A.

224. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL) have indigenously designed and

produced a combat aircraft viz. HF-24 (Marut), which had been in service for more than 15 years ;

(b) if so, whether the production of light combat aircraft will be done by HAL in mid. nineties ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Not applicable.

National Integration Council Discussion on Recruitment on Community Basis

226. SHRI R. S. MANE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Integration Council discussed the policy of recruitment on community basis when it met in September, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the details of discussions and the decision that have been taken in this regard ;

(c) the name of communities which are in minority ; and

(d) the special measures proposed for their welfares by the Council ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) In its meeting held on 12th September, 1986, the National Integration Council discussed the implementation of 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities. Members expressed their views on giving adequate representation to minority community in various services including police force

to create confidence among minority community. The Prime Minister emphasised the need for having non-partisan police force without fixing any percentage for any group.

The five major religious minorities at the national level, are, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists and Zoroastrians.

The Prime Minister in his inaugural address of the NIC meeting held on 7th April, 1986 observed that :

"When we talk of minorities and majorities, the picture changes depending on the region that we are talking about. The majority in one part may be a minority in another part, and the effect is the same. The minorities feel threatened and the majority must give confidence to the minority in every such area".

National Integration Council has emphasised follow up of 15-Point Programme.

Setting up of Review Group on Safety of Atomic Power Reactor

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

(a) whether Nuclear Power Board has set up a review group on safety in Atomic Power reactors ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the main objectives of this group and the terms of reference of this group and composition ; and

(c) time by which the report of this group will be made available ?

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

(b) In the context of the Chernobyl accident, a group consisting of engineers and scientists has been constituted, to

conduct an indepth review of the safety features of the atomic power reactors in India.

(c) The group is expected to submit its first report by the end of December 1986.

Progress of Light Combat Aircraft

228. SHRI R. P. DAS :

SHRI HARISH RAWAT :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the action taken upto date for the production of Light Combat Aircraft in midnineties ;

(b) whether the feasibility study for the production of LCA has been completed and the Air staff requirements for LCA have been finalised ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The feasibility study on the LCA has been completed. The air Staff Requirements have been finalised. Currently, the Project Definition Phase is under progress.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The LCA will be a multirole aircraft incorporating state-of-art technologies. The LCA will be of small size and light weight and have high performance

Influx of Chakma Refugees into Tripura

229. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of Chakmas entered into Tripura at the end of August, 1986 ;

(b) number of Chakmas who returned to Bangladesh ;

(c) expenditure incurred by the State Government on these refugees ;

(d) financial or other assistance so far given to the State Government ; and

(e) demand made by the State Government from the Central Government for this extra burden ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Upto 31st August, 1986, 27,225 tribal refugees entered into Tripura.

(b) Apart from the above, 21,208 tribal refugees who had tried to enter into Tripura till that date were sent back to Bangladesh.

(c) The expenditure incurred by the State Government on the Chakma tribal refugees upto September, 1986 was about Rs. 93.62 lakhs.

(d) Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 133 lakhs has been given to the State Government so far.

(e) The State Government had asked for an amount of Rs. 142 lakhs from the Central Government for this extra burden.

Proposal to set up Nuclear Power Station in West Bengal

230. **SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :**
SMT. BIBHA GHOSH
GOSWAMI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring West Bengal into Nuclear Power Sector map ;

if so, details thereof ; and

(c) whether any progress has been made so far ?

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

DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy has examined sites in the Eastern Region including West Bengal to evaluate their suitability for setting up nuclear power stations.

(c) Report of the site Selection Committee is under consideration of the Government.

Monitoring of Central Projects

231. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have monitored and reviewed the execution of on-going projects like new Railway lines, National Highways, and Hydel Generation/Irrigation, which are under execution since the Sixth Plan in the special category States, recognised as such by the Planning Commission.

(b) if so, the names of each on of these projects, costing over Rs. 20 crores, along-with other details and the findings of the monitoring/review about the present progress in the execution of these schemes ;

(c) whether any high priority would be given to the execution of these schemes so as to ensure their completion at least by the end of the Seventh Plan ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to ensure the provision of adequate infrastructure in these States during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Execution of on-going Central Sector projects, including New Railway Lines, National Highways and Hydel Generation/Irrigation, etc. costing Rs. 20 crores and above is monitored.

(b) and (c) There are no projects of National Highways and Irrigation Sectors costing over Rs. 20 crores under execution in the Special Category States since the 6th Plan. Regarding Railway Lines projects, information for 5 States and regarding Hydro power projects, information for 3 States is given on the enclosed statement. No projects of Railway Lines and Hydro

Power are under execution in States not mentioned in the statement given below.

(d) Government is taking steps for overcoming various problems faced by the projects to avoid any further delays. The Government is also extending help to the State Governments and other concerned agencies in developing infrastructure sectors in these States.

Statement

List of Railway Projects

Name	Length (K.M.)	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)	Remarks
ASSAM			
1. Silchar-Jiribam MG Line (also in Manipur)	49	35.25	41% completed upto Sept. 1986. <i>Priority work</i> , expected to be completed in 7th Plan.
2. Lalabazar-Bhairabi MG Line.	48	31.38	Also in Mizoram, 46% completed upto Sept., 86 <i>Priority work</i> , expected to be completed in 7th Plan.
3. Rail-cum-Road Bridge across Brahmaputra and BG line from Jogighopa to Guwahati	143	190.00	1% completed upto Sept., 86.
TRIPURA			
4. Dharam Nagar-Kumarghat MG line.	33	35.25	66% completed upto Sept., 86. 22 KM opened. <i>Priority Work</i> , expected to be completed in 7th Plan.
HIMACHAL PRADESH (also Punjab)			
5. Nangal Dam—Talwara BG Line. Taking over Mukerian siding to Talwara	113	98.00	6% progress upto Sept., 1986. 7. K.M completed.
JAMMU & KASHMIR			
6. Jammu Tawi—Udhampur BG line.	53	68.68	6% progress upto Sept, 1986.

List of Hydro Power Project

Name	Capacity (M.W.)	Coast Original	(Rs. crores)		Date of		Remarks
			Now Anticipated	Original	Commission Original	Now anti- cipated	
ASSAM							
1. Kopili I & II (NEEPCO)	100	56.77	212.00	12/82	7/87	Capacity in addition to 50 MW Commissioned. Due to collapse of tunnel on 22.9.86, the project had a setback.	
2. Doyang (NEEPCO)	105	96.31	138.17	7/92	7/92	Has faced land acquisition problems and delay in finalising technical parameters delayed project work.	
HIMACHAL PRADESH							
3. Chamera	540	809.29	827.23	3/90	3/90		
JAMMU & KASHMIR							
4. Salal I, II & III (345 approved)	690	55.15	567.34	6/79 (I)	3/87	Change in design and scope, adverse conditions and delay by contractors.	
5. Dulhasti	390	161.72	367.50	1/91	12/91	Problems in bilateral financing procedure.	

Industrial Schemes for North Eastern States

232. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of new industrial schemes and the schemes for expansion of existing industrial units for the backward districts and rural areas of West Bengal, Assam and North Eastern States included in the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the amount allocated for each scheme, scheme-wise and Statewise details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKHRAM) : (a) and (b) Statements showing the names and outlays of Central and State Industrial and Mineral projects included in the 7th Five Year Plan in respect of West Bengal, Assam and North East States are placed on the Table of the House.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT—3147/1986]

Proposal to buy Super Computer from U.S.

233. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to buy a super Computer from U.S. is still under the consideration of Government ;

(b) whether the U.S. Government have agreed to sell the super Computer to India ; and

(c) if so, when such super Computer is going to be acquired ?

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

(b) and (c) The US Government have agreed in principle to sell the super computer

to India. However, the terms and conditions for its acquisition are yet to be finalised.

Surrender of Arms by Mizo Insurgents

234. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of Mizo insurgents who have surrendered after the Mizo accord ;

(b) details of the arms surrendered ; and

(c) whether the insurgents have surrendered all the arms and weapons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) 534 MNF members (including 154 family members) have come overground after the Mizo Accord.

(b) and (c) The MNF have deposited all the arms as per the information given to the Government by the MNF. 214 weapons which include, Light Machine guns, Sub-Machine guns, self-loading rifles, Semi-automatic rifles, 303 rifles, rocket launchers, 12 Bore guns etc. have been surrendered. 20,280 rounds of ammunition, 25 hand-grenades and 3 wireless sets have also been surrendered.

Setting up of Ordnance Factory in Andhra Pradesh

235. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to establish an ordnance factory on National Highway No. 5, Chilakalapalem, Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether the survey has been conducted ; and

(c) if so, the details of the survey and the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) In connection with the likely setting up of an Ordnance factory, some State Governments, including Andhra Pradesh, were approached for offer of suitable sites. Government of Andhra Pradesh have offered a few sites, including one in Srikakulam District. These sites have since been visited by a Site Selection Committee and are being evaluated along with others, in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Regional National Information Centres

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

(a) the number of regional computer networks set up by National Informatics Centre (N.I.C.) in operation and their respective locations ;

(b) whether a Southern regional computer network of NIC is intended to be set up and if so, location thereof ;

(c) details of estimated cost of the project and the extent and fields of coverage intended ; and

(d) whether State-wise networks of NIC are intended to be set up and if so, when the net-work for the State of Kerala is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Under the expansion of computerisation programme of the National Informatics Centre (NIC), super/large computers are being installed at Delhi, Pune, Bhubaneswar and Hyderabad. The systems at Delhi and Pune are operational.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Southern Regional Centre of NIC is being set up at Hyderabad.

(c) A provision of Rs. 62 crores has been made for NIC in the Seventh Plan by the Department of Electronics for implementing the programme for development of National Computer Network (NICNET) which includes installation and interconnection of regional centres, state computers and some district level computer centres. NIC has been set up for assisting Ministries/Departments of the Government of India in organising and developing information systems, assisting in computer-aided analysis of data and giving training to State and Central Government officials in use of computer and system analysis methods.

(d) Subject to allocation of adequate funds, NIC will be installing Super-mini-computers at all State capitals and Personal Computer (ATS) at all district headquarters. These are all being interlinked using satellite communication. The Kerala State system will be installed in November, 1986. The complete network is expected to be operational by December, 1987.

Setting up of Aeronautical Engineering Department

237. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an Aeronautical Engineering Department at the Military College of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (NCEME), situated at Bolarum in Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the amount sanctioned therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) - No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen in Kerala

238. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ex-servicemen in Kerala at present who are yet to be provided with jobs ; and

(b) steps proposed to rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) As per the returns received from Zila Sainik Boards in Kerala, the number of ex-servicemen on the live register as on 30th June, 86, was 27 440. However, this includes the number of ex-servicemen who have registered their names for better jobs and those who after registration of their names have secured employment but have not informed the Zila Sainik Boards so that their names could be struck off the registers of the Boards.

(b) The need to provide employment to as many ex-servicemen as possible has from time to time been impressed on the State Government. Some of the steps being taken by the State Government of Kerala to promote the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen are :—

- (i) They are given preference for jobs in Class III and Class IV posts in Government sponsored companies and in certain categories of Government posts. Besides, a few categories of posts are filled exclusively by ex-servicemen. Age and educational qualification are being relaxed for ex-servicemen.
- (ii) War widows are getting employment concessions in relaxation of normal recruitment rules. The State Government provides employment on priority to the wife/dependents of service personnel who die in harness and if the death is attributed to the service.
- (iii) Vacancies suitable for ex-servicemen for Class I and II posts are being identified.
- (iv) Self-employment of ex-servicemen is being encouraged by means of reservation of seats in Industrial

Training Institutes and Centres, by grant of preference to them in retail distributorships, and by reserving mechanised boats constructed in Boat Building Yards of the Fisheries Department for Cooperative societies formed by ex-servicemen. Jai Jawan Stalls have also been allotted to ex-servicemen and there is reservation of industrial plots/sheds.

Missile Testing Range at Balliapal (Orissa)

239. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in setting up of the country's first missile testing range at Baliaopal (Orissa) ; and

(b) whether the commissioning of the project will be in time or is likely to be delayed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Go-ahead sanction for the project has been accorded. Comprehensive rehabilitation and resettlement schemes for the families to be displaced have been formulated and are being implemented by Government of Orissa. It is proposed to resettle the displaced families in model villages to be set up in nearby areas where the basic amenities and socio-economic infrastructure would also be established. A number of industrial and self employment schemes would be established as part of rehabilitation plan with an objective to provide job opportunities to about one person from each displaced family. Government of India would provide the funds for resettlement schemes and seed money required for setting up the rehabilitation schemes. So far Rs. 13.925 crores have already been paid to Government of Orissa for these resettlement/rehabilitation schemes. The details of the project and the resettlement and rehabilitation schemes have been announced by the State Government.

(b) The project is expected to be commissioned in time.

Pollution in Rivers

240. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT and FOREST be pleased to state whether any scheme for involving voluntary agencies in keeping the rivers pollution free has been formulated and if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : No specific scheme to involve the voluntary agencies for pollution control in rivers has been formulated. However, under the Ganga Action Plan, there is provision for involving voluntary agencies to create public awareness and to ensure public participation in prevention of pollution in the river.

Construction of Aircraft for Indian Navy

241. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals for construction of fast attack patrol aircraft for the Indian Navy ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its production schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal for construction of fast attack patrol aircraft for the Indian Navy. However, M/s. HAL are commencing the license production of the Dornier Aircraft, which shall be utilized for coastal reconnaissance role.

Botanical and Biological Survey in Orissa

242. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any field survey on the flower plants ; medicinal plants and herbs and mammals in the Gandhamardon forest area in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the details of the botanical and biological survey conducted in that area ; and

(c) the steps taken for the proper protection of the rare species found in that area in Orissa ?

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

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

Statement

Field surveys have been conducted regarding the flora and fauna of Gandhamardan forest area in Orissa by the Botanical Survey of India (BSI) and the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) respectively.

According to the field survey conducted by Botanical Survey of India (BSI), there are more than 2700 species of flowering plants and more than 150 species of medicinal plants and herbs.

According to the survey conducted by Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), there are 26 species of mammals in this area. Out of these atleast seven species of mammals are endangered and threatened and are included in the Schedules of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

Declaration of Shri Narayana Jayanti as a Holiday for Central Government Employees in Kerala

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

(a) whether a request from the Government of Karala that Shri Narayana Jayanti may be declared as a holiday for the Central Government Employees in Karala has been received ; and

(b) if so, what is the decision of the Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) No such request has been received from the Government of Karala during 1986 though such requests were received in earlier years.

(b) In terms of the existing holiday-policy, there is no scope for declaring a closed holiday for Central Government Offices in Kerala on the occasion of Narayana Jayanti.

Special Status to Assam

244. SHRI G. G. SWELL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India are considering conferring special status on Assam in order to fulfil their obligations under the Assam Accord ;

(b) whether relevant provisions of the Constitution to achieve the objective are being amended ; and

(c) what are those provisions ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Assam Accord does not make a mention of special status for Assam nor has the Central Government made any commitment in this regard. As such, the question of granting special status to Assam does not arise.

Exploring Indian Ocean for Radio Active Minerals

245. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of sites where explorations are being conducted for atomic minerals including uranium on the Indian off-shore ;

(b) whether any fruitful result have been achieved ; and

(c) financial allocation made during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) At present no exploration is being conducted for atomic minerals including Uranium on the Indian Off-shore.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Dacoities in Delhi

246. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of dacoities in Delhi during the period January, 1986 to 30 September, 1986 ;

(b) the loss of life and property as a result thereof ; and

(c) the number of dacoities detected and the number of persons apprehended and the details of the goods recovered from them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) 15.

(b) (i) Loss of life—3

(ii) Loss of property—Rs. 5,07,710/-

(c) (i) Cases detected—11

(ii) Persons apprehended—55

(iii) Value of goods Rs. 3,91,180/- recovered.

[English]

Forest Cover in Orissa**Export Thrust in Electronics**

247. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an export thrust is to be made in electronics ;

(b) if so, whether a target has been set for the Seventh Plan ; and

(c) whether Indian electronic goods can be competitive due to higher manufacturing costs of electronic goods ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. A target of Rs. 1000 crores has been set for the terminal year of the Seventh Plan.

(c) It is true that the cost of manufacture of many electronic products are higher than international prices. However, it is expected that due to recent fiscal and other measures certain selected electronic goods could become progressively competitive in the international market.

248. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the present forest cover in Orissa and the depletion it has suffered during the last three year ;

(b) whether Union Government have initiated some Centrally Schemes to augment this cover and also associate it self with the financing of State Schemes in this regard and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the Central allocations made to aid and assist the State Government of Orissa to expand the forest cover during the Seventh Plan period with targets and yearly achievement points ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The registered area of forest in the State of Orissa is 59,963 square kilometres. However, analysis of satellite imagery has revealed that during 1980—82 the actual forest cover was 39,425 square kilometres as against corresponding estimate of 48 333 square kilometres during 1972—75.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

The details are given in the statement below.

Statement**1. Assistance released/outlay proposed during VII Five Year Plan**

Sl. No.	Scheme/Programme	Assistance released/outlay proposed in the year				
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
		(in Rs. lakhs)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Rural fuelwood Plantation and Afforestation of Ecosensitive non-Himalayan Areas	94.62	120.00	90.00	90.00	90.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	207.20	202.50			
3.	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)	347.60	327.60	600.00	600.00	600.00
4.	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	49.00				

II. Physical achievement (under 20 Point Programme)

1985-86	—	1930 lakh seedlings
1986-87 (upto Sept. 86)	—	1670.55 lakh seedlings

**Demand for Safety of Nuclear Plants
Around the World**

24 . DR. G. S. RAJHANS :
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India have reiterated that the nuclear plants around the world are not safe and urged greater cooperation especially between developing and developed nations on nuclear safety ; and

(b) if so, further steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

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

(b) However, India continues to actively participate in international meetings on nuclear safety and in this regard we support greater cooperation among all nations concerned.

**Availability of Zirconium in Kanyakumari
District**

250. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have undertaken any investigation into the availability of Zirconium Dioxide in Kanyakumari district in recent times ;

(b) the details of the total quantity available ;

(c) the steps taken to exploit this mineral on commercial basis ; and

(d) whether there are proposals under the consideration of the Government to establish a Zirconium Dioxide factory in Kanyakumari district ?

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

(b) Zircon, an ore of Zirconium, is found in various parts of the county, including Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu. The West Coast of Tamil Nadu comprising Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari Districts, has an estimated ore reserve of 68 lakh tonnes.

(c) The Manavalakurichi Plant of the Indian Rare Earths Limited produces Zircon for Commercial use by processing beach sands.

Various locations in the country including Kanyakumari District are under consideration for setting up of a Zirconium factory.

15-Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities Drawn up by National Integration Council

251. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
SHRI R.S. MANE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Integration Council has drawn up a 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of the minorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) what has been the determining yardstick to define minorities since some ethnic community is a majority in one state while it is a minority in another State ; and

(d) whether the programme takes care of all the minorities or only a few with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d) The NIC in its meeting held in November, 1980 considered the issue of communal harmony and emotional integration. Pursuant to the deliberations in the meeting, the Ministry of

Home Affairs issued comprehensive instructions to the State Governments, Union Territories and other concerned authorities for promotion of communal amity.

The directions in which progress was desired were thus succinctly laid down by the NIC. Based on these a programme of action for welfare of minorities was devised and directives issued in the shape of 15-Point programmes by the then Prime Minister in May, 1983. A Statement containing the programme is given below.

The Prime Minister reiterated the 15-Point directives in his letter addressed to Chief Ministers in August, 1985. These directives are being applied essentially to five major religious minorities at the national level viz. Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists and Zorastrians. The Prime Minister in his inaugural address of the National Integration Council Meeting of 7th April, 1986. Observed that :

“When we talk of minorities and majorities, the picture changes depending on the region that we are talking about. The majority in one part may be a minority in another part, and the effect is the same. The minorities feel threatened and the majority must give confidence to the minority in every such area”.

Ministry of Welfare is the nodal Ministry so far as implementation of the 15-Point programme is concerned. All the State Governments have been addressed by that Ministry to appoint Nodal Officers on Minority Welfare and Minorities Cell. The matter is being further pursued by Ministry of Welfare.

Statement

I. COMMUNAL RIOTS

1. The state Governments are being advised that in the areas which have been identified as communally sensitive and riots prone, District and Police officials of the highest know efficiency, impartiality and secular record must be posted. In such areas and even elsewhere, the prevention of communal tension

should be one of the primary duties of D.M. and S.P. Their performances in this regard should be an important factor in determining their promotion prospects.

2. Good work done in this regard by District and Police officials should be rewarded.
3. Severe action should be taken against all those who incite communal tensions or take part in violence.
4. Special courts or courts specifically earmarked to try communal offences should be set up so that offenders are brought to book speedily.
5. Victims of communal riots should be given immediate relief and provided prompt and adequate financial assistance for their rehabilitation.
6. Radio and TV must also help in restoring confidence, communal harmony and peace in such affected areas.
7. It is unfortunate that certain section of the Press sometimes indulge in tendentious reporting and Publication of objectionable and inflammatory material which may incite communal tension. I hope that editors, printers, publishers and other concerned will cooperate in finding a way to avoid publication of such material.

II. RECRUITMENT TO STATE AND CENTRAL SERVICES

8. In the recruitment of police personnel, State Governments should be advised to give special consideration to Minorities. For this purpose, the composition of Selection Committees should be representative.
9. The Central Government should take similar action in the recruitment of personnel to the Central Police Forces.

10. Large scale employment opportunities are provided by the Railways, Nationalised Banks and public Sector Enterprises. In these cases also the concerned departments should ensure that special consideration is given to recruitment from minority communities.
11. In many areas recruitment is done through competitive examinations. Often minority groups have been handicapped in taking advantage of the educational system to compete on equal terms in such examinations. To help them to overcome these handicaps, steps should be taken to encourage the starting of coaching classes in minority educational institutions to train persons to compete successfully in these examinations.
12. The acquisition of technical skills by those minorities who are today lagging behind would also help in national development. Arrangements should be made to set up ITIs and polytechnics by Government or private agencies in predominantly minority areas to encourage admission in such institutions of adequate number of persons belonging to those communities.

III. OTHER MEASURES

13. In various development programmes including the 20-Point Programme, care should be taken to see that minorities secure in a fair and adequate measure the benefits flowing therefrom. In the various committees which are set up to oversee the implementation of such programmes, members of those communities should be actively involved.
14. Apart from the general issues to which I have referred there are various local problems which develop into needless irritants to minorities. For instance encroachment of Wakf properties and on

graveyards have led to protests and grievances in some places. Suitable steps should be taken to deal with such problems on an expeditious and satisfactory basis.

15. Problems relating to minorities need to be attended to on a continuing basis so that apprehensions are allayed and genuine grievances redressed. To facilitate this, a special cell will be created in the Ministry of Home Affairs to deal with matters relating to minorities.

Number of Pakistani Intruders Killed and Apprehended

252. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :
SHRI H.B. PATIL :
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :
SHRI SODE RAMAIAH :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Pakistani intruders shot dead or apprehended while trying to infiltrate into India with smuggled goods or otherwise ;

(b) if so, the number of such intruders killed or arrested during the past four months ;

(c) the nature, quantum and other details of the goods seized from them ; and

(d) steps taken to check infiltration ?

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

(b) During the period from 1.7.1986 to 29.10.1986, 78 intruders were killed and 53 were apprehended on Indo Pak border.

(c) The details of goods seized from them and their approximate value are furnished in the Statement given below.

(d) The Security forces on the Indo-Pak border are on alert. Measures taken for strengthening surveillance along the border include : strengthening of BSF, establishing additional border outposts, construction of observation post towers and providing increased mobility to border patrols, etc.

Statement

Details of Goods Seized and their Approximate Value

S. No.	Nature of goods seized	Quantum of goods seized	Approximate value (in Rs.)
1.	Heroin	10 kgs.	30 lakhs
2.	Hashish	400 gms.	1500/-
3.	Cloth	91 Mtrs.	1500/-
4.	Watches	4	500/-
5.	Indian Currency	Rs. 2135/-	2135/-
6.	Pak Currency	Rs. 1011/-	1011/-
7.	Whisky	12 bottles	700/-
8.	Rifle, 303	one	10,000/-
9.	12 bore gun	one	3,000/-
10.	12 bore Pistol	one	500/-

Anti-National Activities in J & K

253. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :
SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that anti-national activities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir are on the increase ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed by Union Government to curb these activities ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Certain anti-national elements have been active in the State of Jammu and Kashmir from time to time. Central Government have been keeping a watch on the situation and the State Government have been requested to take effective measures to curb their activities.

[*Translation*]

Shifting of Cantonment at Kota, Rajasthan

254. **SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to shift the cantonment at Kota, Rajasthan even at a loss of crores of rupees ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent on setting up of a new Cantonment, the area required for this and the benefit to be derived therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) There is no Cantonment at Kota. However, there are some Defence Units located there.

At present, there is no proposal to shift these units from their existing locations.

[*English*]

Impact of Chernobyl Nuclear Atomic Disaster in Southern USSR

255. **SHRI H. M. PATEL :**
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :
PROF. P. J. KURIEN :
SHRI MURLI DEORA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of shocking disaster at the Chernobyl in Southern USSR ;

(b) whether such partial meltdown and radiation leakage accidents are probable at some of our Atomic Plants which are tripping frequently ; and

(c) if so, what plants exist in the event of a reactor accidents in our Atomic Plants ?

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

(b) and (c) The nuclear power plants in India are different in design from the Chernobyl plant. The design of our nuclear power plants provides for safety systems to minimise the probability of accidents and to mitigate the consequences of an accident should one occur. However, all available information about Chernobyl accident is being analysed in order to draw appropriate lessons and ensure safe operation of our power plants.

There are comprehensive and detailed plans at each station to cope with situations arising out of a reactor accident. These plans give details of the emergency action to be taken both within the plant (on-site) and in the public (off-site) domains.

Second Postponement of Commissioning of Dhruva

256. **SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :**

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the commissioning of Dhruva has again been postponed ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this postponement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) DHRUVA was commissioned in August 1985. All systems are operational. The reactor was re-started on 30.10.1986 and is gradually being raised to full power.

Meeting of Chief Ministers on Maharashtra-Karnataka Border Issue

257. SHRI H. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently any meeting of the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Karnataka has taken place for solving the border issue between the two States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) : The Chief Minister of Maharashtra and Karnataka are reported to have met at Bombay on the 29th September, 1986 and decided to expedite all developmental activities in the disputed areas between the two States.

Expansion of Kavalur Observatory

258. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) Whether Government have any proposal to take up expansion programme of Kavalur Observatory ;

(b) Whether Government's proposal for providing a second Telescopic Lens in the Kavalur Observatory has been approved ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, when will Government take up this project and complete the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c) All the proposals of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics for expansion of Kavalur Observatory during the Seventh Five Year Plan have been approved. The observatory has already installed 6 scientific telescopes with apertures ranging from 38 to 234 cms., the 234 cms. telescope which is the largest existing telescope in Asia, was commissioned in October, 1985. The prime focus of this telescope has been operationalised and the other two foci will be fully brought into use during the current Five Year Plan.

IAS/IPS Examination Centres in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

259. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of examination centres for IAS/IPS in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu during 1985 separately ;

(b) number of candidates appeared for the above examinations from Karnataka and Tamil Nadu during 1985 separately ; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure incurred on the conducting of the above examinations in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu during 1985 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (c) The required information is indicated in the statement given below,

Statement

IAS/IPS Examination Centres in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

Name of Examination	Karnataka		Tamil Nadu		Total Expenditure*
	Total No. of Centres (2)	No. of appeared candidates	Total No. of Centres (2)	No. of appeared candidates	
1. Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1985.	1. Bangalore (16 Sub-centres)	3,93	1. Madras (22 Sub-centres)	4,476	Rs. 50,974.05
	2. Dharwar (6 Sub-centres)	906	2. Madurai (8 Sub-centres)	1,859	
2. Civil Services (Main) Examination, 1985.	Bangalore (Two Sub-centres)	234	Madras (One Sub-centres)	334	Expenditure Statement not yet received

* The expenditure indicated above is only in respect of operating the centre(s) viz. Supervision, invigilation charges and miscellaneous expenditure etc. incurred at the Centre.

**Trouble in Tarapore Atomic Power Station
Bombay**

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

(a) whether TAPS, Bombay has developed trouble leading to its shut down ;

(b) number of shutdowns occurred so far in the various atomic plants in the country ; and

(c) whether in view of the dangers that have surfaced after Chernobyl and sinking of nuclear armed submarine of USSR, whether Government propose to review energy policy and switch over to hydroelectric power which is grossly under utilised at present ?

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

(b) Information is given below :

Station	Year of Commercial Operation	No. of outages since Commercial Operation*
TAPS UNIT-1)	November 1969	182
UNIT-2)		161
RAPS UNIT-1)	December 1973	193
UNIT-2)	April 1981	85
MAPS UNIT-1)	January 1984	48
UNIT-2)	March 1986	19

* Upto September 1986.

(c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal. Government considers it desirable to exploit all available and feasible sources of power—hydel, thermal and nuclear. Our reactors are not of the Chernobyl type. However, all precautions are taken to ensure safety of the reactors.

**Recommendations of Dr. Gopal Singh
Panel on Minorities**

261, SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the report submitted by the High Power Panel on Minorities headed by Dr. Gopal Singh ;

(b) the main recommendations of the panel ;

(c) Government's reaction and decisions on the recommendations ;

(d) steps taken to implement the recommendations ; and

(e) the time by which the report will be placed on the Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (e) The report of the High Power Panel on Minorities is under consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

**Donations Received by Organisations in
Uttar Pradesh under Foreign Contribution
(Regulation) Act, 1976**

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

(a) whether various private organisations of Uttar Pradesh receive donations under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976;

(b) whether several organisations actively engaged in border hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh also receive donations and they utilize the amount to launch movements etc. against the Government ; and

(c) if so, the names of organizations receiving Foreign contributions and the details of money received by them during the last five years ?

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

(b) Some organisations located in hill districts of Uttar Pradesh are in receipt of foreign contribution. No case of making use of foreign contribution for launching movements against the Government by these organisations has come to the notice of the Government so far.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Review of Measures to tone up Administration

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

(a) whether Government have initiated a series of measures to tone up the administration ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any fresh review has been done as to the result achieved in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Steps taken include :

(i) Preparation of time-bound action plans by the ministries regarding their functional areas, and regular monitoring of the results achieved.

(ii) Fixation of levels by the ministries for taking decisions on various categories of cases and the channel of their submission to speed up decision-making and to enforce accountability.

(iii) Review of various aspects of personnel management including procedures for recruitment, training, selection, career planning, placement of personnel.

(iv) Revision of confidential report forms of officers with a view to relate the appraisal to the quantitative and qualitative aspects relating to their performance.

(v) Continuing efforts to strengthen the machinery for redressal of public grievances, including identification of systemic deficiencies and taking suitable remedial reforms.

(c) and (d) The results achieved have been reviewed periodically. This has been further systematised with the inclusion of some of essential elements of administrative reforms in twenty-Point Programme 1986.

Steps to Control Pollution from Cement Industries

264. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board had discussions recently with the major cement manufacturing units of the country to effectively control air pollution from the cement factories ;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held and the particulars of the cement manufacturers involved ; and

(c) steps initiated to control the pollution from the cement factories ?

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

(b) The discussions related to the existing status and possible measures for air pollution control in cement manufacturing units. Representatives of five major manufacturing units participated in the discussions.

(c) The steps initiated to control pollution from the cement factories include :

- Emission limits for cement manufacturing units have been prescribed;
- A time bound programme for installation of effective air pollution control equipment (electrostatic precipitator) has been evolved ; and
- The units have been directed to install chimneys of at least 30 metres height for dispersion of pollutants.

Failure of Mineral Separation Plant of Indian Rare Earths Ltd.

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

(a) whether the Chemical plant of the Indian Rare Earths Limited has repeatedly failed to give required production and its mineral separation Plant has not been working at full capacity ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the measures proposed to be taken to put the Indian Rare Earths Limited on a sound footing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC, ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) Indian Rare Earths Limited has a chemical plant at Udyogmandal, Alwaye in Kerala, which is working at full capacity. The Company has a mineral separation plant at Chavara in Kerala and at Manavalakurichi in Tamil Nadu which are also working at near full capacity.

In addition, the Company has, in October 1986, commissioned the Orissa Sand Complex (OSCOM) Project consisting of a chemical and a mineral separation plant in Chhatrapur district of Orissa. Commissioning trials have revealed some teething problems and the Company is taking remedial

steps to resolve them. The OSCOM Plant is expected to reach its designed production capacity in a phased manner during the next two years.

Dowry Deaths in Delhi

266. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of dowry deaths in Delhi since January 1986 to date ;

(b) number of persons arrested in this regard ; and

(c) number of persons punished ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) 56 cases of dowry deaths were registered upto 25th October 1986.

(b) 92.

(c) Nil Punishment is awarded by the Courts as and when the trial is concluded in each case.

Delay in Enforcement of Certain Provisions of Wakf (Amendment) Act, 1984

267. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the delay in enforcing by notification the non-controversial sections of Wakf (Amendment) Act, 1984 ; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in evolving a consensus for further amending the Wakf Act, 1984 in accordance with the desire of the Muslim community in respect of the controversial section in the Amendment Act of 1984 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) Two provisions of the Wakf (Amendment) Act, 1984, namely, those inserted by new Sections 66G and 66H which were considered by the Government of immediate benefit to wakfs in general have already been enforced with effect from 23rd June 1986. Further, the Government is already in the process of consultations with a Committee which includes several members of Parliament also regarding the objections received from the Muslim community.

Wasteland in India

268. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the area of the wasteland in the country and out of the total wasteland how much is the saline land;

(b) details of the funds allocated during 1986-87 for the reclamation of saline wastelands; and

(c) the area of saline land reclaimed this year so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) There is no comprehensive survey in the country as a whole to provide precise estimate of wastelands. According to information given in the various reports including that of National Commission on Agriculture, an overall estimate is that an area of about 175 million hectares in the country is affected by the problem of soil erosion and land degradation. Out of 175 million hectares, 4.5 million hectares are estimated as Saline soils.

(b) and (c) Allocation of funds by the National Wastelands Development Board to the States is not done on the basis of category of wastelands and therefore it is not possible to give any reply regarding funds allocated during 1986-87 for the reclamation of Saline wastelands or the area of Saline wastelands reclaimed this year so far.

Implementation of Projects in Public and Private Sectors

269. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national workshop was organised to go into the delays in the implementation of projects in the public and private sectors;

(b) the number of projects delayed and the extra cost to be incurred to complete them; and

(c) the outcome of the workshop?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Programme Implementation is monitoring Central projects costing Rs. 20 crores or more. As on 30th June, 1986 144 projects each costing Rs. 20 crores or more have slipped from the respective original date of commissioning. Total increase in cost as anticipated on the day of reference from the original approved cost is Rs. 19811.33 crores.

(c) Report of the workshop is presently under finalisation. The relevant points emerging from the Report will be put up before Government for taking suitable action.

Construction of Submarines with West German Collaboration

270. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mazagon Dockyard has embarked on the construction of submarines with the West German collaboration;

(b) if so, the programme for construction and indigenisation; and

(c) the salient features of the modernisation programme of the dockyard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Production programme is going on. Programme of indigenisation of components, sub-assembly etc. will depend on volume of requirements and cost of effectiveness.

(c) To be able to undertake construction of such vessels, a number of dedicated facilities with modern plant and machinery have been set up.

Allotment of Forest Land to Scheduled Tribes

271. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) total area of forest land allotted to Scheduled Tribes every year, State-wise, for shifting cultivation for the last five years ;

(b) the details regarding production of foodgrains etc. in each state ; and

(c) the details regarding marketing of minor forest produce procured by tribal people in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) It is not the policy of Government to allot forest lands for shifting cultivation. However, extent of area under shifting cultivation is given in Statement-I below.

(b) Details regarding production of foodgrains in each State are given in Statement-II below.

(c) Details regarding mode of collection and marketing of Minor Forest Produce in States from which information has been received, is given in Statement-III below.

Statement-I

Area under Shifting Cultivation

State/Union Territory	Minimum area under shifting cultivation at one time Km
1. Andhra Pradesh	1500
2. Arunachal Pradesh	2100
3. Assam	1392
4. Bihar	810
5. Madhya Pradesh	1250
6. Manipur	3600
7. Meghalaya	2650
8. Mizoram	1890
9. Nagaland	768
10. Orissa	26490
11. Tripura	1115
TOTAL	43565

Statement-II

Production of Foodgrains—Statewise in 1983-84

(Thousand tonnes)

Name of the State/ Union Territory	Total Foodgrains
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	11,520
Assam	2,720
Bihar	9,626
Gujarat	5,747
Haryana	6,904
Himachal Pradesh	1,016
Jammu and Kashmir	1,137

1	2		
Karnataka	7,377	Tamil Nadu	6,218
Kerala	1,267	Tripura	428
Madhya Pradesh	15,277	Uttar Pradesh	29,303
Maharashtra	10,947	West Bengal	9,116
Manipur	295	Andaman & Nicobar Island	22
Meghalaya	163	Arunachal Pradesh	156
Nagaland	144	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	27
Orissa	6,817	Delhi	136
Punjab	14,779	Goa, Daman and Diu	132
Rajasthan	10,057	Mizoram	35
Sikkim	76	Pondicherry	68
		TOTAL	151,510

Statement-III

Mode of collection and marketing of MPF in different States

States	Present Practice
1. ANDHRA PRADESH	— Tribals have been conferred right to collect, consume and sell MFP. The Girijan Co-operative Corporation has monopoly rights in some areas. Tendu leaves are worked on purchase agent system.
2. BIHAR	— Tendu leaves and oilseeds are nationalised items. Tendu leaves are collected departmentally by the State Forest Department. Forest Development Corporation has monopoly rights over oilseeds. Collection is done through LAMPS and other agencies.
3. GUJARAT	— Gujarat Forest Development Corporation procures MFP like Timru leaves, Mahul flowers and seed and gums etc. on monopoly basis.
4. KERALA	— Right of collection of MFP has been given to tribals. Collection is done through Co-operative Societies formed of Girijans Kerala Pharmaceutical Corporation was marketing MFP collected by the Co-operative Societies. Forest Department now takes up delivery of MFP for marketing.

5. MADHYA PRADESH

- Tendu leaves, Sal seeds, Harra, Gums, Bamboo etc. are nationalised items, specified for monopoly State Trading Gums, bamboo are collected through departmental agency. Tendu leaves, Sal seeds and harra are largely dealt with by Minor Forest Produce Corporation. Collection is done through LAMPS and PACS Purchaser-agent system continues.

6. MAHARASHTRA

- Trading of MFP has been entrusted to the Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation on monopoly basis in tribal areas. This Corporation trades in gums, mahua, harra, chironji etc. In areas not covered by the Corporation Forest Labour Co-operative Societies take up the work of procurement. Kendu leaves are nationalised in the State and are collected through departmental agency by adopting purchase-agent system.

7. KARNATAKA

- In districts rich in MFP items like honey wax, date leaves, tamarind, myrobolans, soapnuts are allotted to tribal societies at concessional rates.

8. ORISSA

- Kendu leaves are collected departmentally engaging tribals but marketing is handled by Orissa Forest Corporation. Sal seeds are collected through Orissa Forest Corporation Simlipahar Forest Development Corporation and the Tribal Development Corporation.

9. RAJASTHAN

- Monopoly right for MFP collection has been given to Tribal Area Development Co-operative Federation, LAMPS and Co-operative Societies are involved in collection of grasses, gums, fruits, medicinal plants etc.

10. TAMIL NADU

- Tribals are permitted for collection of MFP for their consumption and sale. In some areas MFP collection is entrusted to Co-operative Societies.

11. UTTAR PRADESH

- Tendu leaves trade has been nationalised. Uttar Pradesh Forest Development Corporation procures and markets the produce.

12. WEST BENGAL

- Tribals have been given the right to collection of some MFP items for their consumption. Monopoly rights for collection of tendu leaves, oilseeds are given to LAMPS. West Bengal Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Ltd. provides financial help and assists in marketing.

Increase in Working Hours in Central Government Offices

272. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the working hours of the Central Government Offices by half an hour i.e. from 7½ hours to 8 hours daily ;

(b) if so, since when the decision is to be implemented and whether the decision has been taken as per the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission ; and

(c) whether government have obtained the views of the representatives of the Government employees in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) In the light of the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations, the Government have decided to increase the working hours of the office staff in Government of India from 37½ hours per week to 40 hours per week by increasing daily working hours by 30 minutes. During the course of discussions with the representatives of the Government employees on the Pay Commission's recommendations, there was an exchange of views with them on this matter also. After considering their views, the decision has been taken and it will be implemented shortly.

Contract for More Sea Harriers for Indian Navy

273. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are buying more Sea Harriers for Indian Navy ;

(b) if so, whether the contract has been signed ;

(c) when will the supply of those planes commence ; and

(d) what has been the performance of the Harriers purchased earlier ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In and 1990-91.

(d) The performance of the Sea Harriers purchased earlier has been satisfactory.

Alternate Saturdays as Working Days for Central Government Offices

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to make alternate Saturdays as working days for Central Government offices ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration at the moment.

Progress by Atomic Energy Projects

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

(a) whether a meeting of the officers of the Department of Atomic Energy was held to assess the progress made by the Atomic Energy Projects ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, the nature of discussions held and outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE, (SHRI (K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Periodic meetings are held by the officials of the Department of Atomic Energy to review the progress of various projects undertaken by the Department.

(b) Problems and constraints encountered in the implementation of the projects and necessary remedial action are discussed in such review meetings.

Freedom Fighters Pension Cleared

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

(a) cases regarding the sanction of freedom fighters' pension scheme cleared during the months of August and September, 1986 ;

(b) the number and names of freedom fighters who have been given the pensions during these two month, State-wise ;

(c) whether any cases for sanction are still pending with the Government ; and

(d) if so, the break-up of the pending cases, State-wise and the likely date by which they will be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) A large number of applications for grant of pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme had been pending with the Central Government. A Special month-long drive from 12th July, 1986 was, therefore, launched to dispose of all the pending applications. All the pending cases except those which are to be scrutinised by the Non-Official Screening Committee(s) or those having some special features, have been disposed of during the period.

(b) to (d) The number of persons who have been sanctioned pension during August and September, 1986 and the cases pending with the Government on 30th September, 1986, is given in Statement-I below Cases which are to be scrutinised by the Non-Official Screening Committee(s) will be disposed of as and when their recommendations are available. Number of cases pending with such committee(s) is given in Statement-II below. Cases having special features are presently being dealt with on priority and are expected to be cleared soon.

Statement-I

Statement showing the Number of Freedom Fighters who been given pension during August & September, 1986 and cases pending with Government as on 30.9.1986

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ U.T. Administrations	Sanctioned during the drive	Pending
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	188	195
2.	Assam	5	53
3.	Bihar	406	730
4.	Gujarat	15	---

1	2	3	4
5.	Haryana	1	---
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9	---
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	---
8.	Karnataka	63	2
9.	Kerala	56	56
10.	Madhya Pradesh	32	242
11.	Maharashtra	248	68
12.	Manipur	---	---
13.	Meghalaya	1	5
14.	Nagaland	---	4
15.	Orissa	3	19
16.	Punjab	30	---
17.	Rajasthan	4	---
18.	Tamil Nadu	33	4
19.	Tripura	5	8
20.	Uttar Pradesh	59	---
21.	West Bengal	255	60
		-----	-----
		1415	1446
		-----	-----

UNION TERRITORY ADMNS.

1.	Chandigarh	1	2
2.	Delhi	3	19
3.	Goa	3	65
4.	Pondicherry	1	3
		-----	-----
		8	89
		-----	-----

Statement-II1. *Pending applications (Statewise) for scrutiny with Hyderabad Special Committee.*

(I) Maharashtra	2276
(II) Karnataka	301
(III) Andhra Pradesh	350
	2927

2. *Pending cases of persons who participated in Arya-Samaj Movement (State-wise) and to be placed before the screening committee for this purpose.*

Andhra Pradesh	279
Bihar	183
Delhi	53
Gujarat	3
Haryana	225
Himachal Pradesh	6
Jammu and Kashmir	7
Karnataka	184
Madhya Pradesh	16
Maharashtra	118
Punjab	57
Rajasthan	47
Uttar Pradesh	136
West Bengal	1
	1265

Setting up of Electronic units in Orissa State

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up more electronic units in Orissa ;

(b) if so, how many electronic units are proposed to be set up in Orissa in the Seventh Plan ;

(c) the places identified in the State of Orissa for the location of such units; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) As per the approved Seventh Plan of the Department of Electronics, there is no proposal to set up any new electronics production unit in Orissa. However, a Super computer is being installed at Bhubaneswar as part of NICNET.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Stagnation in Export of Electronic Goods

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

(a) whether India's exports of electronic goods have been stagnant ;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons thereof ; and

(c) total exports of electronic goods during 1984-85 and 1985-86 and the steps taken to improve the electronic exports performance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c) Upto 1984, there has been a steady growth in export of electronic goods. Exports in 1984 and 1985 were worth Rs. 158.5 crores and Rs. 138.5 crores respectively. Further during the year 1985, there was an estimated additional export worth Rs. 16 crores, from Kandla.

In 1985 the performance of the Santa-cruz Electronics Export Processing Zone was less than expected.

A number of policy measures have been adopted to promote growth of electronics at near-international prices. It is expected that electronics export will grow along with growth in total production. Further, it is proposed to identify thrust products and identify companies with export potential and have a continuous interaction with them with a view to solving their general and specific problems. Department of Electronics is also formulating a new software export policy specially to promote software export policy specially to promote software export.

Commercial Exploitation of Indian Ocean

279. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has been recognised as a "pioneer investor" and given exclusive rights to explore and commercially exploit 52,300 square kms in the Indian Ocean under a formula agreed to by a United Nations Commission ; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to explore ocean mines in that area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. India has been recognised as a pioneer investor. At the last session of the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority concluded on 5 September 1986, it has been agreed that India, like the other 3 pioneer investors viz., France, Japan and the Soviet Union will revise her application and submit the same to the Secretary General of United Nations by 25 March 1987. For this purpose India will also have the option to identify in her

application, an area totalling 52,300 sq. kms. for incorporation in the total pioneer area of 150,000 sq. kms. to be allocated to her.

(b) Survey and exploration work is being carried out by India in the total pioneer area for identifying the most economically viable mine site.

Data on Nepali Speaking People in India

280. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of citizens of Nepal living in India as per provisions of Indo-Nepal treaty of 1950 ;

(b) number of Indian citizens living in Nepal, as per the same treaty ; and

(c) number of citizens of Nepal working in Indian Army ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) As there is no restriction of movement of citizens of Nepal into India and of citizens of India into Nepal these figures are not readily available.

(c) This information cannot be furnished in the public interest.

Introduction of Centrally Sponsored Scheme

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

(a) whether a new system of monitoring the Centrally sponsored schemes which are under execution by the States, has been introduced recently so as to streamline the process of execution and to ensure the completion of such schemes in this particular period ; and

(b) if so, the main features of this monitoring system alongwith the date from which it has been introduced and the results from the monitoring of a few selected schemes in the field of drinking water supply, irrigation programmes like IRDP and NREP during the last financial year including the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b) The responsibility for monitoring Centrally Sponsored Schemes is that of the concerned Central Ministeries. From the current financial year, however, Planning Commission has introduced a system of monitoring on a quarterly basis the progress of expenditure against approved outlays in the earmarked as well as the unearmarked sectors and also of achievements in physical terms as against the physical targets fixed in the case of earmarked sectors under the Annual Plans of the States UTs.

Aid to Voluntary Agencies for Promotion of National Integration

282. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be please to state :

(a) the names of the voluntary agencies being aided by Government for the specific work of bringing about national integration ; and

(b) the extent of financial and other assistance given/being given to such agencies during the past two years and also the current year ;

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

Statement

List of organisations sanctioned Grant-in-Aid for 1984-85

1.	Fakruddin Ali Ahmed Memorial Committee New Delhi.	35,000/-
2.	Prantiya Samaj Kalyan Ashram, North Lakhimpur.	7,000/-
3.	All India Scheduled Castes Federation, New Delhi.	15,000/-
4.	Sur Smarak Mandal Agra (UP)	7,500/-
5.	Anand Niketan Distt. Howrah (WB)	15,000/-
6.	Gandhi Memorial Committee Calcutta (WB)	15,000/-
7.	Anjuman Sair-e-Gul Faroshan, New Delhi	2,500/-
8.	Bajali Pragati Sangha Pathasala (Assam)	2,500/-
9.	Punjab Association, Madras.	14,000/-
10.	Calcutta University National Integration Council, Calcutta.	25,000/-
11.	Bajali Mahila Samity Assam.	2,500/-
12.	Kendriya Nehru Smarak Parishad Lucknow	15,000/-
13.	The Rural Development Organisation, Manipur	4,000/-
14.	Janajati Samaj Kalyan Ashram, Assam.	2,500/-
15.	Akhil Bharatiya Ekta Parishad, Lucknow.	15,000/-
16.	Dulal Smriti Samsad, Hooghly.	800/-
17.	Qaumi Ekta Trust, New Delhi.	14,000/-
18.	Ghamora Model Satra Hills and Plains Cultural Institution, Assam	6,000/-
19.	Indian National Integration Board, Hyderabad	15,000/-

List of organisations sanctioned Grant-in Aid for 1985-86.

1.	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Memorial Committee New Delhi	49,000/-
2.	Sur Smarak Mandal, Agra	5,000/-
3.	All India Scheduled Castes Federation, New Delhi	15,000/-
4.	Indian National Integration Board, Hyderabad	32,500/-
5.	Prakasan Institute of Development Studies Hyderabad.	20,000/-
6.	Punjab Association, Madras	15,000/-
7.	Asian Workers Development Institute, Orissa	5,000/-
8.	Indian Institute of Industrial Research, Allahabad	15,000/-
9.	Calcutta University National Integration Council, Calcutta University, Calcutta	24,000/-
10.	Social Work and Research Centre, Rajasthan	30,000/-
11.	Akhil Bharatiya Ekta Parishad, Lucknow, U.P.	15,000/-
12.	Bajali Mahila Samity, Assam	2,500/-
13.	Anjuman-Sair-e-Gul Faroshan, New Delhi	2,500/-
14.	Kendriya Nehru Smarak Parishad, Lucknow, U.P.	12,000/-
15.	Ananda Niketan, West Bengal.	15,000/-
16.	Nehru Bal Samity, New Delhi	19,000/-
17.	Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development Chandigarh	90,000/-
18.	Samaj Kalyan Seva Samiti, Birsinghpur (U.P.)	15,000/-
19.	Lok Shakti, Balasore, Orissa	15,000/-
20.	The Chingu Panganba Social Welfare Association Phayeng, Manipur	4,000/-
21.	Dulal Samiti Samsad, West Bengal.	3,750/-
22.	Department of Social Work Institute for Social Sciences, Tamil Nadu	3,880/-
23.	Marathwada Shikshan Prasarak, Maharashtra	7,500/-
24.	Andersonpatti Rural Development, Association Tamil Nadu	9,500/-
25.	Karnataka Welfare Society, Karnataka	5,000/-
26.	Yesu Bhavan, Tamil Nadu	5,000/-
27.	Sagar Educational Society, U.P.	15,000/-
28.	Manipur Cultural Integration Conference, Imphal, Manipur.	15,000/-
29.	Agro Industrial Consultancy, Vellora, Tamil Nadu	9,000/-
30.	Nabjyoti Yuvak Sangh, Orissa	2,500/-
31.	Cultural Trust, Kupwara, Kashmir	1,980/-
32.	Indian Institute of Youth and Development, Orissa	4,000/-

33.	Chynaopask Shikshan Mandal, Revha College of Arts, Commerce, Science, Parbhani, Maharashtra	5,000/-
34.	Peoples Action for People in Need, Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh	2,200/-
35.	Gauripur Vivekanand Club, Distt. Dhubri(Assam)	4,000/-
36.	Shikshit Yuva Sangh, Purnia, Bihar	4,000/-
37.	Anand Bhawan, Brindabanpur Distt. Howrah (W. Bengal)	5,500/-
38.	All India Deligious Leaders Association, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	17,500/-
39.	Bharat Scouts and Guides, New Delhi.	1,00,00,000/-

List of Organisations Sanctioned Grant-In-Aid During the Current Financial Year 1986-87

	NAME OF THE ORGANISATION	AMOUNT SANCTIONED
1.	Agric...Raj Bhavan Vallora, Tamilnadu	Rs. 5000/-
2.	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Memorial Committee, New Delhi	Rs. 40,000/-
3.	Society for Social Upliftment through Rural Action, Jagjit Nagar, Teh, Kasauli, District—Solan (H. P.)	Rs. 4,000/-
4.	Prakasan Institute of Development Studies, Hyderabad (A. P.)	Rs. 15,000/-
5.	Calcutta University National Integration Council Centre, Calcutta University, Calcutta (W.B)	Rs. 28,000/-
6.	Cultural Trust Kapwara, I Dist.-(Regd.), Kashmir.	Rs. 5,000/-
7.	Nehru Bal Samit (Regd.), E-63, South Extension, Part-I New Delhi.	Rs. 30,000/-
8.	Sur Smarak Mandal Agra, U. P.	Rs. 15,000/-
9.	All India Samajothan Samity (Regd.), Delbi.	Rs. 9,000/-
10.	Bhasba Sangam, Allahabad (U. P.)	Rs. 15,000/-
11.	People's Action for people in need, Sirmour, H.P.	Rs. 2,500/-
12.	All India Religions leaders Association, Hyderabad.	Rs. 22,500/-
13.	Anjuman Sair-E-Gul Faroshan, New Delhi-110017.	Rs. 2,500/-
14.	Prantiya Samaj Kalyan Kendra, Kimin, Assam.	Rs. 6,700/-
15.	Sagar Educational Society, Lucknow, (U. P.)	Rs. 15,000/-

Programme for Producing Nuclear Power

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

(a) whether India has finally decided to go ahead with its programme of producing 10,000 mw nuclear power ;

(b) if so, whether any concrete programme for implementation to produce the required power has been undertaken ; and

(c) if so, the details of the same and total cost of expenditure involved and by what time the implementation is taking place ?

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

(b) and (c) It has been decided to set up two new projects each consisting of 2 × 235 MWe at Kaiga in Karnataka, and Rawatbhata in Rajasthan as an expansion of the existing station. Decision on sites for additional nuclear power projects is yet to be taken. The total cost for the programme of 10,000 MWe installed capacity is estimated to be around Rs. 14,000 crores based on 1983 price level. The programme will be implemented in a phased manner over a period of next 15 years.

Procurement of Supplies by Field Supply Depots

284. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the present rules, the Field Supply Depots in the Indian Army are required to issue indents for the supplies to the contractors/suppliers only 48 hours in advance ;

(b) whether in case the supplies are not made by the contractors/supplier within 48 hours, the Field Supply Depots are empowered to make purchases of the stuff from the open market even at exorbitant rates and no penalty is imposed on the contractor/supplier ;

(c) whether Government propose to consider enhancement in the period of placing indents to the contractors/suppliers keeping in view the loss of revenue as also malpractices prevailing in the FSD ; and

(d) whether Government would also consider imposition of penalty on the contractors/suppliers for non-supply of the indented materials in the time ; and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) If the contractor/supplier fails to supply the commodity in time, it is purchased from the local market by a Station Board of Officers, at prevalent market rates. If this rate happens to be higher than the contract rate, the difference is recovered from the contractor. All such purchases are made at the risk and cost of the contractor.

(c) Since the strength of the units keeps fluctuating, the requirements cannot be estimated too far in advance. The period of 48 hours is considered reasonable and adequate for the contractor to make the supplies. Because such purchases are made at the risk and cost of the contractor, there is no loss of revenue.

(d) Penal Provisions, like purchase at the risk and cost of the contractor, termination of the contract, banning/black-listing, and removal from the approved ASC list of contractors, already exist.

Letter to G.N.L.F. Leader

285. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :
 SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA:
 SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:
 SHRI G. G. SWELL :
 SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
 SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY :
 SHRI S. M. GURADDI :
 SHRI V. TULSIRAM :
 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
 SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :
 SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARTHANAN :
 SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :
 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
 SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
 SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :
 PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :
 SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :
 SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether he has written any letter expressing his willingness to meet the leader of the Gorkha National Liberation Front ;

(b) if so, whether such a meeting has taken place or is yet to take place ;

(c) whether the demands of the GNLFF have been taken note of ; and

(d) if so, what are their demands and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (b) The Home

Minister had received a letter from the leader of the Gorkha National Liberation Front. While acknowledging his request for a meeting, the Home Minister did not make any firm commitment about the date of the meeting.

(c) and (d) The main demands of the G.N.L.F. are (i) creation of Gorkhaland as a separate state within the Indian Union and (ii) the abrogation of the Indo-Nepal Friendship Treaty of 1950. The Central Government have rejected these two Government.

Government Circular on use of Hindi to All States

286. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :
 SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARTHANAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently issued a circular to all the States about the use of Hindi as the official language ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the State Government thereon ;

(c) whether some of the States have objected to it ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and what steps Government propose to take to implement the instructions contained in the circular under reference ?

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

(b) to (d) The question does not arise.

Consensus to Fight Communalism

287. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :
 SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :
 SHRI R. S. MANE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) what steps Government have taken for implementation of the consensus arrived at the recent meeting of the National Integration Council to fight communalism in the country ;

(b) whether some organisations are inciting communalism in the country ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and what steps Government propose to take to contain their activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The National Integration Council met on 12/9/1986 and arrived a consensus to fight communalism. Home Minister has also addressed the Chief Ministers in this regard. Steps are also being taken for the welfare of minorities in pursuance of the 15-Point Programme.

(b) and (c) The Government is keeping a close watch on the activities of such organisations and State Governments concerned are also taking necessary steps to check activities of these organisations to maintain peace and harmony in the States.

Crime Cases in Delhi

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

(a) the number of crime cases such as looting, thefts, dacoities, arson and murders etc. in the Union territory of Delhi during the years 1983, 1984, 1985 and till October, 1986.

(b) out of them, how many charge-sheets have been filed in the courts and how many have been decided and pending in the courts ;

(c) whether some of the cases have been discharged due to lapses of the police department ; and

(d) if so, action Government propose to take against the lapses of the police department ?

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

(c) and (d) Cases and in acquittal due to various reasons such as Non-availability of witnesses, witness turning hostile, benefit of doubt being given to the accused etc. In some cases, the courts also point out lapses during investigation.

All acquittal reports received from the courts are minutely studied for any lapses on the part of police. Action against concerned police officer(s) is taken in case they are found at fault.

Statement

Decided by the Court

Crime Head	Reported	Challaned	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending trial
1	2	3	4	5	6
1983					
Dacoity	22	17		1	16
Murder	241	162	23	39	100
Arson	85	31	3	3	25
Looting	202	93	12	8	73
Theft	12860	1601	447	134	1020

1	2	3	4	5	6
			1984		
Dacoity	29	18	—	1	17
Murder	312	212	16	25	171
Arson	206	82	2	4	76
Looting	235	111	7	11	93
Thefts	13958	1653	375	124	1154
			1985		
Dacoity	26	13	—	—	13
Murder	312	209	3	9	197
Arson	89	20	—	—	20
Looting	256	106	6	3	97
Thefts	13763	2311	369	101	1841
			1986 (upto 25.10.19 6)		
Dacoity	15	5	—	—	5
Murder	216	85	—	—	85
Arson	87	5	—	—	5
Looting	164	68	2	3	63
Thefts	10286	1262	148	12	1102

Deforestation in the Country

289. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the felling of trees is still on the increase in many States ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any review of the extent of damage caused to the forests in different States due to the felling of trees in last three years ; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to check further degradation of forests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Reports from the State and Union Territory Governments do not indicate that

felling of trees is on the increase. These reports were in response to the letters the Prime-Minister wrote to all the Chief Ministers in September, 1985 regarding protection of existing forests.

(c) In addition to steps already taken, the following measures are being taken to check further degradation of forests.

- (i) Promotion of use of alternative fuel to reduce pressure on forests on account of firewood extraction.
- (ii) Closure of vulnerable forest areas to grazing.
- (iii) Increase of protected areas like Wildlife Sanctuaries & National Parks.
- (iv) Strengthening of forest protection forces.
- (v) Introduction of improved fire-fighting methods.

- (vi) Identification of materials to replace wood in industries and railways.
- (vii) Stricter control on functioning of saw and veneer mills.
- (viii) Control on shifting cultivation.

Social Forestry Scheme in Kerala

290. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) how much new area has been brought under Social Forestry in Kerala ;

(b) how much amount has been spent on this account ; and

(c) whether Union Government exercise any check on the use of the money given for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. AENSRI AND) : During the Sixth Five Year Plan period an area of 1,01,252 ha. including national area has been brought under Social Forestry in Kerala.

(b) An amount of Rs. 2103.27 lakhs has been spent in Kerala during Sixth Five Year Plan on Afforestation including Social Forestry.

(c) Yes, Sir. The following steps are taken :

(i) The Centrally Sponsored Social Forestry Schemes are monitored by the respective administrative Ministries which ensure that the Central assistance is properly utilized.

(ii) The Externally-aided Social Forestry Projects are also approved and monitored by the National Wastelands Development Board.

Supreme Court Judgement on Singing of National Anthem

291. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :

DR. A. K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to Supreme Court judgement on singing of National Anthem

(b) if so, whether Government propose to amend suitably the law to make singing of the National Anthem compulsory ; and

(c) if so, when and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The case is at present *sub judice* on a writ petition filed by the Attorney General in the matter. Government will take appropriate action after the verdict of the Supreme Court is available.

[Translation]

Atrocities Committed Against scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

292. SHRI R. P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the State-wise number of Scheduled Caste Tribe persons murdered so far in the entire country during 1986 and complete details in this regard ?

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

Statement

Statement showing the number of cases of murders of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes reported during 1986

S. No.	Name of State/U.T.	No. of cases involving murder of SCs during 1986	Date upto the month of	No. of cases involving murder of STs during 1986	Date upto the month of
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	July	2	June
2.	Bihar	13	March	NIL	March
3.	Gujarat	10	August	3	July (except April)
4.	Haryana	4	September	NIL	
5.	Himachal Pradesh	NIL	September (except August)	NIL	August
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	August	NIL	
7.	Karnataka	2	July	NIL	May
8.	Kerala	4	July	NIL	May
9.	Madhya Pradesh	59	July	55	July
10.	Maharashtra	4	June	7	June
11.	Manipur	NIL		1	August
12.	Meghalaya	NIL		NIL	July
13.	Nagaland	NIL		NIL	July
14.	Orissa	3	July	1	June
15.	Punjab	6	August	NIL	
16.	Rajasthan	27	August	13	August
17.	Sikkim	NIL		NIL	August
18.	Tamil Nadu	12	August	NIL	August
19.	Tripura	NIL	August	NIL	July
20.	Uttar Pradesh	184	August	NIL	August
21.	West Bengal	NIL	July	2	July
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL		NIL	July
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NIL		NIL	August
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NIL		NIL	August (except
25.	Delhi	NIL	August	NIL	January
26.	Goa, Daman and Diu	NIL	September	NIL	September
27.	Lakshadweep	NIL		NIL	August
28.	Mizoram	NIL		2	July
29.	Pondicherry	NIL	September	NIL	
Total		336		86	

Purchase of Stores by Defence Development

294. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the stores purchased by the Defence Department during the last 10 years which have been declared unusable and are still lying in stores unutilised ;

(b) the persons found responsible for purchasing them and whether any action has been taken against them by the Defence Department, and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to use them and if so, the manner in which they will be utilised or whether Government propose to allow these stores to lie there unutilized and write off the money spent on their purchase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) Defence preparedness inevitably involves the acquisition of significant quantities of arms, ammunition, equipments, spares and other stores. Improvements in technology and the limited storage life of some of these stores result in progressive obsolescence and their being declared surplus,

Detailed instructions have been issued regarding the declaration of stores as obsolete and surplus and the competent authority is expected to satisfy itself that no undue loss is caused by the acquisition of such stores or during their storage. Whenever any irregularity comes to notice, appropriate investigations are initiated and action taken, as necessary. Surplus stores are disposed of in accordance with the procedures laid down for various categories.

It would not be in public interest, from the security angle, to furnish information regarding stores procured during the last 10 years and the quantities thereof declared surplus, for given reasons,

[English]

Concentration of Pakistani Forces Along the International Border

295. SHRI T. BASHEER :

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an increase in the concentration of Pakistani armed forces along the international border in the North and particularly in the Pak-occupied belt of Jammu and Kashmir ;

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

(c) the steps taken to meet the possible threat posed by the concentration of Pakistani armed forces along the border ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) There is no evidence to suggest any unusual concentration of Pakistani forces along the International Border or the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir. However, there are reports about movement of Pakistan troops across the border in connection with their annual winter training exercises.

(c) Government keep all developments having a bearing on our security under watch and take appropriate measures to ensure full defence preparedness.

New Strategy for Regional Planning

296. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state :

(a) whether a new strategy for regional planning is required to meet new situations and needs of urgent development in the country ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b) The need for regional planning arises due to the existence of disparities in the development of different regions in the country. An important objective of planning has been to bring about a progressive reduction in regional disparities by several policy measures, such as allocation of Central assistance to the States in accordance with the revised Gadgil formula which is weighted in favour of the less developed States, including special category States, Special Area Development Programmes like Desert Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Hill Area Development Programme and programmes for the development of tribal areas. The Central Government has also been extending a number of concessions and facilities for industries to be established in selected backward areas under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, Transport Subsidy Scheme and the Infrastructural Subsidy Scheme. Besides these measures, the Seventh Plan lays stress on increase in agricultural productivity, particularly of rice, coarse cereals, pulses and oil seeds, and also envisages a major programme of human resource development as part of the strategy to reduce inter-regional disparities.

Restoration of Ecological Balance in Doon Valley

297. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps on the restoration of ecological balance of Doon Valley ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The following steps have been taken for restoration of ecological balance in the Doon Valley :—

- (i) Limestone quarrying operations have been controlled and restricted to the operations of only six mines ;
- (ii) Only non-polluting industries are permitted to be set up ;
- (iii) A regional Master Landuse Plan has been prepared which will be finalised shortly to achieve integrated development ;
- (iv) Existing polluting industries have been directed to continue operation only if they fully conform to the stipulated norms. Alternative sites for relocating lime kilns in Dehradun are being examined ; and
- (v) Reclamation of abandoned mines has been taken up along with the preparation of a major programme of afforestation and soil conservation.

Unhappiness of Tamil Nadu Government over PIB Circular on Hindi

298. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
SHRI KADAMBUR M. R.
JANARTHANAN ;
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH ;
SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news-item captioned "Hindi issue crops up again in TN" appearing in Hindustan Times dated 17 September, 1986 and state whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu has expressed its unhappiness over the Hindi issue in respect of the Press Information Bureau circular to its staff directing them to sign files and notes in Hindi ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Press Information Bureau of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting had issued a routine circular for organising a Hindi week as had been done in previous years also. This was done with a view to create a general awareness among the Central Government Employees of the PIB regarding the use of the Official language in their day to day work. There was no element of compulsion in this circular.

Computer Net Work Linking New Delhi to State Capitals

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a large computer net-work linking New Delhi with all the State capitals and from there to various district headquarters ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme in this regard ?

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

(b) Under the expansion of computerisation programme of the National Informatics Centre (NIC) a Satellite Based Government Informatics Net-work (NICNET) is being established to cover all States and districts in the country. As a part of this network, super/large computers are being installed at Delhi, Pune, Bhubaneswar and Hyderabad. In addition, the network will have mini/super-mini computers installed in the State capitals and some other important cities. It is also proposed to instal computing facilities at the district level. All the districts will be connected using Micro Earth Stations.

De-Commissioning of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station

300. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether the repair of the cracked endshield of the reactor core of Unit I of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station detected in 1982 not only involves several million rupees but is found to be impracticable with the existing technology ;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred so far on its repairs and the estimated cost likely to be incurred for the rehabilitation of the unit, if taken up;

(c) whether Government propose to de-commission the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, in view of the impracticability of its repairs ; and

(d) if so, the total loss likely to be incurred in that event ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The technology developed for sealing the individual cracks in the south end shield of RAPS was found to be successful. However, appearance of new cracks in the end shield in an adjacent region has called for an overall review of the approach to be adopted regarding RAPS-I rehabilitation. A decision will be taken by December 1986.

(b) to (d) Total expenditure incurred so far on end shield repair of RAPS-1 is about Rs. 100 lakhs. Alternative approaches for rehabilitation of the unit are being examined. Cost of rehabilitation will depend on the precise solution to be adopted.

Schemes for Electronics Development in Kerala

301. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of schemes undertaken for development of electronic industry in Kerala ; and

(b) the money spent and units came up so far ?

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

DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b) Department of Electronics has so far supported the following developmental/ infrastructure creation activities in Kerala :

	<u>Name of the Activity</u>	<u>Fund Provided (Rs.)</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
i)	Technology Development		
	a) Technology Development Council (TDC)	82.5 lakhs	
	b) National Radar Council (NRC)	29.5 lakhs	
ii)	ND-550 Super Computer as a part of NICNET	112.0 lakhs	Site preparation at Trivandrum is already completed and the system will be operational within a month's time
iii)	Electronics Test and Development Centre (ETDC)	38.617 lakhs	In operation.
iv)	Crash Programme of training servic technicians for common electronic products	8.44 lakhs (Approximate)	Introduced in 3 industrial training Institutes.
v)	Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS)	27.20 lakhs	30 Schools have been included under this Programme in Kerala.

So far, 104 parties have been given Industrial Licence/Letter of Intent/SIA registration for production of various electronic items in Kerala.

Naval Academy at Ezhimala, Kerala

302. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :
PROF. P. J. KURIEN :
SHRI T. BASHEER :
SHRI VAKKOM
PURUSHOTHAMAN :

Will the Minister DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the work completed in the Naval Academy at Ezhimala in Kerala ; and

(b) the amount spent on these works ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Government have sanctioned the provision of wall/ security fencing of 5.5 KM around the site for the Naval Academy at an estimated cost of Rs. 79.05 lakhs. Construction of 3.5 KM of wall has been completed so far.

(b) Rs. 36.58 lakhs.

Exploration of Minerals in Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) whether the projects for the exploration of uranium and other minerals under execution in hill States like Himachal Pradesh have made any significant headway during the last three years including the current financial year ; and

(b) if so, the exact progress made in this regard the steps taken to expedite the exploration of such minerals and the results thereof ?

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

(b) Investigations have provided favourable information on subsurface behaviour of uranium mineralisation, geological favourability of certain terrains and extractability characteristics of the ores. Further detailed investigation including exploratory drilling and mining in the Hill areas of Himachal Pradesh are in progress to locate commercially viable deposits.

Assistance/Advice by Planning Commission's Hill Areas Cell to Ministries

304. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8927 on 2 May, 1973 regarding schemes formulated by the Planning Cell for the Development of Hill Areas during Fifth Plan and state :

(a) whether the Hill Areas Cell set up by the Planning Commission has also rendered any assistance advice to the Ministries/Departments of Union Government dealing with Railways, Communications, Civil Aviation, etc, since its inception;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each plan period since the Fifth Plan ; and

(c) if no advice has been given by the Cell, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKHRAM) : (a) to (c) The Hill Areas Cell of the Planning Commission, inter alia, deals with the matters relating to the strategy and approach for the development of hill areas in the country. The policy approach and strategy for the development of hill areas based on the recommendations of the expert committees set up from time to time and as approved by the National Development Council (NDC) are incorporated in the National Five Year Plan documents. The Plan documents are made available to all the Central Ministries/Departments.

2. In the light of experience gained during the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans, a few expert groups/Committees Task forces were set up for interaction and advice for evolving strategy for hill areas development. To make a mention, in June, 1981 a Task Force for the study of eco-development in the Himalayan region was constituted under the chairmanship of the Member, Planning Commission which, in turn, had set up a sub.Group on Transport Planning. These recommendations were made available to all the concerned Ministries and the State Governments for implementation. For the last two years of the Sixth Five Year Plan, an Advisory Committee on Hill Areas Development consisting of experts, scholars, social workers of repute, and representatives of a few Central Ministries and voluntary agencies, under the chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission was set up. It examined and studied various aspects of the hill area development programmes and policies and rendered advice, which was given due weightage in formulating the strategy of hill areas development. The second Advisory Committee for the Seventh Five Year Plan has been constituted with effect from 17th January, 1986. A Working Group on Hill Area Development Programme for the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 consisting of experts, academicians, voluntary organisations, and representatives of Central Ministries Departments and most of the concerned States was set up in October 1983. The Group went into the various aspects of hill areas development. It inter alia, considered communications sector consisting of road transport, railways, airways,

ropeways waterways, posts & telegraphs, and telecommunications and T. V. The recommendations of the Working Group have been circulated to all the State Governments, the Union Territory Administrations Central Ministries/Departments including the Ministries of Railways (Railway Board), Civil Aviation, Surface Transport and Communications.

Crime Rate in Trans-Jamuna Areas

305. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether crime rate in the trans-Jamuna areas in Delhi has been on the increase ;

(b) if so, the comparative rate of crime in the trans-Jamuna area since 1983 (till date) and how does it compare with the crime rate in other zones of Delhi ;

(c) the factors responsible for the increasing rate of crime in the area ; and

(d) measures taken by Government to minimise the crime rate and to improve the law and order situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The comparative crime figures for the years 1983 upto 26th October, 1986 for East Delhi District and other areas are indicated in the statement given below. The figures do not indicate any significant increase in crime in East District or other parts of Delhi.

(c) The incidence of crime in East District, though not on the increase to any significant extent, is attributable to large scale construction activity in the area, floating labour population and easy access to the neighbouring State.

(d) Two new Police Stations at Trilokpuri and Nand Nagari have been established. 24 Police Control Rooms vans are patrolling the area and motor-cycle patrolling has been intensified. Police Out-posts have also been opened in new colonies.

Statement

Statement showing the Crime Figures of East District and Other Areas of Delhi Reported during the Years 1983, 1984 1985 & 1986 (upto 26.10.1986)

Crime Head	1983		1984		1985	1986	(upto 26.10.86)	
	East Distt.	Other Areas	East Distt.	Other Areas	East Distt.	Other Areas	East Distt.	Other Areas
Dacoity	2	20	4	25	7	19	4	11
Murder	46	195	65	247	66	246	47	169
Attempt to murder	40	190	41	238	55	202	56	209
Robbery	34	168	29	206	27	229	33	139
Riot	21	156	96	343	17	109	19	128
Hurts	281	1466	299	1498	385	1478	280	1226
Burglary	288	1055	205	1364	234	1554	314	1060
Snatching	14	107	11	118	6	191	14	117
Thefts	1115	11745	1035	12923	974	12789	929	9357
Misc. IFC	1195	9008	1476	10549	1348	10476	1388	9230
Total	2976	24110	3262	27511	3119	27293	3084	21646
Grant Total		27086		30773		30412		24730

Violent Activities of Tripura National Volunteers

306. SHRI G. G. SWELL : Will the Minister HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tripura National Volunteers have stepped up their militancy and violence;

(b) whether on September 13 they ambushed and killed seven policeman ; and

(c) whether remnants of the insurgents of the Mizo-National Front have been seen along with them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b) Some increase in the intensity of violent activities of TNV has been noticed from the last week of August, 1986. In an ambush on September, 13, 1986, on a police jeep at Karnamanipara 20 Km. South of Ambasa on Ambasa-Gandachhera Road, the Tripura National Volunteers killed seven police personnel and also looted 4 rifles and 200 rounds of ammunition.

(c) No such report has come to the notice of the Government.

Construction of Border Road in Tirpura

307. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tripura have demanded the construction of a border road to control insurgency as well as the influx of Bangladeshis into the State of Tripura :

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) steps taken by Government to fulfil the demand of the Tirpura Government ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Government of Tripura have requested for construction of a road Gobindabari-Dangabari-Raishyabari-Jalaiya-Baishnavpur & Sabroom

to check the ingress and agress of extremists from Bangladesh. Formation length of a portion of afore,said road covering Govindabari-Dangabari-Raishyabari (42.5 Km.) has already beed done by Border Road Organisation. The Government have decided to construct border road along Indo-Bangladesh border in all the States which have a border with Bangladesh.

[*Translation*]

Pending Cases of Freedom Fighter Pension from Uttar Pradesh

309. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pension cases received from freedom fighters, their widows and dependents lying pending from various districts of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) the number of years for which of these cases has been pending category-wise and reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to dispose them of early ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) 136 applications (from UP) for pension where sufferings are in connection with Arya Samaj are pending finalisation.

(b) and (c) Last date for receipt of applications for Arya Samaj cases was 30.6.86. These cases will be finalised on recommendation of Screening Committee being set up for finalising these cases.

[*English*]

Forest Cover in the Country

310. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether contrary to the commonly prevailing notion to that the country has a forest cover spreading over 75 million

hectares, the National Remote Sensing Agency Survey has confirmed that this figure is wholly erroneous and a good forest cover spreads over only half the area ;

(b) if so, the exact authentic area covered by forests and the sources which have been relied upon in arriving at the figures ; and

(c) the State-wise targets fixed to augment the forest cover during the Seventh Plan period and the allocations made for this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) The registered forests area of the country is 74.72 million hectares. However, the closed forest cover, as assessed by the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad by interpretation of Lands at imageries of the year 1980-82, is 48.2 percent of the registered forest area.

(c) The State-wise targets are fixed from year to year. Details of the Seventh Plan outlay for Forestry are given in the statement below.

Statement

Seventh Plan Outlay for Forestry and Wildlife States and Union Territories

(in Rs. lakhs)

STATES

Andhra Pradesh	6570
Assam	7000
Bihar	4500
Gujarat	12964
Haryana	6700
Himachal Pradesh	11684
Jammu and Kashmir	3492
Karnataka	6200
Kerala	7000
Madhya Pradesh	7877
Maharashtra	10600

Manipur	1441
Meghalaya	2900
Nagaland	1800
Orissa	4500
Punjab	3200
Rajasthan	4985
Sikkim	950
Tamil Nadu	7000
Tripura	1500
Uttar Pradesh	16200
West Bengal	5045

UNION TERRITORIES

A and N Islands	1200
Arunachal Pradesh	3000
Chandigarh	161.85
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	429.00
Delhi	210.00
Goa, Daman and Diu	00.00
Lakshadweep	...
Mizoram	1500 00
Pondicherry	130.00

Sub Total

(i) States	1,34,008
(ii) Union Territories	7,231
II. Centre	44,671
Total	1,85,910

III. Outlay envisaged for Social Forestry, afforestation under Rural Development;—1,20,000 programmes.

Development of Forests in Delhi

311. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite huge amounts being earmarked and spent on planting trees in the Capital and the wide publicity that goes with it, over the years, the area under forests in Delhi has actually been reduced by eight kilometers ;

(b) whether DDA's perspective plan for Delhi for 2001 has given negligible allocations for development of forests ;

(c) whether the National Wasteland Development Board has suggested setting up of a department to monitor the forestry activities under the 20-Point Programme ; and

(d) if so, the total amount spent on forests in Delhi during the last three years, the reasons for shrinkage of the area under forest and steps to properly monitor the growth of forestry in the Capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir. The National Wastelands Development Board has suggested setting up of an organisation to implement and monitor afforestation programme.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Felling of Trees by Tribals

312 SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the forest cover in the country shrinks because the tribals who depend wholly on forests have not been assisted to make their livelihood from the forest produce and consequently they cut the trees to sell it as wood and clear the forest area for cultivation ;

(b) whether Government had organised a conference to discuss how minor forest produce could be obtained for helping the tribals ;

(c) if so, what concrete suggestions have come out at the conference ; and

(d) the steps taken to implement them particularly in Orissa which has a good forest area still inhabited by tribals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) While it is true that unauthorised fellings, encroachments and shifting cultivation by tribals, have to some extent contributed to depletion of forests, it is not a fact that tribals have not been assisted in making their livelihood from forest produce.

(b) and (c) The subject of the policy on minor forest produce was discussed in the conference of Forest Secretaries and Chief Conservators of Forest of States and Union Territories held on 28th and 29th of August, 1986. The conference recommended, inter alia, that (i) it should be remunerative and allow no room for complaints on this account. (ii) The States/Union Territories should strengthen the marketing structure. (iii) Research in the fields of genetic improvement, regeneration and processing of minor forest produce be strengthened.

(d) The record of discussions have been circulated to States/Union Territory Governments, including Orissa, for taking action. Implementation of the recommendations would be monitored.

Island Development Authority for Lakshadweep

313. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission in a report prepared on Lakshadweep Islands has suggested setting up of an Island Development Authority ;

(b) if so, the role which the proposed authority is supposed to play in the development of Lakshadweep Islands ; and

(c) whether any strategy for overall development of the islands has been prepared and if so, the details regarding actual implementation of various schemes and regular monitoring of the progress made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) An Islands Development Authority has already been set up in August 1986 to decide on policies and programmes for an integrated development of the islands including Lakshdweep keeping in view all aspects of environmental protection as well as the special technical and scientific requirements of the islands; and review progress of implementation and impact of the programmes of development.

(c) A Steering Committee has been constituted for working out on implementation strategy. The first meeting of the Steering Committee, held on 22.9.1986, considered various issues relating to: environment, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, construction, transport, tourism, telecommunications, health aspects, energy etc. Follow up action has been initiated in consultation with the concerned Ministries and Departments. The progress made on each of these issues would be monitored regularly by the Steering Committee and the Island Development Authority.

Criteria for Selecting A Site for Atomic Power Plant in Orissa

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

(a) whether preliminary investigation has been conducted at different places in Orissa for selection of a suitable site for setting up of the proposed Atomic Plant ;

(b) if so, which site has finally been selected for ideal location of Atomic Power Plant in Orissa ;

(c) the steps taken to set up Atomic Power Plant at the place ideal location ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

with sites located in other states of the Eastern Electricity Region, sites in Orissa also have been examined by the Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy to assess their suitability for setting up nuclear power station. Report of the Site Selection Committee is under consideration of the Government.

Liquid Propulsion Centre at Mahendragiri in Tamil Nadu

315. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any liquid Propulsion Centre is functioning at Mahendragiri in Tamil Nadu State ;

(b) the details of the work done at this Centre ;

(c) the details of the plans for its expansion ; and

(d) whether Government propose to convert this unit into an independent autonomous unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) No. Sir Only a liquid Propulsion Test Facility (LPTF) is being established at Mahendragiri in Tamil Nadu. The work at LPTF includes Assembly and Integration, Ground testing and Qualification of the Engines, Stages, and other major Subsystems, such as Feed Systems, Pressurisation systems etc.

(c) The existing facilities at Mahendragiri will be augmented appropriately where necessary to meet the future testing requirements in the context of development of advanced liquid propulsion systems including cryogenic propulsion for the post PSLV Programmes.

(d) The Liquid Propulsion Test Facility at Mahendragiri is a part of the Indian Space Research Organisation and presently comes under the Liquid Propulsion Systems Unit (LPSU) of ISRO-DOS. The question of converting this Test Station into an independent autonomous unit does not arise, since it is a major ISRO Facility mainly catering to the ground testing of Liquid Engine stages and subsystems developed for the Indian Space programme.

National Forest Policy

317. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has now become necessary to evolve and pronounce clearly the National Forest Policy since many development projects are required to conform to the upkeep of the environmental requirements of the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in formulating the policy ; and

(c) by what time this will be done ?

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

(b) and (c) The National Forest Policy has to be framed taking all possible aspects into consideration and after consulting the States. Finalisation of the policy will be done as soon as possible after consultations are completed.

Enquiry into Assassination of General Vaidya

318. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
SHRI R.M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an enquiry was ordered into the security lapses that led to the assassination of General A.S. Vaidya ; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The matter has been looked into. On the basis of the facts revealed, the matter is being examined.

Tiger Reserves in the Country

319. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number, location and details of the Tiger Reserves under the Project Tiger ?

(b) whether Government propose to involve non-officials with the development of the scheme and to review of progress made thereunder ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to increase financial aid for the tiger reserves and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) There are 15 Tiger Reserves under Project Tiger in the country, spread over 11 States and 1 Union Territory. The details are given in the Statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to increase financial assistance to the Tiger Reserves and the pattern of Central Assistance to these Reserves has been changed from 50% funding of non-recurring expenditure on approved items, to 100% funding of such items.

Statement***Tiger Reserves at a Glance.***

Sr. No.	Name of the Reserve and State/Union Territory	Total Area	Core Area	Status of Core
		(Sq. Km.)	(Sq. Km.)	
1973-74				
1.	Bandipur (Karnataka)	866	523	N.P.
2.	Corbett (Uttar Pradesh)	520	320	N.P.
3.	Kanha (Madhya Pradesh)	1945	940	N.P.
4.	Manas (Assam)	2840	391	S.
5.	Melghat (Maharashtra)	1597	308	S.
6.	Palamau (Bihar)	930	213	S.
7.	Ranthambhore (Rajasthan)	825	392	N.P.
8.	Simlipal (Orissa)	2750	846	N.P.
9.	Sunderbans (West Bengal)	2585	1330	N.P.
1978-79				
10.	Periyar (Kerala)	777	350	S.
11.	Sariska (Rajasthan)	800	498	S.
1982-83				
12.	Buxa (West Bengal)	745	313	S.
13.	Indravati (Madhya Pradesh)	2799	1258	N.P.
14.	Nagarjunasagar (Andhra Pradesh)	3568	1200	S.
15.	Namdapha (Arunachal Pradesh)	1985	1808	N.P.
Total :		25532	10690	

N.P. — stands for — National Park.

S. — stands for — Sanctuary.

**Selection of Sites for Establishment of
Nuclear Plants in Kerala**

**320. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-
CHANDRAN :**

SHRI K. MOHANDAS :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission has selected a place in Kerala for setting up of a Nuclear Plant ;

(b) if so, when the Nuclear Plant will be established there ;

(c) whether people of the particular area are opposed to the setting up of such a nuclear plant ; and

(d) if so, whether the Government have taken a decision to abandon the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy has assessed sites in Kerala alongwith other sites in the Southern Electricity Region for setting up nuclear power stations.

(b) Report of the Site Selection Committee is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Certain persons in Kerala have urged the Central Government not to consider setting up of a nuclear power station in their state.

(d) Decision on sites for future nuclear power stations has not yet been taken.

Communal Violence in the Country

**321. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :
SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY :
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) the number of communal riots which occurred recently and the names of places and States ;

(b) the loss of life and property during these riots ;

(c) steps taken to promote communal harmony ; and

(c) compensation and/or ex-gratia grant paid to the victims of the riots ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) On the basis of available information a statement showing the number of communal riots which occurred recently and the names of places and States, the loss of life and property during these riots has been prepared and is appended.

(c) The necessity of maintaining communal harmony and public order has been time and again stressed on the State Government/U.T. Administrations. Suggestions have been made to them to streamline the administrative and intelligence machinery and for measures like arrest of anti-social elements, search and seizure for the recovery of arms and ammunition and action against the elements inciting communalism. Central forces have also been made available to the States as and when requests for the same are made. Apart from this, timely alerts are sounded and guidance and advice provided as and when required. A detailed set of guidelines for effective control of communal violence, which was reviewed and revised in 1985 has also been circulated amongst all the State Governments.

It is also in this context that the 15-point programme of the late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi was commended to the State Governments. The National Integration Council deliberated on various issues in its meeting held on 12th Sept., 1986.

(d) Guidelines on rehabilitation and payment of ex-gratia grants to the victims of communal riots were commended by the Central Government to the various State Governments in December, 1983. These guidelines have by and large been accepted by the various State Governments.

Statement

*Statement Showing the Particulars of Major Communal Riots in the Country
which occurred from 1.1.1985 to 31.10.1986*

Place and date	No. of person Killed	Loss of property (Rs. in lakhs)
BIHAR :		
Nawada April 22	10*	Not available According to the Govt. of Bihar, only 3 deaths can be attributed solely to communal violence.
GUJARAT :		
Ahmedabad :		
Jan. 5-7	9	7.73
Jan. 22-24	5	0.38
March 26-30	4	0.05
July 9-17	49	63.16
Veraval		
March 26-27	13	246.98
Nadiad	7	Not available
August 9-16		
Baroda		
Sept. 17-20	5	Not available
KARNATAKA		
Ramanagaram	5	Not available
July 22-25		
MADHYA PRADESH :		
Sehore		
Feb. 16-17	8	100.00
MAHARASHTRA :		
Nasik		
May 10	8	43.05
Panwal	2	66.48
May 10		
UTTAR PRADESH :		
Meerut	2	7.42
Feb. 26		
Neuria (Pilibhit)	26	—
March 26-27		
Allahabad		
June 14-18	9	2.65

[*Translation*]

**Disposal of Pension Cases Through
Pension Adalats**

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

(a) whether Government have finally decided to set up Pension Adalats in various Ministries/Departments of the Union Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the Ministries/Departments wherein these have been set up ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) No decision has yet been taken to set up Pension Adalats in various Ministries Departments of the Union Government.

(b) and (c) Pension Adalats have however so far been held on the Northern, Southern, Central and Western Railways. The remaining Zonal Railways are also expected to be covered under the Scheme before the end of the year 1986.

[*English*]

Security Belt Plan

323. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to modify Security Belt Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) On the

13th August, 1986, the Rajya Sabha adopted a Resolution under article 249 of the Constitution enabling parliament to make laws in respect of the matters enumerated therein in order to deal with the situation in Punjab and other areas in the North West Borders of India. Legislation in pursuance of the Resolution is under examination.

Tribal Welfare Through Afforestation

324. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new scheme formulated for Tribal Welfare through afforestation is being launched by Central Government ;

(b) the amount set apart for this scheme in Seventh Plan period ;

(c) the amount allocated to each year ;

(d) whether the scheme will be executed through the State Governments ; and

(e) if so, the amount allocated to each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Though the scheme has been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan, it has not been finalised nor sanctioned.

(b) 20 crores as the share of the Government of India.

(c) Rs. 1.00 crore for 1986-87. For the remaining years allocations are not yet decided.

(d) The proposal is to execute the scheme through the State Governments.

(e) No specific state-wise apportionment was contemplated in the proposed scheme.

Revival of Agitation in Assam

325. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are aware of the revival of agitation in Assam against the Central Government by the All Assam Students Union ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the agitation since 26th Sept., 1986 when it was launched;

(c) the main demands behind the agitation and the response of the Government thereto ; and

(d) whether the Government propose to invite the leaders of AASU for negotiations on their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (d) On 26th September, 1986 the All Assam Students Union had undertaken 'dharna' in front of Central Government Offices in Assam to demand, inter alia, immediate implementation of the Assam Accord, amendment of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunal) Act, 1983 and sealing of the Indo-Bangladesh border to check infiltration. The Government are committed to fulfil its obligations under the Assam Accord and are actively working towards this end. Leaders of AASU had met the Home Minister on 6th August, 1986.

Technical Snag in Madras Atomic Power Station

326. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE ;
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :
SHRI MURLI DEORA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the second unit of the Madras Atomic Power Station has developed an unprecedented technical snag forcing its closure some time in August, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the details there of stating the period for which the Madras Atomic Power Station remained closed and the expenditure incurred in removing the snag ; and

(c) whether the unit has started functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) During fuel transfer operations of Unit-2 of the Madras Atomic Power Station, two spent fuel bundles discharged from the reactor got stuck in the fuel transfer system which is outside the reactor proper. The unit was shutdown since 14th August, 1986 to transfer the stuck bundles into the spent fuel pool. No special additional expenditure was incurred for removing the snag. The expenditure was met out of the normal maintenance provision.

(c) The reactor of, Unit-2 has been restarted and it is expected to be synchronised to the grid shortly.

Orders on use of State Emblem

327. SHRI DINESH SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to his reply to Unstarred Question number 4095 dated 13 August, 1986 regarding use of State Emblems in stationery and state :

(a) the details of the orders issued regarding the use of State Emblem by the Central Government and the State Governments ;

(b) whether design, placement and colour fixed for the use of the Emblem is being observed by the Central Government Ministers and Ministries as well as State Governments ; and

(c) whether any departures from the guidelines have been noticed by the Government in the last one year and action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Orders relating to the use of State Emblem of India containing orders to be followed by Ministries and Departments, agencies under the Central Government, State Governments and Union

Territories have been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs. A copy of the Orders is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—3193/86]

(b) No departure from the prescribed orders with regard to design, placement and colour for the use of the emblem by the States, the Union Territories and their respective agencies has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(c) No, Sir.

Setting up of National Nuclear Power Corporation

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up National Nuclear Power Corporation ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the details of the plan, if any, to set up new nuclear power stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) It has been decided in principle to set up a nuclear power corporation.

(c) It has been decided to set up two new projects each consisting of 2×235 MWe at Kaiga in Karnataka and at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan as an expansion of the existing station. Decision on sites for additional nuclear power projects is yet to be taken.

[*Translation*]

Incidents of Intrusion on Indo-Pak Border

329. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any incidents of intrusion have taken place recently on Indo-Pak border ;

(b) the number of India and Pakistan Jawans killed and injured there in since January 1986 to to-date ; and

(c) the action taken by Government to counter the possibility of any attack by Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) There has been no incident of military intrusion recently on the Indo-Pak border.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Our Armed Forces are ever vigilant to counter any three from across the border.

[*English*]

Classification of the Policeman Category by Fourth Pay Commission

330. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fourth Pay Commission has classified the policemen as an unskilled worker ; and

(b) whether the classification has been accepted by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rules Governing Recruitment Procedure in UPSC

331. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission have laid down Rules governing every stage of their recruitment procedure ;

(b) if so, title or titles of these Rules ;

(c) whether apart from the above Rules, Commission also issues directions and instructions on the subject to the Ministries of Union Government ; and

(d) if so, matters with respect to which rules are made and the aspects covered by directions and instructions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a), (b), (c) and (d) A Statement Furnishing the required information is given below.

Statement

Rules Governing Recruitment Procedure in U.P.S.C.

RECRUITMENT PROCEDURES OF U.P.S.C.

The Union Public Service Commission makes recruitment to civil posts by adopting the following modes :—

- A. Recruitment through examination with/without interview.
- B. Recruitment by advertisement and interviews.
- C. Appointment by promotion.

D. Appointment on deputation/transfer
The appointments by the different modes indicated above are based on the rules notified in each case as explained below :

A. Appointment by examination with/ without interview

The rules for holding each examination are notified by the Commission on each occasion which prescribe the various details of the examination including the number of vacancies, the subjects, the syllabi and the marks allotted for each paper. If the rules prescribe an interview also after the examination, the weightage for the

interview is also indicated in the rules. The Commission is assisted in the interviews by experts in the relevant discipline,

B. Recruitment by advertisement and Interview :

Recruitment under this method is done strictly on the basis of the Recruitment Rules notified under Article 309 of the Constitution for the specific post which clearly indicate the qualifications and experience prescribed for direct recruitment. These are indicated in the advertisement issued by the Commission which, *inter alia*, specifies that if the response is overwhelming, the Commission would be adopting the system of shortlisting so that the number of candidates to be called for interview is in proportion to the number of vacancies. In case of certain posts for which special skills and aptitudes are required and where the response is very large, the Commission also adopts the system of holding a screening test as an aid to interview. The selections are finalised on the basis of interviews by associating the experts in the field.

C. Selections by promotion :

In this case also selections are made on the basis of the provisions in the Recruitment Rules for each post or category of posts which, *inter alia* indicate the category of officers who would be eligible and the qualifying years of service required for promotion. The composition of the Departmental Promotion Committee is indicated either in the Recruitment Rules or by notifications issued by the concerned departments. The procedure for selection and the conduct of the DPC meetings are laid down in the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Training from time to time.

D. Appointments by transfer on deputation/transfer :

The circulars inviting nominations from the various sources for transfer/transfer on deputation indicated in the rules are issued by the concerned department. Thereafter the department sends all the nominations received to the Commission along with the comments on the eligibility of each candidate. The eligibility is, therefore,

assessed on the basis of the requirements mentioned in the notified Recruitment Rules. In case of certain senior technical positions and where the officers eligible belong to different sources like Central or State Governments or Universities or Public Sector Undertakings, the Commission finalises the selections on the basis of personal talk in which one or two Advisors in the recruitment field are associated.

It will be seen from the above information that the selections done by the Commission are based on statutory rules notified in each case either under Article 309 of the Constitution of India or relevant statutory rules/regulations.

DIRECTIONS, INSTRUCTIONS ETC. FROM COMMISSION

As regards directions and instructions to the Ministries of the Union Government, it may be stated that the Commission's role is advisory in character and no directions are issued by them.

The process of finalisations of selections by means of evaluation of answer papers, preparation of merit lists, association of experts etc., are also according to a laid down system forming part of the internal confidential procedures of the Commission. These according to the convention and practice, are not notified to the public.

Fire Incident in Ghana Bird Sanctuary in Rajasthan

332. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN :

PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a devastating fire recently broke out in the Ghana Bird Sanctuary in Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated loss suffered as a result thereof and whether any sabotage is suspected ; and

(c) the result of the inquiry made by Government into the fire incident and the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to
(c) About 108 ha. area of the Keoladeo
Ghana National Park in Rajasthan, whose
total area is 2873 ha., was affected by fire
on 15th October, 1986. The damage is not
serious or lasting and no loss of bird or
animal life was reported. An inquiry has
been instituted by the State Government of
Rajasthan.

Package deal for Setting up of Various Projects in West Bengal

333. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister had
cleared a package deal worth Rs. 684 crores,
emerged during the discussion between the
Prime Minister and the West Bengal Chief
Minister on September 18, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the details of the various
projects for which this amount has been
cleared ; and

(c) the reaction expressed by the State
Government to the overall outcome of the
discussion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI
SUKH RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The list of the projects included in
the package deal is given in the Statement
below.

(c) The State Government welcomed the
outcome of discussion.

Statement

<u>TOTAL PACKAGE</u>	<u>Rs. Crores</u>
1. Jute modernisation Fund in IFCI.	150.00
2. Jute Special Fund for rehabilitating, reopening and restructuring (This is a substitute for abolition of excise duty).	100.00 (OT)
3. Second Hooghly Bridge (Loan).	80 00
4. Super Bazar type stores.	1.04
5. Regularisation 614 squatter colonies.	93.00 over years.
6. Railway Yatri Niwas.	3.00
7. Amalgamation Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre and Cancer Hospital.	4.00
8. New International Terminal Calcutta Airport.	23.00
9. Yatri Niwas at Ganga Sagar and Mayapuri.	0.3
10. Grant for completing Salt Lake stadium.	10.00
11. East Centre of Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports (extension of facilities),	3.00
12. Marine Aquarium cum Research Centre Digha.	1.97
13. Clearance for CESC for setting up 2 units of 67.5 MW capacity from coal, environment and investment angle.	210.00
14. Digha — Tamruk Line.	5.00
Total Package cleared	684.00

South African Maritime Reconnaissance Aircraft Pursued Indian Frigate of Godavari Class

334. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether two South African Maritime reconnaissance aircrafts closely pursued an Indian frigate of the Godavari class, bound for Mozambique from Cuba ; and

(b) if so, the circumstances of the incident and the reaction of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) On South African reconnaissance aircraft flew in the vicinity of the ship on 12th September, 1986. However, no strike aircraft pursued the ship.

(b) Does not arise.

Poverty Alleviation in Seventh Plan Period

335. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state,

(a) the number of persons and percentage thereof living below the poverty line till October, 1986 State-wise ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for poverty alleviation in the Seventh Plan Period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKHRAM) : (a) National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) conducts Surveys on household consumption expenditure once in every Five Year, which is the basis for the estimation of Poverty by the Planning Commission. The latest NSSO Survey on household consumption expenditure was conducted in January to December, 1983. Based on this Survey the poverty estimates have been worked out State-wise for the year, 1983-84 and the same are given in the Statement below.

(b) Removal of poverty remains a central concern of Planning in India. Consistent with this objective, the Seventh Plan development strategy and the pattern of growth emerging from it are expected to lead to reduction in poverty. The emphasis on accelerated agricultural growth increased

productivity of rice in Eastern India, developing the potential of dry-land agriculture, adoption of special measures to increase productivity and incomes of Small and marginal farmers, implementation of the Minimum Needs Programme, and expansion of irrigation facilities will make a substantial contribution to a reduction of poverty. Besides the programmes like Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste and Tribal Development Programmes, strategy for village and small industries etc, also help in the reduction of poverty. In addition, a number of poverty alleviation and employment promotion programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) are being continued in the Seventh Plan at an accelerated pace, which aim at increasing the income of poor by creation of assets and generating employment. While allocating resources to the States under the poverty alleviation programmes, more emphasis will be given in the Seventh Plan to the incidence of poverty as compared to the Sixth Plan, so as to enable the States with higher poverty ratio to get higher allocations of funds for these programmes.

Statement

Number and percentage of population below the poverty line by States separately for rural and urban areas ; 1983-84 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		Number (Lakhs)	% age	Number (Lakhs)	% age	Number (Lakhs)	% age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	164.4	38.7	40.7	29.5	205.1	36.4
2.	Assam	44.9	23.8	4.9	21.6	49.8	23.5
3.	Bihar	329.4	51.4	36.1	37.0	365.5	49.5
4.	Gujarat	67.7	27.6	19.9	17.3	87.6	24.3
5.	Haryana	16.2	15.2	5.5	16.9	21.7	15.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.8	14.0	0.3	8.0	6.1	13.5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.1	16.4	2.2	15.8	10.3	16.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	8	7
8.	Karnataka	102.9	37.5	34.7	29.2	137.6	35.0
9.	Kerala	55.9	26.1	15.6	30.1	71.5	26.8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	218.0	50.3	36.9	31.1	254.9	46.2
11.	Maharashtra	176.1	41.5	55.9	23.3	232.0	34.9
12.	Manipur	1.3	11.7	0.6	13.8	1.9	12.3
13.	Meghalaya	3.9	33.7	0.1	4.0	4.0	28.0
14.	Orissa	107.7	44.8	10.4	29.3	118.1	42.8
15.	Punjab	13.7	10.9	10.7	21.0	24.4	13.8
16.	Rajasthan	105.0	36.6	21.2	26.1	126.2	34.3
17.	Tamil Nadu	147.6	44.1	52.6	30.9	200.2	39.6
18.	Tripura	4.6	23.5	0.5	19.6	5.1	23.0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	440.0	46.5	90.6	40.3	530.6	45.3
20.	West Bengal	183.9	43.8	41.2	26.5	225.1	39.2
21.	Nagaland, Sikkim) and All Union) Territories)	17.9	47.4	14.4	17.7	32.3	27.1
All India		2215.0	40.4	495.0	28.1	2710.0	37.4

Note :— 1) The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month at 1973-74 prices corresponding to daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 56.64 per capita per month corresponding to calorie requirement of 2100 in urban areas.

2) For up-dating the poverty line for 1983-84, C.S.O. Private Consumption deflator has been used.

3) These results are based on the provisional and quick tabulation of the NSS on household consumer expenditure of 38th Round (Jan. 1983 to Dec. 1983).

4) The difference between the aggregate all India private consumption expenditure estimated by Central Statistical Organisation in their National Accounts Statistics and that derived from the NSSO data has been prorata adjusted among the different States and Union Territories in the absence of any information to allocate this difference among the States and Union Territories.

5) The number of people below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st March, 1984.

**Fraudulent Deal Involving Supply of
Spurious Cartridges**

336. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN :

SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that sometime in
the last week of August, 1986 an allegedly
fraudulent deal involving large scale supply
of spurious cartridges to the Gun Cartridge
Factory, Jabalpur was reported in the
press ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any inquiry into the supply
of spurious cartridges has been made; if so,
the results thereof stating the action taken
by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRO-
DUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI
SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The matter regarding supply
of defective empty shell bodies had come to
the notice of the Government earlier than
the press report. Enquiries were conducted
and the case referred to the CBI in March,
1986, for undertaking investigations and
further necessary action.

**Recommendations of Shahare Committee
in Sainik Schools**

337. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA
MURTY : Will the Minister of
DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of Shahare
Committee, appointed in 1978 to review the
expenditure of Sainik Schools in regard to
the scales of pay of teaching staff and other
employees ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the pay
scales applicable to teachers and other
employees of Sainik Schools were made
applicable from July, 1978 whereas their
counterparts in Kendriya Vidyalaya and
Central Government got them from January,
1973 ;

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimi-
nation ;

(d) the other benefits recommended by
Shahare Committee and yet to be imple-
mented by the Board of Governors of the
Sainik Schools Society ; and

(e) whether the other benefits like bonus
medical allowance, LTC and Leave encash-
ment are available to teachers and other
employees of the Sainik Schools as available
to teachers and other employees of Kendriya
to teachers and other employees of the
Kendriya Vidyalaya and if not, the reasons
therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRO-
DUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI
SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Sub-
Committee constituted by the Board of
Governors of the Sainik Schools Society
recommended the same pay scales for the
teaching staff of the Sainik Schools as were
applicable to their counterparts in the
Kendriya Vidyalayas. For the other staff
it recommended that the scales applicable to
the Central Government employees should
be adopted.

(b) and (c) In view of the financial con-
straints of the Sainik Schools, the Sub-
Committee recommended adoption of these
pay scales w.e.f. 1.7.1978 and this was
accepted by the Board of Governors.

(d) The Committee recommended the
following benefits to the employees, which
were not accepted by the Board of
Governors :

(i) Both teaching and non-teaching
staff and their families should be
provided free medical facilities
from the School dispensary and

nearby State Government hospital to the same extent as to the State Government employees.

- (ii) Retirement benefits, as applicable to the Kendriya Vidyalayas employees, should be extended to the Sainik Schools employees.

(e) The Sainik Schools Society has not extended facilities of bonus, medical allowance, LTC and leave encashment, as are available to the employees of the Kendriya Vidyalayas, to the Sainik School employees primarily because of financial constraints. However, the benefit of bonus has been extended to the Sainik School employees subject to the condition that the Schools send a minimum percentage of their competing boys to the NDA in a financial year.

Revision of Pay Scales of Teachers and other Employees of Sainik Schools

338. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shahare Committee in their report on Sainik Schools made a specific recommendation for automatic revision of pay scales of teachers of Sainik Schools in the event of revision of pay scales of Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers ;

(b) whether Shahare Committee also recommended automatic revision of pay scales of other employees of the Sainik Schools as and when it was decided upon for Central Government employees ; and

(c) if so, whether the above two recommendations are being implemented and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) These recommendations were being implemented by the Sainik Schools Society till recently. However, an Academic Study Group has been constituted by Government in May, 1986 to go into all aspects of Sainik Schools including the service conditions of their employees. The question of pay scales of the employees will be examined by the Sainik Schools Society in the light of the recommendations of the Study Group.

Constitution of an Academic Study Group to Study the Functioning of Sainik School

339. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Board of Governors Sainik Schools Society recently constituted an Academic Study Group headed by Major General Y.N. Sharma to study the running of Sainik Schools ;

(b) what are its terms of reference ;

(c) whether they will also go into the service conditions, and the structure of pay scales of teaching and other staff ; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken to review and safeguard their interest in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The Academic Study Group has been constituted by Government and not by the Board of Governors of the Sainik Schools Society.

(b) The terms of reference of the Study Group are as under :—

- (i) To study the existing functioning of Sainik and Military Schools and to recommend measures for bringing about all round improvement therein.

(ii) To identify the reasons for the unsatisfactory performance of the Sainik and Military School boys in the UPSC. Examination/ Services Selection Boards for admission to the National Defence Academy.

(iii) To examine the report of the High Level Study team 1985 on improving the performance of Sainik and military Schools and based on its study, under (a) above to evolve well considered recommendations on the Subject.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Steps to review the service conditions of the employees of the Sainik Schools would be taken by the Sainik Schools Society in the light of the recommendations of the Study Group.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Don't look above. I will ask your leader here. I have asked your leader. Mr. Basudeb Acharia, what is your point of order ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura)
I have given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : One minute... I am listening. (Interruptions) Don't you want me to listen to Mr. Basudeb Acharia ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Prime Minister has made a very dangerous statement regarding the Gorkhaland agitation ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask Mr. Acharia. (Interruption.) Order, order. What is this ? I have allowed one gentleman to do it. (Interruptions) Mr. Acharia, will you listen to me ? (Interruptions) Will you listen to me ?

(Interruptions)**

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Nothing will go on record. Mr. Acharia, will you listen to me ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : We must take it up as an adjournment motion today.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you listen ? There is no question of adjournment motion. We can discuss... (Interruptions) Look here, Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary .. (Interruptions) I have to explain things. I have to explain. Look here. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

Listen, this will not do. Listen please, it is not going to help. (Interruptions)

[English]

This will not work, (Interruptions) Please sit down, Mr. Acharia. Now take your seat. I have to explain to you certain things. You have to explain... (Interruptions) This is not the way to behave. I want to go along with you. I had discussions with you. We all agreed that we are going to have a discussion on this very subject which you are putting forward. I have not gone back on my promise. (Interruptions) There is no question. Look here (Interruptions) Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary, this is not the way. Please bear with me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Prime Minister is making a very dangerous statement...

MR. SPEAKER : Look here ; one minute. That is what we have to discuss. That is what you want to discuss.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You should clarify.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what you can discuss, but not like this. (Interruptions) I cannot speak to all of you at once. (Interruptions) No question ; I cannot speak

to all of you at once. I am saying something. I have acceded to your request. I have requested you... (*Interruption*) Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary, it is a very bad habit which you are developing. You are such a bright young man, and you can do so much good. Not this way. You know one thing..... (*Interruptions*) Why are you looking up? Look at me. (*Interruption*) Look here (*Interruptions*) If you listen to me...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Nothing.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Now look here..... (*Interruptions*) Well, this is a democracy. Everyone has the right. You can contradict it; you can denounce it. You can discuss it. I cannot gag anybody. No, I cannot. (*Interruptions*) I can allow you a discussion. No doubt about it.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. Let them do whatever they like.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : May I make a suggestion, Sir? (*Interruptions*) May I make a suggestion on this question?

MR. SPEAKER : I am amenable to every suggestion, but not this rigmarole which is going on. This is too cheap, and this is too degrading. (*Interruptions*) I am in your hands. I go with you. I do not bar anything. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Have you not seen the statement of the Prime Minister? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You have not given us a hearing. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why don't you listen to Shri Indrajit Gupta? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is an issue on which members are exercised from bothsides of the House, I think, particularly we are very much exercised coming from West Bengal. Now, you had told us in your meeting that this was a subject which you were considering for giving a calling attention. Now, in view of urgency and the gravity of the situation, will you kindly consider allowing a full discussion on it? The call attention will not serve the propose. Only those members whose names come in the ballot will speak others cannot speak on it. So, I request you to kindly allot the subject for a full discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : You have given me a right. You have chosen me to be the Speaker. You have given me some duties. Will you listen to me? One by one, will take care. Don't worry. There should be some sort of a discipline.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : You may also have your say. Why are you keeping silent? You may also speak.

[*English*]

If you get up like this, what is the need for me? If this House is to run like this why should you elect me? I had listened to you and I had said that I will listen to you all. I am telling my friends here that if you have elected me and I have assured you that I will go according to complete consensus, which I am trying to do. I had said on the Floor of the House and at the Leaders' meeting, in the BAC that I was going to work according to what our consensus is and that is what I had decided; and I am not going back on my words. If so members about at the same time what can I do? All right you shout.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. I have not allowed it.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : I take the consensus. I am going to do what I think is fit.

(Interruptions)*+

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I will do my work.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I suggest that you allow Members from both sides to make submissions to you.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Saheb, on what point? If I disallow, then you can say this. I am saying that I will allow discussion. What more can I do? It does not make any difference to me whether fifty Members insist or only one Member makes a submission. It is all the same to me.

[English]

I am not going to be bothered by fifty or hundred. What I am going to be bothered is, what the House is asking me and what my conscience says.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When a new development takes place, do you not reconsider your earlier decision?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Guptaji, when did I say that I would not allow discussion? I have said that I will allow discussion.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You leave it to me. I have to go according to my judgement. What I can say is... ..

[Translation]

If Mr. Acharya, in spite of being a leader is not in the know of things, what can I do?

[English]

He was a party to it. We decided.....

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : No. no.

MR. SPEAKER : You were a party to it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I take my own decision according to my judgement.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You are establishing a new rule that Adjournment Motion will be by consensus.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to do anything. If you do not sit down it is beyond any redemption and this is not the way to behave. It is my prerogative and I am going to decide it. I am not going to be bossed around. I have listened. I have rejected it. Mr. Swell.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing an adjournment motion.

(Interruptions)

I am going to have a discussion in my way. That is all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Are you going to threaten me ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Then take your seats. I can only give one assurance and that has already been given. Nothing more and nothing less.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What assurance ?

MR. SPEAKER : Ask him and not me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. Mr. Swell.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : The security situation around the country has deteriorated abruptly with the news that Pakistan has exploded, has tested a nuclear device.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : We support you in this and you support us in that. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I never change my decision unless the whole House asks me to do it ; otherwise, I will do according to what I have decided along with you. And you were part and parcel of it. I hold you responsible for holding on to your decision.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We also have a sense of responsibility.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, everybody is responsible.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you a discussion.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Now the situation has changed.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing has changed.

(Interruptions)

It is always the same ; nothing has changed.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. I stand by my decision.

*(Interruptions)***

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I want a clarification from you. You can seek the opinion of the Members of the ruling party ; you can seek the opinion of the Members of the opposition and if both feel that this is a serious issue likely to create another Punjab, in some form the discussion should be there. I am sure, they will also agree.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Sahab, when did I say there will be no discussion ? It is his habit ; that is why he does like this. He is an 'Acharya'. He is unable to leave his habit of teaching. What can I do ? Teaching is his habit.

[English]

He has been a teacher. So he teaches. What can I do about it ?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You may discuss with your colleagues. There is no need to quarrel.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Discussion must be there, not Calling Attention.... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : That is up to me, I want a discussion and I will have a discussion.....

*(Interruptions)***

**Not recorded

MR. SPEAKER : I will have a discussion according to my option. I cannot hand over my powers to you. I am going to exercise them as long as I am in the Chair. I am not going to abdicate. I can resign but I cannot abdicate my authority...

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have already agreed to for a discussion. I will get it done but I cannot be dictated.

[English]

I cannot be forced. You cannot put down my throat, Sir. I will not submit. So simple it is.....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am only bound by my promise.

[Translation]

I will get it done according to dictate of my conscience. To the extent I have said, I will get that done

(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Well, I am not going to budge an inch. Whatever may come, Sir, I am not going to budge an inch.....

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Just say this much that it will be done soon.

(Interruptions)**

12.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Gold Control (Forms, Fees and Miscellaneous Matters) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1986, Notification under Finance Act, 1979, Wealth-Tax (Amendment) Rules 1986, Notifications under Gift Tax Act, 1958, Notifications under Income-tax, Act, 1961.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Janardhana Poojary, I beg to lay on the Table :-

- (1) A copy of the Gold Control (Forms, Fees and Miscellaneous Matters) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 685 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1986 under sub-section (3) of section 114 of the Gold (Control) Act, 1986.

[Place in Library, See No. LT—3127/86]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1151(E) (Hindi and English version) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Heads of Delegations and their spouses (wherever accompanying) and members of delegations holding the status of Ministers in their countries coming to attend the Second Summit of the South Asian Association for the Regional Cooperation to be held at Bangalore from the payment of foreign travel tax in respect of their international journey to any place outside India at the close of the said Summit, under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—3128/86]

[Shri B.K. Gadhvi]

- (3) A copy of the Wealth-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 703 (E) in Gazette of India dated 1st October, 1986, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—3129/86]

- (4) A copy of the Central Excise (Fifteenth Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1055 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1986, under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—3130/86]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958 :-

- (i) The Gift-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. S.O. 704(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1986.

- (ii) The Gift-Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. S.O. 761(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—3131/86]

- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 :—

- (i) The Income-tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No S.O. 654 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1986.

- (ii) The Income-tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. S.O. 655 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th September 1986.

- (iii) The Income-tax (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. S.O. 659 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1986.

- (iv) The Income-tax (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. S.O. 702 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—3132/86]

- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 1009 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th August 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Danish Kroners into Indian currency or vice-versa.

- (ii) G.S.R. 1012 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of Belgian, France and French Francs into Indian currency or Vice versa.

- (iii) G.S.R. 1017 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 208/81 dated the 22nd September, 1981 so as to provide for Duty free import of AIDS test kits as life saving equipment.

- (iv) G.S.R. 1043 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1986 together with an

explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 88/86-Customs dated the 17th February, 1986 so as to substitute the definition of 'Wire' as was applicable under the erst-while tariff so that the scope of the exemption is made clear.

- (v) G.S.R. 1048 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 117-Customs dated the 9th June, 1978 so as to include gold of 18 carate and below and specified articles made of gold for promoting the exports.
- (vi) G.S.R. 1067 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 341-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976 and 83-Customs dated the 17th February, 1986 so as to insert therein appropriate Heading Nos. under the new tariff of the goods covered by these Notifications in order to make the scope of exemption clear.
- (vii) G.S.R. 1103 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 68/80-Customs dated the 1st April, 1980 so as to insert the appropriate Chapter No. in the Notification for nylon guts under the new tariff to make clear the scope of the exemption.
- (viii) G.S.R. 1104 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian currency or vice-versa.

- (ix) G.S.R. 1112 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—3133/86]

Notifications under All India Services Act, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English Versions) under sub-section 2 of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

- (1) The Indian Policy Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 596 in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1986.
- (2) The Indian Policy Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 597 in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1986
- (3) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 654 in Gazette of India dated the 30th August 1986.
- (4) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 655 in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1986.
- (5) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1986 published

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

- in Notification No. G.S.R. 730 in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1986.
- (6) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 731 in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1986.
- (7) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 763 in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1986.
- (8) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 764 in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1986.
- (9) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 765 in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1986.
- (10) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 766 in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1986.
- (11) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 796 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1986.
- (12) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 797 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1986.
- (13) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 798 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1986.
- (14) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 799 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1986.
- (15) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 833 in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1986.
- (16) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 834 in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1986.
- (17) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 835 in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1986.
- (18) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 836 in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1986.
- (19) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 837 in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1986.
- (20) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Eight Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 838 in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1986.
- (21) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 880 in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1986.

- (22) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Tenth Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 881 in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1986.
- (23) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 882 in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1986.
- (24) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 883 in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1986.
- (25) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 884 in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1986.
- (26) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 885 in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1986.
- (27) The Indian Forest Service (Probationers' Final Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. 840 in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1986.
- (28) The Indian Administrative Service (Probation Amendment Rules 1986) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1036 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th August 1986.
- (29) The Indian Administrative Service (Probationers' Final Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1037 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 1986.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT—3134/86]

Notifications under Administrative
Tribunals Act, 1985

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI
BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : I beg to lay on
the Table a copy each of the following
Notifications (Hindi and English versions)
under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the
Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 :—

- (1) The Orissa Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 935 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1986.
 - (2) The Orissa Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 936 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1986.
 - (3) The Himachal Pradesh Administrative Tribunal Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1015 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1986.
 - (4) The Himachal Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1016 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1986.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT—3135/86.]

12.24 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the following eight Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last

[Secretary General]

session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 22nd August, 1986 :—

- (1) The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1986
- (2) The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1986
- (3) The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill 1986
- (4) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1986
- (5) The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1986
- (6) The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls (Amendment) Bill, 1986
- (7) The Central Duties of Excise (Retrospective Exemption) Bill, 1986
- (8) The Taxation Laws (Amendment) and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1986

Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following seven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 22nd August, 1986 :—

- (1) The Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Bill, 1986.
- (2) The State of Mizoram Bill, 1986.
- (3) The Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1986
- (4) The Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 1986
- (5) The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill, 1986
- (6) The Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 1986

- (7) The National Security Guard Bill, 1986

12.24 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Twenty-fourth Report

[English]

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri) : Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

At this stage Shri Basudeb Acharla and some other hon. Members left the House

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I have given a notice under rule 193, Sir.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If the House is to the sun like this then it is a matter of shame.

(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it.....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Swell, I will give a consideration.

(Interruptions)**

** Not recorded.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : The same applies to you also.

[English]

I can give a consideration to what you have said. I will give it a good thought. If time and everything allows and my mind says that it is right, I will do it, otherwise I will defer it. So simple it is.

(Interruptions)**

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Regarding Maharashtra-Karnataka problem, ten lakhs of Marathi people are dumped in Karnataka. Do you leave it to the people's will ? Ten times I have given the notice to this House. You are not admitted anything
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not allowed the hon. Member.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. You can ask for a discussion.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : For three Sessions I have been giving notices of Calling Attention and Adjournment Motion etc. But you are not allowing it. You are talking of democracy, but you are leaving it to the will of the people.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Datta Samant, the Business Advisory Committee meet each week and they decide the subjects and that is what democracy is, for your information.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Questions are not admitted.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing, not allowed.

**Not recorded.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, I want to make a submission. (Interruptions). Please sit down. (Interruptions). Please now listen to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has to say something, please listen.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Sir, I want to make a very respectful submission. That is, there are forums in which things are decided. You meet the Opposition leaders in the beginning of the Session. You met them. Then the matter came to the Business Advisory Committee. There is already a consensus.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I have said.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I am only repeating what you said. The consensus in that meeting on that particular issue which our friends are raising was, there will be a Calling Attention motion, and you said that. Everybody was present in that meeting. Now, I am saying that for those who were present at that time, now to stand up in the House and force the situation and then stage a walk-out is not a proper thing.

About the other part, that is, about security environment, you said you would consider it. You might consider that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : This was not before us.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Pakistan is threatening the security of our country. It is a serious issue and it should be discussed under Rule 193.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA
(Patiala) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Punjab.....

(*Interruptions*)**

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is allowed.

(*Interruptions*)++

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing for me to do here. It is their party politics. Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : It is party politics, not here.

[*Translation*]

It is a State subject we are not concerned with it.

(*Interruptions*)**

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : No, I can't. You can see me.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the news regarding the proceedings of the Parliament, particularly relating to Hindi language, is not being transmitted outside because of the closure of teleprinter and telex services. The Minister of Communications may be asked to look into the matter and set the things right. The employees are on strike and the news regarding proceedings of Parliament is not being transmitted outside.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

[*English*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I have raised the issue that the Karnataka Government....

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Datta Samant, it is all right. Don't bother.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Why are you becoming angry, Sir ?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I have given notice this morning about the nuclear capability of Pakistan. We have only come to know this morning from the papers and that is why we requested...

MR. SPEAKER : I have told you, I am going to consider it. You cannot take it granted from me. No, I cannot be bossed around.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : My request is that you consider it today.

MR. SPEAKER : Your request is taken. And your request is under consideration, that is what I can say. Your request is under consideration and that is my prerogative. I am not going to abdicate that. So simple it is.

Mr. Datta Samant, you can come under Rule 377 if you like and I will allow it.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I am ready, Sir. From the first standard Kannada is made compulsory. This is against the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right, nothing more I can do.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I have raised this issue ten times in the House.....

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record.

Now, Calling Attention—Shri Bhattam Sriramamurthy.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: If this is the reply you are giving, then I have to walk out, Sir.

Dr. Datta Samant then left the House

12.30 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

Hijacking of Pan-American Aircraft at Karachi

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“the recent hijacking of Pan-American aircraft at Karachi airport and the killing of a large number of passengers including several persons of Indian origin due to inept handling of the situation by the local authorities and the action taken by the Government in that regard.”

12.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): On 5th September, 1986 Pan Am flight PA-073, originating from Bombay at 0415 hours, was taken over by four hijackers at Karachi airport. The identity of the hijackers is yet to be established. The flight on leaving Bombay carried 416 persons including crew, comprising amongst others over 200 Indian nationals. A little after 9.30 P.M. (IST)

the lights in the aircraft failed while, at the same time the tarmac lights were also off. Shortly thereafter the hijackers appear to have panicked and started shooting the passengers. As a result 20 persons, including 13 Indian nationals were killed and about 117 persons including 76 Indian nationals were injured. The information about Indian casualties was obtained through our own initiative and efforts and a formal report in this regard has not been received from the Government of Pakistan as required under the Chicago Convention of 1944.

Immediately on learning about the hijack, Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who was attending the NAM Summit at Harare along with President Zia, sought and obtained an assurance from the latter that the Pakistan Government would strive to ensure the safety and release of the Indian passengers. Our diplomatic missions in Islamabad and Karachi were also in constant touch with the Pakistan authorities in this regard. Following the shoot-out, the Prime Minister expressed his profound sorrow over the death of the passengers and stated that the Pakistan authorities had bungled very badly and it has caused the death of a number of people.

He referred to Pakistani involvement with the earlier hijackings of IAC aircraft and pointed out that such hijackings would continue to occur as long as Pakistan encourages hijackers and does not take stern action against them.

India has called for a thorough investigation into the incident and expressed the hope at a meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) on 23rd September, 1986 at Montreal, that appropriate stern action will be taken against those found responsible for having caused excessive casualties. India has also demanded an authentic report on the incident from Pakistan.

Pakistan has set up an enquiry into the incident. Despite the lapses of two months no report on the results of the investigation has yet been made available.

[Shri K. Natwar Singh]

At Prime Minister's behest, Shri K.C. Pant, Minister for Steel and Mines, and Shri Jagdish Tytler, Minister of State for Civil Aviation went to Karachi in special aircraft along with a team of Doctors on 6th September, 1986 with a view to ensuring that the Indian nationals were accorded the best possible treatment, and that those who wished to return to India could do so expeditiously. Our diplomatic Missions in Pakistan also remained in constant touch with the Pakistan authorities during the entire incident, though cooperation from the latter was not always forthcoming. After the shoot-out the officials of our Consulate General in Karachi visited the hospitals and hotels where the passengers were lodged. They did their best under difficult odds and were able to provide some relief and succour to the Indian nationals who were on the ill-fated Pan Am flight.

Government is thoroughly dissatisfied about the manner in which Pakistan handled this incident, particularly as the Indian casualty toll was so heavy. Despite Pakistan's assurances at the highest level, little concern was shown for the safety of the passengers by those handling the incident in Pakistan. It is also regrettable that the Pakistan authorities failed to keep us properly informed, leave alone consult us about the negotiations with the hijackers.

Government expects Pakistan to speedily complete the investigation, furnish us a full report and punish those found guilty of this crime.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty. 10 minutes for you.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: I know that. You are not laying down a new procedure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am reminding you.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: It is not necessary either. I think, you can also help people, if it is possible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I just had reminded you.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: If you cannot afford to help, it is all right. Otherwise, you apply brake at the end, not at the beginning.

Sir, the Pakistan Government has mishandled the situation and has bungled the situation, with the result that there is unfortunate mass massacre of men, women and children which has taken place in the merciless manner. The Prime Minister went to the extent of saying that Pakistan was responsible for the hijacking of the plane Pan Am Jumbojet at Karachi and also the consequent killing. They should hold themselves responsible. This is the view of this country. I fully support this. This is our view. They have not only bungled but they, in fact, are completely responsible for the massacre and killing of innocent men and women and children. In fact, Prime Minister went to the extent of saying that Pakistan has encouraged the hijackers. It was sought to be made out by pak that other elements, the Lebanese, are responsible for this. Earlier it was stated that some Urdu speaking people were involved in this. At that time, the Prime Minister himself very clearly stated that in this sub-continent only people who can converse in Urdu will be available. I do not know why this version has been changed by Pakistan officials. Many contradictions and different statements come from time to time from the officials of Pakistan Government. This has also got to be gone into.

The hijacking at Karachi on 5th September, 86 is the bloodiest incident of its kind in the aviation history of this sub-continent. In the carnage and massacre that followed, 23 persons of Indian origin—that is the figure which I have now. The Minister says it is 20—were gunned down and 130 people were grievously hurt. Out of the 15 cases of hijacking in the sub-continent since 1971, only 2 have been known for loss of life one on each occasion. It has been the most glaring instance of security lapse here at the airport where desperados stormed their way to the targeted aircraft with huge quantities of arms and explosive materials.

It was for the first time in the history of civil aviation that a grounded plane was sought to be hijacked. Aviation pandits should coin a new word for Karachi episode. The hijackers, it appears, wanted to divert the flight to Cyprus in order to negotiate the release of some of their colleagues who are interned there. If that was a fact, obviously what could have been imagined was they could have first got into the flight and allowed the crew to take position and the rest of the passengers also to take their seats and allow the flight to airbarne. Then the entire drama could take place. But then that has not taken place here. That is the reason why I say a "drama" has been enacted.

In any case, it is new very clear that Pakistan had advance knowledge of the impending drama. It was known to the Pakistan Intelligence. It was very clearly published in the newspaper. Even in London Times "Sunday" flashed it. More than a week in advance it was stated that such a thing as the hijack operation is on the cards. Despite this fore-knowledge, Pakistan Government has not acted on it. The Prime Minister himself has stated very clearly that India was informed, well in advance, that Pakistan intended to storm the aircraft. That is our intelligence report. Pakistan wanted to do that. Pakistan itself was informed that some such thing was in the offing. It was going to happen. But they did Pretty nothing about it. Apart from this what did the Pan American Jumbo authorities do? The N S. State Department instructed all airlines to take extra precautionary measures against the terrorists. Why did the Pan American authorities ignore this? Pan America advertised on the 12th June 1986 that it was alert against high-jackers. But they did pretty nothing. The hijackers committed arrange, a blood bath mercilessly and indiscriminately.

We have before us the earlier incident The complicity of Pakistan in the earlier incident of highjack of an Indian Place was established. We have got full evidence. We have raised the matter before the international community. Further, the weapons used in the hijack by the terrorists had been supplied to the Government of Pakistan by a German firm, which

had vouched for it. It may also be seen that the Government of Pakistan failed to take strong action even on that occasion. Earlier hijackers are still being tried.

Coming to the other aspect. I must state that the auxiliary power unit to the aircraft was deliberately switched off. One cannot believe that the fuel for the plane's power unit just ran out. Our Prime Minister stated so at that time. I do agree with it.

Shri Jagdish Tytler went to Karachi. He presented a report to the Prime Minister. We had a Press report on this issue. The seizure of the Pan Am Jumbo at Karachi was part of a design and the commando action was a force. No commando action had taken place as claimed by Pakistan. This version is very reliable and dependable. I go by this version.

The Press in the U.K. states that the commando team trained to storm the aircraft was not present in the vicinity of the Pan Am aircraft. It was practising exercise in another aircraft. According to the Pakistan authorities, as quoted by the Press, in the U.K., the Commando team was told that its services would not be needed for two or three hours.

In matters like hijack, negotiations take a lot of time. We wait for two or three days. But Pakistan did not do so. In this particular case, they have not showed enough patience. Pakistan should have been in communication with the high jackers and should have played for more time. What exactly had happened at the time of negotiations? It was not known with whom the discussion took place? Nothing is available. Normally Pak authorities should have taken time. But that did not happen. It is a deliberate act.

Further, let us see what has happened to the dead bodies and injured passengers? In such circumstances, formalities like checking of passports, identification of papers and other documents are processed with exceptional speed. What did the Pakistan authorities do? They took 48 hours to complete the formalities with the result that the first batch of 98 injured and

[Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty]

6 bodies reached Bombay 48 hours after the hijack. Peculiarly, none of the Pan Am officials visited the Indian passengers in various hospitals in Karachi. That is the most pitiable aspect. Of course, our own Ambassador visited them.

At a time when the Pan Am airlines authorities blamed Pakistan for security lapses which enabled the terrorists to seize the plane, President Reagan and Mrs. Margaret Thatcher congratulated Pakistan on this bold and courageous action specially at a time when India was mourning the dead. This is a most pitiable aspect. We have been told that the Prime Minister himself is exchanging correspondence with President Reagan. We do not know that it is about and what are the contents. And what in the position now as might be revealed by such correspondence? What has the U.S. President to say in this regard? I would be very thankful if the hon. Minister can throw some light on this.

The U.S. Defence Secretary has said that he believed that the Abu Nidal Group, a terrorist faction of Palestinian activists, was behind this hijack.

Pakistan has declared that the hijackers who were arrested, while being taken in police vehicles, shouted, "We are Palestinians from Lebanon". Will anybody do that? Will they proclaim their identity from housetops? Will they do that? But the U.S. Defence Secretary and the Pakistan authorities come out and say that these people themselves have announced this.

Why does not the Pakistan Government disclose the antecedents and the names of the hijackers? The Pakistan officials said that two hijackers were killed. They said this in the beginning. But later they changed the story and said that one was killed and one was injured and that the total number was four. Originally they said that the number was five. Now they say, it is four. From time to time they shift the ground and change their version.

The aircraft was American. The people massacred were Indians. The scenario was Karachi. The hijackers are said to be Lebanese. Therefore, several nations are involved in this. It is not exclusively an internal affair of Pakistan. In fact, the international community has to take note of this situation. So, rightly, the Indian Government has urged that an impartial and dispassionate inquiry and investigation into the matter should take place by an international agency. We have no faith that correct information and truth will come out as a result of the investigation conducted by the Government of Pakistan. Whatever they may say ultimately about their nationalities it may not be dependable and reliable. It cannot be taken for granted that correct information will be forthcoming. Pakistan refuses to share the interrogation report and investigation findings with the others on the ground that Pakistan's sovereignty is involved. The investigation is going on at a very slow pace. The hijackers are not brought to trial. The investigation was sought to be completed by the end of September, but nothing has come out. This is the situation. The Indian Government had asked from Pakistan for an authentic and chronological version of the series of developments. But nothing has been given...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: I am concluding.

The Chief Pakistan spokesman on the hijacking said that they knew that the lights inside the aircraft would go off at about 9.30 p.m. He also said that the tarmac lights were put off to facilitate the commando action. But the next morning he totally denied both the versions. This is how it has been happening from the beginning. The Pakistan authorities have claimed that there was a loud explosion inside the aircraft. The exact number of the hijackers is not clear.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please wind up.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: The crew is responsible for the safety of the passengers. The hijackers did not choose to enter the cockpit on boarding the aircraft. How and why did the cockpit crew leave the aircraft leaving the entire thing in the hands of the teenaged Neeraja who put up a valiant and brave fight and in the process succumbed to death. The role of Pakistan is dubious. It is very clear...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please wind up.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY This is a situation where we will have to take more firm, more stringent and more determined action with a view to safeguarding the interests of this country in future.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir: The Pan Am hijacking to Pakistan is one of the worst incidents that has happened in the history of hijacking at the international level. Whatever hijacking have so far taken place in any other country, great restraints had been observed by those countries in dealing with the hijackers and it is always found that the countries which tackle this problem have tried to save the lives of passengers. But in this case, an inhuman attitude was adopted by the Pakistan authorities, which the whole world has condemned.

I would like to know from the Minister whether the Pakistan authorities contacted the hijackers to know what their demands were, and whether the Indian Embassy officials present there were consulted any time during that period.

There are certain doubts whether the jeep used by the hijackers has been seized or not and whether the identity of the hijackers has been revealed by the Pakistan authorities. Where were the so called commandos when the four armed hijackers began firing on the passengers? If the commando action was indeed ordered, how did they enter the aircraft? What were the so called intense negotiations that the Pakistan authorities and the American consultants conducting with the terrorists and

why were the Indian officials not allowed to enter there? Why were the Indian officials not allowed to enter control tower and kept ignorance or the negotiations?

The two member team from the US Federal Airport Administration arrived recently in Bombay and only last week in Karachi with security arrangements. What was the finding of the team, has the team submitted the report to the Government, what are the details of the same?

Sir, now it is a known fact that the Western Intelligence Agencies have sent an advance warning to Pak authorities about the impending terrorist strike. So, all sensitive installations, airport included, were put on alert. Then, how was the airport perimeter reached without the knowledge of the airport authorities?

In view of Pakistan's attitude not to give facts about the incident, does Government of India consider it possible to have a full fledged inquiry about the tackling of Pan Am hijackers by the Pakistan commandos? Has Indian Government obtained full facts of the incident with their own information centre? What are the security measures taken by Government of India in various airports in India to check hijacking? Will these measures give a sufficient provision to deal with the hijacking incidents in the country? If no action is taken by Pakistan, stern action should be taken by this country.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Before going into the question, I would like to pay deep respect and compliment to the young Indian woman Miss. Niraja Mishra, the flight purser, and I offer my condolences to those who have died.

The statement itself has said that our Government is not satisfied with Pakistan's explanations. A number of questions have already been covered as to the suspicious circumstances in which these things have taken place. In this connection, I would like to add a new dimension which has not yet been covered and which has not been spoken by the Press. I would like to understand what is the information actually given by the team consisting of Shri Tytler and

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

Shri Pant, our Ministers, who went to Pakistan on behalf of the Government. What actually was their information with regard to it? I think this should be shared with the nation as a whole.

While there is absolutely no doubt that there was unpardonable failures on the part of the Pakistan authorities the question arises whether these failures were intentional and whether this was in complicity with certain other powers. These are the two relevant questions I would like to ask. My impression on the basis of whatever information we have got is that there are grounds to suspect that the hijacking was stage managed by Pakistan military dictatorship in collusion with American Imperialists with the definite political motive to malign the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, to malign Libya and to jeopardise Indo-Arab relations in the bargain. These were the three political aims they had for stage managing this thing and this is not only by Pakistan authorities but also in close complicity with their great mentors, the American Imperialists. I would like to know whether it is true that the American Consul General in Karachi and other senior U.S. Embassy personnel posted in Pakistan were in constant and close contact with the Sind Governor, Mr. Khan who behaved in this despicable manner in dealing with this situation caused by the hijacking? I would also like to know whether it is also true that this control room which was guiding the operation for the so-called release of the passengers and these American officers were seen there walking with walkie-talkies? Is it also a fact that this control room in Karachi was on a direct hook-up with crisis management group of the State Department in Washington? On the basis of these facts which have been presented in the Indian newspapers and elsewhere whether the Government of India has considered this question of complicity because it is very interesting that the Pan Am authorities themselves say that they asked the cabin crew to leave the plane immediately. Pan Am authorities also say that this is according to the long-established procedure. I would like to know if in the hijacking history it is the long established procedure that the cabin crew immediately leaves the

plane? If not why this is being claimed here. I would also like to know what is the reason that this plane was allowed to take off afterwards because with the plane remaining there the evidence would have been there? Is it not true that because of this plane was allowed to take-off before the completion of the inquiry and that amounted to destruction of the evidence? What is the real authentic news about it? Some say that the commandos did not get into the plane. They fired from the tarmac and that was actually a signal to the hijackers in the stage managed thing to fire upon the passengers because there cannot be any other explanation to fire from the tarmac. The most interesting thing is that there were three different versions by the Karachi authorities in a few days. All these create a great suspicion of collusion between the Pakistan authorities and the American Imperialists who do not take care for the lives of our people even when there were citizens of other countries also. They wanted Indo Arab relations to be worsened and wanted to malign our valiant brothers PLO. I would like to know the correct information with regard to these questions as far as it is available with the Government. Government should share that with the nation as a whole.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The discussion would continue when the House re-assembles after lunch.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
Contd.

[*English*]

Hijacking of Pan-American Aircraft at Karachi

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Nanja Gowda,

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA (Hassan): Sir, no doubt, the statement of the Minister is strongly worded and that also shows the intention of the Government. But very unfortunate thing is that, even after two months, there is no authoritative report about the incident—about its inquiry/investigations. It appears that hijacking took place with the full connivance of the Pakistani officials. Sir, I wonder, it was reported, that one of the Hijackers came to Pakistan 18 days earlier. He got the uniforms stitched and got the van ready. They entered the Airport and not only that, they also entered the flight. There was no checking at all. Strangely enough, they have arrested the tailor as was reported, but not the driver.

Sir, there are not many things to be explained again. I just want clarifications from the Minister because my colleagues have already narrated the entire thing. I was wondering, President Reagan of America was so eager to congratulate the Pakistani authorities for handling the Pakistani authorities for handling the situation, but he was not eager to send his condolences to India on the incident, whereas Zia-ul-Haque, President of Pakistan himself admitted the security lapse. It appears that, President Reagan was convinced about their capacity which is highly strange and also when the Foreign Affairs Minister of Pakistan wanted to assure the United Nations General Assembly, that the hijackers would be tried and as soon as possible give stringent punishment, it appears, after he met the Secretary of State of the United States, he deleted that also. Sir, the whole trend of the episode and the manner in which it was handled, that too at a time when the NAM Conference was going on at Harare, it appears that both the Governments wanted to the NAM Conference.

Now, Sir, it was reported that President Reagan addressed a letter to our Prime Minister. We are eager to know the contents of the letter of the President of the United States, whether our Prime Minister had replied to that letter or not. If he had replied that letter, then what are the contents of the reply. We are eager to know that also.

Sir, as admitted by the Minister himself in his statement, the Pakistan Government have violated the Chicago Convention of 1944. We would like to know, what Government proposes to do in this matter because they have violated the Chicago Convention of 1944. Also, I would like to know whether the Government have examined any other provision for an Inquiry by an independent agency or whether they are persuading the United Nations to have an Inquiry in this regard I wanted to know these things because, we are sure, that Pakistan Government, if they investigate and do these things, definitely they will cover it up. They have no intention of punishing the guilty. That is why our Government should seriously think as to whether we should approach the United Nations in this regard. I also wanted to know this. The Minister has stated that a meeting of ICAO took place at Montreal, and that this matter also figured there. We are eager to know which are the countries which joined in condemning this activity, and which are those who did not join in condemning this activity.

With these few words, I thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the Minister may reply.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I am grateful to the hon. Members who have tabled this Calling Attention notice on the hijacking of the Pan Am plane. The four hon. Members who have spoken, have agreed with the assessment of the Government of India about this very sad and tragic occurrence at Karachi airport. As I said in my statement, the Prime Minister himself talked to President Zia as soon as the event occurred—and I happened to be with him in Harare at the time when he spoke. Even at Harare we got, during the 24 hours, conflicting reports from our colleagues in the delegation of Pakistan with regard to the number of passengers, with regard to the number of hijackers, the manner in which the episode so tragically ended, about the time when the lights went off—at one time we were told that they have been deliberately put off, at another time that this was not the case;

[Shri K. Natwar Singh]

and there the number of hijackers was not known, nor the language they spoke. At one time we were told that all the four had died, and then that two had died. So, there were very conflicting reports; and obviously they had really bungled it very badly. Really, the decent thing would have been to say that they would punish the chaps who were responsible for this. They did not say so at the time; but an enquiry has been instituted. This event occurred nearly two months ago, and we have not got the details or the outcome of this enquiry. We have asked for it.

Even within Pakistan, this has been criticized by Miss Benazir Bhutto. Initially, as hon. Members have said, the action of the Pakistani authorities had been welcomed by President Reagan and Mrs Thatcher; but very soon a Congressman of the U.S., Mr. Tom Lantes made a statement in Sub-Committee of the House of Representative in which he derided the State Government saying—and I quote :

“I think you let the President down. You embarrassed him. You made him look ignorant, implying that President Reagan had been wrongly informed about the event and had publicly praised the Pakistani rescue forces, when these forces did not even take part in rescue operation.”

So, even in the U.S., Congress, there was criticism of it.

Two or three other things I would like to mention: Mr. Gowda wanted to know if President Reagan had expressed his condolences. He had. He wrote to the Prime Minister. He had said :

“I write in sadness and in anger to express to you and to the Indian nation my condolences at the loss of life in the hijacking of Pan Am Flight 73.”

The Prime Minister replied on the 17th September, thanking President Reagan for his message and saying :

“The traumatic event has caused great anguish and indignation. As new evidence comes to light, there is a feeling that there need not have been such a tragic toll of innocent lives...”

It is only a part of the letter that I have quoted here.

We have been asked as to what more Government of India can do.

Our Ambassador, Consul-General, Foreign Secretary is here. He had spoken to the Pakistani Ambassador here and they had spoken to the Pakistani authorities in Karachi and Islamabad, if I remember correctly. We had also a detailed report from my colleague, Shri Jagdish Tytler, who had gone with Mr. Pant. It is quite obvious that there is a tremendous amount of confusion, a tremendous amount of laxity with regard to security arrangement at the Karachi Airport.

Having served in Pakistan for a number of years, having visited Karachi a number of times, I no that is not very easy for anybody to get into that airport or get into the tarmac in a borrowed jonga or a jeep or whatever it is and get near the aircraft as these people eventually got into the aircraft with arms and ammunition. Obviously, either there was a total failure of security arrangement which I find rather difficult knowing the character of the regime there. I am not calling it a martial regime, because technically they are supposed to have some kind of democracy there. Our ideas and democracy differ, but we need not go into them. Even then about the authority who was dealing with this thing there was a difference of opinion between the Governor of Sindh and the representative of Mr. Junejo who had sent my opposite Mr. Noorani. Different versions were given. There was obviously a conflict among authorities, and the result was that when there should have been a united and concerted effort to look after injured and take the dead bodies, it was not there. Certainly our two Ministers were there. They did not get the kind of cooperation one would expect. I am not, at the moment, suggesting that it was deliberate, but the fact is that the cooperation

was not forthcoming when it should have been forthcoming on a purely humanitarian tragic event of this nature. We did the best we could. We sent our plane from here; we sent our doctor. At one stage, it was not even known how many people had been injured, how many people had been killed, what the nationalities were; and to this day, there is no authentic information about the nationalities of these hijackers. Various countries have been mentioned. One does not know the motive of it. Some transcript was deciphered of the talks between the hijackers and the command post to say that they wanted to go to Larnaka in Cyprus. But we wanted to get the authentic information even with regard to the dead bodies. There was unnecessary delay. It was really incomprehensible.

Here again we want to ask our friends in Pakistan whether they could now make the report available to us as to which nationalities they belonged who were travelling in that aircraft. Even the Pan Am had criticised the security arrangement and the subsequent handling of this hijacking by the Pakistan authorities.

Now the President, Zia-ul-Aaque himself realised later that the way they were dealt with left much to be desired; and that is why, he had instituted an enquiry under an Air Marshal, Shubi Hassan Sayeed, as the name I have got. Now I just want to say how urgently we had dealt with this. As soon as the Prime Minister got to know about it, he immediately spoke about it. Then he spoke about it in the press conference. In Delhi, there is a crisis management group of senior officials which meets immediately. I have got minute to minute account of how efficiently they dealt with this crisis. They got the first information at 11.45 A.M. and the group assembled a little after 12; and from this, it was a continual session till the bodies and passengers had come back. So as far as we are concerned, we took whatever action we could, as early as possible and so did our colleagues in Karachi and Islamabad.

I would like to join Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee in the tributes she has paid to Neerja Mishra. The Government have of course given her a posthumous award of

Ashok Chakra. She was a young girl of 23 years and she gave away her young life to save the lives of a lot of people. It is a wonderful example of commitment to duty. It deserves our highest praise and our salutations.

I do not really have anything more to add, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : If he has nothing to add, I want a clarification for my question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him take his seat. He is on his legs. Let him complete. He is answering your question.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I have got your question. You were saying that the U.S. Consul had been contacting the Governor of Sind and wanted to know whether they were in touch with the control tower and the U.S. Government on the direct hook-up. I do not have any information to give. The Pakistanis and the Americans are unlikely to share this information with us. But if you could let me know the source, I will appreciate it very much. I will check it up further.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : What about the PAN AM directive to the cabin crew to leave ?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I understand that the crew leaving the plane made it possible for the plane to be immobilised because if the crew had been there when the hijackers could have asked them to take off with the passengers on board and land in country A, B or C. We would probably have had a greater tragedy then, than we did. I am not sure of that. But that is what has been told by people who know about it, that the crew's leaving the plane would have immobilised it. But what is incomprehensible is that the plane was later allowed to take off,

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : But the President of the Pilots' Guild has said that the leaving of the crew was cowardice and nothing else. Allowing them to leave the aircraft was not good. I raised

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

this question. I said that it is curious. I have raised this question. You also say that it is very curious. But then, the earlier thing, that is the cabin crew leaving the cabin earlier, our Indian Pilot's Guild President himself has said that to it is not proper and it is cowardice and nothing else.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I do not know whether you are aware, One crew is the operational crew the pilots who operate and the other is the flight purser and the air hostess and others. Miss Neerja Mishra did not leave; she gave her life.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I am saying about the cabin crew. The Guild President said. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is what he is saying. Had they continued they would have asked the cabin crew to operate the aircraft and asked them to take them to some other place and that is why they have left.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Is it correct ? (Interruptions)

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : This is a matter of technical detail. I do not have the information. I am not sure if there are any international guidelines. We will find out and I will be happy to convey them to you.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : I want to know one thing, whether the Government have taken any action about Pakistanis punishing the guilty. What action have they taken to find out that ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot allow all the people to put supplementaries, please

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: I want to ask . . . (Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In cannot allow. This is not the forum to raise a question.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Why do you not read the rules ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have read; I cannot allow.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Therefore, you must allow me. You allowed the rest.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot allow.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: This has been your attitude from the beginning. This is very unfair on your part. And I am the Mover of this Calling Attention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not allow. I am going to the next item.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: I am very sorry. This is a very strange attitude.

(Interruptions)

In protest I walk out.

(Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty then left the House)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As regards Item No. 8 in the Agenda, the Minister has informed that he will make the statement tomorrow.

14.26 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Twenty-Eight Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 4th November, 1986."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the house on the 4th November, 1986."

The Motion was adopted

14.27 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Need to adopt necessary measures to check industrial pollution in Cochin.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS (Ernakulam) : Cochin, the industrial capital of Kerala, is facing the menace of pollution. The life in Cochin has been made difficult due to pollution. The city of Cochin is covered with fog in the morning hours. It is due to the poisonous gases like sulphur dioxide emitted from the factories. The Periyar river is polluted to such an extent that people cannot take bath in it. Now and then huge quantity of fish die due to pollution. I request the Government to take immediate action to save Cochin from pollution.

- (ii) Need to include Super Thermal power Plant at Talcher and Thermal Power Plant at valley in the 7th Plan

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Orissa is one of the States facing power famine. But proper and adequate attention is not being given to the State in the field of supply of power and also generation of power. The State figures very poorly in the massive power generation programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The proposals for establishment of a super thermal power station at Talcher and a thermal power plant at Ib valley which are considered absolutely necessary in the interest of the State have not been included in the Seventh Plan programme.

However, there are proposals to take up the Talcher super thermal power plant under the NTPC with the World Bank assistance and the Ib valley thermal power plant in the State sector with some foreign collaboration. All out efforts should be made to secure the World Bank assistance for the Talcher super Thermal power station at the earliest opportunity so that the work could start in this financial year itself. As regards the Ib valley thermal power station it would be better if the same is projected for USSR assistance in the discussion likely to be held with leaders USSR during the forthcoming visit of Soviet leader, Mr. Gorbachev.

[Translation]

- (iii) Need to provide proper marketing facilities for the Agricultural products of Himachal Pradesh.

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : There is still no marketing facility available for crops like potatoes, apples, oranges, gingers etc. in Himachal Pradesh which the farmers of that State grow. As a result thereof the farmers are not able to get remunerative prices for their produce. Their economic condition is getting bad to worse day by day. The Government of India should render help to the State Government for construction of market centre. Arrangements should also be made to free the farmers, who bring their produce from Himachal Pradesh to Delhi, from the clutches of commission agents so that they may be saved from exploitation. The Government should buy these commodities which arrive in Delhi and other cities so that the farmers may get fair price. Financial help may also be provided to the State Governments for undertaking this work.

[English]

- (iv) Need to take early decision on the proposal of M/s. Hyundai Corporation of South Korea for the development of Paradip Port.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : South Korea has increased its iron or import from India and has expressed

[Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik]

its keenness to raise the import further, provided Paradip Port is made ready to receive bigger vessels. M/s Hyundai Corporation of South Korea has submitted a proposal to the Government of India for development of Paradip Port to receive up to 1,70,000 DWT vessels and to deepen the port to ensure the lead draft of 17 metres. If Paradip is so developed, South Korea will increase the export to the tune of six millions tonnes per annum. The major iron ore importing countries like Japan, China and Rumania will also raise the import of iron ore, through Paradip Port. It will prevent stoppage of export of iron ore from that Port. The mining activity will start in full swing in a rich mining belt of the country with predominant tribal population. It will offer employment opportunities to thousands of people. MMTC will earn a net profit of Rs. 349 crores within 23 years of the investments.

M/s Hyundai Corporation has also suggested to complete the construction of proposed Jakhapura-Banspani line. Funds required for this project may be obtained as credit from South Korea. The departments of Railways and Surface Transport have confirmed the completion of the development of port as well as the railway line within three years. As such, it is necessary to approve the proposal of M/s Hyundai Corporation. In the interest of the people of Orissa, I urge upon the Government to take investment decision soon.

[Translation]

(v) Need to implement 20-Point Programme effectively, particularly in Bihar.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, unemployment is increasing rapidly in India as a result of which a state of lawlessness has developed in the country. The 20-Point programme should be implemented on war footing to reduce unemployment. The Bihar Government is reluctant to implement the Land Ceiling Act and the Minimum Wages Act. Therefore, in the rural areas of Bihar more murders are taking place than Punjab.

It is also a fact that in Bihar, and particularly in the South Bihar, the irrigation facilities are grossly inadequate. As a result thereof the farmers are not taking interest in agricultural activities. The most important scheme for South Bihar is Punpun Dargha Project which has been lying with C.W.C. since 1980, and which, on construction, will help in solving the problems of floods and drought. But the Central Government is indifferent towards it. It is also a fact that even after spending substantial amount, the people are not getting benefits of 20-Point Programme. It shows that there is some lacuna in the system evolved by the Government with the result that the anti-social elements are misleading the rural youth. It is, therefore, requested that the administrative machinery may be streamlined to implement the 20-Point Programme effectively.

(vi) Need to broadcast news bulletin in Urdu from A.I.R. Centres in Bihar, particularly from Patna.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, like other States of the country, who after recognition of the Official Language have accorded recognition to one more language as the second official Language of the State, Bihar had also accorded, two years back, recognition to Urdu as its second Official Language following that practice. Subsequent to this, different measures were taken to propagate Urdu in the State. Urdu books on different subjects and ideologies have been published on large scale. But in spite of the demand made repeatedly by the distinguished people of Bihar, broadcasting of news bulletins in Urdu from the Akashwani has not yet been started to propagate as well as establish Urdu as the second language of the State. As a result thereof Urdu knowing people and Urdu-listeners are feeling great inconvenience.

I would, therefore, request the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to make arrangement for regular broadcasting of news bulletins in Urdu from the different Akashwani Kendras of Bihar, particularly from Patna.

[English]

(vii) Need to provide financial assistance to Bihar for construction of a road bridge on Kamla river at Jhanjharpur

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : North Bihar's Mithila region is ravaged by floods year after year after year caused by the rivers originating from Nepal. One of these turbulent rivers is KAMLA. Coming from Nepal it creates havoc in the Madhubani and Darbhanga districts of Bihar. It has divided Jhanjharpur, an important subdivision in the Mithila region, into two. Not only that, Jhanjharpur town itself has been separated into two parts. Incidentally, it is the main route to Nepal. A road bridge on Kamla at Jhanjharpur has been the longstanding demand of the people of Mithila. The growth of the entire region is thwarted for want of this bridge.

There is, however, an old and depleted railway bridge on Kamla, at Jhanjharpur. The former Union Railway Minister, late Shri L.N. Mishra, on realising the untold miseries of the people of Mithila region, temporarily made arrangements for broadening this railway bridge by 2/3 feet so that pedestrians can move on this bridge. It was a purely temporary arrangement. It was decided at that time that not only the railway bridge would be strengthened but an altogether new road bridge would be constructed at Kamla at Jhanjharpur so that the economic development of Mithila region is not thwarted. Besides, people going to Nepal are not inconvenienced.

It is understood that Bihar Government has sent the proposal to the Centre nearly two years ago and has sent several reminders thereafter. It is, therefore, requested that besides strengthening the rail bridge on Kamla at Jhanjharpur, the Centre should give substantial financial aid to the Government of Bihar so that this project is executed at an early date.

14.37 hrs.

ESTATE DUTY (AMENDMENT)
BILL 1986—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall now take up Item No. 10 on the Agenda—Further consideration of the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953,

MR. Mool Chand Daga may continue his speech.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, presently a question has emerged that the same Congress Government had passed a Bill in 1953. There is Article 39 in the Constitution. This Bill is being brought against the provision of Article 39. It has been stated in Article 39,

[English]

39 (a) "that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment".

[Translation]

The Estate Duty Act was passed in 1953 on the basis of this Article 39. The Act, after the adoption, became a topic of discussion in London and European countries. I am saying this because sometimes our Government commits mistakes. We have to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor. We are not thinking on this aspect. There are States in our country where drinking water is not available. You have not been able to provide relief to those States because you have either no financial resources or these are inadequate. Now you have brought this Estate Duty Bill. Gadhvi Sahib has brought this Bill just to fulfil his duty but we cannot swallow it so easily.

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

We and our party have decided that taxes should be levied on the rich people who live a luxurious life so that they are brought a little down and the poor are brought a little up to remove inequality between the rich and the poor. But they say that the poor will remain poor and the rich will go on becoming richer. They want to prove that—

[English]

The poor has become poorer and the rich has become richer—

[Translation]

—and this Bill is being brought by Shri Gadhvi who is an efficient, honest and dedicated Finance Minister. This has been forced on him and he is unable to swallow this bitter dose.

What is Estate Duty? If you read the debate of the time when the Government had decided to impose this Duty, you will come to that—

[English]

—the Estate Duty Bill of 1953 was conceived as an instrument of preventing further concentration of wealth in the hands of rich and for re-adjusting inequalities in the distribution of wealth.

[Translation]

In 1953 this law was enacted but after the enactment, the Government thought income from it is less than the expenditure. There are several Departments where expenditure is less and income is more. How all this black marketing and black money has come into existence? This is all because of the weakness of the Income Tax Department because it cannot collect the money and it is said that the law is not proper. The black money and its economy functioning in the country are corrupting the country—

[English]

It is done with the connivance of dishonest officers and dishonest businessmen.

[Translation]

These officers are dishonest, they encourage the generation of black money. It is all because of the mistakes of the Income Tax Officers. And the Government say that the revenue from it is less, i.e., it is only Rs. 24 or Rs. 21 crores and that the report of the Public Accounts Committee has come and so it wants to abolish it.

We had enacted a law about land reforms. We had said that the land should be distributed. The land should be given to the tillers but they started saying that we will give the land to those who sit in the Parliament, and others who toil will be exploited by us. Presently the land is with those who are absentee landlords, who enjoy life make a lot of money. Those who till the land are without land, whereas those who do no till are the real owners of land.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are a big supporter of the poor and this Bill is being passed when you are in the than. You should not let this happen. You should ask the Minister as to what sort of Bill this is? When the Government has enacted the land reform Bill, there should be land reforms, ceiling should be put on land. Till date no work has been done on it. The Government formulated scheme after scheme and said that let the land be distributed but it has not been done. The land was distributed among their sons, brother and was allotted in the names of their dogs, donkeys and horses. Now they are saying that the Estate Duty should be abolished. A small portion of money should be taken from those who have accumulated huge amount black money. Shri Rawat says that the law should be like this. He is repeating the Government's crews. Let him do so but he should first think and then speak. I would like to tell Shri Gadhvi that if this inequality continues in the country and the gap between the poor and the rich is not filled then time will come when the people like money-lenders and others who are harming the country will meet an undesirable fate.

We want that law should be enacted under which inequality is eradicated. Instead you have brought a law to abolish the Estate Duty. The former Ruler have thousands of bighas of land on which there will not be levied any Estate Duty. Why? They have land and have earned black money and they want to leave these for their sons to enjoy. Mahatama Gandhi had said that one should not leave property for one's children. This money is the root cause of dishonesty. The pleasure one gets from money is not the true pleasure. This law is basically wrong. You earn Rs. 24 crores from it. Where does that money go? That goes to all the States. Today Rajasthan is reeling under the grip of famine but money is not made available there as it is always said that we lack financial resources. If we are forced to fight a war with Pakistan, we will be requiring huge sums of money. What is this Government doing? European countries, it is called Death Duty. You say that this should be abolished on land. This law is being passed but I would repeatedly submit that there does not seem to be any intention of providing benefit. What do the Government employees do? You have started five-day week. So, for two days they enjoy. All the public undertakings are incurring loss. Kindly withdraw this Bill. To my mind it is not a good Bill.

[English]

I request shri B.K. Gadhvi to withdraw this Bill. He say that "I would not pilot it."

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): This Bill is very simple one in its nature but I feel that this is an opportunity for introspection as to how your economic policies effect this country. You have given a laisses faire theory to this country and today the news which his come in the newspapers is that Rs. 1,03,122 crores is there in the foreign bank and Industrial Bank. How has this happened? These things are happing because of your laisses faire theory. My friend Shri Mool Chand Daga was telling that this Estate Duty Bill, when it was originally introduce in the Parliament, it was intended to see that some basic principle of socialism is built up in this country. To bring the money down from the people

who have got money and to distribute it to the people who have not anything was its aim. But, instead of that, once you experimented the Bill and you found that it is not possible to collect the money and that you will have to spend more money to collect it. Therefore, you abolished the law. There is a saying that once in a circus stand a person will jump through a ring but ultimately the circus man will decide to remove the ring and jump. Your Government is doing that. Without ring, you are jumping. You are befooling all the public in this manner.

Once you bring a law, with a declaration saying that "we are moving into socialism" and you want to cut down the concentration of wealth in certain hands and finally you see that more money will have to be spent on that. You will abolish that. This is very ridiculous and this shows the quality of your economic policies.

Therefore, I have a concrete suggestion to make. I have no hesitation that Estate Duty is to be abolished because it has no scientific basis. Your experiment was that. When you wanted to collect, you have to spend more. People were giving all false document.

Only few people who die all of a sudden due to heart attack might not have made their wills parting with their wealth. Otherwise, they might have already put their property in others' hands before their life time.

Your policy to collect money, your machinery, might have been shown as failure. But there is a basic principle where by you want to reduce the concentration of wealth. For that purpose, my question is: will out bring forth a law by which you fix the ceiling on agricultural land? This is one of the things where we are looking at. By having a ceiling, the extent of the land owned by a person, agricultural land or the property which he has got, then naturally if there is a ceiling beyond that level, he cannot go. Also you implement it properly. So, the land reforms Act in various States in various sectors with the involvement of Central Government, must be a policy of the Government. You are abolishing this Estate Duty and extending it

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

to Tripura and Punjab. They have also accepted it. In other States, you already done it. There is no other way. It has to be implemented in other States also. But make it positive to have a Land Reforms Act in this country wherein you fix the area of the land which can be owned by a person on the one hand. Secondly, you should have a law by which you control the accumulation of wealth or control over the money. People have made it in their hands by unaccounted expenditure. So, if you have a law, Finance Bill or any enactment by which you can control expenditure of a persons, if there is a serious check on expenditure, then, Sir, the money which is being misused can come to the national wealth and it can be utilised. In this line, if you are thinking after abolishing the Estate Duty in this manner and if you can have a scientific approach to the problem, then that will be a good thing for the nation. I am also to say that Urban Ceiling should be there. Now, there are people who are having one flat in a particular city and another person owning 15 or 20 acres. Unless there is a ceiling on urban property and also land ceiling is there, that will be of no use. If it is possible, my suggestion is that there should be a restriction on consolidation of the wealth. It was the primary intention of this Act, which was brought in 1953 when you abolished it. In that line this Government will have to think. You will have to save the people of this country from the menace of blackmoney, accumulation of wealth and within one year a short period of your formulation of financial policy, it has come true that blackmoney is generated in any manner. If you declare amnesty for the blackmoney holders, how much money could you get? I would like to know about this. You gave amnesty to the people who accumulated blackmoney. Today's news is alarming. Once again Rs. 1322 crores is available in Swiss Bank with people of Indian Origin. It is that you are going to follow both the Mexican and Belgium countries which have become bankrupt in the International Loan System. If that is the case, we are very much afraid of you financial policy. Unless you bring forth stringent rules and laws in this manner, we fear something may happen in this country. It may not be able to control,

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Estate Duty Amendment Bill, 1986. It is true that Estate Duty Bill, 1985 which was passed by the House on 16 Mach, 1985 and on which the Hon. President had given consent on 2 September, 1985 needs to be reconsidered. I am of the view that the provisions of the Estate Duty Bill, 1953 which were repealed through the Estate Duty Bill, 1985, i.e., the provision, made not to enforce the provisions of this Act requires to be reconsidered by this House. The main reason for this is that it is not important as to how much money comes to Indian exchequer—the Finance Ministry has considered this aspect only—what is important is that among several ways and means that exist to check the black money, the Esste Duty is one. It used to be compulsory for people paying Income Tax or the Wealth Tax to submit the Estate Duty return also which was scrutinised by the Income Tax Officer, Estate Duty Officer or any other connected machinery. The benefit of this system will be that when a millionaire dies, the details of his property, income and wealth will be available in one or the other shape. So far you have no such Government machinery, which is needed badly so that you are able to check the increasing black money which is running a parallel economy in the country and is posing a challenge to the genuinely earned money. It is only because of the spread of the black money that the country is facing several malaises like unemployment, price-rise and bribery. The main reason for the commission system among the contractors and engineers is the black money and to check it there is no effective instrument with the Government or the Parliament except the Estate Duty. Therefore, you should give a serious thought for reimposing the Estate Duty. Ours is a developing country and we have to depend on the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank or some other financial agencies for undertaking developmental projects. In such a country we should give thought to re-enforce such laws.

In the Budget Session, while expressing my views on different issues and the Financial Bill, I had requested the Finance

Minister to think seriously about re-enactment of the Estate Duty Act and now because he is going in for re-structuring all the taxation laws, I would once again request him to do so. Our Finance Minister is an efficient, experienced and able Minister and wants to bring out black money earnestly so that the evil of black money is checked in the country. I want that my point of view may be presented to him that he should think seriously about re-imposing the Estate Duty and necessary provision should be made in this respect. Unless he does this, he cannot eradicate this malaise of black money. All the evils which have spread in the society due to black money can be done away with only in that situation. In addition it has been stated here that thousands of crores of rupes have been deposited by the resident Indians in the Swiss Bank whereas we were hoping, and the hon. Finance Minister has also said last year, that we will be able to reduce the deposits of the people of the Indian origin in the foreign banks. It is a matter of regret that instead of these deposits coming down, they have increased. This increase shows that even today lot of money is being sent to foreign banks from the country. You have failed to put a restraint on this practice. Keeping in view the present position, I would request that you should give a serious thought about re-enacting such laws. The provision you are making at present concerns only agricultural land and through the amendment, you had brought in 1985, the Estate Duty was abolished on agricultural land in the whole of the country. Only three States, namely, Tripura, Nagaland and Punjab were left on which this did not apply. This should apply on these States also. But this does not affect agricultural land because as is known to all it is included in the revenue records. It can neither be reduced nor increased and the Estate Duty affects it in no way, but authentic records are not available of the hidden wealth with the individuals in the country, in the shape of jewellery, residential accommodation, commercial complexes and other kinds of property. Therefore, you must think seriously about enacting proper laws for getting the required information. The agricultural land-ceiling laws have been enforced but so far as urban properties are concerned, there are no such provisions by which we could know as to how much

property an income tax or a wealth tax paying citizen owns in this country. Has the Government ever verified any case of this nature, and if so, how many cases and where? If it has not been done so already, then it is very essential to do it now.

I hope that in the restructured taxation laws which you will present in the House, you will pay attention to all these aspects and frame a law by which black money could be controlled.

With these words, supporting the measure, I would like to say in the end that this Bill will be very necessary because it has already been enforced in the entire country, except in three States. Therefore, I would thank you for enforcing the same in those three States also with retrospective effect.

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam):
Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir: I rise to support this particularly because the abolition of the Estate Duty is already done and it is only extending this to areas of Punjab and Tripura. I think it is in line with the desire and efforts of the Finance Minister to simplify the procedures and reduce the expenditure on the collection of taxes.

In this context, I wish to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister Shri Gadhi that as there is already enough number of methods of taxing people like Company Tax, Income Tax, Wealth Tax, Gift Tax etc., I don't think there is any need for the Estate Duty.

Possibly these estates were there for more than five to six decades when there was no system of paying taxes. In case they were to be exempted from the Estate Duty, the purpose will be defeated because these estates were passing on couple of crores and above. If they were to be exempted, the purpose of our levying tax will also go away. The passing on the Estate to a dependant should be distinguished from passing on the Estate to a person who is distantly related or to a distant heir,

[Shri K.S. Rao]

Once again, if the system is to create incentive and initiative to earn and save, the abolition of the Estate Duty works well. When it comes to the question of leaving those Estates which have been there for more than five-six decades or prior to our independence, then the very effect of bringing this Act in 1953 would be lost. So, as other Hon. Members were also commenting, I want the Minister to check up whether any other Act can be brought in to avoid such specific cases where the bigger estates are not levied. It is true that the intention of the Government is to reduce the disparity between man and man; but at the same time the tax structure should not be such as to kill the initiative to earn. A man earns not only to accumulate wealth, but also to satisfy his ego. So, repeatedly I have been telling that I wish the Government should bring in ceiling on the urban properties also when they have brought in ceiling on rural properties, in which case there is a meaning in removal of the Estate Duty. So long as urban property is left like that the purpose of this is lost. So, I request the Hon. Minister to bring a ceiling on the urban properties also at the earliest which will be in tune with the pronouncements to reduce the difference in wealth between man and man.

The Minister was telling that the expenditure on collecting the Estate Duty is more compared to other collections. That is true possibly because the Estates have gone down. The estates have gone down in rural areas but certainly not in urban areas. So, a different definition of estate duty is to be thought of. Today properties are there running into crores of rupees in the shape of factories, buildings, shares and several other aspects which are not coming under the purview of the ceiling. So I request the Minister to think over these matters and bring some kind of legislation at the earliest to check those tendencies also by which we can substantiate the reasons why we abolished the estate duty.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on a very very tiny Bill eleven members

have participated and while supporting the Bill most of Members have addressed themselves to the larger issues of putting a ceiling over the properties. Mr. Yadav also tried to suggest that there should be a re-introduction of the estate duty. We can all very well appreciate Mr. Daga' enthusiasm for social justice and equitable distribution of wealth. But those are not the issues relevant for the purpose of enactment of this law because estate duty on agricultural as well as on non-agricultural properties had been abolished in the past but estate duty could not be abolished on agricultural land in three States, namely, Punjab, Tripura and Nagaland. By passing this Act we will be abolishing the estate duty in the entire country except Nagaland. So far as Nagaland is concerned their Assembly has not so far passed the resolution. They have to authorise under Article 252 the Central Government either to impose or abolish the estate duty on agricultural land. The moment we got their recommendation we will act accordingly.

So far as resource mobilisation of this duty is concerned it was very very meagre and it created lot of difficulties and cumbersome procedures. Therefore, estate duty was sought to be abolished and so declared also long back in the budget speech of the Finance Minister.

Now the hon. Members have stated that collection charges are more than the actual collections. That is not the case. What we stated is that if you compare the collection charges for income-tax and other tax the collection charges for estate duty are comparatively higher. So far as the corporation tax is concerned the collection charges for 1983-84 were 0.42 per cent. In regard to income-tax other than corporation tax it was 4.3 per cent. In 1984-85 it was 0.45 per cent. for corporation tax and 4.2 per cent so far as income tax other than corporation tax is concerned. As regards wealth tax collection charges were 6.9 per cent for the year 1983-84 it was 6.7 per cent. So far as estate duty is concerned it was 6.95 per cent in 1983-84 and 8.37 per cent in 1984-85. So as compared to the collection charges for other tax the estate duty collection charges were higher but it cannot be said that they were more than what our collections were.

Sir, this Bill pertains only to agricultural properties and there our realisation was very very meagre. So far as Tripura is concerned on agricultural land there was in last several years no estate duty collection at all. So far as Punjab is concerned in 1982-83 it was Rs. 201 lakhs. In 1983-84 it was Rs. 13 lakhs. In 1984-85 it was Rs. 3 lakhs and in 1985-86 it was only Rs. 5 lakhs. It was very negligible and this pertains to only two States.

One of the points raised by hon. Members which are strictly relevant to this Bill—Shri Vyas raised that point—is that we must impose incometax on agricultural produce. With due respect to his legal acumen, I would say that so far as the agriculture is concerned, it is a State subject and it is for the State Government to think whether to impose any incometax or not; it is not for the Centre.

As regards ceiling on urban land, we have got Urban Land Ceiling Act and also Agricultural Land Ceiling Act throughout the country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I have said so because big 'rajahs' and other such people are earning income from their agricultural land in illegal manner. Therefore, tax should be imposed on them also. You can give your suggestion in this regard, to the State Governments.

[*English*]

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : The State Government can take action. But, so far as agricultural and is concerned, there are different ceilings, different quantum in various States and it is for the States to consider what they should do.

So far as benami transactions are concerned, it would be very difficult to trace them out, even though efforts are on today to curb the black money.

One hon. Member from the opposition expressed his apprehension about the Indian economy. I would like to assure him and

this august House that the Indian economy is totally on a sound footing and there is no apprehension that we will be going on the footsteps of Mexico and other countries that he mentioned. We are clearly steering through despite all the difficulties put forth. The Indian economy has been appreciated not only by our own people, but also people abroad as also financial institutions of the international forum. Therefore, there should not be any misgivings.

So far as black money is concerned, our revenue collections have made a historic record; our collections have been quite heavy and we are still going ahead with that. We are unearthing all the black money. Some schemes like the Amnesty scheme are also in operation. Basically, incometax law is not the law for retribution, but this is a law for reform and, therefore, if a person is given a chance to improve and declare his wealth or income, he would be brought into the tax net. An opportunity is afforded to him for this purpose. I would like to reiterate that the black money is being locked upon by the Government with serious concern and all required action is being taken to unearth that. The collection of revenue has also gone up in order to meet the developmental expenditure in this country.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : There is an article in the Times of India today about the Indian currency in the Swiss banks. What have you got to say about that?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Government is not merely supposed to go by the newspaper reports. There are plenty of such reports. I have not verified that and, therefore, cannot comment. Many a time we find that the newspaper reports may or may not be true, but immediately, there is no need of over-reaction on that. Government is keeping a watch, so that there is no drain of money from this country and the people are not able to conceal their wealth abroad. We are keeping a check at all points. But by one report appearing in the newspaper, you should not expect that the Government of India should be so over-reactive and panicky and you need not also be panicky about it. Our economy is well handled and it is on a sound footing.

[Shri B.K. Gadhvi]

As I told initially, the hon. Members have raised larger issues which are not relevant immediately to the present Bill; they would be of more relevance when the budget proposals are there. At the moment, the Bill only wants to extend its operations to two States, namely Punjab and Tripura.

Mr Amal Dutta made a point and asked why this estate duty on agricultural land was being abolished. I would say that the West Bengal Government never imposed or consented to impose estate duty on agricultural land. This is the performance of that Government. They did not impose estate duty on agricultural land in West Bengal along with two or three States. Therefore, it does not lie in his mouth to say that we are abolishing the estate duty in order to help the zamindaras, because this is not the case.

With these words, I submit that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Clause 2. The question is :

“That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

MR. B.K. GADHVI : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted

15.16 hrs.

RAILWAYS BILL, 1986

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up Item No. 11 of the agenda.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : I beg to move:

“That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely :—

1. Shri Basudeb Acharia
2. Shri Ataur Rahman
3. Shri Banwari Lal Bairwa
4. Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi
5. Shri Narayan Choubey
6. Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo
7. Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh
8. Shri Janak Raj Gupta
9. Shri Harpal Singh
10. Shri Haren Bhumij
11. Shri Jaideep Singh
12. Shri Jujhar Singh
13. Shri Gurudas Kamat
14. Shri P. Kolandaivelu
15. Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam
16. Prof. P.J. Kurien
17. Shri Mahendra Singh

18. Shri Arvind Netam
19. Shri Ram Pyare Panika
20. Shri H.M. Patel
21. Shri Aziz Qureshi
22. Shri K.H. Ranganath
23. Shri D.N. Reddy
24. Shri Madhavrao Scindia
25. Shri R.S. Sparrow
26. Shri K.D. Sultanpuri
27. Shri Tariq Anwar
28. Dr. C.P. Thakur
29. Shri Bal Ram Singh Yadav
30. (Name of the thirtieth member to be intimated later).

“and 15 from Rajya Sabha ;

“that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;

“that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session ;

“that in other respects the Rules of procedure of this House relating to parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

“that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely :—

1. Shri Basudeb Acharia
2. Shri Ataur Rahman

3. Shri Banwari Lal Bairwa
4. Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi
5. Shri Narayan Choubey
6. Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo
7. Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh
8. Shri Janak Raj Gupta
9. Shri Harpal Singh
10. Shri Haren Bhumij
11. Shri Jaideep Singh
12. Shri Jujhar Singh
13. Shri Gurudas Kamat
14. Shri P. Kolandaivelu
15. Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam
16. Prof. P.J. Kurien
17. Shri Mahendra Singh
18. Shri Arvind Netam
19. Shri Ram Pyare Panika
20. Shri H.M. Patel
21. Shri Aziz Qureshi
22. Shri K.H. Ranganath
23. Shri D.N. Reddy
24. Shri Madhavrao Scindia
25. Shri R.S. Sparrow
26. Shri K.D. Sultanpuri
27. Shri Tariq Anwar
28. Dr. C.P. Thakur
29. Shri Bal Ram Singh Yadav
30. (Name of the thirtieth member to be intimated later).

“and 15 from Rajya Sabha ;

“that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;

“that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session ;

“that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

"that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

15.20 hrs.

JUVENILE JUSTICE BILL, 1986

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we will take up Item No. 12. Smt. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJEDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquent juveniles and for the adjudication of certain matters relating to and disposing of, delinquent juveniles, be taken into consideration."

Sir, in the last session of this House, I had introduced the Juvenile Justice Bill, 1986 which seeks to provide for the care, protection, treatment and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquent children and for the adjudication of matters relating to and disposal of delinquent juveniles.

The existing approach towards children who violate law or are found in situation of social maladjustments is governed by the Children Acts in various States. Besides laying down for the differential treatment of juvenile delinquents as compared to the procedure in the Code of Criminal Procedure for adult offenders, these Acts provide for care, protection and rehabilitation of certain categories of children. A review of the Children Acts show that there are

certain lacunae and variations in the basic provisions in regard to the age group and the machinery for trial and processing. The age group of delinquent children or those children who do some

15.21 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN

in the chair]

offence is not uniform and at the same time, the machinery for trial and processing are also not uniform. The infrastructure for implementation of such acts is not uniformly available in various parts of the country. The Children Acts are not new in this country, but still it is not properly implemented. There are also very glaring differences in the penalties prescribed for offences against children under substantive law and special enactments. That is one important point. Thus for the offences forcing children to beg, the penalty prescribed under the Indian Penal Code and the Anti-Beggary Laws are more stringent than those under the various Children's Acts. So we have to see both the sides that children are not compelled to beg and those persons or groups of people who compel poor children to beg are taken into task and stringent punishment is given to them. There is also no scientific system in classifying delinquent children on the basis of the nature of offences and other circumstances related to the offences. It also came to light. That is also one lacuna in the existing Act in different States. As a result all offenders whether they are guilty of very minor crime or very serious and heinous crime are treated at par, that is the cruel part which the children are facing now-a-days. Children are kept with hardened criminals in jails. So, we have to see that those children who have only committed very minor offences, they are at least not treated like criminals who are languishing in jails. So, these are the points. In the absence of any uniform and well-defined norm and standard under common legislation, the quality of services has often been the subject of severe criticism, in various forums. You know that recently, the Supreme Court also passed a judgement that children should not be kept with hardened

criminals. They should not also be kept in jails for more than three months. Their case should be disposed of within three months. Since the enactment of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 which has made it mandatory for juvenile delinquents to be treated under the Children Act, the need to evolve a unified framework for the country as a whole has been widely felt. So, there was the need to bring this uniform Bill, and that is why it has been brought in before Parliament for consideration.

It has also been felt that such a legislation should take into account the social, cultural and economic pressures of modernization, and accelerated pace of migration from rural to urban areas. One of the causes of child delinquency is that with modernization and industrialization, population from rural areas is migrating to urban areas. When those people come to urban areas seeking employment, their life is changed. The protected life in rural areas is changed, when they come to urban areas, and the child becomes a victim of this change.

The erosion of protective institutions and a set pattern of life have added to the problems of children now, because in the urban areas the type of protection which they were getting in rural areas, in rural society, is not found in urban areas. That is one of the causes why in all these changes the group of people which has suffered most is that of children, in whom an increasing trend of delinquency is discernible.

Children are really the victims of such changes, and such modernization. So, there is a strong demand all over the country that the Children Acts require to be rationalized. We must now think in modern terms as to what are the present needs. Accordingly, we have to rationalize the whole Act in respect of children in need of care and protection from the view-point of social defence. Most of such children are in fact victims of deprivation and neglect, or are maladjusted due to the breakdown of the protective mechanisms at the primary level. Once their parents migrate to towns, to big cities seeking jobs and join some factory—or go in for some jobs, and both father and

mother might start working—the child is left alone in the slum areas, and in slum conditions. He is the victim of the situation prevailing there. In the initial stage, he does not understand what is going on there. The parents are also not able to understand the difference. But gradually, the harm is done, and the child becomes delinquent later on. So, there are circumstances, and they become the victim of those circumstances.

It has been felt that these children can best be taken care of, within their natural milieu of the family, school and the neighbourhood. This is the whole approach of this Bill. It is, therefore, imperative that in order to tackle the problem in its full range, the juvenile justice system should correct such aberrations where they actually occur. This awareness calls for a new concept of juvenile justice. And with that new concept, we are bringing in this new legislation here. This has to be evolved in place of the traditional approach of corrective action, only when the law is violated, or is likely to be so.

This approach therefore, envisages the active involvement of community-based welfare agencies.—These are the salient features of this Bill. We have to work in such a way that a delinquent child is not treated only as a criminal but community-based welfare agencies take care of that child and he should come to normal life after some time—in the care, protection and rehabilitation of such children within the legal framework. The law should clearly spell out the responsibility of the State towards protecting the riots of children who become victims of situational compulsions. That is also one of the aims of this Bill. The juvenile justice Bill viewed in this context seeks to replace the traditional structure of dealing with the juvenile delinquents. Whatever the traditional way of dealing with juvenile delinquents, now we are changing that and the treatment which that juvenile delinquent child will now need or he will be treated will be quite different from what he was getting till now.

[Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai]

The objectives of the Juvenile Justice Bill thus are to lay down a uniform legal framework for juvenile justice in the country so as to ensure that—this is very important part of the Bill—no child under any circumstances is lodged in the jail or police lock up; and we are completely abolishing this type of treatment for a delinquent child, and under no circumstances a delinquent child will be placed in jail or police lock up. The Bill seeks to provide a specialised approach towards the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency—this is the most significant part and object of the Bill—in its full range in keeping with the developmental need of the child found in any situation of social mal-adjustment. We have to differentiate between a child who has committed some offence and a child who—because of mal-adjustment or some compulsions—has become a victim of some very mild type of a crime. So, we have to discriminate with all these things. The Bill spells out the machinery and infrastructure required for the care, treatment and rehabilitation of various categories of children coming within the purview of the juvenile justice system. Our approach is that we have to take care of such a child and we have to treat such a child as a normal child and we have to see that these children come to normal life remaining in such homes with the welfare societies which will be taking interest in them or taking the responsibility of these children. They will be given some vocational training and such other things so that they are not all the time regular offenders, but their life will be corrected and they live a normal life. The Bill seeks to establish norms and standards for the administration of juvenile justice in terms of investigation and prosecution, adjudication and disposition, and care, treatment and rehabilitation. So, these are the wider ranges, these are the activities, these are the points, these are the objectives for which this Bill is brought here.

The Bill seeks to develop appropriate linkages and coordination between the formal system of juvenile justice and voluntary agencies and one of our objects is to involve more and more voluntary agencies in this work, because they are not going to put the child in police lock up or jail. So, in that event the

voluntary agencies will have to take care of the child; they will be authorised to take care of such children or the Government will see that this organisation is able to build up in such a way that the child feels that it is living in a family. So, under this Act, the voluntary agencies have to play a very important role and that too a very useful role.

And finally, the Bill seeks to bring operation of Juvenile Justice System in the country in conformity with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice.

Now we are adopting this system and by that we will be acting in conformity with the United Nations Minimum Standard, that is the Minimum Standard Rules, which have been laid down by the United Nations for Juvenile Justice.

These are the points I want to highlight.

The Bill provides a uniform coverage of age of a juvenile up to 16 years in the case of a boy and 18 years in the case of a girl. These are the salient features of the Bill. We have accepted that there should be a uniform age, which should be 16 years in the case of boys and 18 years in the case of girls.

The Bill seeks to put a total ban on the confinement of the juvenile in jail or police-lock-up. That is the second provision.

Then the Bill provides for authorisations of voluntary workers and organisations for the referral of non-delinquent juveniles to the competent authorities and institutions under the proposed law.

The Bill provides for separate of authorities for adjudication of delinquents and non-delinquent and separation of non-delinquents from delinquents and of petty offenders from hardened ones at various stages of apprehension, processing and placement. And this is one of the very important things which we are going to adopt in future and that will mould the whole life of the child.

The Bill seeks to widen the range of dispositional alternative for rehabilitation with preference to community-based care. It is not that if any child has committed an offence we just put the child in some corner and there the matter ends. That is not the point. And that is the approach now. Our approach is that we have to see that in preference to community-based care, we are going to further take care of the child. And it is for the first time that this we are going to adopt this approach and this is one of the very major approaches and will help in promoting social welfare of our society and our country, such as foster care, adoption, sponsorship, probation and community service and use of institutional care only as a last measure.

The Bill provides for minimum standards for institutional and non-institutional services for various categories of juvenile and for special procedure for handling, processing, placement, appeals, revision, etc., to be followed by the competent authorities. So special emphasis has been put on that. We do not make a child a criminal. Rather these are correctional methods, correctional and welfare approach. The Bill provides for a comprehensive system for after-care and follow-up of cases processed through juvenile justice system. This is also one of the important aspects of this Bill. By this we are going to take care of children and we are going to take their responsibility. Rather we are trying to involve the community in this, because we know that the children are the treasure of the nation and we have to treat them like that, so that their life is not spoiled because of their committing petty offences. Because of ignorance if they commit petty offence, it is not as if they are criminals by nature. No child is criminal by nature. So, we must give him time for correction so that again he can come to the normal life.

The Bill provides for greater involvement of voluntary organisations, mobilisation of funds from private and public organisations and individuals generating awareness and participation in the welfare and rehabilitation of socially handicapped children. We have taken care of all sorts of children. There is a greater thrust towards education, vocational training and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent under the proposed law.

It is not as if they are to be put in some Jail are some home. After-care will be taken for their education and vocational training. After completing that, they will be rehabilitated in the society. This is the main purpose of this Bill.

The Bill also seeks to enhance punishments of offences against employment of juveniles for begging, giving intoxicating liquor or dangerous drug to a juvenile and exploitation of juvenile employees.

With these words, I move that the Juvenile Justice Bill be taken into consideration and passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquent juveniles and for the adjudication of certain matters relating to, and disposition of, delinquent juveniles, be taken into consideration."

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : The Government has come forward with the Juvenile Justice Bill. Previously also, there have been many Acts concerning children. But there are some defects in the previous Acts. And the hon. Minister, wittingly or unwittingly, has said that there is difficulty in implementing these Acts and that is why, she has come forward with this Bill which is supposed to be a consolidated one.

Through this Bill they want to achieve many things. The long title of the Bill is clothed in very juicy and attractive terms. It says: "to provide for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquent juveniles and for the adjudication of certain matters relating to, and disposition of, delinquent juveniles. Let us see whether the Government is able to achieve all these objectives or some of them. If they do so, I will certainly compliment the Government and congratulate the Government.

There are so many lacunae and ambiguities in the Bill because the Bill has been drafted in a hurry and in a very cursory way,

[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]

That is why, all these difficulties have come. With regard to implementation also, there are so many defects in this. I will bring one or two instances to your notice. A number of social legislations have been passed in the past, but when it comes to the question of implementation, as the hon. Minister has put it, implementation has become very very difficult. In fact, some social legislations which could not be implemented were passed in the past and these legislations had been passed to prevent evils in the society. But when the people are not prepared to accept them, those have become very very futile and they have been followed more in the breach than in the implementation. For example, you take the anti-dowry laws. Let the Minister or anybody say whether this Act has been followed. Is the society ready to adopt this Bill? As far as the dowry system is concerned, the Act has not in any way prevented the system of dowry in the society. The Government has completely failed in implementing it.

In the previous session we have passed a legislation whereby we wanted to prevent the child labour. How far have you been able to implement that Act? Is there a single case where you have saved a young person from being employed as labour? There are no statistics. In the previous session you have also passed a Bill to curb the terrorist activities. How far have you been able to curb the terrorist activities? After passing the Bill it was hoped that terrorism will come to an end, that you will be able to completely put down terrorism. But alas, what has happened! The terrorism has increased. It has been doubled, tripled, increased manifold. I hope that after passing this Bill the offences against the young juvenile people will not increase.

When I go through this Bill, for the juveniles, I feel that though the Bill is supposed to be a boon for the young people, it will be a curse or a sap for them. The Bill is very defective because the fundamental consideration itself is defective. The draftsman has not taken the poor people of the society into consideration as to how they are living, what is their means of livelihood, how their parents are living. These things have not been taken into consideration at all. That is why I say the Bill is defective.

Even though both the father and the mother are working together, they are not able to make their both ends meet. And still those people are producing five to ten children and these children are left in the lurch. For these children there are no schools, there are no hospitals, there is no means of livelihood. Nobody cares for them. In order to see that something is done for these people, they say that the Bill has been brought forward. But one thing they have forgotten that unless you are able to improve the economic condition of the parents, these sorts of Bills are not going to be of any use at all. That is why I say that this Bill has been brought without taking into consideration the society or without consulting the society, without consulting those people who are expected to start the homes for these juveniles.

Number of social organisations are there. The Bill should have been sent to them for their opinion and consideration and then it should have been drafted.

I would like to point out a few defects in this Bill. There are two organisations to be created for the juveniles whose parents are not caring for them or when they commit some offences and are found guilty. One is the Juvenile Welfare Board and the other is the Juvenile Court. When you go through the Bill, you will find that both the Juvenile Welfare Board and the Juvenile Court are to be created. When you create two organisations, there is likely to be clash in their functions. Their functions may be overlapping. So, either they should remove the Welfare Board or the Juvenile Court or completely make them different and distinct. It should be defined clearly as to what will be the functions of the Welfare Board and what will be the functions of the Juvenile Court. You must be able to define these things clearly otherwise when these two things co-exist, there will be so many matters where they will be having no jurisdiction. One organisation will try to throw the responsibility on the other. Yesterday I heard about the Prime Minister's security. There are three or four organisations involved and each organisation is trying to throw the blame on the other. Nobody is prepared to take the responsibility on himself. Similarly, the Welfare Board and the Juvenile Court are likely to throw the responsibility on each other.

We send these juveniles to different homes i.e. juvenile homes, special homes, observatory homes and after care organisations. What is the function of these different homes has not been clearly defined. It has been a jumble so far as these clauses 9, 10, 11 & 12 are concerned wherein mention of these homes has been made. The functions must be completely and clearly demarcated and defined. So many homes have been started. Something tangible must be done for these juveniles.

The age of the boy has been fixed at 16 whereas for the girl it is 18. Most of the girls are taken away by force or persuasion or threats. They have been drafted into prostitution. A number of brothel houses are there in the cities. Police is not able to do anything so far as these brothel houses are concern. Social organisations are not able to touch them. In what way will this Bill save those unfortunate girls who have been forced to prostitution. This Bill does not provide any remedy for them.

So far as boys are concerned, they are being used for various purposes. These boys are taken away by criminals. They break their limbs, maim them, remove their eyes and use them for beggary. How are you going to prevent this sort of action by this Bill? There are quite a good number of people who are in the habit of maiming the boys and putting them to beggary, etc. I.P.C gives a higher punishment for these offences. I do not know how will this Bill come to their help? So far as this Bill is concerned, the delinquent or a young man on committing offence is tried in a special court and the punishments are different from that of I.P.C. Juvenile is not sent to jail. He will be left with admonition or he may be given probation for a year or so. Or he may be sent to one of those four homes as mentioned in clauses 9 to 12. A provision has been made to keep vigilance over them for two to three years. The punishment has been minimised. I would request the hon. Minister to think over the matter of punishments to be awarded to the juveniles very closely. I say so because when this man is not given punishment, the criminals take advantage of it. They get the offences committed. In that case the person behind the scene should be dealt with very severely. What do these persons

behind the scene do? They catch hold of these boys. Bring them to big cities. Make them stray in the streets to commit offences. These people train them to commit offences. When these young boys fall in the hands of the criminals they teach them to commit robbery. They teach them to commit theft, to commit murder and indulge in smuggling. So, a number of things are there. They will teach them and then these boys will go according to the plan and they will commit the offence. Even if they are caught they are not punished severely and those people in the background are not brought into the picture. How they are going to be punished is not mentioned in this Bill. So, as this is concerned, this Bill is very very silent. Also there are clauses which say that if anybody uses these people either for beggary or for some other offence, then they will be punished with 6 months to 3 years imprisonment. What is this? After all, a dacoit commits a number of offences through them, he can prompt them to commit a murder, he may rob a bank and these boys are very well used for smuggling and selling narcotics whereby the young people are spoiled. We also passed the Narcotics Act last year. In doing all these things there is a good handle for those unsocial elements. They are going to utilise these young people for all these offences and they will benefit by them and they will tell the boys: 'After all, you are not going to be sentenced. At best they will admonish you and send you to a home or at best they will give probation for a year or two or they will send you to the reformatory school. You will be there for two or three years'. Like this, these unsocial elements will take advantage of the situation and fill their pockets, with booty. That is why this Act is likely to result in a boon for these young people.

The other defect about this Act is this. You say, these provisions are there in the Cr.P.C. In the other clauses you say about the provisions of Cr.P.C. Why do you draft a Bill like this? The procedure may be in the Cr.P.C. Either you retain it or take it away from the Cr.P.C. completely. If the provisions are there in the Cr.P.C., why do you bring in this legislation? I do not understand.

[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]

Nobody knows whether the offences are cognizable or non-cognizable. The boy commits an offence. An unsocial element behind him makes him commit that offence. You cannot punish him. You cannot prove it also. It is very very difficult to prove. Even if he is caught, he can get a punishment for a period of three months or so. Can you punish such people without warning? Can you make these offences cognizable? You cannot take out this Act from the purview of the Cr.P.C. Like this, the Bill is full of loopholes. That is why I request the hon. Minister not to be in a hurry. Please withdraw this Bill for the present consider it, or send this Bill for circulation among all organisations. Then think whether you are able to implement the clauses of this Bill. Otherwise it is one more legislation where you are not able to implement it. People are laughing at so many legislations which you are not able to implement. So, I request the Minister to withdraw this Bill. Don't stand on prestige. You withdraw this Bill for the moment and come forward later with a comprehensive Bill where all these loopholes are plugged. Then only you will be able to do some justice to these hapless children.

16.00 hrs.

And the other thing is, as far as financial status is concerned, unless you are able to improve the financial status of those poor fathers and mothers, you will not be able to improve the lot of these people. So, this is a social legislation and finance is also involved. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to consider this Bill in depth and see that it is postponed for some more time and then the opinion of the public is elicited on the Bill.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) :
Sir, I welcome most heartily the Bill No. 103 of 1986, namely, the Juvenile, Justice Bill of 1986. It should be more comprehensive. There is no doubt about that. But still, I am very happy that this type of Bill has come for the first time before the House. I would like to say one thing that my previous speaker has spoken that the girls who are forced to take the lives of prostitution are delinquent Juveniles. I am sorry to say that

because I have worked among delinquent Juveniles personally and I have worked among prostitutes. They are two different categories altogether. We should not mix them up.

Sir, I would like to say that the children are not born as delinquent juveniles. It is because of the circumstances, because of the family atmosphere, because of various other reasons, a child becomes delinquent juvenile. We should not mix up the issue that the child is born as delinquent. I may mention here that we have done extensive survey, rather a research project and a book on it is published and it is quite welcomed by many of the people who are doing this type of work. And the project was done with the money provided by the Government of India. I can say with confidence that the children are born not as delinquent; they become delinquent because of atmosphere, circumstances, bad company, or even family circumstances. On the basis of survey, we have seen that the reason for many children who have become delinquents is because the parents quarrel among themselves. It is a very new thing. But may-be it is a fact that the quarrel among the parents reflects on a child. It is not that it always reflects on all the children. But some sensitive children do react and become delinquent.

I would like to point out another point that when a child is completely delinquent only then, we like to treat him. But we do not have the system when a child starts showing delinquency, we should do something for him. With confidence, I can say that if the children can be treated at the beginning of the life they do not become delinquent. So I request that there should be a system by which when a child becomes a little abnormal, he or she, boy or girl, should be treated. I would like to say that when the child is a little abnormal, people think that he is disobedient, and that he does not listen to anybody and that he is adamant etc. But we never go into the root of the problem. When they become absolutely delinquent, we take care of them. But we must try to prevent these children from becoming absolutely delinquent. We take care of them but we must try to prevent these children from becoming

delinquent. We should not forget that because of the socio-economic condition of our country and because in our society we have become a nuclear family, the parents have no time to look after the child. In the olden days when a child becomes a little abnormal, the old lady could find out and prevent. Now we do not have any system and it is not possible either because parents are very much engaged in their own work. So, there should be two systems, one is in the school and the other is outside the school. I know that it will be expensive. I know it is not very expensive but it will be expensive. The social worker can look after the children of the group of school and, if necessary, it will be referred by the social worker to psychologists or psychiatrists. I am saying that with confidence because with my little experience I have seen a number of children who could be saved. That is why I request the Minister. I know that you may not be able to do it just now but in the next year Budget, you can start a small nucleus and you will get the results.

I would like to say that our Minister has mentioned about the voluntary organisations to be involved. I am sorry to say that there are a few voluntary organisations which are doing work on juvenile delinquency but they do not get adequate financial aid from the Government.

It is also necessary that after the social worker deals with the children, it will be necessary in certain cases, to send them to the psychologists and psychiatrists.

I would like to raise another question which is a very ticklish one. But still I would like to say about the Probation Officers. I have seen a number of Probation Officers and I found many of them are not fit for it simply because they have taken the job. They do not have the psychological tune with the children. There are a few very good Probation Officers also, I know. I can name them also. I am sure there are other very good Probation Officers also throughout our country but what I would like to say is that before a Probation Officer is appointed, we should not see his University qualification only. We must see his or her attitude towards

life, attitude towards children. Unless he has that attitude towards children, a Probation Officer cannot be given the job of Probation Officer.

I would like to say one or two things. In the Chapter III, it is said 'neglected children'. I feel that the very name of this Chapter is not correct. Juveniles are neglected either in the family or in the society. When a person is neglected, only then he becomes a juvenile. That is why. I say this Chapter should not have been mentioned as 'neglected juveniles.' But in any case I say that it is good that the Bill has come and I hope that it will be helpful to deal with the juvenile delinquent children in our country. It is good that the Board is going to be formed. But as far as I know, the Board is already there. The Court is already there. But you are extending that and giving them the specific work. It is not new that the Board will be formed. It is not new that the Courts will be formed. Courts are there. Boards are there. You are only giving them more work and specific work. That is what I say. I do not like to take much of the time. I would like to appeal to the Minister that along with this Bill, afterwards you must have a system to prevent delinquency. It is no good that our children are delinquents. We have to do the preventive work. This is an age of prevention. Even in medicine, we are going in for preventive medicine. So, this is a social system—not only social system but I should say because of the system delinquents are becoming more in number. So, please consider and have a system in a small way and then extend it in an adequate manner.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivendrum) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a widespread exploitation of children especially in the third-world countries. In this country also, the number of neglected children are numerous. Under Article 24 of the Constitution, the employment of children below the age of 14 in factories, mines and other hazardous occupations are prevented. But in spite of that, the statistics shows that there are as many as 17 million children who are engaged in hazardous occupation in this country. Other statistics reveal that the total labour force in this country includes almost 44 million children and most of them come

[Shri A. Charles]

under the category of either neglected or delinquent or who are not cared for either by the parents or by the society. So, I congratulate the Minister under the circumstances for bringing forward a very comprehensive legislation for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of juvenile who are found in situations of social mal-adjustments, delinquency or neglect. I think this is the first time, after 39 years of independence, to bring forward such a full legislation covering all aspects of life of the juveniles. This is not meant only to meet the delinquency or to punish them. This is meant for a total change of the children. The punishment aspect is not at all given great thrust here. My previous speaker has pointed out that the preventive aspect is very much in this Bill. I am rather surprised that my friend on the other side has not fully appreciated the different aspects of this Bill. I will come to that Point later. I am very happy to say that one of the most salient features of this Bill is that almost every clause of this Bill which relates to the juveniles delinquents' has a touch of material affection. I may point out a few clauses. For example, clause 9 (3) states: "this Act shall not only provide the juvenile with accommodation, maintenance and facilities for education vocational training and rehabilitation, but also provide him with facilities for the development of his character and abilities and give him necessary training for protecting himself against moral danger exploitation.....". So that he may be converted or changed into a useful boy in future. That shows the parental care taken in this legislation.

There is a distinction between Clauses 9, 10 and 11, which has not been correctly understood by the previous speaker. Clause 9 clearly says that it is meant for 'neglected juveniles'. Neglected juvenile' is different from 'delinquent juvenile'. The home proposed to be established under Clause 9 is 'juvenile home' for 'neglected juveniles' whereas Clause 10 speaks of 'special homes for delinquent juveniles' and 11 refers to 'observation home for the temporary reception of juveniles during the pendency of any inquiry regarding them'. These are three categories and a clear distinction has been made. These three homes are meant to three different situations.

Clause 12 is an outstanding one; it deals with after-care organisations. This is for the purposed of taking care of juveniles after they leave juvenile homes or special homes and for the purpose of enabling them to lead an honest, industrious and useful life, so that they do not remain an liabilities in future. Therefore, every care has been taken to change the child and make him a good and useful citizen in future.

Clause 17 shows that every minute detail has been taken care of by this Bill. Clause 17 deals with 'uncontrollable juvenile'. There are many cases where even parents are not able to discipline their own children or they lose control over their children. Personally I know a number of such cases: in certain families when the father deserts his wife or when the matter becomes a widow the mother becomes a widow the mother becomes too weak to look after her children and most of the boys become indisciplined. I remember a case where a widow come to me and recommended that her son be sent to jail, but there was no provision for that. I am very happy that in this Bill this aspect of uncontrollable juveniles has been well taken care of. That is, if there is a case where even the parents are not able to control their children or discipline them or to give them good life, here is a Clause which provides the occasion for such children to be brought to these homes where they can be taken care of.

Therefore, I wholeheartedly support this Bill. But I have only one concern which I want to express. It is one thing to pass a Bill. But what is the guarantee that it will be implemented in the States? Here I will plead with the Minister to see that it is properly implemented. In every Clause it is said, "The State Government may, by rules, provide for the management..." That means, Government also 'may not'. There should be a compelling clause and strict directions should be given to the States to implement this legislation. There should be a clause to ensure that, after this legislation is passed, within a reasonable period, every State will come forward with suitable legislation or rules so that these homes are established and maintained properly and the care that is sought to be given under this Bill is actually given to the children,

Now I would like to make one more point regarding funds. Clause 52 reads :

"(1) The State Government may create a Fund under such name as it thinks fit for the welfare and rehabilitation of the juveniles dealt with under this Act.

"(2) There shall be credited to the Fund such voluntary donations, contributions..." etc., etc.

Voluntary donations can also be received. But there is no provision as to how the Central Government will be providing funds. If a matching grant is given by the Government of India, it will give an impetus to the States to implement the scheme.

I plead that sufficient funds from the Government of India may be provided to the States. From experience I may say that the Central Government would not shirk its responsibility and I feel that its responsibility would not cases with the passing of this Bill. I hope sufficient funds will be provided to the States so that the very high ideals enshrined in this Bill will really benefit several lakhs of children of this country who are either neglected or who have become delinquent and who are now a liability to this nation. I hope they will be trained and converted to be useful citizens of this country so that the guarantee given under the Constitution will also be achieved.

With these words I give my whole-hearted support to this Bill.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Mr. Chairman Sir: At the outset I congratulate the Hon. Minister for bringing this legislation on the even of the Children's Day that will be coming very soon—the birth anniversary of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru who loved children very much.

[*Translation*]

When we ask ourselves as to how our nation should be, how our nation will be? As our children are.

[*English*]

As you say, the future of our children will decide the destiny of our nation. It has been said by our elders also. I remember a patriotic song in which it has been said that :

*Ham laye hain toofan se kishti nikal ke,
Is desh ko rakhna mere bachho sambhal ke.*

That is the message that our children have to protect and blossom this country.

The Hon. Minister has provided certain things viz., the Board, Juvenile Courts and Special Homes, etc. Let me see Clause 4(2) which provides :

"A Board shall consist of a Chairman such other Members as the States Government thinks fit to appoint of whom not less than one shall be a woman ;..."

May I ask here how these powers are vested with the State Governments to do it as they think fit? If we are creating or establishing a Board, the entire picture of the Board should be there in the Act itself. At the most, a few minor things can be left to the State Governments. If we allow the State Governments to appoint such members as they think fit, without giving them any guidelines in the main section, then there is a likelihood that each state will create or establish Boards in their own fashion and there will be no uniformity which we would very much like to have.

The same is the case with the Juvenile Courts. Clause 5(2) says :

"A Juvenile Court shall consist of such number of Metropolitan Magistrates of Judicial Magistrates of the first class, as the case may be, forming a Bench as the State Government thinks fit to appoint'....."

What should be the number of judges of the Juvenile Courts? It is the Act which should lay down this. When we put the number, we get a clear-cut idea as to what

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

the Court is. I don't think this should be fixed by the State Governments or we should have clearly authorised the State Governments to fix this number.

Clause 9(4) leaves the entire management of Juvenile Courts to the State Governments. It says :

"The State Government may, by rules made under this Act, provide for the management of juvenile homes, including the standards and the nature of services to be maintained by them and the circumstances under which, and the manner in which, the Certification of a Juvenile home may be granted or withdrawn".

My complaint is that we leave most of these aspects to the State Governments. I wish that we should provide the major things here. The same thing is with regard to special homes. Now there is a juvenile home and we have left both the things to the State Government to decide. Therefore, in this Act we do not know what is the exact distinction between special home and juvenile home because we have empowered the State Governments to frame rules for the purpose. Therefore the main Act does not give that distinction. A broad outline is given which makes a small distinction only. Further there is an observation home and the rules for the observation home will be framed by the State Government. An observation home is that home where juvenile will be kept pending the inquiry against him.

Now, Sir, are we really going to fund these things? I suggest to have one type of home where we can provide all the services. Are we financially in a position to have all types of homes in all the States of the country after execution of this Act? If not, then simply passing this Act and creating different types of homes will not be of much use. When we have ample funds then we may increase but for the present we may have only one type of home where we have all the services for the juvenile delinquents.

Sir, there is a good provision in Clause 14 which says ;

"If a person, who in the opinion of the police officer or the authorised person or organisation is a neglected juvenile, has a parent or guardian who has the actual charge of, or control over the juvenile...".

then that parent can be asked to produce juvenile for the inquiry. Now, if they do not produce what is the provision. I do not find any provision whereby we can compel them to produce a juvenile delinquent. The Board has been given the power to get a juvenile produced before it. The police officer cannot punish for non-production, Police officer have powers under CrPC but here the question is of Board's powers. If they are not produced before the Board what are they going to do? Therefore, I suggest that there must be some sort of deterrent that if the parents refuse to produce the juvenile before the Board there is some punishment.

Another point is that when this Act will come into force, I am sure, most of the States will not establish the Board unless you are after them. They may simply ask the District Magistrate to act as juvenile court and finish with it. This is what is done normally. So it must be made mandatory that a juvenile court is established and the State Government is not allowed to vest the powers in the authorities already existing otherwise this entire legislation will be a futile one.

Lastly I would like to say that you have made a fairly good provision for juveniles. Therefore, if they commit an offence we are taking it lightly and providing for admonition, etc. Now there may be a tendency among hardened criminals to use juveniles only in the criminal acts. They may push forward only juvenile so that they come under this Act and they themselves may go scot free. We must see that juveniles are not used by the hardened criminals so that this Act does not get indirectly vitiated.

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the intention of the Bill is appreciable because it seeks to lay down a uniform legal framework for juvenile justice in the country so as to ensure that no child

under any circumstances is lodged in jail or police lock-up. It also seeks to provide for a specialised approach towards the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

Further, it tries to have an integrated approach and spell out the machinery and infrastructure required for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of various categories of children coming within the purview of the juvenile justice system.

But our apprehension is that this law would be followed more in breach rather than in observance. This is because though various legislations were passed during the last few years, yet what is the effect? Let us look at the Anti-Dowry Act. The number of dowry deaths is increasing every year. Therefore, mere law cannot change the society. The hon. Minister has said that the children are our treasure. That children are the treasure of the country, no one can deny that, but what is the fate of the Indian children. According to UNO statistics, there are 52 million child labourers throughout the world and out of these 52 million, 17 million child labourers are in India. A sizeable section of our children do not get even a two square meal a day. Many of them are compelled to earn their own livelihood at the age of six or seven. Newspaper reports have established the fact that thousands of young children are working in the carpet weaving factories at Mirzapur and thousands of them between the age of six and fourteen are working in the firework factories at Shivakasi. This is the situation. Even the children are compelled to beg; their operators employ these young children for begging in the big towns and cities. Even young women are compelled to lead a life of shame and they are pushed to red light areas. That is the real situation in India. What is, therefore, required is an integrated approach and creation of social awareness.

In order to do away with juvenile delinquency what is required is compulsory schooling for children below the age of fourteen. There is a directive on behalf of the framers of the Constitution for compulsory schooling of children below the age of fourteen. We, therefore, demand that the children should be given compulsory

schooling. Not only that, they should be provided with free uniform mid-day meals and there should also be ample games and there should also be ample games and sports opportunities.

Let us have a look at what happened at the recently concluded games at Seoul. We Indians cut a very sorry figure there. But as we read in the newspapers, South Korea some years ago selected one lakh young men and women and gave them intensive training. The number was further reduced to five thousand on the basis of their performance and further training was given to them. They could thus achieve wonderful results at those games. But as against this, there does not seem to be any will on the part of our Government.

In view of all this, we apprehend that after this legislation is passed, the Centre will pass on the blame on the States and say that in spite of the Centre having passed such a good legislation, they are doing nothing. We find that it is the State Governments which have to implement the provisions of the Bill, but where are the resources with the State Governments. The Central Government and its policy, have turned the State Governments into poor municipalities. The State Government always suffer from financial stringency. How will they run juvenile and after-care homes etc. All this requires money. Therefore, the intention of the Bill or the intention of the Central Government would have been better fulfilled if they had allotted some money for the State Governments to carry out the proposed reforms.

In this connection, I would like to quote the achievements of the Government of West Bengal. The Government of West Bengal had accepted the recommendations of the Justice A.N. Mullah Committee, which categorically stated that no juvenile delinquents should be lodged in police lock-ups or in jails. The Government of West Bengal accepted these recommendations fully and they have already implemented them. Not only that, they have also started homes for juvenile delinquents. They have also up homes for destitute girls.

(Dr. Sudhir Roy)

I have already stated that there should be an all out concern for our children. Therefore Government should use the media for creating social awareness among our people. At present, television caters only to cheap consumerism and it caters only to the urban elite class. They show only films on our Prime Minister visiting various States. Through a skillful use of the media, every effort should be made to create national awareness about the plight of our poor children. Propaganda should be made in such a way so that the society becomes aware of its responsibility towards children. For example, the noted film maker Shri Mrinal Sen made a picture named 'Khariz' in which he showed how in a very responsible and conscientious middle class family, a young child labourer dies because of suffocation in the kitchen. He had to live in a closed kitchen and he died there due to suffocation. So, what is needed is creation of social awareness among our people.

Adequate funds also should be earmarked for the all-round development of children. Emphasis should be laid on compulsory schooling of all children. In spite of so much hullabaloo about the New National Educational Policy, we find in the Educational Policy that the Centre have entrusted the task of implementation of compulsory primary and secondary education to the State Governments only.

With these words I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Juvenile Justice Bill, 1986 introduced by the hon. Minister. This is a very important Bill and it should have been moved much earlier. Anyway, it is better late than never, and the Bill has been moved after a detailed study of all the aspects of the issue.

Today, the children in this country are being exploited. They are exploited by the smugglers, gangs of thieves, dacoits, narcotics consumers and dealers and other. These

people slowly turn them into hardcore offenders and this Bill has been moved to curb this evil. When due to lack of proper parental care or because of bad habits of the parents, the children go out of control, it becomes essential for the Government to make some arrangements for their reform. This Bill has been brought to serve the same purpose ; hence it is a welcome step. The Government has tried to improve the situation by keeping all aspects in mind. The way you have made arrangements to uplift the poor through every Point of the 20-Point Programme, you have undertaken this task also in your hand. Those who live below the poverty line are not in a position to bring up their children properly. (*Interruptions*)

If you interrupt me in this manner, I will start speaking on Marxism and communism instead of Juvenile Justice. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, these people deliberately provoke us and even then want us not to say any thing against them. They are no less responsible for turning children into juvenile delinquents.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : They corrupt them mentally.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : They not only corrupt their minds, but also make them corrupt in all other ways. You may be aware that the C.P.I.(M) workers train them in fencing, and wielding lathis. Now those very things are bothering you and putting you in difficulty. This is the country of Mahatma Gandhi and here everything functions smoothly only under peaceful and non-violent conditions. Such action on your part will hinder the proper functioning of the system. Therefore, leave that path and come to the path of peace and non-violence so that present problems, which have been created by you, could be solved.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

Sir, in this law under section 41 certain Penal clauses has been provided :

- Punishment for cruelty to juvenile.*
- Employment of juveniles for begging.*
- Penalty for giving intoxicating liquor or psychotropic substance to a juvenile.*
- Exploitation of juvenile employees.*

[Translation]

Under these penal clauses, there are no provisions, by which the juveniles could be rescued from the clutches of the criminals. Today, smuggling is a major activity in all the border areas, which include the States of Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Kashmir, West Bengal, Tripura and the smugglers use the juveniles on large scale for such purposes. Do you have any means by which you could free them from their clutches? It will be very difficult for you to do so, because, they have an empire of their own, where neither your police nor any of your other officials can enter. This is a very serious problem, yet there are no remedies available to rescue the children from them. Such people are mostly involved in the liquor and narcotics business.

You might have noticed that even in Delhi, narcotics are supplied through small children. Similarly, in Calcutta, Bombay and other metropolitan cities children are exploited for this purpose. What steps have been taken to stop this menace? These people are very powerful and goods worth crores of rupees are smuggled. Have you posted some special police force or police officers so that those youngsters could be rescued. Liquor lobby is also very powerful. People producing and supplying illicit liquor also exploit the juveniles. Pick-pocketing is a profession in which small children are trained and made to pick pockets. This is also another racket in which these people pocket all the money that they get by such methods. You have to see as to how you can rescue these small children from their clutches? As hon. Shri Reddy has just now mentioned, though you have made the provisions, these will be more beneficial to the thieves, dacoits, smugglers and all other types

of criminals. When these juvenile delinquents are released for their good character after they have been kept in Reformatory Homes for their offences like theft, dacoity and smuggling, they go back to their crime dens once again. What arrangements have been made for providing care to them after their reformation and release? As in the case of Family Planning and other programmes, in which deaths occur due to the lack of post-operation facilities, in the case of these juvenile delinquents also, the same situation prevails. Hence, post-reformation care should be provided for and it should be carefully monitored. Although you have provided for such a care of these delinquents, but what are the details in this regard?

This is not an ordinary programme. You have just added a clause to it. Will it serve the purpose of caring after their release. It is very essential because when a child, who has been in the Reformatory, is released then these people have a hawk-eye on him. They know as to when such children are being released. Therefore, at any time they can catch them. Unless these children get protection, they will go back to them. You should make such arrangements that they can lead a normal life.....(Interruptions) I was saying that you have given voting powers to the Board. These smugglers have a vast jurisdiction. They have sources and resources, even more than what the Government has. After giving the voting powers the things might not function properly. You should make such provisions according to which the Magistrate may exercise full powers in taking any decision about the juveniles. The power of voting given can be misused.

I don't know, whether it is right or wrong but you should make such provisions regarding the voting power that it is not misused, the people who have the power of money may not misuse it. You have brought this legislation for the security and reformation of the children which is a good thing. My suggestion in this regard is that regarding the Board and its constitution and members, you should take such decisions that the affluent people are able to misuse it and juveniles remain reformed.

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

A lot of Homes are being run today. Such as Nari Niketans which are run by the State Governments. There are lot of bungs in these Homes and the superintendent and the employees commit atrocities on the inmates. How will you stop all this? Will the Homes you are going to start under this Bill, be run by the State Governments? The manner in which various Nari Niketans are being run by the State Governments is known to all. So, in the prevailing circumstances how these Homes will be administered and how the children will be reformed and how the atrocities on them will be stopped? There are a lot of problems which need your consideration, you should give them a serious thought. Unless you take decisions to streamline the system and the Administration, they cannot work properly. Just now Dr. Phulrenu Guha said that, 'Prevention is better than cure'. So, you should first make arrangements for prevention so that in future the children may not turn into criminals. This is the problem of the whole country. You are running a programme on large scale to remove the poverty. On the same lines, you will have to undertake a bigger programme so that the children are not spoiled. Then only things will improve. Merely passing the Bill will not set the things right. You will have to face a lot of problems while implementing this legislation. You have to overcome them. You have not made any provision regarding the appointment of the officials in it. Unless the officials are appointed according to rules, this Bill cannot be implemented in a right manner. There is no doubt that this legislation is very good but you will have to take initiatives to implement it. Then only the nation would be benefited and grow stronger. With these words, I strongly support this Bill and conclude.

[English]

SHRI SALAHUDDIN (Godda): Mr. Chairman, the credit goes to the Welfare Minister of India who has come forward with a very comprehensive and progressive Bill for the removal of some social evils of the society. I think and I hope this will be a watershed in the history of social legislation of India. Some of the clauses

mentioned in the Bill are very hitting, very pinching, and they will surely be the adding factor for the removal of some social evils.

[Translation]

Now, I want to say something regarding this Bill. In this Bill, the 'Age of Juvenile' has been fixed as 16 or 17 or 18 years and to my mind this is taken as most complicated age of a child which affects his whole life. If the child gets spoiled at this age, then he becomes a burden on the society and the country but if he is reformed then he does a lot for his country. The child needs special attention at this age. This age plays very important role in spoiling or making a man's life. It becomes our duty to see that all the neglected children and beggars should not be neglected or hated. Instead, we should try to reform them. With this aim, the provisions have been included in this Bill which have been framed after careful consideration are in everybody's interest. This contention is wrong that these provisions have been included in this Bill hurriedly. I have studied all the provisions in detail and I feel that from the legal point of view, these have been properly worded and included in the Bill after due consideration. An hon. Member was speaking just now. I do not agree with him at all and his statement is absolutely wrong. Now I want to draw your attention towards some of the features of this Bill.

After reading the various provisions of this Bill I feel that they might clash with the provisions of the Constitution. For instance, it is written at one place that :

[English]

Provided that no juvenile shall be kept with his parent or guardian if, in the opinion of the Board, such parent or guardian is unfit or unable to exercise or does not exercise proper care and control over the juvenile.

[Translation]

I feel that in future, it might come in confrontation with the provisions of the Constitution at some place because a father

has a right over his son which nobody can snatch. In our country, the father and the son have a relation which cannot be severed in any situation. At another place in this Bill, it is written that :

[English]

Provided that no juvenile shall be kept with his parent or guardian if, in the opinion of the Board, such parent or guardian is unfit or unable to exercise or does not exercise proper care and control over the juvenile.

[Translation]

This provision may also clash with some Article of the Constitution in due course. Apart from this, there are many clauses in this Bill on the basis of which there can be, or atleast there is a possibility of, a confrontation between the Juvenile Court and the Board. Leaving the right of decision entirely to the Court or the Board may later on lead to various complications and confrontation between them. What should be responsibility of the Board, that is to be seen because there is a possibility of clash between the two in due course.

At the end, I want to draw your attention towards another provision in which it is written that :

[English]

Every juvenile home to which a neglected juvenile is sent under this Act shall not only provide the juvenile with accommodation, maintenance and facilities for education vocational training and rehabilitation, but also provide him with facilities and give him necessary training protecting himself against moral danger or exploitation and shall also perform such other functions as may be prescribed to ensure all round growth and development of his personality.

[Translation]

To my mind, it has not been made as to what will you do after imparting training to him ? Where will you keep him?

It is true that you will first bring such a child to Home, give training to him, reform him but you have not made clear as to what will be done for his future. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to make this provision clear as to what would happen to them after training in Homes. I do not find any answers to these points in this Bill but as a whole this Bill is very progressive and to my mind it has to play an important role in the social history of India.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : There is no doubt that this Bill is a step forward. But I would urge the hon. Minister to prove her bonafides by making in investigation into the subject i.e. to make enquiry into the number of juvenile children both neglected juvenile and delinquent juvenile in this country. I feel that their number is quite alarming. Our children are not given proper care. They are neglected and some of them are delinquent also. Recently a story has come in the Malayalam papers that a girl by the name, Ramla, was taken away 14 years ago. Her eyes were speared with iron rods and she was made blind. After 14 years, she came back home but she could not see her mother. She was used for begging. That sad story was published in the papers in my place. This is happening not only in Alleppy but everywhere in our country. Those who can get hold of the children, snatch away them, incapacitate them and make use of them for begging. If such activities are not curbed and children are not taken care of properly, our future will be bleak.

We have to bring justice wherein children will be looked after and sufficient care is taken and opportunities are provided to them as is provided to any other child in this country. I feel that justice cannot be done without doing this. Of course, this Children Act of 1960 is being changed and a new Bill in a consolidated form has been brought. To that extent I welcome it. But if you are leaving it as a State subject and at the mercy of police officers and bureaucracy, I do not think you will be able to

[Shri Thampam Thomas]

do justice to children. You will have to involve voluntary organisations in a very big way. Of course, that is there in the Bill.

There are certain orphanages which are run by Christian missionaries and others in a very proper manner. But no care is given by the Government to help them and encourage them.

I have an experience. Some people had approached me as a practising lawyer to appear for them in a court to get an order enabling them to adopt exphans as their own children. I found that there was no law enabling them to adopt children in India. I made enquiries through the embassy about the living status of the persons who wanted to adopt. I found that they were rich and the children were going to acquire immense wealth in foreign countries. But there was no law in this country to adopt them. Then I had to take shelter under the Guardian and Wardship Act to get the proposing parents to adopt them. This happened 15 years back. Still there is no law in the country for adoption of children except. The Hindu Adoption Act for the purposes of performing religious rites. I have my own experience about this. So, I would suggest that there should be an Act which will enable these people who are willing to take and up those children at their own, to do so. Permit them to do so, The law in that respect should be relaxed. If the police and others are going to look after these children who are in the streets, how are they going to be looked after? There are two broad aspects. One is neglected children and the other is delinquent children. These are two separate categories. Most of the children in our country, with all respect I submit, are neglected because of the circumstances. There are about six million children employed in this country for odd jobs. If you go to Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu, you will see that small children are doing the work of match manufacturing and like that. Everywhere children are being used for getting something for the family. I had an occasion recently to go to the ILO conference where one of the officers of the Government of India also came. She was explaining the

experiences she had in Jaipur, about a family consisting of four or five children. Whatever the parents were getting after hard work, they were not able to food the children in an equal manner with that. They fixed up food for the oldest children on the first day when the other children were looking at the oldest child who was taking the food. On the second day, the second child will get the food and the other children will be looking at him, and on the third day the third child will get the food. This is the condition. So, how will you look after the children in this country? These children who are born with a silver spoon in their mouth have get everything in abundance and they can have all the facilities to grow and come up. But what is the condition of these who are born in poor families? It is not the fault of that child. Because of the providence he is born in a poor family, but you are not doing justice to him. If you look at these children, they are national property and for bringing them up, proper machinery will have to be there. So, I say that there should be a proper evaluation of the situation in this country, of the children who are suffering without opportunities, without food, without proper amenities for their development, without proper opportunities for study. They have to assess the situation and make a drastic law about them. This law is intended only to give them the minium requirements which are to be given under the United Nations Charter and not anything more than that. Just to comply with the formalities and to justify their selves in the international forum they are amending the law. My submission is that it is not sufficient. In the interest of this country, for the future of this country, in a developing nation, sufficient opportunities will have to be given and I say that every child should be looked after as equal in the nation's eyes.

I am not going into the details. Of course the delinquent...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. CHARLES : Kerala Government is never thinking about them.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Whether it is Janata Government or Congress, that is not the problem. Here, the problem is that of the nation. Whether it is Janata or CPI

or CPI(M) or Congress, I am least bothered about that. I would like to submit that this is in the interest of the nation. You are seeing the children loitering at the railway stations. Can you have an assessment of the children who are loitering in this city of Delhi where we are sitting, and have you get a programme to rehabilitate them? Have you get a programme to give them proper job opportunities or to give them opportunities for study? Unfortunately, they are not bothered about them. They are only bothered about themselves and they are only bothered about the power. They want to make all sorts of political gains to continue in power and are not interested in these poor children. They are not interested in the future of the nation but we in the Opposition are concerned about the children. We in the Opposition are concerned about the country and we criticise their programme from that angle only. At least they should appreciate that. So, my submission is that there are two categories—the neglected children and the delinquent children. I will submit one thing about the delinquent children and their dealings. The Government is approaching this problem in a haphazard way. I know the case of after care home. With great he situation. I have to say that most of after care homes in this country are indulging in supplying girls. The poor girls who in one way or the other have gone astray, are put in after care home. But the administration of this homes instead of looking after their interests, supplies girls. Most of the after care homes are doing like this.

At least in the matter of delinquent children you should have a scientific approach. You should have necessary methods to evaluate them and to correct them and make them as a good citizen of this country. If such an approach is taken I shall be very happy. I welcome this Bill with a hope that this will be elaborated and in future a better form will be brought in and proper assessment will also be made of the children who require protection.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support the Juvenile Justice Bill, 1986 that

has been introduced in the House. The future of country's children and their development and progress depends on their population.

Today our biggest problem is population explosion. It is acquiring serious dimension. It is as a consequence of this that we are forced to discuss this Bill. If the Government does not take any concrete steps in this regard, such problems will persist.

17.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the chair*]

Poverty is the main reason for increase in population and it is because of this that these problems have arisen. It is very essential to resolve them. The steps that have been taken in this regard through this Bill are indeed welcome steps. We have to depend primarily on voluntary organisations to implement the laws that are framed in this regard. We have a bitter experience about functioning of these voluntary organisation. 'Nari Niketans' and 'Bal Niketans' are being run by these organisations at a number of places. It has been observed that children are maltreated and tortured even at these places. It is, therefore, essential that welfare schemes are formulated and welfare institutions are set up for these children. If these institutions do not serve the cause, we will not be able to achieve our objectives. The Centre as well as the State Governments should bear responsibility on this account. Centre has not taken any responsibility to provide funds which it should take. The Bill has a provision to set up Special Homes and After-Care Organisations but unless the Centre and the State Governments do not share the responsibility, these Homes cannot be run successfully.

I would like to cite an example to highlight how the juvenile offenders have to suffer. A juvenile offender was apprehended in Barmer on the charge of theft. As there was no arrangement to keep him there, he was sent to Jodhpur. He was reformed there. His parents and his family members had to face lot of inconvenience as they had to travel all the way to Jodhpur, every now

[Shri Viridhi Chander Jain]

and then, to pursue the case. I would, therefore, request the Government to provide such Homes in places where there are courts. In the absence of such an arrangement, the juvenile delinquents have to be sent to far off places, thereby causing great inconvenience to their kith and kin and sufferings to those offenders.

Clauses 41, 42, 43 and 44 of the Bill provide punishment for special offences in respect of juveniles I would like that the punishment for such offences should be enhanced because influential persons who try to corrupt these young minds should get the severest punishment. I fully agree with Shri Vyas that if an influential person tries to spoil the children by getting them addicted to narcotics and other drugs, he should be punished. These people can be apprehended under the charge of abetment. There should be special and effective provisions to deal sternly with those who try to spoil the future of children because they are doing a great disservice to the society. These children should be developed constructive by. Instead, they want to destroy them. Therefore, there is need to take stern and effective steps against such elements. This is a social legislation and such laws are not enforced in the desired manner. Such laws cannot be effectively enforced unless there is social consciousness. I fully agree with the hon. Member of the Opposition who said that even today the laws in respect of juvenile offences are not properly enforced. There are number of such laws which have social relevance. Not only these are not enforced, these are violated on the contrary. The reason being that these laws are implemented only upto extent to which the society is conscious. Unless the people cooperate fully, these laws cannot be enforced properly. The need of the hour is that social workers should set up voluntary organisations which can help in improving the lot of children. It is a well known principle that juvenile delinquents are not punished the way hardened criminals are. The need to reform them has been emphasized time and again and therefore efforts should be made by the Government to take keen interest in building special Homes or hostels for them. This can be achieved only if the Government takes serious interest in these schemes.

I would like to add here that the Boards and Courts that are envisaged in this Bill should be entrusted separate functions. I have gone through this Bill and have found out that there is no clear demarcation of functions. The Welfare Boards and Juvenile Courts should have separate functions and these should not be mixed up.

Besides this, I would that the States should effectively implement these provisions. The word 'may' has been in clause 9, 10 and 11 of the Bill. Therefore, it will depend on the State Governments to abide by it or not. The Centre will not be able to exert any pressure on the States in this regard. Therefore, I feel that we should reconsider these provisions so that they could be effectively enforced. Only then the purpose of the Bill will be served.

With these words I support the Bill.

[English]

SHRI I. RAMA RAI (Kasargod) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to welcome the Juvenile Justice Bill of 1986. I want to point out some of the reasons why the delinquent juvenile are formed. The neglected children usually become delinquent juveniles. That is what, we are just talking here. I think, if you take up a sort of precautionary measure, you can put an end to these damages done by a set of youngsters who are going to be our future generation. Children, especially the illegitimate children and the children born in prostitution house or some other illegal places are usually brought up with an inferiority complex. They cannot live at par with other children of their age group; they cannot have the same living standard with the other children. When you go to cities like Bombay, Delhi and other places, you can see 5-star hotels coming up and nearby you can see hundreds of slums of huts also existing. When these children in the slums look at the 5-star hotel and occupants of that hotel, they see a different life style of children in the same age-group and they crave for a better living condition, better education and everything else,

As some hon. Members pointed out, the main reason for the creation of delinquent juveniles is exodus, or a sort of human beings coming all the way from villages to the cities in search of jobs. That is what we are seeing. In places like Bombay, I can say openly that we can get labour cheaper than in our own villages. This is the condition. One of the friends was pointing out that there were 7 million children in child labour. It is not 7 million; it is 17 million children in India who are in child labour. That is what we read or hear. It is one crore and 70 lakh children subject to correction. There is so much of child labour. Some children commit crimes, sometimes as a hobby. Stomach ache with some people is due to over-eating and with some people, it is due to starvation. Even the rich peoples' children are committing crimes as a hobby. But the majority of children in India, all the delinquent juveniles, are due to starvation, we can say it absolutely. I want to raise one point p.16 Chapter IV. I am not a lawyer but lawyers have touched in detail the Clause by Clause aspect of the Bill. I was searching for the punishment, for the Abettors. But those Clauses are very mildly worded and even the punishment is very mild.

"44. Whoever ostensibly procures a juvenile for the purpose of any employment and withholds the earnings of the juvenile or uses such earnings for his own purposes shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine."

Only such small things are there. Children are used for bootlegging in the field of prostitution, smuggling, narcotics trade and for many other crimes. Behind most of the crimes, there are always adult people or gangs who are encouraging the children to commit all these crimes and these people who are abettors must be booked and punished very severely. Usually, these delinquent juveniles are really intelligent children. Sometimes they are intelligent perverts. These intelligent children are cheated and their zeal is made use for all anti-social acts and some other people get the benefit by using these small and innocent children. Many of our friends have touched the other aspects of the Bill. I personally

request the Government to look after the orphanages already run by social organisations to improve their condition, their number and their capacity to have more children in their grip.

About the education policy, we are struggling, of course. We are trying to improve the condition of the future generation and as our friend pointed out, this Government is taking bold steps to improve the living standards of the millions of poor people in this country and I hope we will succeed by various measures of this sort, in getting at least enough food, clothing and shelter for the future generation at least.

I welcome this Bill with these few words.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : If I am to congratulate my dear sister, the Minister for Welfare, I would congratulate her for a beautiful piece of wishful thinking. This is what I call this Bill because really if we go by the present situation, then, it is an uphill task. Incidentally, there was a brief interlude between a Janata Member and the Members on the Treasury Benches, with what the Janata Government did and what the Congress Government did etc. Then our Janata friend says it is not a question of the Government. It is a question of the nation. If I may say here with humility, may I say, it is really a problem of the system, not of the nation? It is the system of capitalism which endangers this nation. Go to America. How many delinquents? But it is absolutely an accident. It is a different thing in Soviet Union. The facts speak for themselves. That is why I was telling that its objectives are laudable. But I am afraid with the provisions made, they are bound to turn out to be wishful thinking—not qualitatively in quantitative sense also here and there it may improve. Just I was going through the situation. Many figures have been given. I would just like to quote one thing. In the course of 1981—83, according to the latest statistics as was published by the Hindustan Times, the juvenile destitution all over the country has increased by 40.84 per cent. It is within a period of two years. Neglected juveniles have increased by 76 per cent, within two years. Victimised juveniles have increased to 32.30 per cent. Juvenile

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

delinquents have increased by 59 per cent. This is all within the course of two years. Such is the magnitude. Millions of such people are there. What is the addition? Within two years, this is the addition. That being the situation, it is not a question of taking a mental attitude only though I do fully agree that absence of any mental attitude or cruel mental attitude definitely is worse than a benevolent mental attitude. That is at the best of this Bill. Everybody has pointed out certain things. I can read out the Financial Memorandum. After saying this, how many things are to be made? Courts, Boards, Homes and then educational system, Psychiatry, preventive homes are to be provided all over the country. In the Financial Memorandum it has been stated that the expenditure incurred on this by the States will be met out of their respective consolidated funds and the expenditure incurred in respect of Union Territories will be met from the Consolidated Fund of the Union Government. It is taking Rs. 1 crore and 30 lakhs in the Union Territories. Delhi is one of the worst affected cities. Even for Delhi, can you imagine this sum can do any effective service really with all this infrastructure, let alone the States which have hardly anything to rely on to finance a scheme of such a vast nature? With all my sympathy, I feel that this is more an eye-wash.

I would like to point out only one or two things. There are Board and Courts. They are already in existence. What is the expectation of the Minister with regard to the family courts for us which was passed some years ago because of a big agitation. How far we have advanced? It seems to me that it is not a far advancement. In how many more states these Courts and Boards are to be set up? In my State, of course, they are there. What is the new thing that you are proposing? It seems to me that nothing new is being proposed, but for the uniformity. I would suggest that if you are going in for wishful thinking, then you go in for more. What kind of personnel should be there in the court, what kind of personnel should be there on the Board—go in for all that, and if anybody wants to do anything, let him read your 30-page or 40-page Gita; go in for all that. Similarly, police. Who will deal with this? Here a

special kind of training is necessary. All the police personnel dealing with everything under the Sun does not bring in any specialisation. For dealing with this kind of social offences, some training is required. We do agree that this has a social origin. My point is whether we can seriously think of a special orientation, subject, of course, to this system. However much orientation you may make, it is in the capitalist system. In Bengali we say :

"Parile Bherar Sringe Hira Bhang dhar"

Whatever you may do, the diamond will be absolutely useless when it is harmed by the capitalist system. Even then, under the circumstance, since you are thinking of this, why not provide for a specialised training, a specialised cadre all along the line? If you want to go in for something new, then only making all kinds of platitudes will not do. Whatever machinery you have today, what is the improvement that you want to make there has to be specifically stated. Otherwise, as I said, this will be just like a Gita. Excepting in a very general way, this Bill is not going very far. In a general way, many things have been stated. I do not know what will happen. Take, for example, narcotics. It has become a very big problem, and the youth are falling a prey to this narcotic thing in a galloping way. All over the country, there is not even one home which can take care of the narcotic-affected victims. You want to catch those who are offering the narcotics. In Delhi, you go to some hill—I have forgotten the name at the moment; there, the narcotic trade goes on. How many are being caught today? There is a provision for catching them. But are they being caught? I do not think, making another provision for punishing those who will offer narcotic and making a statement that they will be given such and such term of imprisonment will improve the situation at all. Here itself a big narcotic trade goes on. Who is catching those people? Nobody is catching them. That is why I again raise the question of making a specific attempt, if possible. There would be many areas for doing that which need to be concretely judged in the light of the existing circumstances. Here, only very general observations have been made. Perhaps, the Minister or the Department was in a hurry to bring this; perhaps, they were under compulsion,

because of the international problem. That is why, perhaps, this study has not been done as it should be done. Naturally, I have nothing to oppose the Bill, but, as I have already said, this will be one of the beautiful pieces of wishful thinking without actually producing much. If you want to avoid that situation, then a different kind of study into the problem has to be made in order to achieve whatever limited thing can be achieved in the present capitalist system. I am sure, the scope is very limited. Even then, a study like that could, perhaps, have helped better than making a general testatement to the State Governments to do everything under their power to improve the position of the delinquent juveniles.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir : I rise to support this Bill which is placed before the House by the Hon. Minister in charge of Social Welfare.

There is nothing to oppose in this Bill. In fact, on the other hand, there are many welcome features in the Bill and it should have been brought even earlier. The Bill has got very laudable objectives which are two-fold one is to bring about a basic uniformity in the implementation of various legislative provisions and the other is to bring about a qualitative improvement in the functioning of the institutions set up under the Children's Act, 1960. Thus, the Bill has two-fold objectives. I whole-heartedly welcome the Bill.

I have some reservations about the implementation of the Bill. After it takes the form of a law, I don't know how effectively it would be implemented in different States. As we have experienced, many Bills that are being passed here, many enactments which we are making here and whose implementation lies in the hands of the States, we find that some of the States are not at all particular or serious about implementing the laws, particularly the social laws.

This is a very beautiful piece of social legislation. In the case of Ante Dowry law, Child Labour Prohibition law, practically we find that they are not being seriously looked into in the field of implementation. I would

request the Hon. Minister through you, to go into the very facts, the very circumstances why the Children's Act 1960, which was hitherto existing, could not be properly implemented in different parts of the country. They have agreed in the statement of objects and reasons that greater attention has to be paid to the children. I would like to know why greater attention could not be paid earlier. It is a known fact that children are our national wealth and much depends on the future of our children. The nation's future and the future of the children are co-related and inter-linked.

Much has been said about various aspects of this Bill earlier and I agree with most of them. Nobody has opposed this, only some suggestions are given here and there for improvement. There are two types of juveniles— one is neglected juveniles and the other is juvenile delinquents. If you go through the very definition of it, at the outset I said that, in the statement of objects and reasons it is mentioned that to bring about a uniformity in the implementation of this law throughout the county, this Bill has been brought forward.

But, Sir, in the definition of juvenile itself there is a difference as regards age of boys and girls. In respect of boys it is 16 years and girls it is 18 years. I would like to know what is the reason for this? Why not uniformity is maintained in their age? The age of boys could be raised from 16 years to 18 years. After all at the age of 18 years only a boy is called a major. When we are talking in terms of uniformity this point could be looked into.

Now, Sir, the question why the children or neglected by the parents. I would like to say that hardly any parent would be willing to abandon their children. It is only extra-ordinary circumstances like poverty which drives the parent to this. I would like to say that even lepers would like to have their children with them. On 31st October last—second death anniversary of Smt. Indira Gandhi—I visited such a 'Bal Niketan' where the abandoned children of lepers were taken care of. At the initial stage they wanted to go back to their leper parents and I also found some such parents did not like to give their children to this

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

home. Naturally it is only extra-ordinary circumstances like poverty, etc. which drive them to this. Children are supposed to be born equal but after birth it is the circumstances favourable and un-favourable which mould the children in different ways.

Sir, I visited another Ashram. Earlier it was said that only Brahmins could learn Sanskrit. There I found that Harijan boys were being brought and they were uttering beautiful shlokas. They are now well-versed in Sanskrit. So it is the teaching and training that really influences.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Sir, a word about implementation. We are not in dearth of good pieces of social laws but what is really wanting is better implementation. Unless it is implemented and monitored properly it may meet the same fate as that of other such laws. Therefore, it is my earnest request to the Minister that immediately after it becomes a law she should take a meeting of the concerned Ministers of State and urge upon them the seriousness of this piece of legislation. It should strictly be monitored from the Centre.

Further, Sir, various States are coming forward with the grievance that even to run their routine matters they do not have funds. The Financial Memorandum says no extra expenditure is involved for its implementation. But I am of the opinion that unless some grants are made available to the States naturally it may not arouse any interest in the States to implement it properly.

Further it is the choice of a proper person who is to remain incharge of these homes. There has been a suggestion initially that we should not have so many homes like special homes, observation homes and juvenile homes etc. If there is only one type of home and it is looked after properly that would be much better. What happens is that unwanted officers are shunted by the State Government to take charge of such institutions. What will they do? They

will not have a heart for it. Unless they have a human approach, they will mismanage things and naturally such laws cannot achieve their desired result. These laws are quite noble in nature.

Further, involvement of right type of voluntary organizations is also a must and they need to be encouraged. There are certain volunteers, social workers who are coming forward to take charge of such institutions. There are also certain institutions which with their own efforts are collecting money and running such institutions. Such organizations should be very carefully located and encouraged by way of financial assistance. There should also be some Government control over them.

Even though the old age pension is a good scheme, but for several months they do not their pension due to the faulty implementation of the relevant law. We have come across several complaints of corruption. Naturally, it is a question of heart. We should choose right type of people, who should take charge of such institutions and that will go a long way in proper implementation of the relevant law.

Then, the juveniles need to be given proper education and training. In that sense, such homes should function like schools. Proper education should be imparted to these children and then they must be rehabilitated suitably. I visited one children home last week. The caretaker was complaining that those students who had passed their graduation were not being rehabilitated with the result that they were not able to leave that home and stand on their own legs. This could very well form a part of the anti-poverty programme and 20-Point economic programme so that the benefits of the scheme could flow to such people in the matter of rehabilitation. Proper rehabilitation after education and training is very important.

Then, much has been said about the penalty for abeters. That should be looked into and the abeters must be dealt with seriously.

With these words, I welcome this Bill. I only once again emphasise that it should be properly implemented in the field and it should not remain only in the statute books.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill on two accounts. Firstly, it has tried to remove the shortcomings in the Children Act, 1960 which have been frequently pointed out in this House as well as by those who are engaged in this field. Secondly, by introducing this Bill the hon. Minister has tried to bring uniformity in the various laws prevalent in different States to remove shortcomings in corresponding laws and other State enactments so that the State Governments can also be impressed upon to overcome the shortcomings in respect of reforming the juvenile offenders. I feel that everybody would like to welcome this Bill keeping in view the aforementioned objectives. Although the hon. Minister has expressed her resolve to achieve these objectives, yet we have certain apprehensions because the Centre has left most of the things to the States including its implementation. The Centre is only responsible for making the Act. The Bill provides for setting up of Juvenile Courts, Juvenile Boards, Observation Homes, Special Homes etc. but so far as providing them funds or making allocations in the Budget is concerned the Centre has left this work to the States. More often than not the State Governments complain that in view of limited resources they are not able to discharge their functions properly and if the Centre insists to take up these responsibilities, they may satisfy the Centre on paper but they will not be able to do justice to these schemes. Therefore, the Centre should seriously think over this matter and provide sufficient funds to the States for this purpose. I fully agree with the apprehensions expressed by the opposition that unless the State Governments are provided additional funds, they will not be able to achieve these objectives. The States should be assured before hand that they would be given so much funds for this purpose. If this is not done, the States will pull wool over Centre's eyes by presenting exaggerated figures through statistical jugglery. For example, the states will inform that they have done

such and such thing and will present some figures. For this they may change the names of existing children Homes or change the name of an official and give him additional charge. They may even oppoint the same official to look after the court as well as the Juvenile Board, though he may or may not be aware of child psychology, juvenile reform or may not have worked in this field.

If the State Government intimates that such and such officer, district magistrate or sub-divisional magistrate is a specialist in this field, how will the Centre verify it? What shall be the yardstick to determine these things? If the State Governments are to implement the Bill, how the centre will doubt their intentions? I doubt whether the State Governments will cooperate in realising the objectives with which this Bill has been introduced here. They will merely complete the formalities and present some figures.

The Bill envisages to involve some voluntary agencies in this work. This is a good thing and I know that there are already many voluntary organisations which are working in this direction. They should definitely be encouraged. Mere oral encouragement will not help much. The Boards at State level and other agencies on district level are not financially sound and the Government assistance for them is just negligible. Unless the Government sets up a separate Fund or provides for funds, these voluntary organisations are not going to survive, because even today the people are not as much socially aware to come forward and cooperate wholeheartedly. Unless the Centre or the States help these organisations, they cannot do any concrete work in this direction. I would like that this Bill be passed but at the same time I would also like to request the hon. Minister to make some provision in the Bill so that the voluntary organisations which are working in this field could be assisted. This would enable these organisations to help in reforming the juvenile offenders and also ensure that they are being properly looked after and reformed in such Homes and such other places. Besides this, these organisations should also ensure, among other things, that a child who has once been reformed at any such institution should not enter

[Shri Harish Rawat]

the world of crime again, and the children are saved from exploitation. Children have been exploited in this country for centuries and even today there is no dearth of exploiters. I feel that with this Bill many people will be coming forward and they will get opportunities. Earlier, once the crime was proved the juvenile delinquents were kept in these Remand Homes for a long time but now they will get some assistance from outside, thereby encouraging gangs which are responsible for juvenile delinquency. Therefore, the Government should make some provision so that this could be checked. Besides, it should be ensured that a child who has been reformed once does not enter the world of crime again. The condition of the Boards and Children Homes in the States is pitiable. Madam Minister, you have been the Education Minister in our State and Department of Social Welfare comes under that Ministry and if you have seen the condition of children's Homes in Uttar Pradesh, you may be aware that it is extremely miserable. The grants that they are given are not even sufficient enough to meet the expenses of building maintenance. One can imagine the way they might be looking after the children.

I would like to request that there should be some arrangement in the Children's Homes through which it could be ensured that they are being properly monitored. Beside the Central Government agencies some social workers should also be involved, in this work. This should not be left to Central Government officials alone.

Madam Minister, the Bill has been aptly named as the 'Juvenile Justice Bill' but it is also to be seen that from whom do we want to provide justice to the juveniles. We not

only need to provide justice to them from the exploiters, we have also to find out the reasons behind juvenile delinquency.

I feel that the social milieu is mainly responsible for it. We will have to save them from this environment which encourages them to commit crimes. It has been generally observed that the children of poor families take to these crimes. Therefore, our foremost effort should be to improve the plight of these families. Poverty compels them to commit these crimes.

Shrimati Phulrenu Guha said just now that besides checking the tendency of crime among juveniles, we should pay attention to prevention side also. If we do not improve the financial condition of these families, young children will continue to be induced to take to crimes. Therefore, the main thing is to improve their financial condition.

The main function of this Ministry is to work for the welfare of the society, whether the Government has funds or not. This multifarious work has to be done with limited resources and everyone will extend cooperation to it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

18.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the
Clock on Thursday, November 6, 1986/
Kartika 15, 1908 (Saka)*