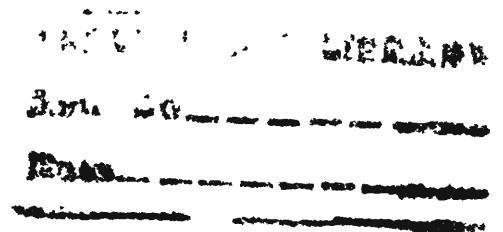


Eighth Series, Vol. XXIII, No. 22

Wednesday, December 3, 1986
Agrabayana 12, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Seventh Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXIII contains Nos. 21 to 26)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 3, 1986/Agrahayana 12,
1908 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Threat of Ecological Disaster

*427. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI† :
SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD
SHAHI :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that year after year forest land is being lost at the rate of 1.5 million hectares annually as also huge quantity of fertile soil is washed away due to floods; and

(b) if so, the corrective measures Government propose to take to put an end to this ecological disaster ?

[Translation],

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL)
(a) and (b). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Government are aware about the loss of forest land and the fertile soil. According to a study made by National

Remote Sensing Agency the depletion of tree cover between 72-75 to 80-82 was nearly 9 million hectares which works out to about 1.3 million hectares every year.

(b) 1. Specific areas of action have been identified for protection of existing forests like survey of forests, prevention of diversion of forests to non-forests uses through strict enforcement of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, restriction on grazing, ban on monoculture, delineation of right of tribals, substitution of wood by other materials and compensatory afforestation if forest land is unavoidably diverted for other purposes.

2. Government are taking steps to reforest denuded forest lands and to afforest wastelands of the country.

3. Government have established a National Land Use and Wasteland Development Council. A National Land Use Policy has been evolved covering aspects of scientific irrigation, afforestation, catchment area protection, drainage and soil erosion which will help in arresting the loss of soil. In addition, a National Wasteland Development Board has also been created with the object of bringing 5 million hectares of land every year under fuel, wood and fodder plantations.

4. All the State Governments have programmes for soil conservation. On-going centrally sponsored schemes of soil conservation in the river valley projects and integrated watershed management in the catchments of flood prone rivers are also under execution. A special programme of conservation and afforestation in the desert areas is also being taken up to tackle soil erosion.

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the world's top biologists, all tropical forests in the world will probably disappear in the next 50 to 75

years losing valuable species and killing 17,500 species of plants and animals each year. The Forest Conservation Act was passed in the year 1980 and subsequently, the Amendment has also been passed to tighten the provisions of deforestation.

So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister the percentage of deforestation that could be stopped after the Amendment to the Forest Conservation Act of 1980 has been passed.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has correctly stated that there has been large scale deforestation between 1951 to 1980, but this process has declined during the last five or six years. On an average 13 lakh hectares of land has been denuded every year. There are several reasons for it. First, there has been indiscriminate felling of trees. Secondly, forest land has been diverted with the Government's approval. I would like to cite figures in this respect. During the period of 30 years from 1951 to 1980, 43 lakh hectares of land has been diverted for other purposes, which comes to about 1,40,000 hectares per year. After 1980, only 34,000 hectares of land has been diverted which works out to be 5,500 hectares per annum. We shall make all out efforts to stop deforestation and for this we have written to State Governments. The Central Government also bears half the expenditure. The expenses involving the provision of jeeps, gunmen, wireless sets, sentry posts, are shared equally by the Central Government. We have written to the State Governments once again. That is why we have enacted a law to stop deforestation. Our Government will make full efforts for the conservation of our forests.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Sir, I would like to know which are the States where deforestation is at the maximum level and whether Karnataka is also one among them ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have mentioned earlier, in these

7 years, 13 lakh hectares of land has been denuded annually, which comes to a total of 91 lakh hectares of land. It includes all the States. In Andhra Pradesh it has been 8,33,000 hectares, in Assam it has been about 1,25,000 hectares, and in Karnataka it has been less as compared to other States. In Bihar, 11.2 per cent of forests have been denuded. In Karnataka, 1,02,035 hectares of forest area has been denuded. Deforestation has been maximum in Punjab. The next in the list is Rajasthan... .

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What is the level in Haryana ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : I am coming to that. Although there are less forests in Rajasthan, yet there is more felling of trees in that State. Gujarat and Haryana occupy the third and the fourth position respectively. We would make all efforts to ensure that felling of trees is minimum.

SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact, that the people who worked in the mines for the last 30-40 years and who were rendered unemployed due to the closure of the mines are now involved in the felling of forest trees in the Singhbhum district of Bihar.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : It is correct to some extent that the forests are being cut clandestinely. About this I have said earlier also that the Centre is going to shoulder half the cost incurred for looking after the forests and for providing jeeps, guards and so on. The number of cattle has also increased considerably in the country. Earlier, there were 29 crore cattle which have now increased to 45 crores. 20 per cent of these cattle are dependent on the forests. Cattle grazing is also one of the reasons. For this we have written to the State Governments that it should make arrangements for the provision of guards, wireless sets etc. to minimise the damage to the forests.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH : The Nepalese nationals at Babaraich (U.P.) are felling trees indiscriminately and killing the animals near Indo-Nepal border. I want to know what steps the Indian Government is taking in this direction ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : We shall certainly look into it and write about it to the State Governments. The Central Government would also keep a watch over it. We would make all efforts to ensure that forests are protected, because it would protect the environment of the country as well.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the economic factor is also responsible for the denudation of the forests. Are the Government considering some alternative programme on the lines of IRDP and other poverty alleviation programmes in order to stop the felling of trees ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the 12th item in the 20 Point Programme of Shrimati Indira Gandhi calls for afforestation. Rs. 40 crores were spent on it per annum at that time and in the Fifth Five Year Plan, Rs. 200 crores were spent and in the Seventh Five Year Plan, approximately a sum of Rs. 2550 crores has been earmarked for this purpose, so that maximum trees could be planted.

So far as felling of trees is concerned, permission is granted only in cases of certain projects, which entail construction of dams and power stations which are in the interest of the poor farmers and the nation. But permission for felling of trees is given in very rare cases, and is given after careful consideration, and a condition is put on the concerned State Government that afforestation will be done in double the area required for the project so that forests are conserved to the maximum extent.

[*English*]

Suitability of New Zealand Afforestation Methods for India

*428. **SHRI I. RAMA RAI :** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether afforestation methods adopted in New Zealand are considered suitable to Indian conditions; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry have

taken any steps to try those methods in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). In view of the difference in agro-climatic conditions as well as different forest management practices followed in the two countries, afforestation methods adopted in New Zealand are not considered entirely suitable to Indian conditions.

SHRI I. RAMA RAI : After and during the visit of our Prime Minister to New Zealand and to the Forest Research Institute at Rotorua, we were made to understand that forest management and techniques of afforestation adopted in that country have invaluable lessons for India and, possible areas of cooperation can be opened up in this area. Even China made use of the New Zealand technique for afforestation. At present, a specie called Radiata pine is being encouraged in New Zealand and it is prospering well in New Zealand and it is being imported from California.

It is natural for a country like India to think of importing some species which will help and which will have multiple uses such as fodder, fuel and small timber and other uses for the country.

Will the Government think of any such species for afforestation in our country as is being done in New Zealand ? Will the Government think of importing some other species also from countries all over the world which will be suitable for our country ? Does the Government have any idea of that plan in the near future ?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : It is true that as directed by our Prime Minister, the Secretary, Environment and Forests, met Mr. Mike Moore, Minister for Overseas Trade and Marketing, New Zealand. During the discussions, three areas were identified for possible cooperation between New Zealand and India. After those discussions, the New Zealand Minister had promised to send a note indicating the way in which New Zealand would provide assistance to India. But no note containing information has come to us. As I have said in my

reply, the specie which is being planted in New Zealand is Radiata pine. I have already said that the present policy of the Government is that we do not encourage these exotic species. We have our own species which can do better. The agro-climatic conditions of New Zealand and India are quite different. We have mostly tropical and sub-tropical forests. This radiata pine is a specie which is most suitable for temperate climate. Secondly, the thrust of this afforestation programme...

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking about the methods...

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : The thrust of the afforestation programme is also different. They are selecting those species by growing which they can export timber to other countries. They have surplus of timber. In our own country, we are facing a shortage of fuel wood; we are facing a shortage of fodder; we are facing a shortage of timber. Therefore, our thrust in the plantation programme is quite different from that of New Zealand. What they are doing is, they are just planting it and they are giving very good doses of fertilizers, top-dressing, irrigation. They are growing the forests as a crop and earning foreign exchange. In our country, we are growing, preserving and conserving forests for the poorer section of the society to provide fuel-wood to them to provide fodder to our cattle population and also to provide small timber to the poorer sections of the population. All these things are the different experiments which are being taken up in other countries are under study. We are proceeding very cautiously. Only those things will be encouraged in our afforestation programme which will be found suitable for Indian conditions.

SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Out of one million hectare plantation forests, half of which is state-owned and half of which is privately-owned do we have any programme of giving atleast fallow land which is not used for any cultivation purposes to the farmers on lease basis to raise forests for their use and if possible for their expert use also

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : There is a programme of the Waste Land Develop-

ment Board to give waste land to the farmers, to those persons who want to raise plants under tree patta scheme. We do have that scheme.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that plantation forestry is also part of the afforestation programme in some other countries. It is possible to have plantation forestry in our waste land because if you have one acre of Cardamom plantation, you can plant 250 trees; if you have one acre of rubber plantation, you can have more than 150 to 200 trees. This can be encouraged in afforestation if that programme is included. I would like to know whether you have any such programme ?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Programme for what ?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Plantation forestry is to be included in the afforestation programme.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : As far as the present policy is concerned, the forestry programme, the afforestation programme is mainly meant for producing more fuel-wood, more fodder and more small timber for the poorer section of the society. We are not including tea plantation, coffee plantation and cardamoms plantation into the forestry programme.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : This is a cash crop. You may talk about grapes tomorrow, you may talk about apples the day after, and about apricots the next day, but this is not covered under it.

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : I congratulate the Government for taking up determined efforts for the afforestation programme. Whether the New Zealand system is suitable or not, but one thing, which I have noticed is that for protecting one plant, we are cutting another 25 to 50 tender plants for making fences. By that we are losing more number of trees. In view of that I want to know whether the

Minister will kindly tell us as to what is the system in New Zealand for protecting the plants and what is the system we are adopting and in case we are cutting more plants for protecting these, for making fences, whether he will ban cutting of trees for fencing purposes and provide alternative arrangements so that the afforestation programme can be fully successful.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, so far as fencing is concerned, you have also been a farmer and you must be knowing it.

MR. SPEAKER : I am still a farmer.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : And you are 'Krishi Pandit' as well. You are aware that big trees are not felled for fencing purposes. Only those trees are cut for that purpose which are either thorny or only small bushes are cut. (Interruptions) I am also a farmer. I have worked in the fields and I have first hand experience of it whereas you may not have gone in the field at all. I am implying that in Rajasthan bushes have to be trimmed every month, otherwise it would not serve any purpose. You may be aware that the leaves are used as fodder for sheep, goats and camels. Such trees can be grown which do not have a long life. The farmers use only those species which are not of much use. If the farmer or the landlord thinks that certain variety of plant will be more expensive, then he would never allow it to be used for fencing purposes.

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : I invite the hon. Minister to come and see the position in our Union Territory and then take a decision.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : We shall certainly look into this problem.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Just now the hon. Minister has mentioned that only those trees should be planted which are suitable for the country. In the

past eucalyptus was a very popular variety, but there was a lot of controversy about it, and it has been reported in the press that planting of such trees may dry up the ground water. Has this controversy been resolved ? I want to know whether according to the policy of the Government is it proper to plant eucalyptus trees in the country ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Nawalji, you haven't told us about the qualities of 'Gyati' ?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Sir, hon. Shri Sharma has himself said that there is a controversy about it which shows that there is nothing conclusive about it. But the consensus reached among the scientists is that it is a controversial matter and the scientists themselves have differing opinions on it. It is evident that as compared to other species, the quick-growing varieties would require more water proportionately, but the question whether such trees destroy the fertility of the soil and whether such trees affect ground water resources adversely is still a controversial.

Secondly, the present policy of the Government is against monoculture of any sort, as was the case of eucalyptus planting in our afforestation programme. As per our present policy regarding afforestation, we are against monoculture and are in favour of mixed species. We are not in favour of planting any particular variety of trees. We have sent instructions to the State Governments that mixed varieties of trees should be grown, and the selection of the species should be made according to the local needs for timber, fuel wood, fodder etc. and according to the needs of the poorer sections of the society.

[English]

Licences to TV Manufacturers

*429. SHRI SALEEM. I. SHERVANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences/letter of intent issued to black and white and colour T.V. manufacturers, separately with manufacturing capacities;

(b) their installed capacity in the country, as on 1 April, 1986; and

(c) the number of letters of intent issued after 1 April, 1986 ?

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). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Lists of units granted licences/

letters of intent to manufacture Black and White and Colour Televisions along with their manufacturing capacities are given at Annexures A and B respectively.

(b) In the assembly oriented products, the concept of installed capacity is not applicable in the strict sense. Generally, the licenced capacity is taken as the installed capacity.

(c) Lists of letters of intent issued for Black and White and Colour Televisions from 1st April, 1986 onwards till date are given at Annexures C and D.

Annexure-A (i)

Industrial Licences issued for Black & White TV Receivers

S. No.	Party	Capacity (Nos.)	Status
1.	Assam Electronics Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Guwahati	100,000	*In Prod
2.	Balaji Electronics, Madras	20,000	In Prod
3.	Bihar State Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Patna	40,000	In Prod
4.	Pinatone Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Sahibabad	100,000	In Prod
5.	British Physical Lab India Ltd., Palghat	10,000	In Prod
6.	Bush India Ltd., Bombay	10,000	In Prod
7.	Coar India Multitronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	10,000	In Prod
8.	Continental Device India Ltd., New Delhi	100,000	In Prod
9.	Dynavision Ltd., Madras	80,000	In Prod
10.	Enfield Electronics Ltd., Madras	50,000	
11.	Electronics Consortium Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	60,000	In Prod
12.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd., Hyderabad	40,000	In Prod
13.	Happy House (TV) Mfg. Division Ltd., Madras	10,000	In Prod
14.	Haryana Television Ltd., Faridabad	5,000	In Prod
15.	H.P. Min. and Indl. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Simla	10,000	
16.	J and K State Indl. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Srinagar	10,000	In Prod

S. No.	Party	Capacity (Nos.)	Status
17.	Jupiter Radios (Regd.), New Delhi	100,000	In Prod
18.	Jupiter Radio (Regd.), Ludhiana	20,000	In Prod
19.	Karnataka State Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Bangalore	20,000	In Prod
20.	Kerala State Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Calicut	10,000	In Prod
21.	Kerala State Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Trivandrum	20,000	In Prod
22.	Konark Television Ltd., Bhubaneshwer	60,000	In Prod
23.	M. P. State Electronics Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Bhopal	100,000	In Prod
24.	Murphy India Ltd., Thane	100,000	
25.	NELCO, Bombay	2,00,000	
26.	Orient Vision Ltd., Madras	1,00,000	
27.	Neo Export Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	30,000	
28.	Nettur Technical Training Foundation, Bangalore	5,000	
29.	Rajasthan Electronic Ltd., Jaipur	5,000	In Prod
30.	Ralelectronics Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	40,000	In Prod
31.	Rao Insulating Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	10,000	
32.	Ruchika Electronics Ltd., New Delhi	100,000	
33.	Shankar Electronics Ltd., Calcutta	10,000	
34.	SIDKEL Television Ltd., Trivandrum	10,000	In Prod
35.	Sigma Engineers, Pune	10,000	In Prod
36.	Telectronix Ltd., Nanital	20,000	In Prod
37.	Television and Components Pvt. Ltd., Naroda	80,000	
38.	United Diamand Ltd., Chandigarh	50,000	
39.	Unitron Ltd., Faridabad	10,000	
40.	Uptron India Ltd., Allahabad	0,000	In Prod
41.	Uptron India Ltd., Lucknow	80,000	In Prod
42.	Usha Television Ltd., Faridabad	10,000	In Prod
43.	Veetrag Electronics Ltd., Bombay	100,000	
44.	Video Electronics, Sahibabad	40,000	In Prod

S. No.	Party	Capacity (Nos.)	Status
45.	Videocon International Ltd., Aurangabad	40,000	
46.	Viewtron Electronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	20,000	
47.	Webal Nicco Electronics Ltd., Calcutta	10,000	In Prod
48.	Weston Electroniks Ltd., New Delhi	81,000	In Prod

* In Production.

Annexure-A (ii)

Industrial Licences Issued for Colour TV Receivers

S. No.	Party	Capacity (Nos.)	Status
1.	Andhra Pradesh Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Hyderabad	40,000	
2.	Assam Electronic Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Guwahati	50,000	
3.	Balaji Electronics, Madras	50,000	
4.	Bihar State Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd, Madras	40,000	
5.	Binatone Electronics Pvt Ltd., Sahibabad	50,000	*In Prod
6.	British Physical Lab India Ltd., Bangalore	50,000	In Prod
7.	British Physical Lab India Ltd., Palghat	50,000	In Prod
8.	Bush India Ltd, Bambay	50,000	
9.	Cauvery Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	20,000	
10.	Cear India Multitronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	25,000	
11.	Central Electronics Ltd, Sahibabad	50,000	In Prod
12.	Chroma Electronics Pvt Ltd., Bombay	50,000	
13.	Continental Device India Ltd., New Delhi	50,000	In Prod
14.	Debikay Systems Ltd., Calcutta	50,000	
15.	Dynavision Ltd., Madras	50,000	In Prod
16.	Electronics Consortium Pvt. Ltd., Nainital	50,000	In Prod
17.	Electronics Consortium Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	50,000	In Prod
18.	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad	80,000	In Prod

S. No.	Party	Capacity (Nos.)	Status
19.	Enfield Electronics Ltd., Madras	50,000	
20.	Goa Electronics Ltd., Mapusa	25,000	
21.	Happy House TV Mfg. Division Pvt. Ltd., Madras	20,000	
22.	Haryana Television Ltd., Faridabad	20,000	
23.	H.P. Min. and Indl. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Simla	20,000	
24.	J and K State Indl. Corpn. Ltd., (Contelvision), Srinagar	50,000	
25.	Jupiter Radio (Regd), Ludhina	100,000	
26.	Jupiter Radios (Regd), New Delhi	10,000	In Prod
27.	Kalyani Sharp India Ltd., Pune	50,000	
28.	Karnataka State Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Bangalore	20,000	In Prod
29.	Kerala State Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Trivandrum	25,000	In Prod
30.	Konark Television Ltd., Bhubaneshwar	40,000	In Prod
31.	Linytron Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	50,000	
32.	M.P. State Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Bhopal	50,000	
33.	Meltron Kalyani Electronics Ltd., Bombay	25,000	
34.	NELCO, Bombay	2,00,000	In Prod
35.	Orient Vision Ltd., Madras	20,000	In Prod
36.	Punjab Display Devices Ltd., Chandigarh	50,000	
37.	R.C.P. Electronics Ltd., Bangalore	20,000	
38.	Raghunandan Electronics Ltd., Bangalore	20,000	
39.	Rajasthan Electronics Ltd., Jaipur	25,000	In Prod
40.	Ralectronics Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	50,000	In Prod
41.	Rishi Electronics Ltd., New Delhi	50,000	
42.	Ruchika Electronics Ltd., New Delhi	50,000	
43.	Shankar Electronics Ltd., Calcutta	50,000	In Prod
44.	SIDKEL Television Ltd., Trivandrum	20,000	In Prod
45.	Sigma Engineers, Pune	50,000	
46.	Television and Components Pvt. Ltd., Naroda	50,000	In Prod

S. No.	Party	Capacity (Nos.)	Status
47.	Televista Electronics Pvt. Ltd , New Delhi	50,000	In Prod
48.	United Diamond Ltd., Chandigarh	100,000	
49.	Unitron Ltd , Faridabad	50,000	
50.	Uptron India Ltd , Lucknow	100,000	In Prod
51.	Usha Television Ltd., Faridabad	20,000	
52.	Veetraj Electronics Ltd., Bombay	50,000	
53.	Video Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Sabibabad	50,000	In Prod
54.	Videocon International Ltd., Aurangabad	40,000	
55.	Viewtron Electronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	50,000	
56.	Vijai Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	45,000	
57.	Webel Nicco Electronics Ltd., Calcutta	50,000	
58.	Weston Elec Components Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	50,000	
59.	Weston Electroniks Ltd , New Delhi	34,000	In Prod
60.	Yamuna Digital Electronics Pvt. Ltd , Hyderabad	10,000	

*In Production.

Annexure-B (i)

Letters of Intent Issued for Black and White TV Receivers

S. No.	Party	Capacity (Nos.)
1.	A.P. Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Hyderabad	20,000
2.	B B. Hatharhi, Pune	50,000
3.	British Physical Laboratory India Ltd., Bangalore	10,000
4.	Continental Device India Ltd., Noida	50,000
5.	Debikay Electronics, Calcutta	20,000
6.	Electrovision (India), Gorakhpur	18,500
7.	Enfield India Ltd., Madras	50,000
8.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Co. Ltd , Bharuch	30,000

S. No.	Party	Capacity (Nos.)
9.	Happy House TV Mfg Dev. Ltd., Madras	50,000
10.	Ind. National Ltd., Madras	70,000
11.	J Bhushan, USA	20,000
12.	Pulser Electronics Ltd., Madras	50,000
13.	Vijay Vardhan Reddy, Madras	50,000
14.	Kartar Singh Thakral, Bombay	100,000
15.	Kerala State Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Calicut	10,000
16.	Lancer Electronics, Ahmadabad	50,000
17.	Murphy India Ltd., Thane	100,000
18.	Orissa State Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Bhubaneswar	25,000
19.	P.J.V. Electronics, New Delhi	30,000
20.	Punjab Electronics Components Ltd., Chandigarh	10,000
21.	Punjab State Elec. Dev. and Prod. Corp. Ltd., Chandigarh	75,000
22.	R. Ramachandran, Madras	50,000
23.	Rajasthan Electronics Ltd., Jaipur	10,000
24.	Royal Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Belgaum	10,000
25.	S.M. Ali Perada, Gujarat	30,000
26.	Sarine Electronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	20,000
27.	Shashi (Mrs.) P. Dalmia, Bombay	10,000
28.	Sigma Engineers, Pune	100,000
29.	Stellar Electronics Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	20,000
30.	Surindra Singh, Indore	50,000
31.	Uptron Electronics Devices Ltd., Sahibabad	50,000
32.	Vimal Mehta, New Delhi	20,000
33.	Vimal Nanda, New Delhi	100,000

Annexure-B(ii)***Letters of Intent Issued for Colour TV Receivers***

S. No.	Party	Capacity (Nos.)
1.	A Ramchandra Raju, Hyderabad	50,000
2.	Alluminium Industries Ltd., Trivandrum	50,000
3.	Ananya Electronics Ltd., New Delhi	40,000
4.	A.P. Elec. Dev. Corpn, Ltd., Hyderabad	40,000
5.	B.D. Aggarwal and Sons Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	50,000
6.	British Physical Lab. India Ltd., Bangalore.	30,000
7.	Consumer Electronics (Pb) Ltd., Chandigarh	50,000
8.	Continental Devices India Ltd., New Delhi	50,000
9.	Dalmia Electronics Corpn. Ballabgarh	50,000
10.	Debikay Systems Ltd., Calcutta	20,000
11.	Deepak Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., Chandigarh	50,000
12.	Delta Hamlin Ltd., Chandigarh	50,000
13.	Electronic Research Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	50,000
14.	Electrovision (India), Gorakhpur	50,000
15.	Falta Electronic Displays Ltd., Calcutta	50,000
16.	GS Thakral, Bombay	50,000
17.	Ganesh Electronics, Jammu	50,000
18.	Gujarat Indl. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Ahmedabad	50,000
19.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Co. Ltd., Bharuch	50,000
20.	Ind. National Ltd., Madras	70,000
21.	J. Bhushan, USA	24,000
22.	Kamlesh Jain, Indore	25,000
23.	Kartar Singh Thakral, Bombay	50,000
24.	Kerala State Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Trivandrum	50,000
25.	Kishore R. Chabra, Bombay	50,000
26.	Lakhanpal Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	50,000

S. No.	Party	Capacity (Nos.)
27.	MN Shankar Narayanan, Calicut	50,000
28.	MP Audyogik Nigam Ltd., Bhopal	50,000
29.	Murphy India Ltd., Thane	50,000
30.	Om Pathak, New Delhi	50,000
31.	Orissa State Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Bhubaneswar	25,000
32.	PK Jain, New Delhi	50,000
32.	Peico Electronics and Electricals Ltd., Bombay	50,000
34.	Pulsar Electronics Ltd., Chandigarh	50,000
35.	Punjab Display Devices Ltd , Chandigarh	50,000
36.	Punjab Electronic Components Ltd., Chandigarh	50,000
37.	Punjab State Elec. Dev. and Prod. Corp. Ltd., Chandigarh	25,000
38.	Royal Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Belgaum	20,000
39.	SK Seengal, Chandigarh	50,000
40.	S (Mrs.) Marwah, New Delhi	50,000
41.	Semiconductors Ltd., Bombay	50,000
42.	Shashi (Mrs.) P. Dalmia, Bombay ,	50,000
43.	Surinder Mohan Katyal, New Delhi	50,000
44.	Surindra Singh, Indore	50,000
45.	The Investment Trust of India Ltd., Madras	50,000
46.	Toshiba Anand Batteries Ltd., Cochin	50,000
47.	Uptron Electronics Devices Ltd., Sahibabad	50,000
48.	VK Sureka, New Delhi	50,000
49.	Vimal Mehta, New Delhi	50,000
50.	Vimal Nanda, New Delhi	50,000
51.	Vishu Dutt, Hissar	10,000
52.	Vishnudas Rangal Bhutada, Latur	50,000
53.	Visina Electronics, Ahmedabad	40,000
54.	Zahoor Ahmed Malik, Kashmir	50,000

Annexure-C***Letters of Intent Issued for B/W TV Receivers from 1-4-1986 Onwards***

S. No.	Party	Capacity (Nos.)
1.	Continental Devices India Ltd., New Delhi	50,000
2.	Electrovision (India), Gorakhpur	18,500
3.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Co. Ltd., Bharuch	30,000
4.	Happy House TV Mfg. Division Ltd., Madras	50,000
5.	Ind National Ltd., Madras	70,000
6.	Murphy India Ltd., Thane	100,000
7.	Pulsar Electronics Ltd., Madras	50,000
8.	Ralelectronics Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	100,000
9.	Ruchika Electronics Ltd., New Delhi	100,000
10.	Sigma Engineers, Pune	100,000
11.	Uptron Electronics Devices Ltd., Sahibabad	50,010

Annexure-D***Letters of Intent Issued for CTV Receivers from 1-4-1986 Onwards***

S. No.	Party	Capacity (Nos)
1.	Alluminium Industries Ltd., Trivandrum	50,000
2.	Continental Devices India Ltd., New Delhi	50,000
3.	Deepak Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., Chandigarh	50,000
4.	Delta Hamlin Ltd., Chandigarh	50,000
5.	Electronic Research Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	50,000
6.	Electrovision (India), Gorakhpur	50,000
7.	GS Thakral, Bombay	50,000
8.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Co. Ltd., Bharuch	50,000
9.	Ind National Ltd., Madras	50,000
10.	Murphy India Ltd., Thane	50,000
11.	Peico Elec. and Electricals Ltd., Bombay	50,000
12.	Pulsar Electronics Ltd., Madras	50,000
13.	Semiconductors Ltd., Bombay	50,000
14.	Toshiba Anand Batteries Ltd., Cochin	50,000
15.	Uptron Electronics Devices Ltd., Sahibabad	50,000

SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI : Sir, the estimate is that five million sets have been sold in the country. If we take the average viewing of five people per set, then about twenty-five million people watch TV in the country. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether these statistics are correct and if so what steps are you taking to see that specially black-and-white TV sets are made available in the rural areas. Are we coming out with schemes for Excise Duty reduction, Sales Tax reduction and other subsidies?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : There has been a very rapid expansion of the TV system in India. Nearly 75% of the people in the country-side is covered by it. We have plans to increase the production of TV—both black-and white and colour—on a large scale and for this purpose many measures have been introduced for liberalisation of imports and other incentives for manufacture of TV sets.

SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI : Sir, the question I want to know is how are you going to ensure that the poor people can afford to buy a TV set, specially people in the rural areas? I would also like to know whether Government have any proposal to give Excise Duty reduction so that these sets can be affordable by these people at a cheaper cost.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Prices of black-and-white TV sets are already fairly cheap. Larger production and more efficient production will reduce the price. That is why we have adopted the liberalisation, including the reduction in duty, so that the price of T.V. for the ordinary man will go down. As you know, there are schemes for providing TV sets at Community Centres in the rural areas.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : For co-operatives also.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir: The word "manufacture" used both in the question and the reply seems to be an euphemism. Because if I am correct, TV kits and major components are being imported and they are only being put together. Although the Minister has not given here the total estimated

demand or even the total production capacity licence—I believe it is of the order of three million units, black-and-white and colour put together. I would like to know, if my information is correct, whether considering the foreign exchange implication and considering also the question of quality control will such a diversity of models, what is being done in order that the units that come up are of the appropriate quality, they cause the least strain to our foreign-exchange position and that they meet the requirement of TV sets in the country by the end of 7th Five Year Plan.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : It is true that foreign-exchange has been spent on the import of parts. As far as black-and-white TV...

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : What is the percentage by value of indigenisation or of foreign made components?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : I will give you that. As far as black-and-white TV is concerned, less than 10% of the components or parts is imported today, by value. As far as colour TV is concerned, I am afraid that nearly 75% to 80% of components is now imported; but we have a programme for manufacturing the crucial components like picture tubes and critical components in the country and also manufacture has been taken in hand in some of our major factories.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : What about the quality control?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : We have also standardisation and quality control institution in the Department of Electronics which does random testing of TV—a kind of functional testing of the quality and performance of the TV produced in the country.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : But none of them has ISI marking?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Testing is done by SQCD of Department of Electronics.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the T.V. network is expanding

day by day and there is possibility of its further expansion. The Government has issued enough letters of intent to several companies as well. The raw material is mostly acquired from the domestic market and some of it is even imported. In view of this situation, will the Government encourage establishment of T.V. manufacturing units in the private sector, in the backward areas? For example, some districts in Eastern Uttar Pradesh like Gorakhpur are very backward. If the private companies are not prepared to set up units in those areas, will the Government set up the same in the public sector over there.

[*English*]

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : It is a very very liberal system. OGL and other licences are issued to start manufacturing units on a large scale. In fact, we have issued nearly ten times more industrial licences than manufacturing is actually taking place. As regards backward areas it is our policy to encourage establishing of TV units. In fact, there is a phenomenal increase in the TV system in the country. There are 179 TV transmission networks in the country which cover a large area. We would very much like to encourage production of TVs in backward areas and our policies are directed towards that.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : I wanted to know if the private sector is not attracted to establish units there will the Government think of establishing this type of units in the public sector there?

MR. SPEAKER : That is not under him.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : May I know the criteria followed for grant of letter of intent and licences for such factories? Secondly, do the Government follow any criteria for diversification in the areas so as to create proper regional balance? If so, how many such licences have been given to North-Eastern region? Thirdly, I would like to submit that the electronic industries can be set-up in cold and dry areas. How many such licences have been given to Himalayan region for which is most suitable for such industries?

MR. SPEAKER : Have you applied for some?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : I am intending to. I want to know the criteria.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : As far as any particular region is concerned I do not have the information with me as to how many licences have been issued to any region. I will be glad to look into it and send the list to the hon. Member.

As far as criteria is concerned for giving licences we look to a certain minimum capability for establishing an industry.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, confining myself to colour TV I find from the written answer that as many as 71 companies have been given the licences. The total licensed capacity for colour TV sets alone—my friend, Syed Shahabuddin mentioned about the capacity of black and white sets—is three million. When the technology for all 71 units is the same, how is it that 71 units have been allowed to import technology separately? Why could not the Government evolve a mechanism by which technology could be imported by one institution, which in turn, could be distributed by it to the various units in the country as is done in the case of seeds?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : This actually is being done. The Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation is importing in bulk components for TV sets and giving them to the producers. And there are not 71 collaboration agreements.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : But I know a number of collaboration agreements have been separately signed. How many are there? (*Interruptions*). Am I a red rag to them? Why are they protesting?

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

Strategy for Export of Electronic Products

*430. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU† :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a time bound strategy for providing a vigorous thrust to accelerate the export of electronic products;

(b) whether a study report submitted to Government has found tremendous scope for the Indian electronic industry to compete in the world market; and

(c) if so, the details of the strategy that is being worked out?

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). A statement is given below.

- Statement

(a) and (b). Yer Sir.

(c) The strategy will consist of the following :

- (i) Identification of products which have potential for export.
- (ii) Identification of countries where greater thrust is required.
- (iii) Identification of about fifty companies with good track record and potential for export and having an intensive interaction with them with a view to help them to increase their exports.
- (iv) Formulation of a new software export policy to promote computer software export to take a quantum jump.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : I would like to know whether it is a fact that India exported about Rs. 142 crores worth of electronic products in 1984 of which nearly Rs. 100 crores worth of exports came from the export processing zone in Bombay. The exports from the domestic tariff areas were just around Rs. 42 crores. In view of this, is there any proposal of the Government to modernize the other units in

the country for purposes of exports? If so, what are the details?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : India has exported about Rs. 154.5 crores worth of electronic goods from the country. It is true that the electronic export zone in Santacruz exports bulk of these products and the value of the goods exported by them is around Rs. 85 crores and not Rs. 100 crores as mentioned by the hon. Member. We are encouraging other units also in the country by various methods to set up electronic industries and export their goods.

As mentioned in the statement, first we do the identification of products which have potential for export, then the identification of the companies which are capable of exporting. Then, we identify the countries to which exports can be made. We help the companies which are capable of exporting these goods in every way possible so that the exports go up.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : As per the study report, the export committee have come to the conclusion that in spite of the various concession such as excise duty etc., that have been given, the manufacturers need more comprehensive help from the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Time and again I have said in this House that I do not like and appreciate reading of supplementaries. It might lead to a bad practice.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : In view of the report of the expert committee, which further concessions are the Government going to give to the manufacturers to help them?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Various concessions have already been given and some more concessions are being visualised. The concessions which have been given are, first of all many of the parts for electronics and equipment have to be imported and we have allowed them almost on OGL; secondly, the duty has been decreased and also there was a draw-back of duties given to those who have exported beyond a certain limit for their commitment; and foreign exchange is given to those who have

exported sufficient quantity to travel abroad, to establish contacts and to negotiate with the other parties. So, a series of measures have been introduced to encourage those who have the capability to export as well as to generate the capability to export.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Sir, one of the problems that we face in the world market is that our rates of products are much higher compared to the rates of similar items in other countries like Japan, South Korea, etc. Is it not a fact that the import of capital goods for the manufacture of these products are taxed heavily, which ultimately results in higher cost of production? As a result of this, ultimately in the world market we have to sell the products at a higher rate, and because of that we are not in a position to compete in the world market. That is why, there is no enough demand for our electronic goods in the world market. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government is going to take measures for cost reduction and whether one such measure would be to reduce taxes on the import of capital goods for this purpose. I would also like to know whether the Study Report submitted to the Government also suggested reduction of cost and what other measures are suggested by the Study Report so that we can compete in the world market.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : We have not yet been able to compete very efficiently in the world market largely because electronics is a new industry in our country. It is an industry which is now coming up. Nevertheless, we have been able to export to countries like Germany, Middle East, Africa and other places like that. And we have exported sophisticated system to them. For example, we have exported tele-communications system to the Middle East. In fact, we have explored some turnkey projects in these areas, even though we are operating in a new field of industry.

As far as duties and taxes are concerned, we have brought down the rates considerably. I think, earlier the duty was around 150 per cent; we have brought it down to 75 per cent. Particularly for software, we are following a very liberal policy and there is very large reduction of

import duties for components. India is an exporter of software and it is more or less an intellectual commodity, and we have an advantage; our software is picking up markets abroad.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : Mr. Speaker Sir, in view of the fact that the yen has appreciated in the market and in view of the fact that the Japanese are thinking in terms of exporting capital and starting industries in third-world countries, will the Government take this opportunity; and if so, what are the operational plans they have prepared to take hold of the Japanese technology and capital to start industries either in India or in the third-world countries and increase export earnings thereof?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : The appreciation of the yen has partly affected our exports and cost of production to some extent because we have to import from Japan some of the crucial components. As regards collaboration, of course, there are certain areas which Japan is leaving out in exports and we are trying to explore those areas and trying to project our exports in that direction. We have not yet, if I am right, concluded any arrangement with third countries, but we have been thinking of other methods like storing up or having warehouses in some strategic countries of the world where we can collect our electronic goods and sell from that place easily when demand arises.

Restrictions on Government Servants on Contribution to Provident Fund

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

(a) whether there are any restrictions on a Government servant to the effect that he cannot contribute towards provident fund, the bonus and/or arrears of pay and allowances in full or in part;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, whether such requests by Government servants for depositing their dues in provident fund have been denied; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government have clarified the position to the departments in this regard?

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

(c) The Government are not aware of any requests made by Government servants for depositing their dues in Provident Fund which has been denied.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

In terms of the provisions made in the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, 1960, an employee can subscribe an amount which is not less than 6% of the emoluments and not more than his total emoluments :

Provided that in the case of a subscriber who has previously been subscribing to a Government Contributory Provident Fund at the higher rate of 8½%, the amount of subscription has to be not less than 8½% of his emoluments and not more than his total emoluments. The amount of subscription can be reduced once at any time during the course of the year or enhanced twice during the course of the year. The arrears of pay form part of total emoluments and are governed by the general provisions of the rules as above. The bonus does not form part of emoluments and is governed by specific orders issued by Government. The arrears of pay and allowances and payment of bonus are required to be deposited into the provident fund in the interest of the national economy to stem the inflationary trends.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMALA PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the employees are not inclined to make deposits in the Provident Funds, because the rate of interest is less than what is offered by the Banks. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether the

Government is considering the enhancement of the rate of interest.

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, that would not be correct. The rate of interest is quite attractive and I think a large number of employees do avail of this option, to deposit in the Provident Fund. But the question, whether the rate of interest should be enhanced or not is a question which is under review by the Finance Ministry from time to time and the orders are issued by the Finance Ministry about the rate of interest.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, in this scheme, the maximum that we can make an employee to deposit may go upto his full salary. In the private sector, upto 10 per cent of their salary, the employers contribute towards their Provident Fund. But, I think, the Central Government servant does not contribute more than 6 per cent or 8 per cent towards the Provident Fund. I think it is 6 per cent. In the private sector, if a worker deposits 10 per cent in the Provident Fund, an equal contribution is made by the employer. It is a matching contribution. I want to know from you, whether the Government is going to accept the same conditions for the Central Government employees also.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : This is a General Provident Fund, this is not a Contributory Provident Fund and I do not think there is any proposal to convert this into a Contributory Provident Fund.

Pollution in National Lake

*432. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Union Government has been drawn to the growing pollution in the lake water of Nainital which is a health resort as also tourists attraction; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Union Government including chalking out any special scheme or giving financial assistance for a scheme drawn up by the State

Government to make the lake pollution-free ?

[*Translation*]

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the State Government has to take necessary action in this regard. However, the Union Government is ready to provide necessary technical assistance in formulation of a scheme and give financial assistance to the extent possible within the available resources in the plan provisions if such a request is made by the State Government.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Sir, Nainital is a tourist centre, attracting domestic and international tourists. Keeping this fact in view, I would like to ask whether a report has been submitted to the Central Government by the Kumaon University, in which it has been stated that the lake water of Nainital is getting polluted and if the present rate of pollution continues, then the lake would become useless. If any such report has been submitted, then I would like to know the various details, as to when was this report submitted, what action has been taken on it and what are the reasons of this pollution ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that the Nainital lake is a tourist spot. The Government of India had ordered a survey and the report thereof was submitted in 1979 in which it was said that a number of sullage nullahs were drained into the lake, and some sort of water weeds, technically called plankton have grown at the bottom. As a result water has indeed been polluted, which is not proper.

In view of this report, the Central Government wrote to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh that a project should be formulated to improve the situation. The State Government, following the Centre's advice, diverted more than half of the 24 drains, carrying sewage water and cleared the plankton growth as well. The State

Government was asked to prepare a project about the Nainital lake and submit it to the Central Government, and the Centre would render assistance. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is also very much concerned about it, and we are sure that it would soon find a solution.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Sir, the State Government has been burdened with the entire responsibility. I have said it earlier also, that it is a place of tourist interest and is frequented by domestic as well as international tourists. This lake water is used for drinking purposes also.

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that the Centre is prepared to fund the project.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Only giving money won't do. I want to emphasise that it is a special problem. In view of the special importance of the place will the Central Government take any action at its own level to clean this polluted lake ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you may be aware that such problems exist in many places of the country. The Dal Lake in Kashmir, which is a huge lake and is of historical importance, attracts the largest number of tourists is also suffering from the same problem. A project has been formulated which would involve an estimated expenditure of Rs. 115 crores. We know it is very essential to clean these lakes and we are making efforts as well to ensure that dirty water is not drained into these lakes. However, I would reiterate that as far as possible the State should undertake this work. If the State does not have the required resources, then it could prepare a project and submit it to the Central Government, and the latter would definitely consider rendering the necessary assistance.

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you not say that in order to clap, one must use both the hands. (*Interruptions*)

ONE HON. MEMBER : Things can be done single handedly also.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot really clap, you can only wave a hand.

[*English*]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINH : It is possible that detailed estimates may not have been submitted to the hon. Minister. In June 1984, a conference was held under the then Minister, with the Kumaon Vishwa Vidyalaya at Nainital, for the entire environmental planning of the Nainital Valley, including the lake. The details are there. A report was submitted, whereby the cleansing process would play the major part. Anyway, I would like to say that such problems exist in about 25 important hill stations of the country, and a decision should be taken for setting up authorities in each of these hill stations, whereby the problems of a large influx of people going there and creating slums, polluting waters, destruction of forests and non-perspective planning, are properly managed under these authorities. So, will the Union Government take the initiative of coordinating with the State Governments for having such authorities in all the major tourist hill stations in this country?

MR. SPEAKER : I thought this was a recommendation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I replied just now, that such problems exist in more than 25 hill stations. But we can only help them when they submit a proposal regarding a project. It was said that a meeting was held in Kumaon Vishwa Vidyalaya in 1984 in which such a proposal had come up. We had written to the concerned State Government in 1979, and discussions were also held and action was also initiated on it.

[*English*]

SHRI D.N. REDDY : It is a problem concerning not only the Nainital lake. But also finds an echo in such places of interest throughout the country, wherever there are rivers and lakes. While it is a thing of beauty in the Western countries whenever there is a river or a lake in the precincts of the cities or towns, it is a source of danger in our country. Will Government think of passing a legislation for imposing severe penalties on those who pollute our rivers

and lakes? Even the holy Ganga is not spared.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has framed an anti-pollution law which came into force on 19th November, 1986.

[*English*]

Denudation of Forests in Andhra Pradesh

*433. **SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh is one of the States where green coverage is considerably low and denudation of forest is very high;

(b) the funds allotted for afforestation for the year 1986-87; and

(c) whether special steps are contemplated to improve afforestation in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Proportionate forest cover and rate of its loss in Andhra Pradesh is almost the same as it is for the entire country.

(b) Rs. 12.63 crores have been provided for afforestation schemes in Andhra Pradesh during 1986-87 under Forestry Sector.

(c) In addition to intensifying afforestation efforts under Plan Schemes and the externally aided Social Forestry Project, the State Government propose to take up two new schemes for reclamation of *podu* areas and mechanised plantation.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : The importance of forests cannot be overstated. Forest is very important. The relation between the forest and the rainfall is very important. In this country, there are a number of areas where because of the

denudation of forest there are, continuous droughts. For instance, in Andhra Pradesh, in the four districts of Rayalaseema and Mahaboob Nagar in Andhra Pradesh and in Karnataka, there are three Districts : Chitra Durga, Kolar and Tumkur, in these areas the rain fall has become very very low because of the forests have been denuded considerably; and these areas are likely to become desert in course of time. So, in order to improve rain fall here, in order to save people from the onslaught of famine, will the Central Government take up any plan to develop this area, to develop forest in this area so that the rain-fall will improve and the imminence of famine will be reduced ?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : As far as the plantation programme is concerned, we have provided Rs. 12.63 crores of allocation for Andhra Pradesh and that will take care of those areas. Apart from that, there are Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme under which Rs. 8.87 crores have been provided for afforestation, under National Rural Employment Programme Rs. 10.98 crores have been provided and under for Drought Prone Area Programme for eight selected districts out of which four are in Rayalaseema and for that Rs. 10.35 crores have been provided. These are the programmes which are being carried out. The Wasteland Development Board is also taking up the programme for social forestry and farm forestry.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : While giving an answer to part (c) of my question, the Minister has said some good words about Andhra Pradesh. It reads as follows :

“The State Government propose to take up two new schemes for reclamation of *podu* areas and mechanised plantation.”

While praising the efforts of the State Government, will the Minister stop with these praises and resort only to Shusk Priya ? The Minister may go a step further. Is he going to extend only *sunya hasta* or will he extend financial aid for the Government of Andhra Pradesh to take up reclamation of *podu* areas and also mechanised plantation. Merely *sunya hasta* will not do.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : This is the scheme which the Andhra Pradesh Government is proposing for afforestation about *podu* areas and that scheme they have not forwarded to us; they have taken it up on their own out of plan resources which they have got outside the plan allocation; they are taking steps according to that.

SHRI K.S. RAO : Thousands of acres of land without even one tree are there in Andhra Pradesh under the guise of forest land. The government has formulated a scheme of giving three *pattas* to those areas where local poor people are there with a view to help them to grow fruit trees also. Here it is a peculiar case when the entire country is worried about ecology and the environment and they are encouraging to plant trees in Andhra Pradesh in certain areas with the aid of the State Government officials in areas where local poor people have developed mangos; they are being cut in hundreds of acres. Will the Government of India give a clear directive in those areas where poor people have grown these trees ? They should not be cut on some technical grounds when they have put in their energies by bringing water from miles and spent their energy. The Government, on the contrary is cutting. The Central Government must take the initiative and give immediate directive that they should not be harassed by the police or the State Government officials where they have developed trees.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : As far as the Government of India is concerned, we have already sent the guidelines and instructions to the State Governments not to allow felling of trees in these areas.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Raising trees, they themselves should undertake it.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : There is already a free *Patta* scheme and the rural poor may be given land for planting trees.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Use of Hindi in Courts

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

(a) whether Government have issued any directives for the progressive use of Hindi in Courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far these directives are being followed ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Central Government has not issued any directive in this matter. However, the legal position with regard to the language of the Courts at different levels is as under :—

Supreme Court—In accordance with Article 348(1) of the Constitution all proceedings in the Supreme Court shall be in the English language. Until Parliament by Law otherwise provides, the aforesaid position will subsist.

High Court—In accordance with Article 348(2) of the Constitution read with Section 7 of the Official Language Act, 1963, the Governor of a State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorise the use of Hindi or the Official Language

of the State, in addition to English, in proceedings and/or for the purposes of any judgement, decree or order passed or made by the High Court for that State.

As far as Courts other than High Courts are concerned, the respective State Governments are competent to decide on the language to be used in these Courts.

Development of Dacoit Infested Areas of M.P., Rajasthan and U.P.

*435. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the broad outlines of the scheme chalked out for complete development of dacoit infested areas of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the amount of funds so far provided for each programme under the said scheme;

(c) the proposals received so far by Union Government for the construction of roads in dacoit infested areas of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) the steps so far taken and proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). For the accelerated development of dacoity prone areas of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh following schemes have been chalked out by the Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission :

Name of Scheme

Amount recommended by Working Group for the 7th Plan period

Amount so far provided

(Rs. in crores)

1. Ravine Reclamation

82.70

12.10

2. Road, Bridge Construction

279.00

19.00

3. Rural Electrification

280.16

76.69

(c) Proposals received so far from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for construction of roads in dacoity infested areas are as follows :

1. Bargawan Palpur Road		Morena Distt.
2. Bharoli—Awayan Road		Bhind Disst.
3. Rangawan Nakaratal Road	}	Gwalior Distt.
Danda Khera Tigra Tilawali Road		
Gijaura Devgarh Road		
4. Rajpura Silpuri Bajna Road	}	Damoh Distt.
Chaurasa Shagarh Road		
Karbana Baumari Road		
5. Gauvardhan Umri Road	}	Shivpuri Distt.
Berad to Dhauria Jarye		
Jaria and Gauzigarh Road		
6. Kishangarh Palkuva Road		Chatarpur Distt.
7. Nirar to Pabargarh Road		Morena Distt.
8. Khajoori Baboh Road	}	Bhind Distt.
Sandha Tehnagar		
Pandri Road		

(d) In 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 1.04 crores was released as Central share for approved Road Development Programme in Madhya Pradesh. For 1986-87 Road Development Programme costing Rs. 17.73 crores for Madhya Pradesh have been administratively approved by the Government of India. However, funds have not been released as the expenditure report of the earlier release is awaited from the State Government.

[English]

Inclusion of Deevara Community in S.C. List

*436. PROF K V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state : -

(a) whether Kerala Government have recommended the inclusion of Deevara

community in the Scheduled Castes list; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b). The contents of the recommendations of the State Government of Kerala cannot be disclosed in public interest.

Release of Forest Land for Non-Forestry Purposes in Kerala

*438. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have agreed to the release of any forest land in Kerala for any non-forestry purposes during the current year and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether any recommendations/proposals have been received from the Government of Kerala for the release of more forest lands for non-forestry purposes;

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) :
(a) Yes, Sir. The details are given in the Statement-I below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Statement-II is given below.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Description of the proposal	Forest land agreed by the Central Government to be diverted	Date of issue of Central Government's approval
1.	220 KV transmission line Idukki to Udumalpet.	172.34 ha.	5.6.1986
2.	Edaman Post Office Building.	0.08 ha.	4.7.1986
3.	11 KV transmission line to the pump set at the river Shabiyar for irrigation.	0.25 ha.	28.5.1986
4.	400 KV Transmission Line Udumalpet to Trichur.	6.24 ha.	23.7.1986
5.	Construction of cottages by Sabrimala Development Project.	15.77 ha.	30.9.1986

Statement-II

Proposals for diversion of forest lands for non-forest use received from the State Government of Kerala in the Calendar Year 1986 in respect of which final decision is not taken.

Sl. No.	Description of the proposals	Area of the forest land proposed to be diverted	Date of receipt of the proposal
1.	Rehabilitation of evictees from Kallada Irrigation Project	46 46 ha.	11 6.1986
2.	Athumpukulam-Thannithode road.	1.2 ha.	13.6.1986
3.	Allotment to agricultural occupants.	28,588.154 ha.	8.7.1986
4.	Establishment of High Altitude Hevea Research Station under Rubber Board.	25.43 ha.	22 8.1986
5.	Tourist Department Complex.	0.101 ha.	3.9.1986

Construction of Kaiga Atomic Power Plant

*439. DR. V. VENKATESH :
SHRI H.B. PATIL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that construction of Kaiga Atomic Power Plant will destroy the last remains of dense and natural tropical forests in this country; and

(b) if so, the reasons for choosing such site for atomic power plant ?

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). Construction of the Kaiga Atomic Power Station does not involve destruction of dense tropical forest. Impact on forest land is one of the important criteria for selection of site for setting up atomic power stations. Other criteria including site geology, general hydrology, water availability, evacuation of power, environmental factors like density of population, agriculture, live stock data, meteorological factors, seismic conditions transportation problems etc. are taken into consideration for selection of sites to locate atomic power stations. At Kaiga degraded forest land has been identified for location of the atomic power station. In addition compensatory afforestation will be taken up in the private reserve lands that would be acquired as part of the security zone around the atomic power station.

Modernisation of Ordnance Corps

*440. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ordnance Corps of the Army is being computerised under a time-bound programme; and

(b) the other measures proposed to introduce high technology and to modernise the Army Ordnance Corps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) It is proposed to computerise the Ordnance Depots, in a phased manner.

(b) As a result of computerisation, it is expected, *inter alia* of optimise inventory holdings, achieve speedier distribution of stores, effect cost savings, and exercise better supervision by means of improved management information systems.

It is also intended to modernise existing systems for purchase, accounting, storage and distribution of material and to streamline procedures.

Other measures proposed to be undertaken to modernise the Army Ordnance include : increasing the use of material handling equipment, the introduction of system-based depots, and the building of additional store-houses.

Survey Regarding Backwardness in the Country

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for conducting a survey to find out the reasons for backwardness in each State in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration in the Planning Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Air Pollution and Dangers to National Monuments

*442. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have advised the States/Union Territories

to take necessary measures to control air pollution;

(b) whether there is danger to national monuments due to pollution in air;

(c) if so, what are the main instructions issued by Union Government in this respect;

(d) the names of the States/Union Territories which have so far taken action in the matter and also which have yet to take action; and

(e) what other measures are being taken by the Government to control air pollution in the country ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is danger to national monuments if the air pollution levels exceed the prescribed limits.

(c) The States were asked to implement the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

(d) So far, 18 States have set up Pollution Control Boards which are responsible for implementation of the air pollution control regulations along with enforcement of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The States where such Boards have not been set up are : Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. The Central Pollution Control Board acts as the State Board for Union Territories.

(e) The other measures taken include :

—Ambient air quality standards have been prescribed;

—A network of air quality monitoring stations has been set up;

—Emission standards for major polluting industries have been prescribed;

—Guidelines for minimum stack heights of industries have been evolved; and

—Emission limits for vehicular exhausts have been prescribed for their phased implementation.

Amount for Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Bihar

*443. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount earmarked for new as well as on going Centrally sponsored schemes in Bihar;

(b) the details of developmental projects included in these schemes; and

(c) the amount spent during 1985-86 and the amount to be spent in 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No.LT-3425/86]

Uranium Deposits in Karnataka

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

(a) whether any aerial survey has been made by the Atomic Energy Commission about the availability of Uranium deposits in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where it is found in Karnataka ?

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) Out of numerous radioactive anomalies due to uranium located in Karnataka, significant areas are Walkunji-Yellakki (South Kanara District), Arbail-Bisgod (North Kanara District), Advi-Somapur (Dharwar District), Brahmasagare area (Chitradurga district), Kalsapura-Devgendanahalli (Chikmangaloor District) etc.

**Scrutiny of Centrally Sponsored Schemes
by National Development Council's
Committee**

***445. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee of the National Development Council on the Centrally-sponsored schemes has recently decided that a team of officials would scrutinise the centrally-sponsored schemes;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes to be scrutinised and the objective of the scrutiny;

(c) whether these schemes have not been previously scrutinised by any other team; and

(d) the reasons for a fresh scrutiny ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Group of Officials would examine the list of all Centrally sponsored schemes that were under implementation on 1.4.85 and suggest which schemes should be continued or dropped or transferred to the States for implementation, keeping in view the need for retention of schemes of national importance. In respect of the schemes to be transferred, the Group would recommend the modalities of transfer, including the formula that would govern the transfer to the individual States of the funds involved.

(c) A similar Group of officials had scrutinised the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in 1979 at the time of formulation of the 1978-83 Plan.

(d) Some additional Centrally Sponsored Schemes were provided during the Sixth Plan. At the time of formulating the Seventh Plan, some of the States had suggested a closer examination of the issues arising in connection with the operation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes accounting for a large transfer of funds.

Sarkaria Commission Report

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

(a) the date of appointment of Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations and the date originally fixed for submission of its report;

(b) the number of extensions sought and the date when the Commission is to submit its report;

(c) the reasons for slow progress in the work of the Commission;

(d) whether any interim report has been submitted by the Commission; and

(e) if so, the nature and contents thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) The Commission was set up on June 9, 1983 and was originally required to submit its report on or before June 30, 1984.

(b) The Commission has been granted three extensions and is now required to submit its report on or before December 31, 1986.

(c) Delay in the finalisation of the Commission's report is due to importance, complexity and enormity of the work involved in reviewing the Centre-State relations. Besides, the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Manipur have yet to send their replies to Commission's questionnaire.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Review of Working of N.C.C.

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

(a) whether Government conducted a review of the working of the National Cadet Corps in 1972; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and whether the findings have been accepted and implemented by now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). In 1972, Government appointed an NCC Evaluation Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. G.S. Mahajani, the then Vice-Chancellor of Pune University. The Committee submitted its report in 1974. In all, the Committee made 27 recommendations apart from suggesting modifications in the aims and objectives of the NCC. The Committee had recommended the following aims for the NCC :

- (i) Development of leadership, character, comradeship, spirit of sportsmanship and the ideal of service.
- (ii) To create a force of disciplined and trained manpower, which in a national emergency could be of assistance in the defence of the country.
- (iii) To provide training for students with a view to developing in them officer-like qualities, thus enabling them to obtain commission in the Armed Forces.

The second and third aims of the NCC, as recommended by the Committee, were modified by the Government as follows :

- (i) To create a force of disciplined and trained manpower which in a National Emergency could be of assistance to the country.
- (ii) To provide training for students with a view to developing in them officer like qualities, thus also enabling them to obtain commission in the Armed Forces.

2. The principal recommendations of the Committee and their present status are as under :

- (a) **Strength of NCC**—Enrolment in the NCC should be voluntary and

selective with regard to physical fitness and mental alertness.

This has been accepted and implemented.

- (b) **Age of entry**—Age of enrolment in the NCC Junior Division and Senior Division should be 14 years and 18 years plus, respectively.

This was considered in the context of the new pattern of Secondary education consisting of 12 classes. It was decided that it would not be advisable to accept the age limit as suggested by the Mahajani Committee.

- (c) **Clothing and Equipment**—Clothing, uniform material and other camp items to be made available as per entitlement. Good quality equipment including weapons in current use with Services to be provided to the NCC Units.

These recommendations have been accepted in principle subject to availability of funds.

- (d) **Enhancement of Refreshment, Washing and Polishing Allowances.**

This has been accepted and implemented.

- (e) **Government should consider giving preference to NCC Certificate holders for employment in Government services as well as Public Sector Undertakings.**

This was considered and it was decided that no general instructions need be issued in the matter and that the Selection Boards could be depended upon to give due weightage to NCC training, other things being equal.

- (f) **Careful selection of regular officers posted to NCC.**

This has been accepted and implemented.

- (g) Increase in the rates of honorarium to Part Time NCC Commissioned Officers.

This has been accepted. The rates of honorarium have been revised.

- (h) Permanent Institutional Staff posted to NCC should know the local language.

This was not accepted as the Command language in all the Services is Hindi and it is not always possible to post staff belonging to a particular linguistic region in the same area.

- (j) Instructional Staff should be provided with living accommodation compatible with their status.

This has been accepted in principle.

- (k) Units with poor attendance be disbanded.

This has been accepted.

- (l) Award of NCC Medals and Ribbons to NCC officers and NCC Cadet Instructors after 5, 10 and 15 years of service rendered in the NCC.

This has been accepted with slight modification NCC officers, Under Officers Instructors and Sergeant Major Instructors are awarded NCC Medals and Ribbons after 7 and 12 years of service.

- (m) The emoluments of Under Officer Instructors/Sergeant Major Instructors be improved.

This has been accepted and implemented.

Compensation to November 84 Riot Victims

4513. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have agreed to pay compensation to November 1984 riot victims of Delhi in conformity with G.S. Dhillon Committee's recommendations; and

- (b) the time by which actual payment of compensation to November 1984 riot victims whose establishments were not insured in Delhi will be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has paid relief to November 1984 riot victims in the cases of death, injury and damage to dwelling units. The matter regarding the payment of compensation to November 1984 riot victims for the damage/loss of uninsured establishment is under consideration of the Government.

Progress of Light Combat Aircraft

4514. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the year by which the light Combat aircraft is expected to be inducted into service; and

- (b) the details of aircrafts and helicopters manufactured/designed at Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore that are expected to be put into service by 1990 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The Light Combat Aircraft is planned to be inducted into services by 1994.

- (b) The induction of new fixed and rotary wing aircraft, from HAL is under consideration.

Amendment of Official Secrets Act

4515. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward a legislation to amend the Official Secrets Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Certain proposal for amendment of Official Secrets Act, 1923 are under consideration of Government. In view of the sensitive nature of the subject, it is not considered desirable in the public interest to disclose details of the proposals at this stage.

Reviewing Decision about National Silicon Facility

4516. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to review their decision to set up a national silicon facility;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to cancel the arrangements for the import of technology from USA for setting up this facility;

(c) whether the facility is proposed to be set up with indigenous technology developed by the private sector; and

(d) the options under consideration of the Government 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) to (d). The question of setting up a National Silicon Facility is under consideration of the Government.

Liberalization of Rules/Guidelines about Publication of Maps

4517. SHRI AZIZ, QURESHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any prescribed rules or guidelines about publication of maps;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are considering to liberalise these rules or guidelines and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there exists any agency to ensure that these rules/guidelines are not violated either by any Government Department or by private agencies; and

(e) the number of cases where permission to publish maps by national and international non-Governmental agencies was refused or accorded in the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Certain restrictions/guidelines have been laid down for publication of Maps. These are :

(i) Prior clearance of Survey of India (SOI) should be obtained for publication of all maps showing India's external boundaries including coast line and offshore islands.

(ii) State Government/Central Government Departments should not undertake publication of maps of restricted or higher security classification or survey of areas covered by those maps, nor should they permit any private individual or firm to do so, without the approval of the Ministry of Defence.

The following exceptions have, however, been permitted :

(i) State Government, may undertake surveys and publication of maps for cadastral purposes in areas marked as Restricted and treat the maps as un-restricted, provided they show only outline of plots and lands together with their distribution and ownership and do not show any contours, physical features or other information.

(ii) Engineering and Forest surveys may be undertaken by the State or Central Government Agencies to meet the needs of Railways, PWD, Forest Departments, Municipal and town Planning and for preparation of plans for power and irrigation projects provided that the results if produced in the form of maps shall be treated as restricted or higher category as the Ministry of Defence may direct.

(iii) Maps of Restricted areas prepared for special purpose should be treated as Restricted (for official use only). Even if these are given to contractors, they should be used for official work, accounted for and taken back where not required by them.

(c) There is no proposal at present to change the procedure.

(d) No single agency has been identified for this purpose. State Governments/Union Territory Administration should not permit any private individuals or organisations/firms to publish maps of restricted/higher category without prior approval of the Ministry of Defence. Also, whenever, the publication of an un-authenticated map comes to the notice of SOI, it is brought to the notice of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration for appropriate action.

(e) Permission was accorded for publication of maps in 3839 cases of national non-Governmental agencies by Survey of India during the years period : April, 1983 to March, 1986. No case was refused. Survey of India did not receive any case from international non-Governmental agencies during this period.

Spare Parts from Blue Dust

4518. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratories (DMRL) at Hyderabad have developed some spare parts from blue dust; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to Tribals in Maharashtra

4519. SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have rejected Government of Maharashtra's request for assistance of Rs. 115 lakhs for giving financial assistance to tribal entrepreneurs for various trades and replacement of thatched roofs of the huts by tiles; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Government of Maharashtra had submitted two schemes, namely, Scheme for giving financial assistance to tribal candidates for various schemes and Schemes for replacement of thatched roofs of huts of tribals by mangalore tiles. These schemes were first sent in 1985-86 and later re-submitted in 1986-87. Both the schemes were examined in detail by the Ministry of Welfare. These were, however, not agreed to for the following reasons :

(i) The scheme for giving financial assistance to tribal candidates benefits a small section of tribes at a huge cost. Moreover, the scheme has an inherent

danger of being misused by well-off sections of non-tribals in the name of the tribals. Further, the scheme has a component which can be financed under IRDP Programme especially the small trades involving cost upto 30,000.

(ii) The Scheme of replacement of thatched roofs of huts was not agreed to because it was felt that this might open a flood-gate of similar requests for other States. Moreover, the Department of Rural Development has a provision of Rs. 100 crores for the scheme of houses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes during the Seventh Plan. It was felt that the State Government might approach that Department for necessary assistance.

Foreign Funds Received from West Germany

4520. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign funds sent to India by the EZE, West Germany and its sister organisation "Bread for the World" to voluntary organisations in India;

(b) what is the funding source of the EZE and the Bread for the World; and

(c) names of their authorised representative in India on whose recommendations the funds are released by these organisations to voluntary agencies 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) The amount of foreign contribution reported to have been received from the EZE, West Germany and its sister organisation "Bread for the World" by the voluntary organisations in India during the years 1982, 1983 and 1984 is as follows :

Year	Amount of foreign funds received (in rupees)
1982	2,56,57,608
1983	3,95,30,188
1984	3,71,94,501

(b) and (c). This Ministry has no information about the funding source of these associations/organisations or their authorised representatives in India on whose recommendations the funds are released to the voluntary agencies in India.

Arms and Ammunition Shops in Delhi

4521. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of arms and ammunition shops in Delhi;

(b) the procedure for supply of arms and ammunition to the dealers;

(c) whether Government have brought some changes in regard to supply of arms and ammunition to the dealers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the association of arms and ammunition dealers has objected to the new procedure and requested for the old procedure; and

(f) if so, whether Government propose to consider the same for the safety of arms and ammunition during the transaction ?

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) 49.

(b) The arms and ammunition dealers purchase the arms and ammunitions from authorised manufacturing units as well as from Indian Ordnance factories after observing usual formalities.

(c) As for as Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned, no changes have been brought about in regard to supply of arms and ammunitions to dealers in the recent past.

(d) to (f). Do not arise.

"Cleaning Damodar River"

4523. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether industries situated all along the banks of the river Damodar are the main source of pollution;

(b) if so, names of the industries in West Bengal and Bihar; and

(c) steps taken to make the river pollution free ?

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

(b) The list of industries situated on the bank of the river Damodar in West Bengal and Bihar is given in the Statement Below.

(c) The steps taken include the following :

- (1) All the industries situated on the banks of the river have been directed to prepare action plans to control discharge of their effluents into the river;
- (2) The industries have been asked by the concerned State Pollution Control Boards to install necessary effluent treatment facilities;
- (3) Effluents of the selected industries are monitored; and
- (4) Pollution potential in the river basin has been assessed.

Statement

Industries Situated along the Banks of the River Damodar in West Bengal and Bihar

West Bengal

1. Durgaur Steel Plant, Durgapur
2. Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur

3. Durgapur Chemicals Limited
4. Indian Iron and Steel Co., Burnpur
5. Phillips Carbon Black Limited, Durgapur
6. Graphite India Ltd., Durgapur
7. Durgapur Project Ltd., Durgapur
8. Bengal Paper Mill, Raniganj
9. H.F.C.'s. Plant, Durgapur
10. Durgapur Thermal Power Station, D.V.C.
11. Durgapur Dairy, Durgapur
12. A.C.C. Babcock Ltd., Durgapur
13. Alucoin, J.K. Nagar
14. Reckitt and Coleman, Assansol
15. Carew and Co. Assansol
16. Cycle Corporation India Limited, Assansol
17. Indian Oxygen Limited, Assansol
18. Dishergarh Power Plant
19. East India Pharmaceutical Works

Bihar

1. Bokaro Steel Plant, Bokaro Steel City
2. Swang Coal Washery, Giridih
3. Kathara Coal Washery, Giridih
4. Kargali Coal Washery, Giridih
5. Giddi Coal Washery, Giridih
6. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., Sindri
7. Sudamdih Coal Washery, Dhanbad
8. Bhowra Coke Plant, Dhanbad
9. Jamadobha Coal Washery

10. Jamadobha Power House
 11. Dugdha I Coal Washery
 12. Dugdha II Coal Washery
 13. Bhojudih Coal Washery
 14. Patherdih Coal Washery
 15. Bhowra Power House Dhanbad
 16. Indian Explosives Limited, Gomia
 17. A.C.C. Cement Factory, Sindri
 18. Lodhna Coal Washeries, Dhanbad
 19. Lodhna Coke Plant, Dhanbad
 20. Bokaro Thermal Power Plant
 21. Bihar State Super Phosphate Factory, Sindri
 22. Chandrapura Thermal Power Plant, Giridih
 23. Patratu Thermal Power Station, Giridih
 24. Loyabad Power House, Dhanbad
- New Formula for Pension to Freedom Fighters**

4524. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to evolve a new formula for payment of pension to freedom fighters; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Industries by Ex-Servicemen

4525. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for encouraging the Ex-servicemen to set up industrial units during the past three years, including the current financial year;

(b) the names of the specific proposals in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi where such assistance have been given;

(c) whether there is any centralised agency which can be approached by the Ex-servicemen for financial support for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the names of agency as also a brief report of work done by this agency during the past three years or since its inception, whichever is earlier;

(e) if not, whether such an agency is proposed to be set up at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Steps have been taken for encouraging Ex-servicemen to set up industrial units. Price subsidy to small scale industrial units of Ex-servicemen is allowed to the extent of 10% of the value of goods supplied to the Ministry of Defence and its establishments subject to a maximum subsidy of Rs. 50,000 per annum for a period of 5 years. Besides this, ex-servicemen having an income not exceeding Rs. 1,500 per month are granted interest subsidy bank loans upto Rs. 50,000 for setting up small scale industry/agro-industry. This scheme is operated through Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards out of their Welfare funds. Some States *iz.* Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have established Ex-servicemen Financial Corporations for providing financial assistance to them. Industrial plots/sheds have also been reserved by certain States for allotment to ex-servicemen as under :

- | | |
|--------------------|----|
| (i) Andhra Pradesh | 5% |
| (ii) Assam | 5% |

(iii) Bihar	5%
(iv) Haryana	5%-15%
(v) Karnataka	10% (including SC/ST)
(vi) Kerala	4-5%
(vii) Punjab	5%
(viii) Rajasthan	2%
(ix) Tamil Nadu	10%
(x) Union Territory of Delhi	5%
(xi) Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar	4%

Information about the specific proposals where assistance has been given in the States and Union Territories requested for is not maintained by the Central Government.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) There is no such proposal.

Selected Industries for Production

4526. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has suggested that the Government should attempt to reduce the number of production units in selected sectors so as to encourage only a few parties at truly efficient levels; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the suggestions and reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). Planning Commission has emphasised the adoption of technologies and unit sizes that are economic and will, therefore, produce products at costs which compare favourably

with international prices. This has been suggested in the Seventh Five Year Plan for sectors such as man-made fibres, sugar, petro-chemicals and electronics. In the formulation and implementation of Industrial Licensing Policy, this has been given due consideration. The Government has already announced the scheme for re-endorsement of industrial capacity with reference to the minimum economic scales of operations in selected industries. This should enable the emergence of minimum economic sized efficient industrial units in future.

Defence Project in Karimnagar, (AP)

4527. SHRI S. PALAKONDRA YUDU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether survey for a major defence project to be set up at Karimnagar in Andhra Pradesh has been completed;

(b) whether new propellant factory is being set up at Karimnagar district of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details of the project and estimated cost of the project ?

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 three in Karimnagar 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.

Details about the cost, etc. of the proposed factory would be available after the preparation and approval of a Detailed Project Report (DPR).

Tribal Advisory Councils in Tribal Areas

4528. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the

Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are tribal advisory councils in all the States having tribal areas;

(b) the States which are having tribal advisory councils; and

(c) the contribution of these councils in development of tribal areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Tribal Advisory Councils exist in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. As per information available, these Councils have been re-constituted after the last Assembly elections except in Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

(c) As provided for in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, the Tribes Advisory Councils advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State as may be referred to them by the Governor.

Boundary Disputes Among States

4529. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of boundary disputes between States in the country;

(b) whether Government will consider to reorganise the country into four zones to resolve such disputes; and

(c) if not, steps taken by the Government to solve the disputes between States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c). Boundary disputes between the following States involving territorial claims/counter claims are pending :—

(i) Maharahtra and Karnataka;

(ii) Karnataka and Kerala;

(iii) Assam and Nagaland; and

(iv) Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

These disputes can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the State Governments concerned and towards this end the Central Government will extend all possible assistance to the State Governments.

Alleged Misuse of Grih Kalyan Kendra Premises

4530. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the residential quarters allotted to Grih Kalyan Kendra in various Government residential colonies in Delhi, Bombay, Madras from running creches, nurseries and craft centre are being used by the employees of Grih Kalyan Kendra for their residential purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, what action the Government propose to take to curb such misuse;

(d) whether sale shamianas come up in Samaj Sadans in Delhi using Samaj Sadans' light;

(e) if so, whether it is permissible under the rules; and

(f) if not, what corrective steps have been taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (c). 32 Grih Kalyan Kendra employees are living in portions like kitchens, garages and servant quarters of general pool accommodation allotted to the Grih Kalyan Kendra in Delhi and Bombay. In order to ensure proper utilisation of the accommodation by the Grih Kalyan Kendra, to start with,

some of the employees have been served with notices to vacate the premises.

(d) to (f). Samaj Sadan lawns can be booked for 'sale' by parties on payment of prescribed charges.

Retirement Age of Teaching Cadre in NCC

4531. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the age of retirement of Senior Division NCC Officers (teaching cadre);

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to enhance the age of retirement of such officers; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The age of retirement of NCC Senior Division NCC male officers (teaching cadre) is 45 years extendable upto 50 years in specific cases. In the case of lady officers, the age of retirement is 52 years extendable upto 55 years in specific cases.

(b) and (c). The matter is being referred to the NCC Evaluation Committee constituted recently.

[Translation]

Registered Organisation in Delhi

4532. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of registered organisations in Delhi which are getting assistance from the Ministry; and

(b) the basis on which assistance is given to registered organisations and rules for giving this assistance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI

GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) Assistance is given to the voluntary organisations engaged in welfare activities according to the eligibility conditions specified in different schemes operated by the Ministry.

Statement

Registered Organisation in Delhi

1. Central Scheme of 'Aid to Voluntary Organisations' for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;
 - (a) Harijan Sewak Sangh, Delhi.
 - (b) Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi.
 - (c) Hind Sweepers Sewak Samaj, Delhi.
2. Schemes of 'Assistance to Organisations for Disabled Persons' and 'Assistance to Disabled Persons' for purchase/fitting of Aids/Appiances during 1985-86
 - (a) National Federation of the Blind, 2322, Laxmi Narayan Street, Paharganj, New Delhi.
 - (b) Federation for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded (India); Saheed Jeet Singh Marg, Katwaria Sarai, Institutional Area, New Delhi.
 - (c) All India Federation of the Deaf; 18, Northland Complex, Ram Krishna Ashram, New Delhi.
 - (d) All India Confederation of the Blind, E-14/61, Model Town, New Delhi.
 - (e) Balwant Rai Mehta Vidya Bhavan, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.
 - (f) Spastic Society of Northern India, New Delhi.

- (g) Janta Adarsh Andh Vidyalaya, New Delhi.
- (h) Blind Relief Association, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, New Delhi.
- (i) Sanjivini Society for Mental Health, Defence Colony, New Delhi.
- (j) Delhi Society for the Welfare of Mentally Retarded, Okhla Road, New Delhi.
- (k) Delhi Cheshire Home, Okhla, New Delhi.
- (l) All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
- (m) Bikash Bharati, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi.
- (n) Amar Joti Charitable Trust, Greater Kailash, New Delhi.
- (o) Deepak Gupta Memorial Foundation, 88, Poorvi Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.
- (p) Mangalam, New Delhi.
- (q) Institute for the Physically Handicapped, 4, Vishnu Digambar Marg, New Delhi.
- (r) Lions Club of India, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi.
- (s) Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi.

3. Voluntary Organisations for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

- (a) Akhil Bharatiya Adivasi Vikas Parishad, Canning Lane, New Delhi.
- (b) Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Seva Sangh, Maharishi Dayanand Bhavan, Ramlila Maidan, New Delhi.
- (c) Bal Bhavan Society, India, Kotla Road, New Delhi.

- (d) D.A.V. College Trust and Managing Society, Chitra Gupta Road, New Delhi.
- (e) Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Thakkar Bappa Samarak Sadan; Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Road, New Delhi.

4. Scheme of Welfare of Children in Need for Care and Protection

- (a) Brahma Rishi Ram Prapanacharya Sanskrit Vedanta Mahavidyalaya, Delhi.
- (b) Shivanall Vidyacharan Bapudham, Chanakyapuri and Dakshinapuri, New Delhi.
- (c) Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway Camp, Delhi.
- (d) Chandrawati Choudhury Smarak Trust Chhatrabas, East of Kailash, New Delhi.
- (e) Nagarik Sikshanan Samiti, Khayala Road, New Delhi.
- (f) Samaj Sevak Sangh, Brahmapuri, Delhi.
- (g) All India Parivar Kalyan Parishad, Mahavir Enclave, Delhi.
- (h) Delhi Council of Child Welfare, Qudsia Gardens, Delhi.

5. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Education Work for Prohibition, Counselling and Rehabilitative Work for Alcoholics, Drug Addicts and Other Victims of Social Crime

- (a) Indian Council of Education, Safdarjang Enclave, New Delhi.
- (b) Association for Social Health in India, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Marg, New Delhi.

- (c) Delhi Women's League, Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi.
- (d) Institute of Home Economics, South Extension (Part-I) New Delhi.
- (e) Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Thakkar Bappa/Smarak Sadan, Dr. Ambedkar Road, New Delhi.
- (f) India International Rural Centre, Masjid Moth, New Delhi.
- (g) Foundation of Rural Development and Social Action Saket, New Delhi.
- (h) Institute of Social Studies Trust, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Marg, New Delhi.
- (i) All India Prohibition Council, Dr. Ambedkar Road, New Delhi.
- (j) All India Scheduled Castes Federation, Pataudi House, Canning Lane, New Delhi.
- (k) Samaj Sewa Sangh, Brahm-puri, Delhi.
- (l) Delhi Legal Aid Centre for Women, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.
- (m) All India Pariwar Kalyan Parishad, Mahaveer Enclave, New Delhi.
- (n) Centre for Social Research, Saket, New Delhi.
- (o) Grameen Siksha Samiti, Jahangir Puti, New Delhi.

6. Scheme of Organisation Assistance

- (a) National Federation of the Blind, New Delhi.
- (b) Bikash Bharati, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi.

- (c) Handicapped Welfare Federation, New Delhi.
- (d) All India Pariwar Kalyan Parishad, New Delhi.
- (e) Delhi Bharatiya Grameen Mahila Sangh, New Delhi.
- (f) Sanjivini Society for the Mental Health, New Delhi.
- (g) The All India Federation of the Deaf, New Delhi.
- (h) All India Confederation of the Blind, Delhi.
- (i) Samaj Sewa Sangh, Delhi.
- (j) Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi.
- (k) Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust, New Delhi.
- (l) Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi.
- (m) Delhi Bharatiya Grameen Mahila Sangh, New Delhi.
- (n) Age Care India, New Delhi.

7. Scheme for the Welfare of the Aged

- (a) Help Age India, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi.
- (b) Age-Care India, New Delhi South Extension (Part-II), New Delhi.
- (c) Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Dr. Ambedkar Road, New Delhi.

[English]

Technology for Fast Breeder Nuclear Reactors

4533. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Indian scientists have developed indigenous technology for the

commercial production of fast breeder nuclear reactors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Kelpakkam has developed a Fast Breeder Test Reactor which is operational. Work on the design of 500 MWe Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor is in progress.

Fifth Antarctica Expedition

4534. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) when is the 5th Antarctica Expedition likely to return; .

(b) the broad features of the experiments and researches conducted by members of the Expedition as reported to Government from time to time;

(c) the period of their stay in Antarctica; and

(d) the estimates of expenditure likely to be incurred on this Expedition and how these compare with those incurred on the earlier Expeditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (c). The 5th Indian Antarctica Expedition landed in Antarctica on 24 December 1985 and returned to Goa on 24 March 1986 leaving behind a team of 14 persons for manning the permanent station. The summer team spent 69 days and the wintering party will return with the 6th Expedition in March 1987.

(b) Scientific investigations in the field of marine biology, geology, geophysics,

glaciology, oceanography, solar energy and fatigue of material exposed to Antarctic conditions were undertaken during this expedition. Automatic data collection platform for transmission of meteorological data and information directly to India was established. Survey of the Eastern Wohlthat region of Gruber Massif and Schirmacher range was also undertaken, apart from the maintenance and repair of the structure at Dakshin Gangotri.

(d) The estimated expenditure of the 5th Expedition is likely to be around Rs. 6.70 crores which compares favourably with the expenditure on 3rd and 4th Expeditions.

Recommendations of N.B. Prasad Committee

4535. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the findings and recommendations of the N.B. Prasad Committee report about Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant and action taken in this regard since the report was submitted in July, 1982 ?

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) : The Prasad Committee report submitted in July 1982 and laid on the Table of the House on 23 8 84, covered aspects of location, reactor type and design, grid conditions, operational experience, organizational structure etc. Most of the technical and organizational measures recommended by the Committee for improving the performance of the station have been implemented.

Acquisition of Submarines from USSR

4536. SHRI N. DENNIS :
SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :
PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI
SHAKTAWAT :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether India has acquired a new class of modern submarines from the USSR and some of the 'kilo' class submarines have been received by India; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of such submarines alongwith their cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). One submarine has been recently acquired from USSR by the Navy. Other details regarding the Submarine fleet cannot be divulged in the national interest.

Labour Bills sent by Andhra Pradesh Government

4537. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some labour bills sent by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh pending with the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) The following two labour bills sent by the Government of Andhra Pradesh are pending with the Union Government :

- (i) The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Bill, 1986.
- (ii) The Andhra Pradesh Labour Welfare Fund Bill, 1986.

(b) The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Bill, 1986 was received on 25th August, 1986; and is under consideration in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

The Andhra Pradesh Labour Welfare Fund Bill, 1986 has already been examined and a letter seeking clarification has been sent to the State Government on 23rd October, 1986.

Low Cost Housing Scheme by CBRI

4538. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any research on low cost housing has been made by the Central Building Research Institute;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the low cost housing scheme recommended by the Central Building Research Institute has been adopted by all the States; and

(d) if not, the States which have not adopted the scheme 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) Yer, Sir.

(b) The Institute has developed a number of low cost housing techniques, systems materials and components. Details are given in the statement. The cost of house depends on the type, design, plinth area to be covered, location and extent of utilisation of CBRI techniques. While the overall cost reduction in building of a house by utilising CBRI technologies would be around 10%, the component wise cost reduction would be 15% in foundations, 20% in walling and 25% in roofing.

(c) and d). Particular aspects of the CBRI technologies for low cost housing have been adopted by almost all the States and Union territories.

Statement***CBRI Technologies for Low Cost H using***

Foundation :	Under-reamed pile foundations for problematic soils including expansive soils. Bored Compaction Piles for filled up areas. Stone Columns for weak soils.
Technologies and Materials for Walling etc. :	Precast stone masonry block for walling. Bricks from inferior soils. High Draft Kiln and semi mechanised Brick Plant. Improved lime kiln and lime hydractor. Solar Timber Seasoning Kiln. Non-erodable mud plaster.
Roofing :	Prefab Brick Panel System. Precast RC Channel Units. precast RC Planks scheme. L-Panel System. Fire Retardant Thatch Roof.
Services :	Singls Stack System of Plumbing. Waste Water Disposal System. Lost Cost Latrine.

[Translation]

**Promotion of Officers in NDMC
against whom disciplinary cases
are pending**

4539. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) the number of the officers and employees of New Delhi Municipal Committee who have been promoted during the last two years against whom enquiry was being conducted by the Vigilance Department or against whom there were serious allegations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for which they have been promoted;

(c) the number of three-star and five-star hotels which were supplied water without installation of any meter by the DNMC for construct on purposes with details of losses suffered; and

(d) whether there are still some hotels which are using water without installation of any meter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE^A
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHR
CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and
(b) The information is being collected and
will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). No hotel has been given water for the purpose of construction. One five star hotel under construction was found to be having a connection on which the meter was missing. The NDMC also did not bill that hotel for nearly three years. The detection was made in February, 1986 and the hotel was billed for the maximum water that the connection can carry during normal supply hours. The meter has since been provided to this connection.

**Evacuation of Mahajan Firing Range
Villages**

4540. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH
CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of
DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 34 villages of Mahajan Firing Range have been evacuated;

(b) whether compensation has been paid in respect of all these villages;

(c) whether any of the villages have not taken compensation, if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether compensation for certain villages has been withheld as the inhabitants of the villages had prepared wrong "Takhmina" for compensation;

(e) whether the Ministry have issued orders permitting the inhabitants of these villages to continue to stay there till 'Kharif crop'; and

(f) whether this stay order has affected those inhabitants who have already received the compensation and since evacuated the villages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Land and assets in 33 villages only are being acquired. Out of these land and assets in 29 villages have already been taken over and the villages evacuated. In the remaining 4 villages the taking over and evacuation has been partial.

(b) Compensation has been paid fully in 29 villages and partially in 4.

(c) Compensation will be disbursed fully and evacuation completed in the remaining 4 villages soon after the Kharif 86 crop is harvested.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir. Government had permitted villagers of Motalai and Raimalwali (Rena) to stay till the Kharif 86 crop was harvested, as a special case, as they had already sown their Kharif crop. The State Government have permitted the villagers of Motasar and Virmana also to stay on till the harvest of Kharif crop, as these villagers have got land/assets in above two villages and *vice versa*.

(f) No, Sir.

[English]

Tailoring of Black Cat Commandos Uniform by a Gwalior Firm

4541. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether order for tailoring uniform for Black Cat Commandos was placed with a tailor in Gwalior in 1986;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether this firm of tailors had done any tailoring of uniforms in the past;

(d) if so, the details; and

(e) reasons and basis on which this tailoring firm was given orders ?

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

(b) to (e). Questions do not arise.

Problems faced by Refugees from Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Burma

4542. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the refugees from Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Burma have recently protested against Government's apathy towards them at New Delhi;

(b) the demands of the refugees and action taken thereon;

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a high level committee to study the problems of refugees in India; and

(d) steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). It is understood that one Shri Jugesh Chander Malik a D.P. from former East

Pakistan had undertaken fast at Boat Club for getting rehabilitation assistance and for getting new relief camps set up. Shri Malik, as per policy, is not eligible for any rehabilitation assistance as he has deserted the rehabilitation sites twice. Camps for refugees from Sri Lanka have already been set up in Tamil Nadu. For other displaced persons/repatriates there does not seem to be any need for setting up new camps

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

Production of LCA for Air Defence

4543. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to go in for the production of light combat aircraft (LCA) to meet the future requirements of air defence;

(b) whether Government have also finally decided to develop indigenous design capability for the production of LCA rather basing it on a licensed programme; and

(c) if so, what are the broad details of the measures being taken to develop the indigenous capability in various sophisticated fields of aircraft design and production to meet the requirements of new generation of aircraft like the LCA ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Efforts are being made to update indigenous capabilities in design and manufacture of composite materials, Fly-by-wire Flight Control System, Advanced Avionics Systems etc. Indigenous programme are under progress for development of GTX Gas Turbine Engine, Multi-Mode Radar and special alloys for airframe and aero-engine applications.

Training to Security Guards on Duty to VIPs

4544. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether security guards provided to VIP duties have been found to be slow in their responses to armed attacks during the last two years in various incidents when VIP lives were threatened;

(b) if so, whether specific training would be given to them to meet any such threats.;

(c) whether guards selected and trained for such duties would be provided with better emoluments and adequate insurance coverage in view of the danger to their own lives; and

(d) the other steps being taken to ensure that VIP security is both efficient and effective ?

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) It would not be correct to attribute the failures in a few cases to slowness of responses alone. In each individual case there are several factors involved.

(b) Refresher training courses are organised for staff deployed on security duties to keep their responses in proper shape.

(c) It is proposed to give better emoluments such as Special Pay, Special Clothing Allowance, Diet Allowance, etc. to guards deployed on VIP security duties. The PSOs are well covered under the Group insurance scheme.

(d) The following are a few of the steps that are being taken to ensure that VIP security is effective and efficient :

(1) The staff deployed on security duties is frequently checked and briefed by senior officers.

- (2) They are being given refresher Training.
- (3) Police Control Room Vans are detailed specially to cover the vulnerable areas.
- (4) DOs and DONT's have been issued to all the protected persons.
- (5) Mobile and foot patrolling is intensified in areas having a number of VIPs and protected persons.
- (ii) Prevention and treatment of mental and neurological disorders.
- From 1.1.1984 to 31.12.1985 US \$ 1,16,512
- From 1.1.1986 till date US \$ 15,381
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.
- [Translation]

"Financial Aid from WHO"

4545. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial aid has been received from World Health Organisation for welfare schemes for handicapped, mentally retarded children and aged persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether WHO has stated that the number of handicapped, mentally retarded children and aged persons in India is comparatively higher than that in other developing countries; and

(d) if so, steps taken to improve the situation ?

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

(b) The amount of financial aid received by India from WHO is as under :

(i) Medical Rehabilitation including care of the aged.

From 1.1.1984 to 31.12.1985 US \$ 8,83,853

From 1.1.1986 till date US \$ 3,336

Armed Dacoities in Trains

4546. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
PROF. K V. THOMAS :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of thefts and armed dacoities in running trains during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) the details of losses suffered and compensation, if any, to the passengers; and

(c) the safety measures taken by the Government 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) Maintenance of Law and Order including control of crime on the Railways is the responsibility of the Government Railway Police which is under State Governments/U.T. Administrations. Information is maintained by the State Governments according to calendar year and is being collected for being laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Compensation is paid only on booked luggages. No separate statistics are, however maintained about compensation paid on loss of booked luggage due to theft and dacoity on running trains.

(c) The responsibility for the security of passengers luggage is with the Government

Railway Police which functions under the control of State Governments. In order to improve the security in trains, Department of Railways have approved increase in strength of Government Railway Police in different States. The Railway Protection Force also provides assistance to Government Railway Police in times of need.

{English}

Foreigners who have visited India on Visa

4547. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who had come to India upto 30th September, 1986 on the basis of visas;

(b) the number of persons among them who have been staying for over ten years, those who have stayed for more than five but less than ten years and those who have stayed for more than a year and less than five years; and

(c) the number of persons who have applied for Indian citizenship among 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) and (b). No foreigners are allowed to enter India without visa except those specifically exempted in this regard. Foreigners visit this country for varying periods. This is a continuous process and no statistics are maintained in respect of foreigners who may have visited India at different times.

(c) Majority of applications for grant of Indian Citizenship were processed by the State Governments till 31.3.1986 who had powers delegated to them in this regard. Number of applications received from 1.1.1983 to 31.12.1985 by the Central Government is 1146. In respect of cases in which State Governments had powers, no formal Statistics of applications received by them, are kept by the Central Government.

Posting of Working Couple of Nationalised Banks at one Station

4548. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the policy of Government to post a working couple at one station;

(b) whether this policy applies in the case of nationalised banks; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) Guidelines have been issued regarding posting of spouses at the same station in respect of employees of Central Government and public sector undertakings subject to fulfilment of administrative requirements. A copy of the guidelines dated 3rd April, 1986 in this regard has already been laid on the Table of the House in reply to question No. 8449 answered on 30.4.1986.

(b) and (c). The guidelines have also been circulated by the Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) to all nationalised banks for information/necessary action.

Generation of Power from Sea Waves

4549 SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some survey to assess the potential for generation of electricity from the sea waves has been conducted on the sea shore of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the findings of the survey team in this regard;

(c) the time by which Government are taking a final decision in this regard; and

(d) the extent to which the demand of Andhra Pradesh for power will be met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (d). According to the information available from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, a special survey has been commissioned in this regard, which will be completed by the end of December, 1986. The details will be available only after the survey is completed. The final decisions will be taken by the State Government after the survey report is studied.

Interim Relief to Pensioners

4550. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal under consideration to pay interim relief to Central Government pensioners pending submission of report by the Fourth Pay Commission, as in the case of serving employees who were granted interim relief twice after the appointment of the Commission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : No, Sir.

Research on Relationship between Rainfall and Vegetation

4551. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) has any research been conducted to establish a relationship between rainfall and vegetation; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Considerable research has been done regarding effect of rainfall on vegetation, especially crops of different types. The results of these studies have been gainfully utilised in the development of agriculture in the country.

However, not much research has been done on the effect of vegetation on rainfall. A few studies have indicated that although microclimate appears to change due to deforestation, there is no conclusive evidence that forest cover determines the rainfall in that area. Studies made in other countries also indicate similar views.

[Translation]

Construction of Airstrip by China Near Toklakot in Tibet

4552. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any report to the effect that China is constructing an airstrip near Taklakot in Tibet; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to construct an airstrip somewhere near this area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Amount Allotted under MNP

4553. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH TUR :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amounts earmarked for implementation of the schemes prepared under the Minimum Needs Programme for the year 1985-86 have not been utilised fully;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether it has affected implementation of elementary education, health, drinking water and power schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). Details regarding the outlay and the anticipated expenditure have already been laid on the Table of the House in statement I enclosed with the reply given to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 285 on 6.8.1986.

(c) and (d). On the basis of available information, it has affected the power schemes details of which are as follows :

	Physical Target (1985-86)	Achievement (1985-86)
Villages Electrified (in nos.)	6506	6111
Pumpsets energised (in nos.)	9114	5491

(e) The State Governments have been requested to adhere to the prescribed targets.

[English]

Atomic Radiation Hazards to Workers

4554. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any detailed investigations have been carried out regarding the possible radiation hazards to the workers of Kalpakkam or the environment due to the continuous shut down of Kalpakkam unit-II; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the investigations ?

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). Environmental monitoring around the operating

nuclear power stations and monitoring of doses received by the workers are carried out on a continuous basis. Unit-2 of Madras Atomic Power Station was shutdown from 14th August 1986 to 7th November, 1986. This shutdown has not resulted in any exposures to workers of the plant or to environment higher than the stipulated limits.

Construction of Capital of Assam

4555. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey works have been done in connection with the setting up of permanent capital for Assam; and

(b) if so, the name and place of the proposed capital ?

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

(b) In 1983, it was decided to finalise the site of the capital at Chandrapur near Gauhati. The decision is at present under review of the State Government.

Pre-Recruitment Training Centres for SC/STs for Competitive Exams.

4556. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pre-recruitment training centres which Government have started for competitive examinations and the locations thereof;

(b) the number of such training centres exclusively meant for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates and the location thereof; and

(c) the criteria followed by Government in this regard while opening such centres ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Under the Centrally Sponsored Coaching

and Allied Scheme of the Ministry of Welfare pre-examination coaching is provided to SC/ST candidates who intend to appear in the various competitive Examinations/Selections/tests held by UPSC/State Public Service Commissions/Public Sector Undertakings etc. The total number of such Centres in the country, at present, is 80 as given in the statement below.

(c) The Centres are opened on the suggestions of the State Governments/U.T. Administrations/Universities, taking into account the actual need of such coaching in the specific areas.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of centres
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	3
4.	Gujarat	4
5.	Harayana	2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
8.	Karnataka	7
9.	Kerala	3
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4
11.	Maharashtra	4
12.	Manipur	1
13.	Meghalaya	1
14.	Nagaland	1
15.	Orissa	13
16.	Punjab	4
17.	Rajasthan	4

1	2	3
18.	Tamil Nadu	3
19.	Uttar Pradesh	8
20.	West Bengal	4
21.	Tripura	1
22.	Delhi	5
23.	Pondicherry	1
Total		80

Ocean Development Programmes with Foreign Collaboration

4557. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to specify certain areas in the ocean bed for mine development operations;

(b) whether any ocean development projects have been launched with foreign collaborations;

(c) if so, the details in this regard;

(d) whether any survey has been conducted in Kerala coast for ocean development; and

(e) how much money is allocated for this project ?

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

(b) and (c). Foreign collaborations with Norway for coastal zone management programme, with USA for the study of bioactive substances from the plants and animals and with the Federal Republic of Germany for geothermal metallogenesis and tectonics in the Indian Ocean have been undertaken.

(d) Yes, Sir. Surveys are being conducted along the Kerala Coast for both living and non-living resources of the sea.

(e) Since several governmental and other agencies are involved in the survey all along the coast, it is difficult to quantify the funds allocated for the Kerala Coasts alone.

Juveniles Languishing in Jails in Union Territories

4558. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Union Territories, persons apprehended are sent to the jail and it takes a long time before they are produced before the magistrate;

(b) the number of such inmates, particularly the juveniles, who are languishing in jails without being produced before a judicial authority and the period of such stay in each case;

(c) whether these juveniles are being kept in the cells of hardened criminals and thus the chances of their reform in life becomes more difficult; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Union Territories. On receipt, it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Computerisation of Census Data

4559. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to computerise 1981 Census data;

(b) if so, nature and scope of the scheme; and

(c) the advantages likely to be derived from such computerisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Most of the data collected in the 1981 Census are being processed on computers barring some minimal manual compilations.

(b) Thirty two Direct Data Entry Systems, each consisting of 16 terminals were installed at 14 places in the country. Through these systems, data collected in the field on slips were transferred to magnetic tapes. The data tapes are processed on the computer in the National Informatics Centre, New Delhi since the Census Department does not have a computer of its own. To expedite the data processing, computers of other agencies are also being used for data processing

(c) It is far more easier and quicker to generate detailed and complex cross tabulation of data as envisaged in the tabulation plan of 1981 Census on the computer than through manual compilation. Moreover, paper slips on which the Census data is collected in the field can be handled manually only a limited number of times. These also tend to deteriorate with age. Storage of data in the magnetic tape makes it easy to recall the same and to generate any desired cross classifications, however complex, as and when needed.

Promotion to Joint Secretary Grade without Experience as District Collector

4560. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether many IAS officers have been promoted as Joint Secretary and above at the Centre without having served as District Collector;

(b) if so, the reasons for overlooking this essential qualification for promotion;

(c) the steps taken to include and give priority to officers who served with distinction as District Collector, in the matter of promotion of IAS officers to selection grades; and

(d) the directives issued 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) The information available with the Department of Personnel and Training indicates that more than 90 percent of officers belonging to the I.A.S. and presently serving in the Centre at the level of Joint Secretary and above have been District Collectors.

(b) and (c). The promotions of officers of all India Services are based on an overall assessment of their record and performance in their career. A good record in field assignments including that as district collector will get reflected in this assessment.

(d) The guidelines have been issued time to time for career development of direct recruits in the IAS including appointment to District charge. Recently, further guidelines have been issued laying emphasis on the placement of women officers in order to equip them for positions of higher responsibilities. It has been advised that adequate opportunities may be given to them to hold important field level assignments and in diverse areas of administration.

[*Translation*]

Post Matric Scholarship to SC/ST Students

4561. SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that entire fees are being charged from post-matric SC/ST students, who are pursuing studies at higher secondary level after vocational education;

(b) if so, the state-wise details in this regard;

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued to State Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). No specific case has come to the notice of the Central Government. The SC/ST students pursuing post-matriculation studies are paid all compulsorily payable fees charged by the Institution.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) According to the guidelines, scholars are to be paid enrolment/registration, tuition, games, Union, library, magazine, medical, examination and such other fees compulsorily payable by the scholar to the Institution or University/Board. Refundable deposits like caution money, security deposit are however excluded.

[*English*]

External Assistance to SC/ST Research Projects

4563. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large amount of foreign aid is being given to various voluntary agencies and other research organisations throughout the country for research and training for SCs and STs;

(b) whether any estimate has been made of such financial flow over the last five years and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether the Government have any scheme of channelizing such funds for proper and healthy utilization ?

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

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

Operation of CBI under Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946

4564. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation functions under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946; and

(b) if so, whether the said Act is out-moded and whether some changes are proposed to be made to suit the present functioning of Central Bureau of Investigation ?

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 Special Police Establishment Division of Central Bureau of Investigation functions under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

(b) Government are considering the whole question of jurisdiction and powers of the Central Bureau of Investigation.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Ordnance Factory in Sagar, Madhya Pradesh

4565. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether survey work for the setting up of an Ordnance factory under Bharat Earth Movers Limited in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh has been completed by his Ministry;'

(b) if not, in what respects survey is still to be carried out;

(c) the names of the places in Madhya Pradesh and other States where survey for this factory has been conducted; and

(d) the time by which this factory is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d). In connection with the likely setting up of an

Ordnance factory under the aegis of the Ordnance Factory Board, some State Governments, including Madhya Pradesh, were approached for offer of suitable sites. Government of Madhya Pradesh have offered a site in Sagar District which has since been visited by a Site Selection Committee. The various sites are being evaluated in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Separately, a proposal of M/s Bharat Earth Movers Limited, a Defence Public Sector Undertaking, for manufacture of engines to be used in different types of heavy earth moving equipments, is under examination. Various suggestions have been received regarding locations for the project, including Sagar District in Madhya Pradesh. The location of the project would be decided on merits as and when a decision is taken regarding investment in the project.

[*English*]

Use of Services of Retired Service Officers

4566. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any plans for the optimum use of the services of retired/retiring service officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). In order to make optimum use of the services of retired/retiring Service officers and also to help them resettle in civil life, a number of steps have been taken. Government of India have made reservation for ex-service officers to the extent of 10% of posts of Asstt. Commandants in para-Military forces. A few State Governments have also made reservations for ex-service officers. For the lateral absorption of ex-service officers in

Group 'A' and 'B' posts, an exercise is being carried out to identify Group 'A' and 'B' posts by the Government of India. The State Governments have also been requested to identify such posts. Efforts are also a foot to equate as many Service trades as possible with Civil educational/professional qualifications.

The Department of Personnel and Training have set up a Committee to consider the High Level Committee's recommendation (para 15 15) for automatic placement of service personnel retiring at ages below 58 years in civilian careers so as to enable them to continue in Government service till they attain the age of 58 years.

The ex-service officers are also imparted technical and professional training to help them find either salaried employment or putting up self-employment ventures after retirement. Their talent and experience will also be utilised in various developmental projects to the extent feasible.

Leakage of CBI Findings on Bhopal Gas Tragedy

4567. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 20 November, 1986 regarding the alleged leak of CBI findings to the Union Carbide Company about the Bhopal gas tragedy; and

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

Statement

List showing the Names and Amount of Foreign Funds reported to have been received by Social Work and Research Centre, Tilonia District Ajmer (Rajasthan) during the Years 1983, 1984 and 1985

S. No.	Name of Organisation	Amount of Foreign Funds received in (Rs)			Names of Foreign Agencies
		1983	1984	1985	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Social Work and Research Centre,	20,89,426.90	31 99,911 07	23,88,452.07	Swiss Aid, Embassy of Switzerland in India, New Delhi : Christian Aid,

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) There has been no leakage of any CBI finding to the Union Carbide Corporation.

Foreign Funds Received by Social Work and Research Centre, Tilonia

4568. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of funds received by the Social Work and Research Centre, Tilonia, District Ajmer (Rajasthan) from foreign agencies during the last three years and the names of foreign agencies who provided the funds; and

(b) whether any evaluation of work done by the Centre has been made and if so, 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) Information is given in the Statement given below.

(b) Evaluation of work does not come under the purview of FCRA.

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Tilonia,
District
Ajmer
(Rajasthan)

London. Bread for World,
West Germany, AVHKO,
Netherland, Action in
Distress Ltd; Bangalore;
UNESCO, Paris, HIVOS,
Holland, Canadian Hunger
Foundation. Friedrich
Eberet Stiftung (F.E.
Foundation), Germany,
OXFAM (India) Trust,
New Delhi. OXFAM,
U.K ; OXFAM (America),
Boston. Oxfam (India)
Trust, Ahmedabad.
E.Z.E., West Germany,
Action in Distress,
London, Godesberger
Allee. F.D.R. Germany.
Sect. Case Postale,
BERNE. Mary Detchelor
House (Patron HM,
Queen Elizabeth, London).
Royal Netherland,
Embassy, New Delhi;

Constitution of State Plan Boards

4569. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-
GRAHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued
guidelines to States regarding the constitu-
tions of State Planning Boards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH
RAM) : (a) and (b). In 1972, while
advising the State Governments to strengthen
their planning machinery; it was suggested
to them that there should be an Apex
Planning Body at the State level with the
Chief Minister, the Finance Minister, the
Planning Minister and technical experts
representing various departments and
disciplines.

Revision of Pay Scales of Paramilitary Forces Personnel

4570. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the

Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to
state :

(a) whether recently Government have
announced their decision enhancing the pay
scales of Police in Delhi in addition to the
scale fixed by the Fourth Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the extent of enhancement;

(c) whether Government propose to
extend the same enhanced scales of pay to
personnel serving in other similar agencies
like BSF; CRPF etc.; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The 4th Central Pay Commission
had proposed the following Pay Scales for
police personnel in the Union Territory of
Delhi.

SI	Rs. 1400-2300
H.C.	Rs. 950-1500
Constables (SG)	950-1400
Const.	Rs. 825-1200

The Government of India have sanctioned the following pay scales :

Inspector	Rs. 2000-3200
SI	Rs. 1640-2900
ASI	Rs. 1320-2040
H.C.	Rs. 975-1660
Const. (Matric)	Rs. 950-1400
Const. (Non-matric)	Rs. 825-1200

(c) and (d). The revised pay scales for the posts in groups 'B', 'C' and 'D' in the Central Police Organisations like the Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force, were notified by the Government on 22nd September, 1986, after taking into consideration all relevant aspects including relativities with the revised pay scales proposed for the personnel in the Defence Forces.

Water Borne Sanitary system for Cantonment Area, Kanpur

4571. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what further action has been taken in the matter of implementation of water borne sanitary system for the Cantonment area of Kanpur;

(b) whether U.P. Jal Nigam, Kanpur which advised to take up the job is yet to start the job and conduct proper survey and submit report; and

(c) if so, the fact thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Rs. 12 lakhs have been deposited with the U.P. Jal Nigam on 22nd October, 1986 as their departmental fees @.4% of the estimated cost of Rs. 3

crores for the water borne sewerage project. The Nigam is required to submit the detailed estimates/plans/working drawings and project reports on water supply and water borne sewerage system in a period of 3 months.

Recommendation of Environmental Appraisal Committee

4572. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Environmental Appraisal Committee have rejected any of the 151 mining projects referred to it by the administrative ministries so as to control the adverse environment impact; and

(b) if so, the names of the projects and the exact guidelines followed in clearing/rejecting the projects ?

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

(b) The two mining projects rejected by the department are :

(i) Bauxite Mining Project of BALCO in Hazaridadar (near Amarkantak) in Distts. Mandla and Bilaspur, M.P.

(ii) Bauxite Mining Project of Hindustan Aluminium Corpn. Ltd., Distt. Shahdol, M.P.

Both these projects were rejected to prevent :

—depletion of water sources especially the ground water aquifers;

—deforestation; and

—soil erosion and land degradation.

In addition, fourteen projects are no more under consideration either because they have been withdrawn by the administrative Ministry or data on environmental aspects is not available.

Demand for Electronic Push Button Telephone

4573. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated demand of Electronic push-button telephones by the end of the Seventh Plan;

(b) how far the licenced capacity exceeds the estimated demand;

(c) whether some of the Units are dithering over the implementation of these licences; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

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 annual demand of push button telephones by the end of the Seventh Plan is estimated to be about 30 lakh numbers.

(b) The annual licensed capacity is more than three times the estimated demand by the end of the Seventh Plan.

(c) A total of fifty (50) units had been given approvals to manufacture push button telephones for a total annual capacity of 1.65 lakh nos. The implementation of these licences was recently reviewed and eighteen of the fifty units licensed were found to be not making satisfactory progress.

(d) The letters of intent of those not making satisfactory progress have been cancelled or are in the process of cancellation. As the licensed capacity exceeds the estimated demand, these cancellations will have no adverse impact on meeting the estimated requirements.

Pollution in Delhi

4574. DR B.L SHAILESH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether increasing air, water and noise pollution are some of the major problems concerning Delhi;

(b) if so, the strategies being adopted to improve the city's environment; and

(c) the funds likely to be made available for controlling the pollution which is assuming alarming dimensions in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Air, water and noise pollution levels are on the high side in some pockets of Delhi having concentration of industries and high traffic density;

(b) The strategies adopted to improve the city's environment include the following :

— Strict enforcement of anti-pollution laws;

—Persuasion, failing which legal action against polluting installation;

—Tax incentives for pollution control and shifting of polluting industries from congested areas;

—Research and development of pollution control devices; and

—Campaigns to create public awareness.

(c) The allocation for the water supply and sanitation schemes during 1986-87 is Rs. 55.73 crores. In addition an amount of Rs. 31 lakhs is provided in the plan for pollution monitoring and environment related studies.

Micro Project Scheme in Orissa

4575. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the performance of the Micro Projects Schemes in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of families belonging to primitive tribes who have been benefited under the Micro Projects Schemes in Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Micro project schemes are drawn up and implemented by the State Government. The performance is reviewed at the Central level during Annual Tribal sub-Plan discussions.

(b) Six thousand six hundred sixty two families had been benefited, upto March, 1986 under various Micro Project Schemes in Orissa.

Achievements of Ocean Development Programme

4576. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the major achievements of the ocean development programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether any foreign know how has been obtained;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) what are the details of the projects that are likely to be taken up in the sphere of ocean development during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(e) the amount earmarked for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Major achievements in the field of ocean development have been :

- (a) Acquisition of two highly advanced research vessels, namely, Sagar Kanya and Sagar Sampada.
- (b) Recognition of India as Pioneer Investor along with France, USSR and Japan.
- (c) India's entry in Antarctica.
- (d) Strengthening of institutional base in the country.

(e) Development of required manpower.

(b) and (c). During the 6th Five Year Plan the Department of Ocean Development acquired two research vessels and associated instruments, viz. ORV Sagar Kanya and FORV Sagar Sampada from FRG and Denmark, respectively, under bilateral assistance.

(d) Main thrusts on Ocean development for the 7th Plan are :

- (i) intensive surveys of living and non-living resources,
- (ii) coastal zone management,
- (iii) exploration of deep sea poly-metallic nodules,
- (iv) harnessing of ocean energy resources,
- (v) Antarctic Research, and
- (vi) development of human resources.

(e) The amount earmarked during the 7th Five Year Plan for this purpose is Rs. 110 crores.

Proposal by ECIL, Hyderabad for Video Cassette Recorders

4577. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (Hyderabad) has sent any proposal for the manufacture of video cassette recorders; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not sanctioning 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) and (b). Government had invited composite applications (Industrial Licence and Foreign Collaboration) for

the manufacture of VCRs/VCPs. As ECIL's application was only for Industrial Licence and not a composite one, Government did not consider their request.

Land Distribution among Landless in Andhra Pradesh

4578. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether guidelines have been issued to different State for the distribution of land among the landless persons;

(b) if so, the number of landless/poor persons who have been given land in Andhra Pradesh during 1984-85; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes benefited under the programme ?

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

(b) and (c). During 1984-85 surplus land was allotted to 36,625 landless/poor persons in Andhra Pradesh out of whom 10,041 persons belong to Scheduled Castes and 11,565 to Scheduled Tribes.

Review on Representation of Various Regions in Central Police Forces

4579 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the profile of recruitment in the Central Police Forces is analysed and reviewed from time to time with a view to detecting any over or under representation of various regions or social groups;

(b) if so, the date of the last review and analysis;

(c) the salient results of the analysis and conclusions of the review; and

(d) the follow-up action taken, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d). It is an on-going process to review profile of recruitment in the Central police Forces. This analysis is undertaken before fresh recruitments are ordered. As a result of these analysis, the under-represented and the over-represented States are identified. The under-represented States are allocated more vacancies in the subsequent recruitment to make up the deficiency in their representation.

Shifting Charges of Slums on Defence Land in Bombay

4580. SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have agreed to bear shifting charges of slums on Defence lands at Kanjali and Geeta Nagar in Bombay; and

(b) whether Union Government have also agreed to bear the development cost of the alternative sites where the slums will be shifted at the rate of Rs. 19,000 per piece ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The Union Government have agreed to bear shifting charges of slums on Defence Lands at Kanjali and Geeta Nagar in Bombay to an extent of Rs. 2500 per family.

(b) No proposal in this regard has been received by the Ministry of Defence from the State Government.

Budget for Social Forestry

4581. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allotted to voluntary organisations for social forestry during the last three years;

(b) whether accounts of such organisations are annually audited by any independent agency;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z R. ANSARI) : (a) The total amount of grants-in-aid sanctioned to voluntary organisations since 1985-86 is Rs. 3,68,61,619.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) One of the conditions of sanction of grant is that the organisation would render to the National Wastelands Development Board an audited statement of Accounts including comments of the auditors. In addition, Comptroller and Auditor General or any other agency/officer authorised by the National Wastelands Development Board will have the right of access to the books and accounts of the organisation in respect of grants received from Government.

(d) Question does not arise.

Ninth all India Biennial Civil Defence Conference

4582. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ninth All India Biennial Civil Defence Conference was held on 20-22 October, 1986;

(b) if so, whether the Conference has recommended raising of Home Guards for guarding the international border;

(c) details of other recommendations made by the conference and whether the Government have examined all recommendations of the Conference; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to implement 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) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Conference are being processed in the office of Director General Civil Defence and are yet to be received by Government.

(d) The question does not arise.

Instructions to Fulfil Plan Targets

**4583. DR. V. VENKATESH :
DR. KRUPASINDU BHOI :**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions regarding fulfilling plan targets within the set timetable and to implement the socio-economic schemes to ameliorate the lot of the poor and the under-privileged; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the instructions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). No such specific instructions have been issued. The Planning Commission has however, always been emphasising, the need for effective implementation and monitoring of the Plan. For better implementation of State Plans, Planning Commission has issued instructions for monitoring of the progress of expenditure against earmarked as well as unearmarked outlays on a quarterly basis, and also regarding quarterly monitoring of the progress of achievements in physical terms as against the physical targets fixed in the case of earmarked sectors.

Memorandum from Maharashtra Legislative Assembly on Problems of Citizens of Maharashtra-Karnataka Border

4584. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) details of the memorandum the Union Government have received from Maharashtra Legislative Assembly regarding the problems of the citizens of Belgaum, Khanapur, Nippani and other disputed areas on the Maharashtra-Karnataka border; and

(b) when did the Union Government receive this memorandum and action proposed in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). No such memorandum has been received from the Legislative Assembly of Maharashtra State. However, Government have received in September, 1986 a copy of the Resolution passed by that Assembly on the 17th June, 1986 urging that the border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka be resolved on the basis of just principles and that pending a satisfactory solution of this dispute, the Central Government should take steps to see that the Marathi-speaking people in the disputed areas are not compelled to learn the Kannada language.

As far as the border dispute is concerned, this can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the two State Governments. The Central Government will render all possible assistance to those States to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution of the dispute. As regards the linguistic issue, it is expected that the Chief Ministers of both States who have been in touch with each other will be able to resolve it through bilateral discussions.

Extension of terms of Delhi Municipal Corporation

4585. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to extend the life of the Delhi Municipal Corporation by one year so as to coincide its election with that of the Delhi Metropolitan Council in 1988; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). No proposal to extend the life of the Delhi Municipal Corporation by another year is presently under consideration.

Scholarships to Disabled Students

4586. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to grant scholarships to all the students orthopaedically handicapped;

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey of such students in the Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of such students upto the Higher Secondary level, who have been granted scholarships in the Kendriya Vidyalays in Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Central Government gives scholarships to the disabled persons from Class 9 upto Post-graduate level under the 'Scheme of Scholarships to Disabled Persons'. For students upto Class 8, the State Government gives stipends to disabled students under their own schemes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 107 orthopaedically handicapped students were in Kendriya Vidyalayas on 30 4 1986. During the year 1985-86, there students upto the Higher Secondary level were given stipends/scholarships.

Peace March by N.C.C. Cadets

4587. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan of conducting peace marches in various important cities by the National Cadet Corps cadets from different States while observing national integration week; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI

ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, peace marches were undertaken by NCC cadets in their respective towns/cities during October 1986.

Clean Krishna Water Plan

4588. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :
SHRI C. SAMBU ;

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

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal for financial assistance to implement Clean Krishna Action Plan on the lines of Clean Ganga Project.

(b) the names of the States participating in the above action plan;

(c) the amount of financial assistance sought;

(d) the amount already released;

(e) whether the work has been taken up; and

(f) if not, when will it be taken up ?

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

(b) The States participating in the Plan are : Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra

(c) According to the preliminary estimates, Rs. 333 crores are projected for the first phase of the Plan for a period of five years and Rs. 255 crores for the second phase of another 5 years.

(d) Funds have not been released as there is no budget provision or plan outlay under which financial assistance could be offered for the scheme.

(e) and (f). The Government of Andhra Pradesh has created a cell to draw up the details of the plan. Similar initiative

has also been taken by the State Governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Migrated Pakistani Hindus Holding Pakistani Passports

4589. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of Pakistani Hindus migrated to Punjab during 1979-80 are still holding Pakistani passports;

(b) whether it is a fact that their applications have still not been disposed off by the Foreign Registration Office, Ludhiana;

(c) the reasons for the delay; and

(d) steps taken to dispose off their applications early ?

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). Some Pakistani Hindu/Sikh nationals who come to India with or without passports during 1979-80 and migrated to Punjab were allowed to stay there on long terms basis. Their registration for Indian Citizenship is subject to fulfilment of some statutory requirements, one of which is to submit the renunciation certificate which these people could not manage to get from the Pak Embassy. The State Government of Punjab has now been advised to accept sworn affidavits in lieu of renunciation certificates from these Pak nationals and forward with their recommendations to the Government of India for disposal.

Conversion of Nuclear Power Board

4590. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to convert the Nuclear Power Board as an autonomous body;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same and how far this will be helpful to Government; and

(c) whether any modalities have been worked out and whether a decision has been taken to raise roughly Rs. 150 crores through bonds and 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) A proposal to convert the Nuclear Power Board into a Public Sector Corporation is under consideration of the Government.

(b) The main reasons are to augment the resources currently available, and for effective and speedy implementation of the 10,000 MWe power programme of the Department of Atomic Energy.

(c) Modalities to raise resources through bonds will be worked out in due course.

Centre for Development of Telematics

4591. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre for Development of Telematics technology is being given to Government by some non-residents Indians settled in USA;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the special features of this system ?

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. The technology is being developed indigenously. However the services of some part-time consultants are engaged for meeting specific needs.

The special features of the system are :

- (1) Use of indigenous components to reduce foreign exchange outflow.
- (2) Focus on satisfactory operation under Indian conditions of high traffic and high temperature conditions.
- (3) Use of Indian talent in development of software and system technology.

Licences for Manufacture of Electronic Equipments

4592. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any industrial licences/ letters of intent have been issued to manufacturers of microwave ovens push button telephones, memory telephone diallers and cordless telephones; and

(b) if so, their installed capacity, stages of implementation and the details of their foreign collaborations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Industrial Licences/Letters of intent have been issued for the manufacture of push button telephones, memory telephone diallers and cordless telephones. The details regarding installed capacity, implementation status and foreign collaboration are given below. As far as microwave ovens are concerned, Government had invited composite applications for their manufacture. Government have yet to take a final decision in the matter.

- (i) Push-button telephones : Foreign collaboration (FC) applications from thirty two (32) units (including twenty two private sector units), who have licence/approval for manufacture of push-button

telephones in technical collaboration with one of three collaborators selected by the Government, have been approved. The break-up for respective collaborators is as follows :

Foreign Collaborator	No. of Units
1. Siemens AG (W. Germany)	Fourteen (14)
1. Ericsson Information System (Sweden)	Eleven (11)
3 Industries FACE Standard (Italy)	Seven (7)

The annual licenced capacity of each unit ranges from 10,000 nos. to 500,000 nos. The Letters of Intent (LOI) of eleven (11) units have already been converted into Industrial Licences. Others are at various stages of approvals. Some of the units are expected to commence production by early 1987.

(ii) **Memory Telephone Diallers :** The product is a decentralised item and the annual capacity ranges from 10,000 nos. to 200,000 nos. A unit interested in manufacturing the product can register at the office of Director of Industries in the respective States. The item is primarily manufactured by small scale sector units. Three (3) units in the organised sector have also been given Letters of Intent (LOI). These units have so far not applied for foreign collaboration.

(iii) **Cordless Telephones :** Nine (9) units have so far been licensed to manufacture Cordless Telephones. The annual licensed capacity is mostly for a turn-over of Rs. 30 crores. No unit has so far

submitted, foreign collaboration application.

Foreign Funds to Organisations of Political Nature

4593. **SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the up-to-date list of organisations of political nature prohibited to receive foreign contributions without prior permission; and

(b) the foreign contributions received by each of these organisations 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) The information is given in the Statement-I below.

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

Statement-I

List of 146 Organisations of Political nature (not being a political Party) Notified under Section 5(i) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. These are required to seek prior permission of Government of India before accepting any Foreign contribution

S No.	Name of the Organisation
1	2
1.	All India Kisan Sabha, 16-C, Feroze Shah Road, New Delhi.
2.	Bhartiya Khet Mazdoor Union, New Delhi.
3.	All India Trade Union Congress, New Delhi.
4.	All India Kisan Sabha, 4, Ashoka Road, New Delhi.

1	2	1	2
5.	Centre of India Trade Unions, Calcutta.	23.	Progressive Labour Union, Durgapur, West Bengal.
6.	Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh, New Delhi.	24.	Kerala Trade Union Front, Trichur.
7.	Indian National Trade Union Congress, New Delhi.	25.	Swantantra Thozilali Union, Calicut.
8.	United Trade Union Congress, Calcutta.	26.	Swantantra Thozilali Union, Mavoor, Calicut.
9.	National Front of Indian Trade Unions, Calcutta.	27.	Labour Progressive Federation, Madras.
10.	All India Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisation, Calcutta.	28.	Anna Thozhir Sangha Peravai, Madras.
11.	All India LIC Employees Federation, Bombay.	29.	State Central Labour Union, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir.
12.	All India Bank Employees Association, Delhi.	30.	Sarva Shramik Sangh, Bombay.
13.	All India Defence Employees Federation, Pune.	31.	Bhartiya Kamgar Sena, Bombay.
14.	All India State Government Employees Federation, Hyderabad.	32.	National Labour Co-ordination Council, Calcutta.
15.	All India Railwaymen's Federation, New Delhi.	33.	United Trade Union Congress, Calcutta.
16.	Indian Railway Workers' Federation, New Delhi.	34.	National Labour Organisation, Ahmedabad.
17.	Bhartiya Railway Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay.	35.	All India Students Federation, New Delhi.
18.	All India Loco Running Staff Association, Assam.	36.	All India Youth Federation, Delhi.
19.	Government Employees National Forum, Nagpur.	37.	Student Federation of India, Calcutta.
20.	All India Federation of Electricity Employees, Nagpur.	38.	Democratic Youth Federation, Calcutta.
21.	National Federation of Post and Telegraph Employees (K.L. Moza Group) New Delhi.	39.	Akhil Bhartiya Vidyarthi Parisad, Bombay.
22.	Trade Union Co-ordination Centre, Calcutta.	40.	Democratic Students Organisation, Calcutta.
		41.	Comsomal, Calcutta.
		42.	Revolutionary Youth Organisation, Calcutta.

1	2	1	2
43.	Progressive Students Union, Calcutta.	63.	Tabligh Jameet, New Delhi.
44.	Progressive Democratic Students Union, Hyderabad.	64.	All India Sarwa Sewa Sangh, Wardha.
45.	Radical Students Union, Hyderabad.	65.	Lok Neeti Parisad, New Delhi.
46.	Punjab Students Union.	67.	Citizens for Democracy, New Delhi.
47.	All India Sikh Student Federation, Amritsar.	67.	Jharkhand Mukhi Morcha Santhal Parganas, Bihar.
48.	Kerala Students Congress, Kottayam, (K.M. Mani Group).	68.	Nag Vidarbha Andolan Samiti, Nagpur.
49.	Kerala Students Congress, Kottayam, (K.M. George Group).	69.	Maha Vidarbha Rajya Sangharsh Samiti.
50.	West Bengal Chhatra Parishad, Calcutta.	70.	Marathwada Janata Vikas Parishad, Aurangabad.
51.	World Tamil Youth Federation, Madras.	71.	Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti, Komeka, Belgaum.
52.	National Federation of Indian Women, New Delhi.	72.	The Kannada Pakhsa, Bangalore.
53.	Samajwadi Mahila Sabha, Pune, Maharashtra.	73.	Kannada Cheluvaligars, Bangalore.
54.	Nikhil Bangga Mahila Sangha, Calcutta.	74.	Dravida Kazhagam, Madras.
55.	Islamic Study Circle, Srinagar.	75.	Tamil Nadu Toilers Progressive Party, Madras.
56.	Awami Action Committee, Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar.	76.	The Neelachakra, Cuttack.
57.	All Jammu and Kashmir Awami Maqbool Mahaz.	77.	Dalit Panthers, Mandala, Bombay.
58.	Jammu and Kashmir People's Legue, Srinagar.	78.	Dalit Panthers, Bhawani Path, Pune.
59.	Ujani Asom Rajya Parisad, Gauhati.	79.	People Union for Civil Liberties and Democratic Rights, New Delhi.
60.	Tribal Front, Agartala.	80.	All India Insurance Employees Association, Calcutta.
61.	Communist League of India, Baroda.	81.	All India National Life Insurance Employees Federation, Bombay.
62.	All India Muslim Majlis-E-I-Mushwarat, Delhi.	82.	National Federation of Indian Railwaymen, New Delhi.

1	2	1	2
83.	Institute of Indian Labour, Calcutta.	103.	All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association, New Delhi.
84.	National Federations of Posts and Telegraph (Shashi Bhushan Group), New Delhi.	104.	All India Indo-GDR Friendship Association, New Delhi.
85.	Indian National Plantation Workers Federation, Assam.	105.	Indo-Czech Cultural Society, New Delhi.
86.	Anand Marg, Calcutta.	106.	Indo. Bulgarian Friendship Association, New Delhi.
87.	Proutist Universal, New Delhi.	107.	India-China Friendship Association, New Delhi.
88.	Volunter Social Service, Allahabad.	108.	All India Dr. Dwarakanath Kothis Memorial Committee, Calcutta.
89.	Seva Dharma Mission, Varanasi.	109.	National Federation of Progressive Writers, New Delhi.
90.	Education Relief and Welfare Sector, Calcutta.	110.	All India Association of Democratic Lawyers, New Delhi.
91.	Anand Marg Universal Relief Team, Calcutta.	111.	General Union of Palestine Students (India Branch), New Delhi.
92.	Universal Proutist Student Federation, New Delhi.	112.	Moral-Re-Armament (MRA) Pachgani, Maharashtra.
93.	Jamaet-E-Islami Hind, Delhi.	113.	Rashtra Seva Dal, Pune.
94.	Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh, Nagpur.	114.	Afghan Liberation Centre (ALC), New Delhi.
95.	Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar.	115.	Iranian Students Islamic Association (ISIA) Or Union of Iranian Students Islamic Association (USIA) Bangalore.
96.	Delhi Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, Delhi.	116.	Indian Youth Congress (I), New Delhi.
97.	The Jammu and Kashmir Islami Jammāt-E-Tulba.	117.	Indian Youth Congress (S), New Delhi.
98.	Anjuman Nasrat ul-Islam, Srinagar.	118.	National Students Union of India (I), New Delhi.
99.	Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Aquaf Trust, Srinagar.	119.	National Students Union of India (S), New Delhi.
100.	The Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Study Circle.	120.	Yuvu Janta, New Delhi.
101.	All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation, New Delhi.	121.	Janta Yuva Morcha, New Delhi.
102.	Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, New Delhi.		

1	2	1	2
122.	Tamira-a-Millat, Hyderabad.	134.	Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP), Bombay.
123.	Students Islamic Union (SIU), Hyderabad.	135.	Revolutionary Students Organisation (RSO), Kerala.
124.	Halqa Tulba Islam, Patna.	136.	Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay.
125.	Students Islamic Movement in India (SIMI) Aligarh, U.P.	137.	Yuva Lok Dal, New Delhi.
126.	Jai Gurudev and Door Darshi Party, Mathura.	138.	Dal Khalsa, Chandigarh.
127.	Shiv Sena, Bombay.	139.	Jamat Ahle Hadis or All India Ahle-e-Hadis.
128.	Mass Movement, Bombay.	140.	Jammat-e-Islami, J and K, Srinagar.
129.	Human Rights Protection Committee, Trivandrum.	141.	Christian Action Group (CAG), Chaibasa (Bihar)
130.	Akhil Bhartiya Nepali Bhasha Samiti, Darjeeling, W. Bengal.	142.	Deeni Talimi Council, Lucknow.
131.	Mahas-e-Azadi, Jammu and Kashmir.	143.	Nadvat-UI-IU-Ima, Lucknow.
132.	Jammaat Ahal-E-Hadis, Jammu and Kashmir.	144.	Peoples' Relief Committee, New Delhi.
133.	Rashtra Sevika Samiti Wardha (Maharashtra).	145.	Islamic Welfare Trust Organisation (Via) Kottuvadi, Distt Calicut-Kerala.
		146.	Orissa Gramin Mazdoor Sangh, Bhubaneswar, Distt Puri (Orissa).

Statement-II

List of organisations of Political nature not being political party who have reported receipt of foreign contributions during the last three years i.e., 1983, 1984 and 1985

S.No.	Name of Organisation	Amount of foreign contribution reported to have received during the year 1983, 1984 and 1985		
		1983 (in Rs.)	1984 (in Rs.)	1985 (in Rs.)
1.	Friends of Moral Re-Armament (India), Panchgani, Maharashtra	4,57,977.99	2,08,788.96	1,83,152.12
2.	Institute of Indian Labour, Calcutta	1,03,938.89	—	—
3.	Indian National Trade Union Congress, New Delhi.	8,78,243.50	6,83,289.00	2,06,004.00
4.	Jamaat-E-Islami Hind, New Delhi.	—	22,978.50	—
5.	Deeni Talimi Council, Lucknow, (U.P)	4,54,650.82	—	—
6.	Nadwat-UI-Ulama, Lucknow (U.P)	4,61,988.64	23,52,728.04	36,727.72

"Usage of Wakf Property for Non-Religious Purposes"

4594. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of WELEARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mosques and religious shrines in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh which have been licenced by the Punjab Wakf Board for non-religious purposes;

(b) the break-up of the above and the year in which the existing licences come to a close; and

(c) whether the Punjab Wakf Board has taken a decision to review these licences or to terminate them so as to restore religious places to religious use ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The total number of mosques and shrines in respect of which licences were granted by Punjab Wakf Board is 1950.

(b) The State-wise break-up of the above figure is as follows :

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of Mosques and shrines under licence
1.	Punjab	1136
2.	Haryana	797
3.	Himachal Pradesh	17
Total		1950

It may be mentioned that usually licences are due for renewal each year.

(c) The Board reviews cases at the time of renewal and is guided in its decision by the needs and the situation in each area.

Deputation of IPS Officers to Central Police Organisations

4595. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of IPS officers are on deputation to Central Police Organisations which have a cadre of their own;

(b) the total number of Class-I officers in each organisations and the proportion of officers on deputation among them as on 30 September, 1986;

(c) whether it is a fact that IPS officers on deputation are to revert to their cadres on completion of the period of deputation; and

(d) if so, the prescribed period and the number of officers now on deputation who have exceeded the prescribed period in each organisation ?

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). IPS officers are taken on Central deputation to all Central Police Organisations with due regard to the recruitment rules as applicable to the level at which these officers are taken on deputation. These officers are normally repatriated to their respective cadres on completion of the prescribed tenures unless their continuance for a further period is considered desirable in public interest. The normal tenure for SP and DIG/IG level officers is four years and five years respectively. There is no fixed tenure for DG level officers. The statement indicating the position in respect of Central Police Organisations is given below.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the C.P.O	Percentage of IPS Officers on deputation as on 30th September, 1986	Number of Officers who have exceeded the prescribed period of deputation
1	2	3	4
1.	B.S.F.	1.54%	Nil
2.	I.T.B.P.	2.59%	Nil
3.	C.R.P.F.	1.42%	1
4.	C.I.S.F.	39.92%	1

**Action on Khanna Commission
Report**

4596. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any action has been initiated against the persons held responsible by the Khanna Commission for the fire in Siddratha Hotel, New Delhi, in January 1986; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). The Inquiry Report reveals the cause of the fire as LPG gas leakage.

A criminal case has been registered against the hotel management. Two officials of the hotel have also been arrested.

The Commission has also made adverse observations about the functioning of Delhi Fire Services, Delhi Development Authority Delhi Police but has not fixed responsibility on any individuals. The Delhi Administration is taking action to fix individual responsibility for acts of omission and commission contributing to the tragedy.

Per Capita Income of States

4597. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita income in India in the years 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) the States in which per Capita income is more than the national average and the States where per capita income was below national average in 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the per capita income in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) The estimates of national income and allied aggregates for the

year 1984-85 were released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) in January 1986. According to these estimates, the per capita income in India for the year 1984-85 was placed at Rs. 2344 at current prices. Similar estimates for the year 1985-86 would become available in early 1987.

(b) State Governments are responsible for compilation of official estimates of net state domestic product. The estimates for the year 1984-85 for most of the states are available while similar estimates for 1985-86 would be released in 1987. For the year 1984-85, the per capita income at current prices for the states of Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal is more than the national average and that of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh is below the national average. The per capita income for 1984-85 is not available for the states of Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim. The latest year for which data on per capita income at current prices made available by the State governments of Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim are 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1983-84 respectively and for these years the per capita income of Nagaland and Tripura was more than the national average and that of Sikkim was below the national average.

(c) The guiding principle of Indian Planning has been growth, modernisation, self-reliance and social justice. Within this framework, each Five Year Plan involved some directional changes to take into account new constraints and new possibilities. The current Plan emphasises policies and programmes which will accelerate the growth in food production, increase in employment opportunities and rise in productivity. At the present state of development, these objectives are central to the achievement of the long term growth, increasing per-capita income and standard of living of the people.

**Representation for Setting up of a
Project in Rayalaseema Andhra
Pradesh**

4598. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA

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

(a) whether Government have received representations that the National Wastelands Board should undertake a project to develop an area in Rayalaseema on modern Scientific basis; and

(b) if so, the steps initiated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A memorandum received very recently suggests, *inter alia*, that NWDB should select a Project in Rayalaseema and develop it on modern scientific lines.

(b) Various afforestation and wastelands development programmes are already

under implementation in Andhra Pradesh. A Social Forestry Project with financial assistance from Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is in operation, with a total investment of Rs. 398.38 million in a period of 5 years from 1983-84 to 1987-88. The Project is in operation in 14 districts of the State (including the four Rayalaseema districts), for development on modern scientific basis.

Besides the above, there are various other governmental programmes such as the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee programme (RLEGP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Drought-Prone Area Programme (DPAP) under implementation for the development of the State, including the Rayalaseema area. A Statement showing the details of these programmes is given below. All these programmes have components for afforestation.

Statement

Details of Major Social Forestry Programmes

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure 1985-86 (In Lakh Rs.)	Allocation 1986-87 (In Lakh Rs.)	Area Afforested in 1985-86	Districts Covered
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural Development Schemes					
1.	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	1612	887	(Not Available)	All districts in Andhra Pradesh
(ii)	National Rural Employment Programme	718	1098	-do-	-do-
(iii)	Drought-Prone Areas Programme	141	200	1494 ha.	*Anantpur *Chittoor, *Cudappah, *Kurnool, Mahboobnagar, Nalgonda, Parakasam, Khammam

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh Social forestry Project	585	800	8046 ha. and 687 Kms.	Adilabad, *Anantpur, *Chittoor, *Cudappah, East-Godavari, Karimnagar, *Kurnool, Mahboobnagar, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, Warangal and West Godavari
Total		3056	2985		

*Rayalaseema districts.

Scholarship to Disabled

4599. SHRI R. P. DAS :
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-
GRAHI :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently decided to increase the amount and number of scholarships given to the disabled and the children of person engaged in unclean professions;

(b) if so, the number and quantum of such Scholarships and the criteria fixed for grant of scholarships;

(c) the amount earmarked for each State during the current year; and

(d) whether it is also given to the blind, deaf, orthopaedically handicapped, mentally retarded, leprosy cured and other disabled students ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

Statement

Scheme of Scholarships for Disabled Persons

The rates of scholarships for different courses of study payable under the scheme of 'Scholarships for Disabled Persons' have been revised recently as follows :

S. No.	Type of course	Rate per month for day scholars	Rate per month for hostellers	Readers allowance (for blind only) per month
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Class IX, X Pre-University Courses and I.A./I.Sc.	85	140	50

1	2	3	4	5
2.	B.A./B.Sc/B. Com., etc.	125	180	75
3.	B.E./B.Tech./MBBS/LLB/ B.Ed. Diploma in professional and Engineering studies etc./In-Plant training	170	240	100
4.	M.A./M.Sc./M.Com./LLM/ MEd., etc.	170	240	100

The funds are released to the State Governments for giving scholarship to the disabled persons under the scheme of "Scholarships for the Disabled Persons" who fulfil the following criteria :

- (i) The applicant should be deaf, blind, mentally retarded, orthopaedically handicapped, leprosy cured persons or spastics as per definition given in the scheme.
- (ii) The applicant should have secured at least 40% marks at the previous annual examination.
- (iii) The combined monthly income of the parent/guardian of the applicant should not be more than Rs. 2000 p.m.
- (iv) The applicant must be pursuing general, technical or professional education in any class from Class IX to post graduate level.
- (v) The scholarship is limited to a period of six years after class XII.

The following amount has been earmarked for the States/UT for the year 1986-87 :-

S. No.	States/U.T.	Amount year marked (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.00
2.	Assam	4.00
3.	Bihar	4.00
4.	Gujarat	32.00
5.	Haryana	7.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.10
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.20
8.	Karnataka	18.00
9.	Kerala	12.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	11.00
11.	Maharashtra	27.00
12.	Manipur	0.20
13.	Meghalaya	0.04
14.	Nagaland	0.25
15.	Orissa	8.00
16.	Punjab	4.00
17.	Rajasthan	20.00
18.	Sikkim	0.11
19.	Tamil Nadu	17.00
20.	Tripura	1.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	24.00
22.	West Bengal	5.00

1	2	3
Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.10
3.	Chandigarh	0.50
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.10
5.	Delhi	15.00
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	0.50
7.	Lakshadweep	0.20
8.	Mizoram	0.75
9.	Pondicherry	0.50

(d) Yes, Sir.

Scholarships for children of persons in unclean professions

Scholarships at the following revised rates is payable to the children of the persons engaged in unclean occupations under the 'Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme :

Class	Rate of Scholarship per month
VI to VIII	Rs. 200
IX and X	Rs. 250

It is estimated that scholarship will be given to about 8,000 students during 1986-87 under this scheme.

The criteria for giving scholarship are :

- (i) Funds are provided to the State Government on 50:50 matching basis for the award of scholarships to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations such as tapping, flaying, scavenging and sweepers who have traditional

link with the job of scavenging irrespective of their caste, creed and religion.

- (ii) The scholarships are awarded to hostellers only and not to day scholars for studying in class VI to X.

- (iii) The income of the parents of the applicant student should not be more than Rs. 1,000 p.m.

An outlay of Rs. 1 82 crores has been made for this scheme for the year 1986-87. State-wise allocation is not made in advance. The Central grant is sanctioned to the State Governments/U.Ts. after examining the proposals received from them for this purpose.

Defence Pensions Disbursement Offices in Kerala

4600. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the number and locations of Defence Pension Disbursement Offices presently functioning in Kerala;

- (b) whether there are any proposals to set up DPDO in any of the districts in North Kerala; if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) the number of Defence Pensioners in the districts of Cannanore, Calicut and Palghat respectively as on 30 September, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) There are 5 Defence Pension Disbursement Offices (DPDOs) functioning in the State of Kerala. The location of these DPDOs is as under :

- (i) DPDO Tiivandrum.

- (ii) DPDO Ernakulam.

- (iii) DPDO Trichur.

(iv) DPDO Quilon.

(v) DPDO Kottayam.

(b) There is no proposal to set up DPDOs in any district of North Kerala as Government is encouraging drawal of pensions through banks.

(c) The number of Defence pensioners in the districts of Cannanore, Calicut and Palghat as on 30th September 1986 is as under :

(i) Cannanore	—	9422
(ii) Calicut	—	11005
(iii) Palghat	—	8 01

**Site for Kendriya Vidyalaya at
Cannanore**

4601. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation/request has been received by his Ministry for altering the site marked for construction of Kendriya Vidyalaya on the Fort Maidan belonging to the Defence Ministry at Cannanore in Kerala;

(b) whether his Ministry have taken note of the fact that during the Second World War RAF contingent was based on the strategically important ground;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made to determine the adverse effects of constructing the Kendriya Vidyalaya on the selected site; and

(d) whether there is any reasons as to why the site presently selected cannot be shifted to an equally suitable site just 500 yards away which will not affect the importance of Fort Maidan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Representations have been received both for and against the construction of Kendriya Vidyalaya at this site.

(b) to (d). Since this site was earmarked in the Zonal Plan of the Station for the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and no representation/request was made earlier for changing the site, no enquiry was made. However, now on receipt of various representations, a detailed examination of the case, including identification of alternate sites has been undertaken.

**Offer of Land for Locating Fighting
Squadron of Southern Air Command**

4602. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have offered any land for a base for some of the fighting squadrons of the Southern Air Command;

(b) if so, the details of the area offered and cost demanded;

(c) whether any other State Government in South has offered land for the said purpose; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision taken by Government with regard to the actual location of the squadrons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). It was originally proposed to acquire 155 acres of land adjacent to the civil airfield Trivandrum for the setting up of an Air Force Unit. The State Government of Kerala had estimated the cost of this land at about Rs. 16.50 crores.

(c) and (d). The State Government of Tamil Nadu offered approximately 407 acres of land near the civil airfield Madurai at a cost of about Rs. 51.17 lakhs. It has, therefore, been decided to locate this Unit at Madurai instead of Trivandrum.

**Encroachment in Kanpur Cantonment
Area**

4603. DR. V. VENKATESH :
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that large scale encroachments on Defence lands within cantonment area of Kanpur Cantt Board have taken place;

(b) whether some private property dealers have sold such encroached lands at a very high price and even the senior Government officials have bought such lands;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the action being contemplated in this regard and also steps being taken to remove roadside encroachment within cantonment area of Kanpur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Government are aware of encroachments on Defence lands within the Cantonment area.

(b) and (c). The Cantonment Board is not aware of any clandestine sales of encroached lands by private property dealers or purchase thereof by senior Government officials.

An enquiry into this allegation has been orderd.

(d) Action under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 is being taken, with the help of the local civil and police authorities. In a number of cases the encroachments are by weaker sections of society and their physical eviction has to be handled cautiously.

Memorandum from Arunachal Pradesh Students for Citizenship for Chakma Buddhists

4604. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether All Arunachal Pradesh Chakma Students' Association Tirap

District Arunachal Pradesh has submitted a detailed Memorandum during October 1986 containing 7 demands regarding the grant of citizenship and the welfare of Chakma Buddhists;

(b) if so, the exact demands made in this regard and the action taken by the Government on them; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far, the likely date by which the action would be taken thereon ?

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

The All Arunachal Pradesh Chakma Students' Association, Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh had submitted a memorandum during October, 1986, which contains the following demands :

- (1) Grant of citizenship to Chakmas.
- (2) The institution of Commission of enquiry into the allegations of discrimination and injustice to Chakmas.
- (3) Protection to Chakmas as minority ethnic Group.
- (4) Special provision for Chakmas in Schools and Hostels.
- (5) After grant of citizenship the Chakma areas should be re-delineated.
- (6) Reservation in various technical courses of education for Chakma students.
- (7) Employment facilities to Chakmas in Government service, development schemes, trade, business, contract work etc.

The comments of the UT Administration on the above demands are awaited.

Theft at Red Fort Grounds

4605. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
DR. G.S. RAJHANS :
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a theft has occurred in high-security area at the Red Fort grounds on the eve of National Cultural Festival;

(b) the details of articles stolen;

(c) whether the entire area was under strict security and vigilance of various para-military forces besides the Delhi Police;

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been made in this regard;

(e) whether responsibility for the theft has been fixed; and

(f) the details of the arrests made ?

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 (f). The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking Authorities get a case registered at Police Station Kotwali on 14th November, 1986 that some fittings were found missing from the moat at the Red Fort.

One Mohd. Babul of Jama Masjid Area was arrested and 11 electric fittings were recovered.

Cleansing of Ganga

4606. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state steps proposed to ensure speedy and timely implementation action of the Ganga Action Plan in the non-CMDA area of West Bengal and timely utilisation of the funds allocated for it in the light of the strike of Public Health Engineers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : In the Works Programme approved by the Central Ganga Authority the provision for schemes outside Calcutta Metropolitan District covering Baharampur, Nabadwip and Haldia is Rs. 26.05 crores. Till 15

November, 1986 one scheme for river front protection in Baharampur at a cost of Rs. 51.04 lakhs has been sanctioned. The scheme is almost completed.

A schedule for submission of remaining schemes has been worked out in consultation with the State Government. According to reports the ceasework by the technical officers of the Government of West Bengal including Public Health Engineers has been withdrawn. The State Government has been asked to furnish a report on the present situation.

[*Translation*]

Financial Assistance given to Uttar Pradesh

4607. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH TUR :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government had given only Rs. 538.90 crores instead of Rs. 772.50 crores allotted to Uttar Pradesh under Special Component Plan during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the reduction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Special Component Plan of a State envisages identification of schemes under the general sectors of development, relevant and beneficial to Scheduled Castes and quantification of funds from all divisible programme under each sector. Thus, outlays under Special Component Plan come from disaggregation of the total outlays in the Annual Plans of the State Government concerned.

[*English*]

Location of I.S.R.O. Offices in Bangalore

4608. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the places where offices of Indian Space Research Organisation are located in Bangalore city;

(b) number of them in private rented buildings and the monthly rent paid; and

(c) whether Government propose to construct multi-storeyed building and house all the offices of Indian Space Research Organisation at one 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) The places where the Department of Space/Indian Space Research Organisation offices are located in Bangalore city are as under :

Name of the offices	Location
(1) Department of Space Secretariat, including the office of the Chief Controller of Accounts.	Cauvery Bhavan (belonging to the Karnataka Housing Board) Kempegowda Road Bangalore.
(2) Indian Space Research Organisation Hqrs.	
(3) Civil Engineering Division Hqrs.	
(4) Civil Engineering Division (Construction Engineer's Office)	Janardhan Tower Residency Road Bangalore.
(5) Central Management Office of the Regional Remote Sensing Service Centre	
(6) Indian Middle Atmosphere Programme Office.	
(7) Liquid Propulsion Project Office.	Peenya Industrial Estate (Under the Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd).
(8) ISRO Telemetry Tracking and Command Network.	
(9) INSAT-1 Space Segment Project Office.	Chandrakiran Building, Kasturba Road, Bangalore.
(10) Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle Project Office.	HAL, Kodihalli, Bangalore.
(11) ISRO Satellite Centre	Own building at Kodihalli.
(12) Liquid Propulsion System Unit.	
(13) Regional Remote Sensing Service Centre.	Own building at Banashankari, Bangalore.

(b) Five of the above offices are functioning in private rented buildings, *i.e.*, Janardhan Toyer and Chandrakiran Building. The monthly rents paid for the rented portions in these two buildings are Rs. 92,830 and Rs. 31,110 respectively. Five offices are functioning in rented accommodation of Housing Board/KSIDC Ltd/HAL. The monthly rent paid for these five offices is Rs. 1,74,630. The remaining three offices are in own building.

(c) Construction of a building to house the Department of Space Secretariat and the Headquarters of Indian Space Research Organisation and the Civil Engineering Division has since been sanctioned.

Demand from Anglo-Indians for Reservation

4610. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand by the Anglo-Indians for reservation in jobs in services under the Union Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b). No such recent demand is under consideration of Government. The Constitution provides that there shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the Government. However, efforts are made to ensure adequate representation of minority communities in the services, in consonance with the Constitutional provision of equality of opportunity.

Population of India

4611. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total population of India as on 1 January in the years 1983, 1984 and 1985; and

(b) the population figures for different religious ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) The last census was conducted in 1981. Since the census is conducted once in ten years, the population figures for the required years are not available. However, based on the medium projections of the Expert Committee on Population Projections, the estimated population of India as on 1st January for the years 1983, 1984 and 1985 are furnished in the statement-I given below.

(b) The population figures for the different religions according to 1981 census of India are given in the statement-II given below.

Statement-I

Estimated population of India as on 1st January for the years 1983, 1984 and 1985

Year	Population (in millions)
1983	712.78
1984	727.98
1985	743.23

Statement-II

Population by religion in India according to 1981 Census

Name of Religion	Population
1	2
Total	665,287,849
Hindus	549,724,717
Muslims	75,571,514
Christians	16,174,498
Sikhs	13,078,146
Buddhists	4,719,900
Jajps	3,192,572

1	2
Other Religions and Persuasions	2,766,285
Religion Not Stated	60,217

- Note:**
- The figures are based on the information collected in the Household schedule in the 1981 Census in respect of religion of the head of the household.
 - The figures exclude Assam where 1981 Census was not conducted owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in that State then.

Facilities and Equipment for Pilots

4613. SHRI K. S RAO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several revolutionary developments have taken place during the past decade in the equipment and facilities required for the training of pilots flying the new generation of fighter planes; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the measures taken to set up the latest facilities and equipment for the training of Indian fighter pilots ?

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

(b) A wide range of steps have been and are being taken to improve and modernise training. These include evaluation of and alterations in training curricula; the use of simulators; audio visual training aids, new types of trainer aircraft, and special equipment for weapon delivery and targetting training

Residential Schools for SC/ST

4614. SHRI PARASRAM BHAR-DWAJ : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposed to open additional residential schools for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of programme chalked out in this regard for implementation during 1985-86 and the provision made in this regard during Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The residential school scheme falls in the State sector and is operated by the State Governments. Out of the block grant of Special Central Assistance of Rs. 756 crores during Seventh Plan for tribal sub-plan, the States might utilise some portion for educational development of Scheduled Tribes including opening of Ashram schools particularly for primitive tribal groups.

Pension to Freedom Fighters from Orissa

4615. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of freedom fighters from Orissa who had applied for pensions under the Freedom Fighters Pensions Scheme during the last two years;

(b) the number of persons who were sanctioned pensions and the number of those whose applications were rejected; and

(c) the number of widows of freedom fighters to whom pensions have been granted during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). The last date prescribed for receipt of applications under the Samman Pension Scheme was 31.3.1982. Applications received thereafter were treated as time-barred. However, if, in a case, evidence from official records *i.e.* Jail Certificates, Warrant of Arrest, Government Orders etc. are produced, delay in such cases can be condoned and the applicant considered for

grant of pensions following the prescribed procedure. A total number of 776 applications were received from Orissa, after the due date. Only in a few cases, such evidence has been furnished. State Government's recommendations in these cases have, however, not been received except in one case. Pension in this recommended case has since been sanctioned. The other cases where evidence from official records is forthcoming will be examined on receipt of State Government's recommendation and after condoning the delay.

(c) Family pension in 77 cases has been transferred to the widows during the last two years *i.e.* January, 1985 to November, 1986.

Kidnapping of Young Nepali Girls to Prostitution in Delhi

4616. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on 4 September, 1984 a complaint has been filed at Kamlanagar Police Station, Delhi that some persons kidnapped young Nepali girls and forced them to prostitution in Delhi;

(b) whether the attention of Government have been drawn to the report of this episode published in Hindustan Times (Delhi Edition) of 23 September, 1984;

(c) whether any action has been taken on the complaint lodged and the reports published in the press; and

(d) if so, details of the action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d). A case FIR No. 222 dated 27.8.84 u/s 344/366/368/506/34 I.P.C. was registered at Police Station Kamla Market on the basis of the statement by one Sushima. 3 persons were arrested and the case is pending trial.

The complaint made by the Nepali Organisations was got enquired into by the Vigilance Branch of Delhi Police but the allegation could not be substantiated.

Uniformity in disposal of cases by Benches of Central Administrative Tribunal

4617. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred on each bench of Central Administrative Tribunal in 1985-1986;

(b) how uniformity in disposal of cases will be ensured; and

(c) in case of varying decisions on the same issue, the authority that will decide such issues ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) and (c). Though each Bench of the Tribunal will take a judicious decision in respect of a case coming before it, there can be difference of opinion between two Benches. To avoid conflicting orders being issued by different Benches, it has been prescribed that copies of judgements by different Benches are circulated to all the Benches for their information. In case an Bench does not agree with the decision taken by another Bench the case would be referred to the Chairman of the Tribunal for constituting a larger Bench for a decision.

Statement

The amount of expenditure incurred by each Bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal in 1985-86 is as follows

		(in lakhs of Rupees)
1	2	
Principal Bench New Delhi	—	35.95

1		2
Allahabad	—	16.06
New Bombay	—	13.97
Bangalore	—	15.67
Calcutta	—	15.63
Madras	—	25.99
Gauhati	—	7.52
Chandigarh	—	8.67

**Intruders Killed/Injured in Encounters
with B.S.F. on Indo-Pak Border**

4618. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of intruders killed/injured in encounters with Border Security Force on the Indo-pak border during the last nine months;

(b) whether Government propose to seal the Indo-pak border in view of the sharp increase in such encounters; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) During the period from 1.2.86 to 30.10.86, 365 intruders were killed and five intruders were injured in encounters with BSF on Indo-pak border.

(b) Constant vigil is maintained by BSF and other security forces. Joint ambushes, raids and patrols with local police and other preventive agencies are organised by the BSF. Addl. coys of BSF have been deployed on Indo-Pak border. Observation towers have been erected to watch movement of exfiltrators/infiltrators. The BSF is also being expanded by rising of additional Bns., construction of addi-

tional border outposts and observation towers, by equipping the BSF with sophisticated equipments and sanctioning of additional transport for increased patrolling.

(c) Does not arise.

**Expenditure Incurred by NCC for
Republic Day Parade**

4619. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of expenditure incurred by the National Cadet Corps for Republic Day Parade during the last three years showing yearly figures; and

(b) out of above, how much was spent on travelling, entertainment and dance/drama ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Four NCC contingents of selected cadets take part in the Republic Day Parade. They come from different states and Union Territories, who bear their travel expenses.

On the Republic Day Camp organised for NCC cadets in Delhi, the total expenditures were Rs. 3.98 lakhs, Rs. 4.32 lakhs and Rs. 4.50 lakhs in 1984, 1985 and 1986, respectively. Separate account for expenditure on entertainment programmes are not maintained.

**Enhancement of Political Sufferers'
Pension**

4620. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations from the political sufferers for the enhancement of pension amount, more amenities and concessions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government on the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). Government have enhanced the amount of pensions under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme w.e.f. 1.6.85 to Rs. 500 p.m. both in case of living freedom fighters and the widows of the deceased freedom fighters.

As regards other amenities and to concessions Government have decided free provide medical facilities to freedom fighters and their family members in the Central Government hospitals. Government have also decided to issue free complimentary card passes to freedom fighters drawing pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme. The Scheme has come into effect from 19.11.1986 and will be in operation for one year *i.e.* upto 18.11.1987. The card passes issued will be valid for a period of one year from the date of issue.

Most of State Governments/Union Territories are also providing various facilities to the freedom fighters and their family members which include free medical treatment to them and educational facilities to their children.

Pension to Families of Freedom Fighters who died in 1942 Struggle

4621. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme to sanction pension for the family members of freedom fighters who lost their lives during 1942 freedom struggle;

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

(c) whether a male legal heir of the freedom fighter is eligible for pension; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). Freedom fighters Pension Scheme, 1972 now renamed as Swatantrata Sainik

Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 already provides for the grant of family pension to the eligible dependents of martyrs of recognised movements.

(c) and (d). Under the Scheme the father of the martyr is also entitled for dependent pension. Sons of freedom fighters are not granted pension as a rule. However, sons are considered for pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme in exceptional cases where they were unable to establish themselves in life on account of imprisonment/martyrdom of the deceased freedom fighters.

Electronic Units in Andhra Pradesh

4622. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is some proposal under consideration to set up different electronic industries in Southern region particularly in Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Plan period, in public sector;

(b) the proposal to promote electronic industry in Southern region during the Seventh Plan; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. A project to manufacture mainframe computer has been approved for implementation during Seventh Plan in Andhra Pradesh. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL), Hyderabad has been designated as the agency to initiate the project.

(b) and (c). In the matter of promoting electronics units and providing facilities, Government's policy is uniform for all states and regions. The production of electronic items from units in the Southern Region during 1985 was Rs. 885 crores.

**Conflict in Criminal Jurisdictions
of States and C.B.I.**

4623. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is conflict in the powers of the State Police and the Central Bureau of Investigation in investigation of criminal cases;

(b) if so, how the conflict is being resolved;

(c) whether cases are being delayed due to procedural formalities; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to overcome this difficulty ?

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 Central Bureau of Investigation exercises concurrent jurisdiction with the States in respect of the various offences notified under section 3 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, through orders issued under section 5 (1) of that Act after obtaining the consent of the States. Its role is mainly to supplement the efforts of the States in combating certain types of crimes. There is thus no conflict in the powers of the State Police and the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(c) and (d). It cannot be said that cases are being delayed owing to procedural formalities. Some delay do occur. Care is taken to ensure speedy investigation and trial of the cases.

**Special Assistance to Karnataka for
Backward Areas**

4624. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has received a proposal from the Government of Karnataka requesting for special assistance of Rs. 130 crores for developing the backward areas in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Planning Commission provides assistance to the States for developing backward areas; and

(d) if so, the States which have been given financial assistance and the amount sanctioned so far to each State for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). The Government of Karnataka had set up a Committee in May 1980 to report on "Hyderabad Karnataka Development". The Committee submitted a 'Plan for Backward Area Development, Gulburga Division' in October, 1981, which envisaged an investment of Rs. 350 crores, in 10 years, as follows :

Sectors	(Rs. Crores)
1. Communication	143
2. Health	30
3. Education	22
4. Minor Irrigation	40
5. Animal Husbandry	10
6. Sericulture	10
7. Forest	65
8. Urban Development	10
9. Others	10
10. Share Capital contribution to Gulburga Area Development Corporation	10
Total	350

The above Plan was sent by the State Government to the Planning Commission in July, 1985, for making an additional allocation of Rs. 130 crores during the Seventh Five Year Plan, and Rs. 220 crores during the Eighth Plan period for implementing it.

(c) and (d). The Central Assistance is allocated to the States in the form of block-grants and loans according to the modified Gadgil Formula approved by the National Development Council. The Planning Commission do not have any additional funds available to be allocated to the States for the development of backward areas according to their discretion.

Public Enterprises Selection Board

4625. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of members of Public Enterprises Selection Board;

(b) the minimum number of members to be present for selecting a Chairman for a holding company; and

(c) the system for judging the capability of a person by Public Enterprises Selection Board ?

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 Public Enterprises Selection Board comprises six Members, including the Chairman, PESB.

(b) Though it has not been formally laid down about the minimum number of Member to be present for selecting a Chairman for a Holding Company, in practice, at least two Members will be present at the time of considering these selections.

(c) The system/selection procedure involves short-listing of candidates on the basis of the job requirements of each specific post, calling the short-listed persons for interview and assessing their performance at the time of the interview. The recommendations of the P.E.S.B. are based on the performance of the candidates in the interview, their track record including appraisals and their significant contribution in their field of activity.

Finalisation of Plans by National Development Council

4626. SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pattern of Plan assistance is decided by the National Development Council before finalising a Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether Planning Commission at times deviated from this pattern and gave plan assistance and other financial assistance to different States by using their discretionary powers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Strengthening the Directorate of Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen

4627. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the answer given to the Starred Question No. 454 on 26 August, 1983 regarding streamlining the functioning of Directorate of Resettlement of ex-servicemen and state :

(a) the main recommendations made in the report of the Study Team for reorganising and strengthening the Directorate General of Resettlement including Zonal Directorates and Kendriya/Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards; and

(b) the action taken on the report including the response of the State Government's concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The main recommendations of the Study Team of the Indian Institute of Public Administration in this regard are :

A National Corporation for Resettlement and Welfare of Ex-Servicemen be

established in place of the present Kendriya Sainik Board and one of the main objective of the Corporation should be to give technical guidance and financial assistance to Ex-Servicemen Co-operatives to set up small scale industries, etc., as self-employment ventures. Sainik Boards in the States should be accountable to the Corporation and their staff should be strengthened and trained to discharge their functions, including sponsoring, supervising and giving technical guidance to ex-servicemen's co-operatives as well as individuals.

A Planning Monitoring and Co-ordination branch should be established for maintenance of upto date statistical data, analysis of gaps in implementation to locate causes and evaluation of policies/measures/schemes for remedial action as well as for conducting feasibility surveys for new projects/schemes. The Zonal Directorates may be abolished.

(b) When the report of the Study Team given in 1983 was under consideration, a High Level Committee (HLC) on problems of Ex-servicemen was set up on 10.3.1984. This Committee took note of the report of this Study Team and gave its report making recommendations, *inter alia*, on this matter also. The recommendation of this Committee to set up a National Ex-Servicemen Financial Corporation at the Centre and a Central Ex-Servicemen industrial Development Corporation have not been accepted. The recommendations regarding reorganising and strengthening the Directorate General of Resettlement as well as maintenance of computerised data bank and strengthening of Zonal Resettlement Directorates have been accepted. Specific proposals in this regard are under process. The recommendations on revitalisation of Sainik Boards in States is also accepted. This has been implemented fully or mostly in 14 States and partially in 4 States.

Radiation Hazards from Mineral Separation Plant

4628. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether sufficient precautions have been taken against the radiation hazards

and atmospheric pollution from the mineral separation plant at Manavalakuruchi;

(b) whether workers of the plant and people living around the plant have been found suffering from radiation and pollution; and

(c) if so, 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 (c). Adequate precautions have been taken by Indian Rare Earth Ltd. against radiation hazards and atmospheric pollution affecting the health of workers as well as of people living around the Mineral Separation Plant at Manavalakurichi. Workers at IRE are subject to annual medical check up. The Health Physics Division of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre closely monitors the radiation levels to see that they do not exceed the safety levels specified by the Safety Review Committee of DAF which lays down standards as prescribed by the International Committee on Radiological Protection.

Non-Functioning of Mineral Separation Plant, Manavalakuruchi

4629. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Manavalakuruchi Division plant of Indian Rare Earths broke down soon after its commissioning; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and expenditure incurred ?

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 Dredge and Wet Concentrator Plant of

Indian Rare Earths Limited at Manavala-kuruchi which was put into regular operation on 16th August is operating satisfactorily.

(b) Does not arise.

PEXSEM Scheme

4630. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4954 on 2 April, 1986 regarding PEXSEM scheme and state :

(a) whether the PEXSEM (Preparing Ex-servicemen for Self-Employment) Scheme has been extended to one more District in each of the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan as also has been introduced in one district each of the States of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Manipur during 1986-87;

(b) if so, the names of the districts State-wise in which the scheme has been operating since inception, extended in 1986-87, in each of the 5 States mentioned above,

and introduced in the 3 States mentioned above for the first time; and

(c) the number of Ex-servicemen, State-wise who have been covered under the Scheme or are being covered at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Scheme has been in operation since inception in the Districts of Patiala (Punjab), Narnaul (Haryana), Jhurjhunu (Rajasthan), (Basti (UP), Kangra (H.P.) and North Arcot (Tamil Nadu). In 1986-87, it has been extended to Amritsar in Punjab, Bhiwani in Haryana, Jaipur in Rajasthan, Gazipur in Uttar Pradesh and Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh. It has been introduced for the first time in 1986-87 in the State of Kerala (district of Trivandrum) and the State of Andhra Pradesh (district of Chittoor). It is also to be introduced for the first time in one District in Manipur in 1986-87 but the district is yet to be identified.

(c) The number of Ex-servicemen trained till 31st March, 1986 in the districts where the Scheme has been in operation since 1983, is given below state-wise :

S. No.	State	District	No. of ex-servicemen trained
1.	Punjab	Patila	396
2.	Haryana	Narnaul	309
3.	Rajasthan	Jhunjbunu	249
4.	U.P.	Basti	198
5.	H.P.	Kangra	222
6.	Tamil Nadu	North Arcot	173
Total :			1547

A target of training 125 Ex-servicemen has been laid down for each of the Districts where the Scheme will be in operation in 1986-87.

Deforestation in J and K

4631. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :

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

(a) whether Jammu and Kashmir State has suffered a great deal through deforestation; and

(b) whether Union Government propose to take special measures for raising coniferous and other forests in J and K State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The National Remote Sensing Agency analysis indicates that forest area in Jammu and Kashmir has reduced by 35.7% during the period 1972-75 to 1980-82.

(b) Two centrally sponsored schemes of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, viz. Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations, and Operation Soil Watch, are being implemented in Jammu and Kashmir to raise coniferous and other forests.

**Amount Paid to Banwasi Seva Ashram,
Mirzapur for Tree Plantation**

4632. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money paid to the Banwasi Seva Ashram, Govindpur, district Mirzapur for tree plantation;

(b) whether the affairs of the Banwasi Seva Ashram are under inquiry before the Kudal Commission of Inquiry; and

(c) the reasons for issuing the grant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The National Westelands Development Board released a grant of Rs. 3 55 lakhs during 1985-86 to the Banwasi Seva Ashram, Govindpur, District Mirzapur.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The grant was released on the basis of the decision of the projects Approval Committee of the National Westelands Development Board which considered the proposal of Banwasi Seva Ashram.

**Mystery of Foreign marked Weapons
in Delhi**

4633. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD.

SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any headway has been made in solving the mystery of finding foreign marked weapons in New Delhi recently on roadside in a bush; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). 4 self loading rifles with Chinese marking along with 1536 cartridges of 9 M.M (without marking) were found abandoned in the area of Police Station Defence Colony. The said arms and ammunition were seized and case FIR No. 380 dated 13.11.1986 under Sections 25/54/59 Arms Act ash been registered. The case is still under investigation.

**Encroachment into parts of Kerafa by
Tamil Nadu**

4634. SHRI T. BASHEER :
SHRI P.A. ANTONY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Tamil Nadu has encroached upon and occupied parts of Kerala in the Anakatti Valley, Palghal district and some parts in Idukki district;

(b) if so, the extent of encroachment and the reaction of Union Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken to settle the issue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c). Government of India have no information regarding these encroachments.

**Mathew and Venkataramaiah Commissions
Reports on Punjab and Haryana**

4635. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the findings and recommendations of the reports of the Mathew Commission and Venkataramaiah Commission about the inter-state boundary issue between Punjab and Haryana;

(b) whether it is proposed to lay the reports on the Table of the House; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). In its report submitted on 25.1.86 the Mathew Commission after identifying the Hindi-speaking villages and towns in the Fazilka-Abohar areas, has not recommended their transfer to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh on account of the criterion of contiguity not being satisfied. The Commission has left it to the Government to take such suitable steps as it deems fit including the appointment of another Commission to determine the areas to be transferred to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh. The Venkataramaiah Commission, in its report submitted on 10.6.86, has *inter-alia* recommended that an area of about 70,000 acres should be transferred from Punjab and Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh and that the Government may appoint another Commission to specify the territories consisting of about 70,000 acres which may be transferred in lieu of Chandigarh. These reports have not been laid before Parliament so far as there is no statutory obligation for doing so.

**Allotment of free houses to persons
Migrated from Punjab**

4636. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Union Government to allot

free houses to the persons migrated from Punjab; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). The migrants from Punjab who had come to Delhi have been provided accommodation on temporary basis. There is no proposal to allot free houses to them as Government of India do not wish that they should settle down in Delhi on permanent basis.

**Guidelines for Settlement on
Wastelands**

4637. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently taken a decision to divert future locations of resettlement colonies/habitats to the wastelands;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been prepared in this regard;

(c) whether guidelines have been issued to the State Governments; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard ?

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

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Plantation of Trees

4638. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme for multiple row avenue plantation to provide shed to the travellers and also meet to a great extent, the requirements of the weaker sections of timber; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Multiple row avenue plantations have been raised in the past and this is being continued. One of the decisions taken at the first meeting of the National Land Use and Wastelands Development Council held on 6th Feb. 1986 was that road sides must also be afforested, and at the cost of the Department concerned.

These plantations offer some shade, and yield a variety of produce used by various sections of the society, the requirements of the weaker sections are also met to some extent.

All India Co-ordinated Project on Scheduled Caste and Backward Class

4639 SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether under All India Co-ordinated Project on Scheduled Castes and Backward Communities 19 centres were established in 16 States to develop Integrated models to improved the socio-economic conditions of scheduled castes and other backward communities;

(b) if so when such a project was launched, the names of centres in each State; and

(c) names of other State where such projects are proposed to be undertaken in 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No such project has been launched by the Ministry of Welfare.

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

[Translation]

Inclusion of Kol Tribes

4640. SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'Kol' tribe has been included in Scheduled Tribes list in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Bihar;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the people of 'Kol' tribe inhabiting the districts of Allahabad, Mirzapur and Banda etc. of Uttar Pradesh are not included in the category of Scheduled tribes; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider to enlist the 'Kol' tribe of Uttar Pradesh also in the category of Scheduled Tribes ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. "Kol" community, however, as been specified as Scheduled Castes throughout the State of Uttar Pradesh in the extent Constitution (Scheduled Caste) Order, 1950.

(c) -The proposal to transfer 'Kol' from the list of Scheduled Castes to that of Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh is being considered along with similar other proposals in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Further, amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341 (2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution.

List of Scheduled Castes in Rajasthan and Delhi

4641. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of castes in Rajasthan and Delhi placed in the list of scheduled castes separately; and

(b) whether some of the castes placed in the scheduled castes list of Rajasthan have not been included in the list in Delhi and if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI

GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The complete list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes State/Union Territory-wise is given in the Manual of Election Laws, Ninth Edition brought out by the Ministry of Law and Justice.

(b) As required under Article 341 of the Constitution list of Scheduled Castes are prepared by State-wise or Union Territory-wise. Some of the Castes in the list of Scheduled Castes of Rajasthan are not included in the list of Scheduled Caste of the Union Territory of Delhi because those castes do not satisfy the criteria for such inclusion in Delhi.

[English]

Centres for Electronic Designs and Technology

4642. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Electronics has set up centres for electronic design and technology in the country;

(b) if so, the location of such centres;

(c) whether there is persistent demand to set up such a centre in Orissa and other states;

(d) if so, the steps taken to set up more such centres in the country; and

(e) the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Centre for Electronics Design and Technology (CEDT) set up at Bangalore at Indian Institute of Science campus is operating for the past ten years.

CEDT, Srinagar was set up in 1982 as a registered institution and construction of building is just complete.

The third CEDT has been registered in Aurangabad in September 1986 and building up of facilities is yet to be taken up.

(c) to (e). Request for location of CEDTs in the eastern region have been received from States of Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Manipur.

The fourth institution is to be set up in the eastern region in Imphal.

Scientific Research in India

4643. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether scientific research in India is mediocre despite the availability of over 3 lakh scientific and supporting staff; and

(b) if so, corrective steps proposed apart from setting up of new Technology Mission ?

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). Scientific research in India is not mediocre. Even though India is a developing country, India's achievements in a number of S and T areas, such as agriculture, atomic energy and space etc., are comparable to some of the developed countries. A comprehensive infrastructure/base for scientific research in the country has been set up. Besides five Technology Missions a number of S and T Projects has been identified for implementation in mission mode. Further emphasis is being given to modernisation and excellence in S and T activities so as to make India's contribution in selected thrust areas measure up to the front rank of scientific activity. Various research programmes are reviewed from time to time and corrective measures, as necessary, are taken.

Hazards by Sand Dunes at Munambam

4644. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made to ascertain the hazards posed by the sand dunes at Munambam, Kerala; and

(b) measures being adopted to overcome these hazards ?

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). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Fuel from Uranium Sand

4645. **SHRI H.B. PATIL :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for processing fuel from uranium sand during the last few years for the purpose of using it for development of atomic energy;

(b) if so, the estimated deposits of uranium sand in our country; and

(c) the steps taken for its development to make the country self-sufficient 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) In addition to the uranium which occurs in many parts of the country in different rock formulations such as the Singhbhum Thrust Belt Area of the Bihar State, Uranium and Thorium are also available as by-product when rare earths is extracted from monazite which is found in the beach placers along the coastal tracts of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(b) The estimated reserves of uranium in different grades of ore is 73,000 M. Tonnes and the estimated reserves of monazite are approximately 3,00,000 tonnes which contain about 0.25% of Uranium Oxide.

(c) The country is already self-sufficient in natural uranium fuel. Steps to develop new uranium mines and new plans to process monazite are under consideration.

National Parks and Games Sanctuaries in Maharashtra

4646. **SHRI R.M. BHOYE :** Will the **Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS** be pleased to state :

(a) the targets fixed by Union Government for the better performance as well as opening of National Parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of National Parks and game sanctuaries in the State of Maharashtra; and

(c) whether Union Government and the State Government have evolved any mechanism to monitor the results of the protection efforts in the National Parks and game sanctuaries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No such target was fixed by the Union Government.

(b) Maharashtra Government has established four national parks and eleven wild-life sanctuaries.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Denudation of Forests in West Bengal

4647. **SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** Will the **Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government of West Bengal have submitted a Scheme to Union Government to check large scale denudation of Forests in Ayodhya Hill;

(b) whether that scheme will help about two thousand landless families; and

(c) if so, the steps Union Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The State Government of West Bengal have not submitted any exclusive scheme to check large scale denudation of forests in Ayodhya Hill. They have, however, submitted proposals for assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Development of infrastructure for protection of forests from biotic interference', in various parts of the State.

(b) This information is not indicated in the proposal.

(c) The Central Government have approved an expenditure of Rs. 28 lakhs under the Scheme. The amount of the Central assistance will be to the extent of Rs. 14 lakhs.

Protection of Mangroves

4648. **SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH :** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made after decision taken in 1984 to set up a Task Force for protecting and propagating mangrove resources;

(b) whether relationship has been established with the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute at Cochin to assess the co-relationship between mangroves and fisheries; and

(c) steps taken to protect mangroves ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). A National Mangrove Committee was set up in 1984 to advise the Government on conservation and management aspects of mangroves in the country. Research Schemes have been funded to the tune of Rs. 5,96,000.

Coordination is sought to be established by associating experts and institutes in the various inter-disciplinary fields including fisheries, in the deliberations of the Committee and in the Research proposals.

Steps taken for protection of mangroves includes coverage in a National Park and Tiger Reserve (as in the case of the Sunderbans) and Marine National Parks (Gujarat and Andaman and Nicobar Islands) and coverage as reserved/protected forests under the Indian Forests Act, 1927.

Setting up of Task Force to stop Poaching

4649. **SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH :** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposal was made in 1984 to set up a task force of ex-servicemen for arresting illegal killing of elephants, musk deer and rhinos; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken to implement this ?

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

(b) A new Centrally sponsored scheme has been started for control of poaching and illegal trade in wild life in which financial assistance is provided by the Central Government to the States for this purpose. The concerned States who would be implementing the scheme and recruiting the staff for the same, have been advised to employ ex-servicemen to the extent possible.

Use of Indira Gandhi Airport by Civil and Air Force Aircrafts

4650. **SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tarmac of the Indira Gandhi Airport in Delhi is used both by the Civil and Air Force aircrafts; and

(b) whether considering the growing demand of commercial air services, Air Force propose to utilise the airfield of Hindon or Gurgaon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) IAF has its own separate tarmac at Indira Gandhi Airport for exclusive use of Air Force aircraft.

(b) Hindon is a regular Air Force base and is being used extensively by Air Force aircraft. There is no proposal to utilise Gurgaon airfield which is unusable in its present state.

Sardar Sarovar Dam Causing Ecological Imbalance

4651. **DR. SUDHIR ROY:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Sardar Sarovar Dam on the river Narmada would severely affect the eco system of the region;

(b) whether such dams will destroy the social and cultural life styles of thousands of people living in the area; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Sardar Sarovar Project would submerge a total area of 39,134 ha. including 13,744 ha. of forest land. The submergence would displace 66,675 persons in 237 villages. The Project would have considerable social and environmental impact.

(c) A detailed Environmental Management Plan for the Project is being worked out with special emphasis on Catchment Area Treatment, Command Area Development, Rehabilitation, Compensatory Afforestation and other related environmental issues.

Killing of Musk Deer

4652. **SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that despite the Indian Wild Life Protection Act, poaching continues unchecked;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news paper reports that nearly 5000 musk deer are killed every year for the strong smelling substance of musk;

(c) Steps taken to stop indiscriminate killing of wild life and protected animals; and

(d) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Some reports of poaching of wild animals have been received.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Following steps have been taken to protect wild animals and control of their poaching:

(i) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has been suitably amended.

(ii) More areas have been brought under the protective net work of national park and wildlife sanctuaries.

(iii) Staff is suitably being trained and strengthened

(iv) States and Union Territories have been specially advised to establish new national parks and wildlife sanctuaries in mountain areas, including the habitat of the musk-deer and to better manage the existing ones.

(v) Enhanced financial assistance is being provided to the States and Union Territories, under the centrally sponsored schemes for the conservation of wildlife.

(vi) A centrally sponsored scheme has been started for control of poaching of animals, with equal cost sharing between Centre and

State on non-recurring items of expenditure.

- (vii) Export policy on wildlife has been made more stringent.

[*Translation*]

Formulation of Bio-Sphere Reserve Scheme to Check the Spread of Deserts

4653. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to formulate any scheme for biosphere reserve in order to check the spread of deserts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the work of preparing this scheme has been entrusted to the Central Institute of Forest Research (Kajari) by the Central Government; and

(d) the regions alongwith the are thereof to be covered under this scheme and the expenditure involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An Expert Committee has been constituted to prepare a project report for setting up a Biosphere Reserve in Thar Desert area in Rajasthan, with the object of preserving the desert eco-system and the diversity of species.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) These details will be available only after the Expert Committee submits its report and detailed action and management plans for the Biosphere Reserve become available.

[*English*]

Service Condition of Examiners in M. I. Directorate

4654 DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3236 on 13 August, 1985 regarding revision of pay-scales of Examiners in M. I. Directorate and state :

(a) reasons for not taking any initiative to review their cadre to improve their service prospects since its inception in 1949;

(b) whether his Ministry is considering some immediate interim measures to improve service career prospects of Examiners in the M.I. Directorate pending submission of the Pay Commission's Report; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The service conditions of the Examiners in MI Directorate were reviewed and selection grades created in the year 1981.

Proposals for improvement in the pay scales of these Examiners were also referred to the Fourth Central Pay Commission who have already made recommendations upgrading their pay scales. These recommendations have since been accepted by the Government and given effect to.

Achievement of Afforestation Targets

4655. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to afforest 5 million hectares of land per year;

(b) whether out of 75 million hectares of land with Forest Department, about 40 million hectares are degraded; and

(c) the steps taken to supply required number of saplings by way of Tissue culture ?

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

(b) Even though the legally recorded forests areas is 74 87 million hectares, visual interpretation of LANDSAT data obtained in 1980-1982 has shown that forest cover is only 46 35 million hectares, out of which open/degraded forests is 10.06 million hectares.

(c) Application of tissue culture in afforestation of tree crops is still at laboratory stage. Efforts are constantly going on to intensify this work.

[*Translation*]

Birds dying in National Zoological Park, New Delhi

4656. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news items appearing on the front page of the 'Jansatta' dated 10 November, 1986 under the caption "Mar Rahe Hain to Isliye ki Vaytha Bata Nahi Sakte";

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken/proposed to be taken in near future to improve the situation keeping in view rapidly dying the animals and birds in National Zoological Park, New Delhi and to maintain the adequate number of animals and birds, in the park; and

(c) whether Government propose to conduct an enquiry by high level committee into the irregularities/bungling committed in this park ?

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

(b) and (c). The deaths that have occurred in the National Zoological Park, New Delhi, are not unusually high. However, an enquiry is being conducted in the matter.

[*English*]

Setting up of Land Development Authority

4657. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will

the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have suggested to all the State Governments to set up land development authorities to utilise the wastelands for afforestation;

(b) whether all the state Governments have set up such land development authorities; and

(c) whether progress made by the States in the plantation of trees on wasteland utilising rural unemployed workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The Government of India has suggested to the State/UT Governments to set up a Land Use and Wastelands Development Council/Authority to act as a Nodal Agency for Coordination and implementation of afforestation and wastelands development programme.

(b) According to information available such nodal agencies/mechanisms have been set up in some but in all States/UTs

(c) The total number of trees planted in 1985-86 in the country was 302 crores. As afforestation is a labour intensive activity, the programme has considerable employment potential for the rural unemployed workers.

Foreign Funds Received by SDRSI, Tirupati

4658. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign funds received by the Society for Development of Rural Sericulture Industry, Tirupati (SDRSI) from the E.Z.E. West Germany during the last three years; and

(b) whether any evaluation of the work by the society has been done ?

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) Information is given in the statement below.

(b) Evaluation of work does not come under the purview of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act.

Statement

Amount of foreign funds reported under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act by society for development of rural sericulture industry, Tirupati (SDRSI) form E.Z.E. West Germany during the years 1983, 1984 and 1985

Amount of foreign funds received in (Rs.)

1983	1984	1985
3,40,320.86	77,847.36	27,364 36

Reclamation of Wastelands

4659. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposals for involving voluntary agencies in reclamation of wastelands in the country;

(b) if so, details of the funds sanctioned to such organisations for demonstration projects for nursery raising and block plantation on community land or on land belonging to rural poor including Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe; and

(c) criteria for selection of such voluntary agencies ?

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

(b) So far 51 voluntary organisations have been sanctioned grants-in-aid to the tune of 3,68,61,619. These grants are generally for composite projects, including demonstration, nursery raising, block

plantation and awareness raising. Lands belonging to the rural poor including scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are given priority.

(c) The selection is made by the Projects Approval Committee of the National Wastelands Development Board, which takes into consideration the past record and experience of the consideration, as also the feasibility of the project for which grants had been requested.

[Translation]

Medical Herbs and Pushap Vihar in Pithoragarh and Chamoli Districts of Uttar Pradesh

4660. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that many types of rare medicinal herbs and Pushap Vihar are found in Pithoragarh and Chamoli districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether he is also aware that in the absence of any scientific exploitation of these medicinal herbs and in the absence of any comprehensive scheme for their preservation and development, these medicinal herbs are on the verge of extinctions; and

(c) if so, whether a proposal to set up an institute at any place in this area for preservation, research and development of these medicinal herbs has been considered by the Ministry ?

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

(b) Unscientific exploitation will lead to the destruction of any natural resource including medicinal herbs. Rare and endangered species of medicinal plants are identified by the Botanical Survey of India and arrangements are made for their preservation/multiplication in their botanical gardens. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have imposed a complete ban on exploitation of some medicinal herbs,

(c) There is no such proposal.

[English]

Joint Training Workshop for Ministers and Officers at Hyderabad

4661. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a week-long joint Training Workshop for Union Ministers and officers took place in Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad;

(b) if so, names of Ministers and officers who attended the workshop and the duration of the workshop; and

(c) the objective, programme and results of the workshop ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BRIEN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A week long (6 working days) workshop on Development Administration was held at Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad from September 1 to 6, 1986, which was jointly attended by 4 Central Ministers, 8 Secretaries and 8 Additional Secretaries. One more such workshop was held at the same Institute from 25-30 October, 1986.

(b) The names of the participants in the two workshops are given to the statements I and II given below. The duration was for a week.

(c) The objective of the workshop was to provide a forum for discussion, exploration and understanding of each other's roles for effective team work and an understanding of the interface between political executive and senior administrators through discussions, case studies, behavioural exercises and group work.

The workshop helped to establish that it is desirable, possible and pragmatic to bring together political executives and public administrators in a learning situation to enable them to think together and create a new administrative culture of

participation and performance. The workshop also sought to sensitise the participants to some important issues in management of Government particularly performance and accountability,

Statement-I

List of Participants in the Workshop on Development Administration for Ministers and Civil Servants at the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad from 1st to 6th September, 1986

Ministers

1. Shri Vasant Sathe
Minister of Energy
2. Mrs. Sheila Dikshit
Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
3. Shri B.K. Gadhbvi
Minister of State in the Department of Expenditure
4. Shri Ajit Panja
Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning

Civil Servants

1. Shri S.S. Sidhu (UP : 52)
Secretary, Civil Aviation
2. Smt. P.P. Trivedi (AM : 53)
Secretary (Personnel)
3. Shri R. Gopaldaswamy (KL : 53)
Secretary, Youth and Sports
4. Shri K.C. Pandeya (HP : 53)
Secretary, Civil Supplies
5. Shri B.K. Rao (AP : 54)
Secretary, Department of Mines
6. Shri D. Bandopadhyay (WB : 55)
Secretary, Rural Development
7. Shri S.R. Vijayakar (GCS)
Secretary, Department of Electronics
8. Shri D.K. Sangal (ITS)
Secretary, Telecom

9. **Shri P.P. Khanna (UP : 56)**
Additional Secretary, Department of Industrial Development
10. **Shri R.R. Gupta (ICAS)**
Additional Secretary, Department of Commerce
11. **Shri R. Rajamani (AP : 59)**
Additional Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat
12. **Shri G. Asvathanarayan (KN : 59)**
Additional Secretary, Ministry of Defence
13. **Shri Virendra Prakash (UT : 59)**
Additional Secretary, Ministry of Programme Implementation
14. **Shri S. Ramamoorthy (MH : 59)**
Chairman, Bombay Port Trust
15. **Dr. (Mrs.) R. Thamarajakshi (IES)**
Adviser, Planning Commission
16. **Smt. Otima Bordia (RJ : 57)**
Additional Secretary, PM Secretariat

Statement-II

List of participants in the Workshop on Development Administration for Ministers and Civil Servants at the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad from 25 October, to 30 October, 1986

Ministers

1. **Shri P.A. Sangma**
Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour
2. **Shri M. Arunachalam**
Minister of State in the Department of Industrial Development
3. **Shri Shivraj Patil**
Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology and in the Department of Ocean Development Atomic Energy, Electronics and Space
4. **Kumari Saroj Khaparde**
Minister of State in the Ministry of Health

Civil Servants

1. **Shri S.S. Verma (WB : 54)**
Secretary, Ministry of Welfare
2. **Shri D. Sankaraguruswamy (AP : 55)**
Secretary, Commission on Central-State Relations (MHA)
3. **Shri D.M. Sukhthankar (MH : 56)**
Special Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development
4. **Shri C.S. Sastry (AP : 56)**
Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
5. **Shri A.N. Verma (MP : 56)**
Secretary, Department of Coal
6. **Shri M. Varadarajan (UP : 56)**
Member Secretary, National Wasteland and Development Board
7. **Shri Maheshwar Dayal**
Secretary, Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources
8. **Shri T.U. Vijayasekharan (OR : 55)**
Secretary, Department of Food
9. **Shri Shankar Saran (BH : 55)**
Additional Secretary, Ministry of Communications
10. **Shri Anil Bordia (RJ : 57)**
Additional Secretary, Department of Education
11. **Shri S.M. Kelkar (MH : 58)**
Additional Secretary (Banking), Ministry of Finance
12. **Shri C.K. Tikku (IRS-IT)**
Member CBDT and Ex-officio Additional Secretary, Department of Revenue
13. **Shri I.K. Rasgotra (IRAS)**
Additional Secretary, Department of Pension and Pensioner's Welfare
14. **Shri Bahadur Chand (CPES)**
Member (Operation) CEA and Ex-officio Additional Secretary, Department of Power

15. Shri K.C. Sivaramakrishnan (WB : 58)
Project Director, Central Ganga
Authority and Additional Secretary,
Department of Environment

Achievement of Targets for Afforestation

4662. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the target for afforestation and
social forestry for the years 1984-85, 1985-
86 and 1986-87 and whether the targets
have been achieved; -

(b) the targets for Orissa, and the
details of assistance given and the achieve-

ments in this connection for the above
three years; and

(c) whether any specific provision
has been made to stop Podu cultivation
(shifting cultivation) in the Hill areas and
Forests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a)
and (b). The country's targets have been
achieved in 1984-85 and 1985-86. There
has been a slight shortfall in Orissa. The
details are as under :

Year	Target (in million ha.)	Achievement (in million ha.)
For the Country	1984-85	1.25
	1985-86	1.40
	1986-87	1.71
For the State	1984-85	0.055
	1985-86	0.107
	1986-87	0.120

The assistance given to Orissa under
the centrally sponsored schemes of Forest
Department and Rural Development
Department has been as under :

Year	Assistance (Rs. in lakhs)
1984-85	285
1985-86	763
1986-87 (allocated)	1094

(c) The information is being collected
and will be laid on the Table of the
House.

[*Translation*]

**"Plantation Along the Railway Line"
between Nainpur and Padariganj**

4663. SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM : Will the
Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred on
planting of trees in Roche Ralauni in
Nainpur South Eastern Railway (narrow
gauge), and the total number of saplings
planted and the amount spent for the pro-
tection of each sapling;

(b) whether trees have been planted
along the railway line between Nainpur
and Padariganj;

(c) if so, the expenditure incurred on planting of trees there; and

(d) the number of saplings planted and the number of saplings still alive ?

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

[English]

U S FT Technology

4664. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the FT Technology, Inc. of the US has decided to transfer two technologies to India as reported in Economic Times dated 25 September, 1986;

(b) whether any agreement in this regard has been signed; and

(c) if so, what are the main features of the agreement and by what time the same is likely to be implemented ?

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. We are not aware of any such decisions. However, it is learnt that Instrumentation Ltd. is negotiating with the company.

(b) No Sir. No such agreement has been signed.

(c) Does not arise.

Loss of Policemen lives on VIP Security Duty

4665. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Delhi policemen who lost their lives in VIP security duties during the period 1982—to October 1986;

(b) the nature of assistance given by Government to help their families; and

(c) whether any official has been identified in the Ministry who keep track of their welfare ?

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) 1.

(b) The following assistance has been given to the family of the deceased :

(i) Immediate relief of Rs. 15,000 as grant in aid from Delhi Police Mutual Benefit fund.

(ii) Ex-gratia grant of Rs. 50,000,

(iii) Cremation charges Rs. 1600 from Delhi Police Mutual Benefit fund.

(iv) Pension award Rs. 478 p m.

(v) Relief in pension Rs. 407 p m.

(vi) Rs. 20,000 under Compulsory Insurance Scheme.

(vii) Younger brother of the deceased constable has been employed as constable in Delhi Police on compassionate ground.

(c) The assistance and other welfare measures are monitored in the Police Headquarters by Addl. Commissioner of Police (Armed Police).

Foreign Missionaries Operating in Proposed National Test Range Site in Balliapal Orissa

4666. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any reports from the State of

Orissa that certain foreign missionaries are operating in Baliapal area where the proposed national test range is expected to come up;

(b) whether the activities of these Missionaries are not conducive to national interest as they are reported to have joined the agitation against the proposed Test range; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed by Government 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). No such report from the State Government has been received in this regard.

Special Status to North-Eastern States

4668. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had received any representation from the Associations of people or from the State Governments of North-Eastern States and Union Territories for conferring special status to protect ethnic identity and to maintain the demographic structure; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government in dealing with such demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) The Government of Assam have demanded special status for Assam by insertion of suitable articles after article 371-B of the Constitution. The All Arunachal Pradesh Students' Union have also requested for grant of special constitutional safeguards in the event of Arunachal Pradesh being granted statehood.

(b) As regards Assam, 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. So far as Arunachal Pradesh is concerned, there is no proposal to grant special status.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of National Forest Research and Development Institute

4669. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Forest Research and Development Institute; and

(b) if so, the time by which this Institute will be set up and its details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No Institute called National Forest Research and Development Institute is proposed to be set up by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Disposal Methods of Radio-Active Wastes

4670. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made so far by the Indian Scientists regarding the disposal of radio-active wastes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the methods adopted in other countries for disposal of radio-active wastes ?

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) Radioactive Waste Management has been studied by BARC for over two decades and very strong capabilities have been generated.

(b) Highly radioactive waste is vitrified and the glass blocks are sealed in stainless steel canisters. A plant for doing this is already operational. Fixing intermediate level waste in polymers and bitumen has also been done. Only a few other countries have this capability and they also use similar methods. An interim storage facility is being set up at Tarapur and possibilities of storage in deep geological formation is under study.

Air Crashes Due to Bird Hits

4671. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several accidents of defence aircraft have taken place because of the bird hits;

(b) if so, the details of the steps being taken to prevent such accidents; and

(c) whether Government propose to make special gadgets or make special provisions in the development and production of aircraft which can avoid accidents caused by bird hits ?

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

(b) Government have taken a number of steps as enumerated below, to reduce accidents to IAF aircraft by bird hits :

(i) In January, 1980, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued directions to all State Governments for the establishment of Airfield Environment Management Committees under the Chairmanship of senior civil administrators, wherever there is a civil or Air Force airfield. These Committees meet at regular intervals to take necessary steps to keep the environment around airfields safe for flying.

(ii) A detailed study was carried out of bird hazards in four major airfields (Bombay, Agra, Palam

and Ambala). Its major recommendations were :

- (a) Replacement of Primitive slaughter houses by modern hygienic abattoirs with built in incinerators;
- (b) Setting up of carcass processing centres;
- (c) Setting up of incinerators to dispose off edible garbage; and
- (d) Planting of dhub grass, pigeon proofing of buildings and improving the drainage system with a view to prevent water-logging.

Action is in hand to implement these recommendations in consultation with the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The IAF has already initiated action to implement these recommendations within IAF airfields.

(iii) Government has approved the setting up of five Bird Hazard Combat Teams on an experimental basis. These teams are deployed in the approach funnel of the runway to kill/scare away birds. The results achieved by these teams will become known after some time.

(c) Yes, Sir. Flight Safety requirements will be kept in view while designing new aircraft to be manufactured in India.

Illegal Grabbing of Forest Land by Banwasi Seva Ashram in Mirzapur (Uttar Pradesh)

4672. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Banwasi Seva Ashram, Govindpur, district Mirzapur has grabbed more than 250 acres of forest/revenue land in Dudhi tehsil of district Mirzapur (U.P.);

(b) whether the land so grabbed includes the land which was allotted to the Adivasis and landless labourers; and

(c) whether the forests land is being misused affecting environment conditions and if so, the action Government propose to take to protect the environment and the forest land from illegal grabbing?

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

Public Sector Units Suffering Losses

4673. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in Financial Express dated 25 January, 1986 under caption 'Plenty wrong to be righted';

(b) the names of these ten units giving details of their working resulting in losses and steps taken in the past to put them on right path;

(c) whether Planning Commission and Ministry of Programme Implementation will coordinate to take up the case of above ten units with their respective Ministries;

(d) if so, the details about proposed action; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The News item under caption 'Plenty wrong to be righted' appeared in Financial Express dated 25th January, 1986. It refers to a seminar addressed by the then Union Minister of State of Planning. The ten units to which the news item presumably refers, are indicated in the statement-I given below along with the details of profit earned or losses incurred by them during 1983-84 and 1984-85. The steps taken to improve their working are indicated in statement-II given below.

(c) to (e). The concerned Ministries are taking steps to improve the working of the ten units referred to in the news item.

Statement-I

Ten Loss Making Enterprises

Sl. No.	Name of Enterprises	(Loss Rs. in Crores)	
		1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4
1.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	191.89	90.12
2.	Delhi Transport Corpn.	101.12	140.79
3.	Eastern Coal Fields Ltd.	127.88	13.66
4.	Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	24.06	81.60
5.	Hindustan Fertiliser Corpn. Ltd.	72.40	72.22
6.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	51.90	53.92

1	2	3	4
7. Fertilizers Corpn. of India Ltd.		83.16	44.54
8. Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.		69.69	5.39*
9. Hindustan Copper Ltd.		6.78	3.14
10. National Jute Manufacturers Company Ltd.		32.67	32.96

*Profit

Source : Public Enterprises Survey 1984-85 (Volume 3, Part-I).

Statement-II

Steps taken to improve working of ten loss-making units

1 and 2. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and Eastern Coal Fields Ltd.

Measures adopted to improve performance of both the coal companies include :

- (a) opening of new mines and fuller utilisation of mining capacity already created.
- (b) better and efficient maintenance of equipment.
- (c) stricter inventory and stores control and availability of scarce inputs like explosives, timbers etc.
- (d) Identification and reduction of surplus workers, redeployment after suitable training, by controlling absenteeism and enforcing discipline.
- (e) reduction of pit-head stocks by faster movement and more systematic distribution.
- (f) expeditious and timely completion of new projects.

3. Delhi Transport Corporation :

- (i) The losses are mainly due to heavy interest liability and charging of uneconomical rates. DTC's physical performance is comparable to

well managed undertakings. The productivity of DTC was 187 kms. per bus per day in 1985-86 which is considered satisfactory.

- (ii) A committee is finalising capital restructuring of DTC.

- (iii) Increase of DTC fares in February, 1986 may reduce losses by Rs. 45 crores in a year.

4. Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. (IISCO) :

- (i) After take over of the company a Plant Rehabilitation Scheme was launched. The scheme included revamping of cranes and equipment of the coke oven batteries.
- (ii) Other capital schemes such as rebuilding of blast furnaces, installation and repairs of coke oven batteries were taken up. Presently rebuilding of coke oven battery No. 8 is in progress.
- (iii) With all these measures, production performance of IISCO improved partially. The production of saleable steel rose from 444th. tonnes (1983-84) to 500 thousand tonnes (1985-86) against the rated capacity of 800,000 tonnes of saleable steel.

- (iv) In the 7th Plan, possibilities of technological and financial assistance from Japan from JICA (Japan International Co-operation

Agency) are being explored. JICA is expected to prepare and submit a feasibility report by April, 1987.

5. Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Ltd. :

- (i) Planning Commission has suggested to carry out a detailed economic analysis to find out economic cost of production with and without revamping/renovation. This study would indicate whether it would be economical to operate these plants or not.
- (ii) PIB has given first stage clearance for preparing a Detailed Project Report for renewal/modernisation of Durgapur, Barauni and Namrup I and II Plants. Under this a study would be taken up to find out how far the technological deficiencies could be removed and performance improved.

6. Heavy Engineering Corporation :

- (i) Expert Committee on Public Enterprises (ECOPE)—Fazal Committee had examined operations of HEC and suggested measures which were implemented by the Government. HEC Plants are quite old and need modernisation. Diesel Generating Sets were installed to improve power availability.
- (ii) In the Seventh Plan, technology modernisation programme is being taken up for its Foundry Forge Plant and M/s. Hitachi, a Japanese firm has been engaged for consultation and induction of new technology. Technology upgradation programme for Heavy Machine Tool Building Plant is being taken up and new CNC machines will be installed. Production of higher value added items such as C.N.C.—Horizontal Boring/Turning Centres would be taken up.
- (iii) An outlay of Rs. 55 crores has been allocated for Seventh Plan period. The HEC-Board has

prepared a corporate Plan envisaging an expenditure of Rs. 55 crores for modernisation/renewals and replacements and diversification schemes.

7. Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd. :

Ramagundam and Talcher plants are the largest coal based fertiliser plants set up in the world. These plants could not operate at reasonable capacities. A number of Expert Committees have examined and recommended the steps required to be taken to improve the performance of these plants. Recently a foreign consultant has done a detailed study on rehabilitation of coal based fertiliser plants at Talcher and Ramagundam.

FCI has drawn up a proposal for renovation and upgradation of technology for Gorakhpur plant. These proposals are presently under considerations of the Government.

8. Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd :

This company has been losing money because Iron has not yet fulfilled its commitment to start buying the concentrate. To improve the working results many other overseas buyers have been found and vigorous efforts are being made to market Iron Ore concentrates and pellets from this project to a larger extent.

9. Hindustan Copper Ltd.

- (i) Schemes have been prepared for modernisation and Debottlenecking of smelters and Refineries at Khetri Copper Complex and Indian Copper Complex including setting up of CONCAST and CONTOP smelter.
- (ii) Feasibility study is in progress for Malanjkhand exploration
- (iii) Short term and long term cost reduction plans have been prepared by the company.
- (iv) Schemes has been prepared for improvement of capacity utilisation in mines, concentrators and smelters.

- (v) *Phasing out of economic mines and developing new ones.*

10. National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Ltd. :

- (i) After nationalisation, modernisation programme costing Rs. 28.34 crores was taken up and a total sum of Rs. 19.92 crores has been already spent.
- (ii) Capacity utilisation has gone up to 78% (1985-86) from 64% (1981-82).
- (iii) Production has increased from 111612 MT (1981-82) to 132686 MT (1985-86).
- (iv) Financial reliefs have been granted to the company. Restructuring of equity base is being considered to reduce debt-equity ratio.

Import of Chinese Colour Television

4674. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Daily' dated 8 November, 1986 under the caption "China to sell colour T.Vs. to India"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government 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) Government of India have no proposal to import Colour TV from China.

Irrigation Schemes of Andhra Pradesh Pending Clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act

4675. SHRI V. GULSI RAM : Will

the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of irrigation schemes of Andhra Pradesh State received by Union Government under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 upto date, year-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of cases on which objections have been raised more than once;

(c) the number of cases rejected and the reasons for rejection;

(d) the number of cases still pending with reasons therefor;

(e) the number of cases in respect of which sanction issued and works started till date; and

(f) the number of schemes financed by World Bank and the work held up for want of clearance and if so, steps being taken to arrange clearance by Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) In no case any objection has been raised. Where proposals lacked essential information the same has been sought from the State Government.

(c) No irrigation proposal from Andhra Pradesh has been rejected so far.

(d) No irrigation proposal from Andhra Pradesh is pending with the Government of India. However 13 proposals are being treated as closed on account of non-submission of essential information asked for by the Central Government from the State Government.

(e) Two irrigation projects of Andhra Pradesh.

(f) Three schemes connected with Sriramsagar and one pertaining to the Srisailem Right Bank Canal, are being financed by the World Bank. Decision

under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 will be taken on receipt of lacking information from the State Government.

[*Translation*]

Cleaning of Ganga River in Uttar Pradesh

Statement	
Year	Name of the Proposal
1980	1. Vardarajaswami Gudi Project
1981	1. Motupalli Lift Irrigation Scheme
1982	1. Nagarjunasagar Left Canal—Proposal for one canal
1983	Nil
1984	1. Nagarjunasagar Left Canals—Proposals for 7 canals
	2. Telugu Ganga Project
	3. Srisailam Left bank canal
	4. Yelleru Reservoir Project
1985	1. Srisailam right bank canal
	2. Upper Pennar Project
	3. Sriramsagar canal
	4. Buggavan Reservoir Scheme
1986	1. Nagarjunasagar Left Canals—Proposals for 9 canals
	2. Distributory No. 27—Sriramsagar Project
	3. Chelamalavagu Project
	4. Palavaram Project Reservoir
	5. Distributory No. 25—Sriramsagar Project and Sarwati Canal
	6. Reservoir across Dhera-Calva

4676. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the money proposed to be spent on Allahabad, Kanpur, Varanasi and the area to the east of Varanasi for cleaning of the river Ganga;

(b) the details of the expenditure and the progress of work in the above areas in regard to the proposed schemes of sewerage, drinking water, cleaning etc., and

(c) the time schedule for completing the work in the above areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) In the works programme approved by the Central Ganga Authority, the provision for Allahabad, Kanpur and Varanasi is Rs. 24.00 crores, Rs. 29.30 crores and Rs. 43.05 crores respectively. The provision for Varanasi includes a scheme for renovation of pumping station and sewage farm at Ramnagar, which is situated to the east of Varanasi has been sanctioned and completed.

(b) Till 15th November, 1986, in Kanpur 4 schemes have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 2.42 crores and an amount of Rs. 1.30 crores has been released for the execution of the schemes. In Allahabad, 8 schemes have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 3.28 crores and an amount of Rs. 0.92 crore has been released and in Varanasi 25 schemes at a cost of Rs. 15.54 crores have been sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 2.96 crores have been released to the executing agencies for the execution of the schemes. Execution of schemes has commenced.

(c) The schemes are expected to be completed during 7th Five Year Plan period.

[English]

Unprovoked Firing by Pak Troops

4677. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistani Troops have started unprovoked firing at several places in the border district of Poonch;

(b) if so, whether the firing was resumed after a gap of two months on 7th November, 1986;

(c) if so, whether the continuous firing by Pakistani Troops at several places on the border district of Poonch is causing anxiety to the Central Government;

(d) the steps taken to meet the situation; and

(e) the number of persons including civilians killed during the firing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c), There have been some cases of unprovoked firing by Pakistani troops along the Line of Control in Poonch district of Jammu and Kashmir, during November, 1986.

(d) Our Armed Forces are on constant vigil to meet any threat to the security of the country.

(e) Government have no reports about any loss of life due to these firing incidents in November, 1986.

Joint Research in the Arabian Sea

4678. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is entering the second stage of deep sea studies in international waters with West German Collaboration;

(b) whether FRG Scientists visited India if so, the broad outlines of the plan

for joint research in the Arabian Sea aboard the research vessel 'Sagar Kanya', and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on the building of the 'Sagar Kanya' in West Germany ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir, there is collaboration between India and FRG on some projects related to international waters. The first cruise under this programme was undertaken in the FRG research vessel 'Sonne' during May-June 1986. The second cruise has been undertaken in November 1986 in the Indian Research Vessel 'Sagar Kanya'. The broad outline of the programme is as follows :

(i) To test the Rock Drill and collection of rock cores;

(ii) Collection of deep sea cores for geochemical and stratigraphical studies; and

(iii) To study the tectonics and crustal structures.

(c) The cost of the vessel is Dutsche Marks sixty two million and fifty thousand.

Officiating Command Allowance to Senior Division NCC Officers

4679. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Senior Division NCC officers are entitled for officiating command allowance of Rs. 300 p.m. in the rank of Major;

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to enhance the above rates of officiating command allowance; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same ?

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

(b) and (c). The matter regarding the enhancement of allowance is being referred to the NCC Evaluation Committee, constituted recently.

[*Translation*]

Recruitment to Paramilitary Forces

4680. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of additional companies of Central Reserve Police Force and Border Security Force proposed to be constituted; and

(b) when the next recruitment in the aforesaid forces will start and the places where recruitment is likely to be made ?

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). No new battalions are being raised in the Central Reserve Police presently. As for the Border Security Force, 49 additional battalions are to be raised during the period from 1987 to 1991 as a part of the expansion plan of the BSF which was sanctioned by the Government in January, 1986. Of these 13 Bns. are expected to be raised during the year 1987-88. The recruitment programme for raising these 13 Bns. will be carried out from January to March, 1987 and shall take place in almost all States of the country. Adequate advertisements are made in the leading National dailies as well as the radio when the recruitment is done.

[*English*]

Science and Technology Inputs for Socio Economic Development of Andamans

4681. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether at a three day workshop held at the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in New Delhi concluded on 22 September, 1986, a proposal for development of a helicopter and air taxi service between the Islands of Andamans and Nicobar region had been mooted;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether any other proposal for identification of science and technology inputs for the socio-economic development of Andamans were also made at the workshop, if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) Government have already approved in principle a scheme to operate air taxi service in the country. A proposal for providing helicopter services to the Andamans and Nicobar Islands Administration is also under active consideration.

(c) Many other proposals in the following broad areas were also made in the workshop :

- (1) Forest and Wild Life.
- (2) Agriculture and Horticulture.
- (3) Marine resources development.
- (4) Water resources.
- (5) Buildings and housing.
- (6) Water supply and sanitation.
- (7) Animals husbandry and live stocks.
- (8) Shipping and transport.
- (9) Energy.

- (10) Aerial survey.
- (11) Industries.
- (12) Tourism.
- (13) Manpower development.
- (14) Sectoral forecast.

The recommendations and suggestions made in this workshop are provisional and will be discussed with the officials of Andamans and Nicobar Administration before finalising his report and submitting it.

Hi-Tech for Tornadoes

4682. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Hi-tech has been evolved to tackle tornadoes which have become a common feature in the country during the monsoon;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to undertake research work in this field independently or under assistance from the developed countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Tornadoes in India are not a common feature, the frequency of occurrence being one or two in a year compared to a few hundred in the North American Continent. No Hi-Tech system has so far been developed to predict tornadoes which are local severe storms of short duration over relatively small areas. Detection and warning systems are generally very expensive and have not been adopted in India.

(c) and (d). No Sir. However, research on local severe storms (thunder-storms) which may give rise to tornadoes at times, is being carried out in India.

Proposal to set up Public Sector Enterprises in Rajasthan

4683. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Central Public Sector Enterprises in Rajasthan during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of unemployed educated persons likely to get employment in these enterprises ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the names of both existing and new Central Public Sector Enterprises in Rajasthan for which provision has been made during the Seventh Five Year Plan is given below.

(c) The number of unemployed educated persons likely to get employment in these Enterprises has not been estimated.

Statement

Statement indicating the names of Public Sector Enterprises in Rajasthan for which provision has been made in the Seventh Plan

1. Hindustan Zinc Limited.
(various project).
2. Hindustan Copper Limited
(various project).
3. Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited (various project).
4. Instrumentation Limited (Kota).
5. Hindustan Salts Limited.
6. HMT Limited (various project).
7. IDPL Joint Venture
8. Heavy Water Plant, Kota.
9. Gas Turbine Project, Anta.

**Index of Industrial Production Since
January, 1985**

4684. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased
to state :

(a) the index of industrial production
every quarter since January, 1985;

(b) whether the index is computed
on the basis of quantity or value of indus-
trial production;

(c) if calculated by value, the corrected
indices at constant prices; and

(d) the annual rate of rise of the
corrected index at the beginning or every
quarter since 1st January, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI
SUKH RAM) : (a) Figures of quarterly
average monthly Index of Industrial Pro-

duction for every quarter since January-
March 1985 upto April-June 1986 are
shown in statement-I below.

(b) Index is based, in 95% cases, on
output data in terms of quantities. Only
for the machinery group (sugar machinery,
textile machinery, cement machinery etc.)
cooling towers, boilers, machine tools and a
few other items, value of output data are
utilised after necessary adjustments for
price changes, with the help of relevant
price index series.

(c) Output data in value terms are
always corrected for price changes;

(d) The index figure is calculated on
the production of each month. The annual
rate of growth, by comparing the index for
the month beginning a quarter with the
corresponding month of the previous year,
is shown in statement-II below.

Statement-I

Quarterly Average-of monthly Index of Industrial Production

Quarter	Manufacturing	Mining	Electricity	General	Index
January— March 1985	199.0	275.4	294.9	215.3	
April— June 1985	182.5	222.0	292.8	196.5	
July— Sept. 1985	187.9	213.8	308.8	201.3	
Oct.— Dec. 1985	195.5	249.3	313.1	211.6	
Jan.— March 1986	210.7	297.6	322.9	229.5	
April— June 1986	190.2	236.3	323.4	206.9	

Statement-II

Annual rate of growth of IIP (General) at the beginning of every quarter since January 1985

Month beginning the quarter	Percentage growth over the corresponding month of previous year
January 1985	6.60
April 1985	6.00
July 1985	5.60
October 1985	8.28
January 1986	5.96
April 1986	7.00
July 1986	5.55

Recommendation of CAARD

4685. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of the Committee on Administrative Arrangements for Rural Development (CAARD);

(b) the comments thereon from various States and Union Territories;

(c) the steps taken to implement the recommendations; and

(d) the likely impact on the rural development programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) A Statement containing the Summary of Committee's recommendations has already been furnished in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5965 answered on April 9, 1986. Copies of the Report are also available in the Parliament Library (Indexed at 309.24 R).

MS

(b) Out of 31 States and U.Ts., comments of 20 States/U.Ts. on the CAARD Report have been received till now. There has been a mixed reaction of States and U.Ts. on the recommendations contained in this Report as revealed by the comments received till now.

(c) and (d). After receipt of comments from all States/Union Territories, the matter shall be examined and then placed before the National Development Council, for further considerations.

Unspent subsidy lying in Nalgonda District of Andhra Pradesh

4686. SHRI H.A. DORA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government and State Governments envisaged any plan for the development of tribals under the modified area development agency (MADA) and DRDA;

(b) if so, how much subsidy is extended by the Government and how much amount has to be obtained by a persons by way of loans;

(c) whether it is a fact that in Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh huge subsidy amounts are lying unspent due to refusal of banks to extend loans; and

(d) if so, the details thereof both in respect of MADA and DRDA ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Under the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy, a portion of Special Central Assistance is separately earmarked for various family beneficiary programmes under MADA projects. Similar programmes under IRDP are implemented through DRDA with the Central Assistance granted by the Department of Rural Development. The amount of subsidy varies from programme to programme.

(c) and (d). The information has been called for and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Vessels caught Poaching in Andaman
and Nicobar Islands**

4686-A. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign vessels caught while poaching in Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last one year upto 31 October, 1986; and

(b) the details of present position vessel-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : I have given a Calling Attention.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : We would look into it. There is no need to raise the question of admissibility of Calling Attention here.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sixteen hundred workers are going to be retrenched.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot answer Calling attention here. I will consider it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Government have decided to close down one unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India at Sindri.

MR. SPEAKER : I can assure you that I will consider it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You may admit for Monday or Tuesday, The session has been extended now.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Have you got any point of order ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, what is it ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I discussed with you the question of FERA violations on the part of.

MR. SPEAKER : No. There is nothing like that. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have given him the answer. I have decided. My ruling is there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : He has been waiting for a long time.

MR. SPEAKER : I have given my ruling. Professor Sahib, you know, what I say, I say. I have given my ruling. If there is anything more, I will again consider it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You have not given the ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. ruling is that I did not allow.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Has the Member not got a right to know what the Finance Ministry is saying in reply to the Motion he has tabled ?

MR. SPEAKER : I considered that and I allowed that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Has he no right to know what the Finance Ministry has to say in reply ?

MR. SPEAKER : I did not tell him that I will not. I told him that he can.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You told me Sir, that the Finance Minister has not given you anything in writing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULEMAN SAIT (Manjeri) : About the Babri Mosque...

MR. SPEAKER : That subject, the Home Minister has said it is *sub judice*: they will take it up later on.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULEMAN SAIT : We want to know what action has been taken.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have said that the matter is *sub judice*.

[English]

Only the Minister can do it. Shahabuddinji, the Minister can do it.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : You should ask him to say something on the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I have asked him, but the matter is *sub judice*.

[English]

The case is *sub judice*. He will do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : All that Shahabuddin is saying is, the Minister has promised a statement on the sensitive issue. Therefore, let him make a statement.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have asked him.

Now it is for him to take any further step in the matter.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : You kindly ask him once again.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I have said.

[Translation]

Now it is for him to take any action.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : The Member has given notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Which one ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The matter is fully discussed in the Press.

MR. SPEAKER : I said. I am satisfied with the answer provided to me. So, I do not allow.

[Translation]

You may see it. I can show you the answer.

(Interruptions)

I have said that I can show you the answer provided to me. You can see it.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You said, the Finance Minister has not so far given you any reply in writing.

MR. SPEAKER : I have also talked to the Finance Minister.

[Translation]

I have not barred you. I have talked to the Finance Minister. You can see the answer provided to me. There is no dispute about it.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

**Terrorist and Disruptive Activities
(Prevention) Rules, 1986**

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(S. BUTA SINGH) :** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G.S.R. 1200 in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1986, under section 21 of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3423/86]

Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) :** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 844 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th November, 1986 under section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See. No. LT-3424/86]

**Notifications under Cantonment Act, 1984
and Statements for delay in laying these
Notifications etc.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI
ARUN SINGH) :** I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 281 of the Cantonment Act, 1984 :

(i) The Subathu cantonment Board (Division into wards) Rules, 1985, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 42 in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3425/86]

(ii) The Roorkee Cantonment (Division into wards) Rules 1986, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 75 in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3426/86]

(iii) The Badamibagh Cantonment (Division into Wards) Rules, 1986, published in Notification No S.R.O. 76 in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3427/86]

(iv) The Jammu Cantonment (Division into Wards) Rules, 1986, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 77 in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3428/86]

(v) The Pachmarhi Cantonment (Division into Wards) Amendment Rules, 1986, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 99 in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. 3429/86]

(vi) The Clement Town Cantonment (Division into Wards) Rules 1985, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 213 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3430/86]

(vii) The Ranikhet Cantonment (Division into Wards) Rules 1985, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 228 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3431/86]

(viii) The Ahmedabad Cantonment (Division into Wards) Rules 1986, published in Notifica-

tion S.R.O. 229, in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3432/86]

- (1x) The Fatehgarh Cantonment (Division into Wards) Rules 1986, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 336 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1986.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3433/86]
- (2) Eight Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (i) to (viii) of item (1) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3433/86]
- (3) A copy of the Navy Leave (Amendment) Regulation, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 340 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November 1986, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3434/86]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis, New Delhi for the year 1985-86 along with Accounts and Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3435/86]

Notifications under Central Excise Rules, 1944 and Customs Act, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :
- (i) G.S.R. 1215 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 225/86-CE dated the 3rd April, 1986 so as to indicate the correct classification of guar-gum in the Central Excise Tariff.
- (ii) G.S.R. 1216 published in Gazette of India dated to 20th November, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum fixing effective rates of excise duty for railway DCEMU coaches, passenger coaches and wagons.
- (iii) G.S R. 1219 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 122/86-CE dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to make certain changes in the description of certain ingredients specified therein.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3436/86]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section. 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :
- (i) G.S.R. 1220 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G.S.R. 1221 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 1986 together

with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3437/86]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of Regional Computer Centre, Chandigarh for 1985-86. Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Bombay for 1985-86, Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune for 1985-86 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Computer Centre, Chandigarh, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Regional Computer Centre, Chandigarh, for the year 1985-86.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3438/86]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Bombay, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Bombay, for the year 1985-86.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3439/86]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English

versions) of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3440/86]

(4) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3440/86]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Remote Sensing Agency, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Remote Sensing Agency, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3441/86]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working

of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3 42/86.]

(7) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of the section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3443/86]

Review on the working of Hindustan Zinc Ltd. Udaipur for 1985-86 and Notifications under Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur, for the year 1985-86

along with the Audited Accounts, and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3444/86]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 :

(i) The Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 888 in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3445/86]

(ii) S.O. 1880 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3446/86]

Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of Bharat Dynamics Ltd., Hyderabad for 1985-86 and Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. Bangalore for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : On behalf of Shri Shivraj Patil, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(1) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1985-86 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3447/86]

- (2) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1985-86.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3448/86]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, New Delhi for 1985-86, Annual Report of Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling for 1984-85, Review on the working of and Annual Report of Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Ltd., Port Blair for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3449/86]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling, for

the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3450/86]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 69A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forests and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1985-86.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1985-86 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3451/86]

Maharashtra Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Rules, 1986, Annual Report and Review on the working of Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi for 1985-86

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BRIEN SINGH ENGTI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Maharashtra Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Rules-1986 (Hindi and English versions), published in Notification No. G.S.R 1157 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 1986, under sub-section (1)

section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3452/86]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi for the year 1985-86. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3453/86]

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : You allow the House to discuss it Sir...

MR. SPEAKER : I have already discussed it. Without something, I cannot allow a discussion. I cannot allow a thing which has no basis. This is my decision. That is all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you behave like this, I will ask you to withdraw from the House

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All right, withdraw from the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not misbehave. I have told you that I will show you whatever I have got. If still you are not satisfied, I will again look into it. But this is not the way to behave. I am not going to be browbeaten like this. So simple it is.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have had enough of it. Why are you doing it ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Let him have the benefit of whatever reply you have got.

MR. SPEAKER : How many times have I to tell him that I will show him the reply ? I am satisfied myself.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Saifuddin, I have satisfied myself and I have given my ruling. I keep it. I do not budge from my ruling.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. Do not try to browbeat me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already told him. There is nothing. If there is anything, I will allow. No problem.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Saifuddin, if something goes against you unfounded I will not allow that too.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : If I am not wrong, I want a discussion on this. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is the discussion ? There should be some facts about it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Do not try to browbeat me like that. I do not like that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have given my ruling. And I can consider it if you like, Do not try to misbehave with me.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please resume your seat. Why are you behaving like that.

[*English*]

I take care of myself. Do not override your rights. I am telling you Mr. Reddy that I have got all the honour and respect for you. But I do not want to be belaboured like that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I do not want Member's right to be curbed.

MR. SPEAKER : I have told you that this is my right and I have exercised my right. And as long as I have that right, I will exercise it.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are in the Chair and you listen to us...
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I am here in this Chair. Do not try to object...
(*Interruptions*) Sit down. That is all right. I have to adjudge according to what the rules are. And I have to use my discretion. That is all. If you do not want me, throw me away then. I do not want to sit here. This is the way they are behaving? Professor, you are the leader of this group and they are misbehaving. I cannot understand this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am suggesting to you that if the Minister has given anything, he should be shown that.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I am telling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is all right. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why can you not take it like that?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not try to misbehave with me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Look here, I must tell you something. Take it in your pocket and in your mind. I am not to shield anybody. I will shield only the truth. And I will guard the truth.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER. When I am speaking, you do not have the decency even to sit down. Please sit down. I want to say something. I will not shield anybody, whosoever he might be. I shall go by the facts. If there are facts, I will allow. I will satisfy your leader also. No problem on that. But do not try to misbehave with me. I do not want to be belaboured like that. I am your elected representative here and if you do not want me, throw me out. But do not misbehave with me like this.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Again you are shouting. Professor, I am not going to take it lying down like that. I have told you M. Reddy that I will show you the reply. I never tried to shield that. There is no problem on that.

12.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[*English*]

Twenty-eighth Report

SHRI NAND LAL CHOUDHARY (Sagar) : I beg to present the Twenty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[*English*]

Thirty-sixth Report

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I beg to present the Thirty-Sixth

Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report of the Committee (8th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Transport—Border Roads.

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : I want the note from the Finance Minister to be shown.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the Finance Minister to do with it? I am satisfied. If you are not satisfied, then let me know...

(*Interruptions*)

12.09 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES**

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I have told. Mr. Amal, don't you realise that I have told you so many times? Then why does he do like this? He is misbehaving...

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Reports of Study Tours

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Shimla) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Study Tours of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

MR. SPEAKER : I will name you if you do like that. Don't take me to that position. I will name you if you do like that. Don't override. It is not like the behaviour of an hon. Member of this House and I am going to name you.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : If that is your pleasure, I will take it...(*Interruptions*)

(i) Report of the Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Guwahati, Shillong, Calcutta, Imphal and Calcutta during September-October, 1986.

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Dandavate ji take care of your Member...

(*Interruptions*)

(ii) Report of the Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on its visit to Hardwar, Dehradun, Paonta Sahib, Shimla, Mandi, Manali and Chandigarh during September-October, 1986.

MR. SPEAKER : I will name you if you do like that...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

12.10 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE
LEGISLATION**

**DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS
(GENERAL), 1984-85**

[*English*]

[*English*]

Twelfth Report

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I beg to present the Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1984-85.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT :
Sir, about the Babri Mosque.....
(Interruptions).

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I had told you that the hon. Minister will discuss it with you. I can do little in this matter as it is *sub-judice*. I cannot allow it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, do we take it that on this sensitive issue, before the close of the session, some statement will be made? Do I take it that the Home Minister will clarify that?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Sir, may I ask one pertinent question?
(Interruptions) Earlier the Minister said something.

MR. SPEAKER : I never dwell into a subject which is *sub-judice*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, you have already ruled that the Home Minister will... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : They should talk to themselves because the Home Minister suggested to them that day and now they should talk about it themselves outside.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not like this type of behaviour in this House. It has hurt me today. I do not like it at all. I have strong objection to this.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am sorry, Sir, you have made this observation.

MR. SPEAKER : If you are sorry, then it is all right.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am sorry, Sir. I have a feeling, Sir, that the

issues raised are not being allowed to be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : Everything can be tolerated...

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have a feeling that the issues we want to raise are not being allowed to be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody on this earth can say that I have not allowed any issue to be raised and discussed on the floor of the House.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have that feeling unfortunately.

MR. SPEAKER : If you are the only person, I do not know, but I think I can swear to God under oath that I have allowed it, and every discussion has taken place on the floor of the House. You have misbehaved today and if you have felt sorry, then I am happy. But you should behave properly.

[Translation]

SHRI - SULTAN SALAHUDDIN
OWAISI : The Home Minister should give an assurance before the close of this session.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot force anybody. Mr. Owaisi, I have told you whatever I had to tell you. The Home Minister made a statement *suo motu*. I did not ask him that day. You can talk to him. You have already listened to it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :
Sir, this matter was discussed in the National Integration Council. The Prime Minister said the other day that action will be taken on these matters on which there was a consensus in the National Integration Council.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, not allowed...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot take this subject which is subjudice. It is only outside you can have parleys.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You kindly tell the Government, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already told...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : I have an entirely different matter, Sir regarding Calling Attention...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : If a statement is not made; if our Calling Attention notice is not admitted

...

We are staging a walk out in protest.

(Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi then left the House)

12.15 hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever has been said without my permission will not form part of the record...

(Interruptions)

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter. It affects the lives and properties of hundreds of Malayalees living in the Coorg district of Karnataka. Unfortunately, the Government of Karnataka is acting as a silent spectator. Malayalees are being attacked

MR. SPEAKER : This is a State subject I cannot handle it

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Don't say it is a State subject. It is an inter-State subject...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can give it to the Home Minister...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kurup, you can come to me. I have looked into it.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a new one. I will tell you. I have got all the facts. You come to me.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : It is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me. I have got all the facts. I have got an answer for that. You come to me.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : I got the answer. It is factually not correct. The Central schools...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not here, Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a new thing. They have not issued something new.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : There is a Constitution. There is elected legislative body. The Home Ministry is there. No, I am not going to allow.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kurup, no, I cannot.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : It is factually not correct because the Central school students were allowed to answer...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you come to me if you can convince me, if you come and convince me that this is not correct, then I will check it up.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : People are supplying wrong information. This is a very serious thing.

MR. SPEAKER : Come to me.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : This is a very serious thing.

MR. SPEAKER : Come to me and if you convince me that it is not correct, then we will look into it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : For the last three weeks I have been giving Calling Attention notice regarding National Test Range but unfortunately my name has not come in the ballot. This project...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot help you Mr. Jena. This is not in my power. I would not try a thing which is not in my power. I know your sentiments. But I cannot do anything. There is no precedent. I cannot create a new one to open the flood gates. So simple it is.

SHRI CHINTAMANI-JENA : I may be permitted to put one or two questions for the sake of clarification after all the Members in the ballot have spoken.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot. It is beyond my power. As Mr. Amar Roy has said, I am not a dictator, I am not going to be one !

12.19 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

[English]

Situation arising out of setting up of a
National Test Range in Bahapal and
Bhograi area of Orissa

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : I call the attention of the
Minister of Defence to the following matter
of urgent public importance and I request
that he may make a statement thereon :

Situation arising out of setting up
of a National Test Range in Bahapal
and Bhograi area of Orissa and the
steps taken by the Government in regard
thereto.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, an instrumented flight test range is an essential requirement for testing rockets, missiles and similar systems as well as for launching satellites. In Nov. 1978, Government had constituted a Committee to examine the setting up of an instrumented test range as a National Facility.

2. An expert body had assessed the diversified test needs of various users and had examined/surveyed a large number of sites in desert areas, offshore islands and coastal areas both on the East and West coasts taking into consideration the technical, operational and safety requirements; and also the ecology and population aspects. The sites examined include *inter-alia* Sunderbans in West Bengal, Kanyakumari area, Satbhaya in district Cuttack (Orissa). Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Balasore coastal area in Orissa. The main aspects of these sites are given below :

3.1. Sunderbans Area :

- (i) This site is not suitable for locating opto-electronic tracking instruments along the coast.
- (ii) Interference-free firing of short and medium range vehicles is not possible.
- (iii) The area has oil/natural gas potential.
- (iv) Adequate communication links by rail/road are not available.

3.2. Kanyakumari Area :

- (i) The site offers very little useful coastline for locating opto-electronic tracking instruments.
- (ii) No down range instrumentation site is available.
- (iii) The recovery of flight vehicles is difficult.

3.3. Satbhaya, Orissa :

- (i) An adequate firing zone, with the required range safety, is not available.
- (ii) The site is not suitable for locating opto-electronic tracking instruments along the coast.

- (iii) A firing would endanger Paradeep port installations and ships.
- (iv) Firings would interfere with sea routes.
- (v) The recovery of flight vehicles is very difficult.
- (vi) The ecological balance would be disturbed significantly.

12.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

3.4. Andaman and Nicobar Islands :

- (i) No sites are available for down range instrumentation.
- (ii) The Islands have a large number of rainy/cloudy days (292 in a year) rendering opto-electronic tracking instrumentation non-operational and thus limiting the usefulness of the range to less than 75 days in a year.
- (iii) The recovery of flight vehicles is very difficult.
- (iv) Heavy logistic problems and very high costs of construction and operation.
- (v) The defence of such vital installations would create more problems.
- (vi) The ecological balance would be disturbed significantly.

3.5. Balasore Coast :

- (i) A coast line of more than 100 kilometers in a crescent shape facilitates the deployment of opto-electronic tracking instruments.
- (ii) The crescent shape offers protection to air/sea routes for day to day short and medium range firings.
- (iii) A hill feature (Nilagiri hills) offers great advantages in locating tracking and surveillance radars.
- (iv) The site offers a clear firing zone to a large distance in the southern

direction with the required range safety parameters and is suitable for launching satellites in polar orbits.

- (v) Very good down range instrumentation site is available.

4. In 1979, the then SA to RM had held discussions with the then Governor and the then Chief Minister, Orissa State for locating the range on Balasore coast. The then C.M. had agreed in principle.

5. Based on the recommendations of the Committee it has been decided to set up an instrumented test range, as a National Facility for testing missiles, rockets and other similar systems by the Defence and for launching of satellites by Deptt. of Space. This range will also be used for other civil applications like earth-resources studies, rocket launching for scientific studies etc. The original requirement of land area at the range head and safety zone (in 1979) was about 39600 acres involving displacement of about 11600 families (about 70100 persons).

6. In early 1986, a critical re-examination of the lay-out of range facilities was carried out with the objective of reducing the displacement of population to the minimum without compromising safety requirements. It was decided to shift certain facilities elsewhere; to set-up only the basic essential testing facilities at the Baliapal site and a revised lay out was evolved accordingly. As a result of this exercise the original requirement of land has now been reduced by almost a third. It is now proposed to acquire about 16,800 acres of area in Baliapal region for setting up the main range head facilities and about 9200 acres of land in Bhogral region as the Safety Zone. Certain pockets of land at a number of sites, with a total area of about 690 acres, will be required for setting up range support facilities and for locating instrumentation. There is no change in the requirement of certain areas of land naturally reclaimed from the sea over the past decades. Such areas include 2700 acres of swampy land near the Safety Zone and a strip of land of width varying from half to one km. along the coast in the range head area. Out of the total land to be acquired

[Sbri Arun Singh]

for the range, about 48 per cent is Government land.

7. Orissa State Government has conducted a survey during first half of 1985 of the affected villages. As per this survey, about 5,600 families (about 35,000 persons) living in 41 villages of Baliapal region and about 900 families (about 6,000 persons) living in 13 villages of Bhogral region would have to be displaced and suitably rehabilitated.

8. The families displaced from the Safety Zone (Bhogral) will be allowed to cultivate the land, even after its acquisition, on lease basis, subject to certain regulatory measures. Fishing in Subarnrekha river mouth and in the sea, will also be allowed subject to similar regulatory measures.

9. Adequate compensation will be paid for the land acquired and for all assets standing thereon. In the case of encroached Government land, compensation will be paid for all the temporary assets such as huts, betel vine, tank and orchard standing on the encroached land. At the time of taking possession of land, compensation will be paid for the standing crop, if any.

10. All displaced families would be resettled in model villages to be set up for this purpose. Each displaced family would be provided with about 10 decimals of homestead land and a built up house, both free of cost. With this scheme, all families including those who do not have homestead land, would become owners.

11. All Model villages will be provided with civic amenities like roads, drainage, adequate water supply, street lighting etc. Other social and community infrastructure like schools, dispensaries, veterinary centres, community centres, youth centres, hospital, training institutes, post offices, banks, panchayat buildings, village tanks would also be created for these Model villages. The cost of all the above amenities and infrastructure will be met by the Central Government.

12. A number of industrial and other projects are being set up as part of the rehabilitation plan, with the objective of providing job opportunities to about one

person from each displaced family. Some schemes have already been identified including a textile complex, oil mill, vanaspati plant, leather complex and an agricultural implement factory. Families like fishermen and landless labourers, would be provided special assistance and rehabilitated in self-employment schemes like prawn culture, fishing, dairy and rural transportation. In addition, a few hundred jobs would be available to the displaced people in the National Range project.

13. In addition to making payment for compensation for land and assets, the Government of India will provide seed money to the State Government for setting up rehabilitation schemes to provide jobs to displaced families and also meet the cost of setting up model villages with associated infrastructure. An initial payment of Rs. 13,925 crores has already been made to Government of Orissa for these schemes. Though these schemes will be implemented by the State Government, their progress will be continuously monitored by the Central Government. A high level task force comprising of officials from State and Central Governments has already been constituted for this purpose.

14. Expeditious steps are being taken by the Orissa Government to start work on rehabilitation and resettlement schemes. The sites for rehabilitation projects have been identified and the work on these projects is in hand. The Central Government has already released funds for construction of the first model village for about 800 fishermen families, a 50-bed hospital, an industrial training institute, improvement of roads and financial grants to existing colleges in the area for improvement of facilities.

15. An apex level Rehabilitation Committee with members from State and Central Governments has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary Orissa, to plan and monitor implementation of the resettlement and rehabilitation schemes. A full time Rehabilitation Commissioner with support staff has already taken over charge of the task. A 3-tier structure, having representatives of Central Government at each level, has been evolved for planning, supervising and executing the schemes.

16. The Central and Orissa State Governments are taking all necessary steps to implement the schemes and to see that the displaced families are looked after well and rehabilitated properly.

17. In conclusion, I would like to reiterate before the House the basic logic for setting up the National Range. This is a project not just of the State and Central Governments but of the entire nation. This range, will help India to achieve self-reliance and self-sufficiency in missiles, rockets and space vehicles that can launch satellites in polar orbits. These are not easy technologies to master without sufficient testing and proving, nor can we hope for a reliable and adequate supply of these systems from abroad. Today, we do not have some of these essential rockets and missiles in our inventory and indigenous development will not be possible without a range facility. The National Range thus represents a move towards self-reliance in a vital sector.

18. Any such project involves some disruption but the Nation's requirement must take precedence over other considerations. What we are attempting is to minimise the difficulties caused by the project to those affected, and to provide significant opportunities for their rehabilitation. The appropriate and optimal location of the National Range should be viewed not as a narrow political issue, not even as an issue effecting a particular location, but as a national mission that shall make our country truly self-reliant in critical technologies and systems. I shall therefore be grateful to the Honourable Members for all the support they can provide for the speedy execution of this project.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Madhu Dandavate. Please be brief—10 minutes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will take time proportionate to the statement of the Minister.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : He was racing against the time while reading.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, it is a voluminous statement—not lumipous,

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a sensitive problem on which, a lot of agitation is going on. You look at the statement. It is unduly big statement. I am very happy about it. But looking at the length of the statement, clarifications to be sought should be commensurate with the statement. I must do full justice to the statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In order to give all the information, he has given a big statement. He has provided all the information. Therefore, if there are any questions, you put them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Normally, I do not come in call-attention. I do not give call-attention. But this subject is very important.

At the outset, let me make it clear through you to the hon. Minister that all of us in the Opposition side have put forward one point of view regarding the site. We want to make it clear that anything that helps the defence of the country, any innovation and any project which helps the defence, we are not only not opposed to it but we totally support any project that will strengthen our defence and any innovation that strengthens our defence.

The question is, and the clarification to be sought is only regarding the choice of an appropriate site. I would like to know whether is it not a fact that this particular site which is chosen at Baliapal and Bhogral regions in the Balasore district of Orissa State is the greenest belt in the backward Orissa region. For instance, I would like to know from the hon. Minister is it not a fact that this particular belt in Orissa is like an oasis in a desert. In this particular spot, we are growing coconut, betel leaves, cashew, jute, oilseeds, rice, paddy, mat straws etc. and lot of foreign exchange is also secured. Lot of commodities from this area go throughout the country. Is it, therefore, not a fact that people are very much agitated against the choice of this particular site and they are suggesting, you have this project but not in the greenest belt of Orissa? Already Orissa is a backward State and in that backward State, if the greenest belt that they have got is disturbed, is it not a fact that thousands of people will be displaced? The hon. Minister has fortunately admitted in his statement,

SHRI ARUN SINGH : There is no question of admission. It is known all along from 1977.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is all right. You can have a little more time to think over the problem.

Is it not a fact that it will displace thousands of persons and even the economy of that particular region will be very adversely affected ?

I would like to know from the hon. Minister of State : Is it not a fact that on 20th March, 1986 some of the ex-MPs and the present MPs and many leaders from Orissa met the Prime Minister ?

Fortunately in our House we have persons like Shri H.M. Patel who has been Defence Secretary for a long time. We can take advantage of his expert advice. We can also take advantage of many other experts on Defence matters and then we can propose certain sites.

Then, is it not a fact that Prime Minister in that meeting had categorically told us—I will reproduce the words—like this. I quote : “All right. You discuss among yourselves. You consult experts, discuss the matter with the Minister of State, Shri Arun Singh and, after that, I will go through the problem.”

The Prime Minister in no uncertain terms assured us that “If necessary, I will myself visit the site.” That is what the Prime Minister said.

After that, is it not a fact that on 16th April, 1986 the hon. Minister of State had convened a meeting of a number of person ? Shri Biju Patnaik and others were there and, there they discussed the problems, mainly of rehabilitation and they sidetracked the problem of alternative sites that were suggested. Our representatives who attended suggested a number of alternative sites.

Shri Nilamani Routray's letter and note sent to the Prime Minister give us full information about the similar experiments tried in different parts of the world.

I would like the hon. Minister specifically to tell me whether he has carefully

noticed and scrutinised that note and what is his specific reaction.

Is it not a fact that in five countries like USA, Great Britain, France, USSR and China, similar centres were actually set up, the national test range projects for missiles and rockets were set up ?

Is it not a fact that they also came across a similar dilemma; how to reconcile the interests of the people with the interests of the nation, how to prevent large-scale displacement of the people and, at the same time, try to satisfy the defence needs of the country ?

For instance, will the hon. Minister tell us, in USA Cape Kennedy in the State of Florida on Atlantic Coast was selected because not a single person was to be displaced as a result of that Centre ?

I would like to know further from the hon. Minister, is it not a fact that initially when Great Britain undertook a similar location of the Centre, the testing centre was in South Australia in the vicinity of Victoria desert so that there will be no displacement of the persons and no disturbance to the economy.

Is it not a fact that in the case of France also, deliberate selection of testing centres at places far away from human habitation, sandy deserts, lonely uninhabited islands and marshy regions were deliberately selected ?

Is it not a fact that even the French Government did this after a large-scale agitation that was undertaken there by the people ? They bowed down before the people and said : “it is true that the defence needs are of supreme importance but at the same time the interests of human-beings must not be subordinated”. There they even selected deserts and marshy lands. In the case of USSR, is it not a fact that Siberia which is a desert place was deliberately selected so that hardly any person stays, for instance, it has been brought to my notice that hardly one person stays in one sq. mile. That is the position of Siberia. Is it not a fact that as a result of that, that became acceptable to all and finally in China, Central China in the mountain-belt, they set up the centre which was not fit for human habitation.

Gobi desert in Central China was selected because no displacement would have taken place. In the light of all these five instances from five countries that are suggested to the hon. Minister, will he revise his earlier decision and try to shift the site to a suitable place. Is it not a fact that—though what he has stated earlier—Shri J.B. Patnaik who is the Chief Minister of Orissa is insistent on that particular site will be there and is it not a fact that he has assured the Prime Minister that he himself will go round and persuade the people? Three times he announced that he will visit the site. He was not able to visit the site. There were very large demonstrations. The peasants and fishermen came there. Even barricades were actually built up for the huge meeting. He could not go there and as a result of that, this situation developed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that an Opposition Party delegation visited the site; they went round the areas; they met the people; they met the representatives of the agriculturists; they met the fishermen; they met a number of officials and they also had recommended that alternate site should be there.

SHRI BASUDED ACHARIA (Bankura): There was a big rally...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There was a big rally which was attended by 60000 to 70000 people and even those people who are ruling party, were hostile to the decision. They have published photographs of the fishermen with their kids coming to their meeting. 60000 to 70000 people were walking all along 10 miles; 12 miles attending that rally and registering their strong protest against the decision. Earlier, on some other occasions, I had raised the question. It is not included in the reply today. One of the reasons that he had pointed out was, we have suggested a number of alternate sites—Andaman and Nicobar, Sagar Island, Dwarka, Lakshadweep and some others which has already been mentioned. Is it not a fact that he has said that if Andaman and Nicobar is selected, there are no stones, no bricks and the expenditure will be very high and climatic conditions are not proper? But, Sir, if he tries to select the present site in the Balasore district of Orissa, is it not a fact that a very heavy compensation will have to

be paid? A lot of rehabilitation has to be done and in comparison to the compensation that will be required to be paid to all those from the Balasore district, if he chooses Andaman and Nicobarsite, only on the ground that there are not adequate bricks and stones, even that expenditure that has to be incurred will be far less than what we have to spend by way of rehabilitation. Sagar Island is another site; Dwarka is another site; Lakshadweep is another site. Every time he says, last time he said that this is marshy, this cannot be selected at all. Last time he said that these are the marshy places; they are not suitable. I would like to know from him is it not a fact that in the five countries which are mentioned, some places are deserts?

SHRI ARUN SINGH : Half of Baliapal is marshy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Last time, it was said in the debate. In the debate you can go through it. Therefore, let me try to point out that on this flimsy ground we should not reject the sites which were suggested. We should once again go through them. We are prepared to discuss the matter. If we discuss the matter, some *via media* can be found out. In the recent Indo-Soviet Agreement, those ten points have been mentioned—they are summarised—and one of the points is that both the countries will respect the supremacy of man. We are happy that there is a reference to the dignity and supremacy of man. I would make a suggestion here. Leave aside the Opposition Parties; you can pick up Members of the ruling Party and we are prepared to accompany them once again. Let us go to that area and let us try to find out whether we have tried to whip an artificial opposition to change of site or genuinely the people who are living in that area are feeling, the fisherman and agriculturists and large sections of women—in those 60,000 or 70,000 people who had assembled for demonstration and protest meeting, half of them happened to be women, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee had addressed them and she would have communicated to you the feelings of those women. Therefore, I would positively and concretely suggest to the hon. Minister to accept our proposal. Let there be an all Party Delegation

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

consisting of Members of all Parties, including the ruling Party, and if an all Party Delegation goes there and meets people, examines the problems and also examines the various sites which we have already suggested, in that eventuality will be prepared to change the site as it has been done in five countries. Let him choose a site where the least human habitation is there, and if that is done, we can reconcile the claims of human needs in this country with the requirements of Defence. Let me make it clear, while seeking all these clarifications, that we are completely one with the Government as far as the project is concerned. But you have it at any suitable site. We are not opposed to the project, but at the same time we are insisting that an alternative site should be selected. Let him clarify the points I have raised and let him accept the proposal for an all Party Delegation to go there.

SHRI R.P. DAS (Krishnagar) : Sir, much has been said about the National Test Range, but I would like to point out at the very outset that the very basic reason for setting up a National Test Range is self-defeating for achieving self-sufficiency and self-reliance in regard to testing of missiles, rockets, space vehicles, etc. The need is there—there is no doubt about it—for such a National Test Range in the country. But we do not know whether such a Range can be set-up at the site now suggested, Baliapal and Bhogral. For this I would draw the hon. Minister's attention to page 4 of his statement in which he has scaled down the requirement from 39,600 acres to 16,800 acres of area in Baliapal region and 9,200 acres of land in Bhogral region...

SHRI ARUN SINGH : The total now comes to 27,700 acres.

SHRI R.P. DAS : I am sorry, the area has been scaled down to one-third of the total that, he originally said, would be required. It is really self-defeating; so to say we have seen so many reports in the press and statements that this Range requires a very wide area for its own testing and for the safety region, for which

a large number of people have to be shifted from that area and it is feared that the socio-economic structure may be broken down in 400 sq. kilometre area constituting over 100 villages. The very plan of rehabilitation shows that a large number of people—over a lakh—will be affected for the setting up of this Range at Baliapal. At the same time the other aspect of the rehabilitation plan is such that it causes resentment of the people. This plan of rehabilitation is such that it also has raised some suspicion by its being so large about the implementation of the entire plan by the State Government and also by the Central Government. There is a grave suspicion about the intention, about the capacity, about the ability of the State Government and also the Central Government.

You take the case of Dandakaranya, Hirakud and also Talcher Coal Fields, etc., there also the displaced people could not be rehabilitated in the areas as was intended by the State Government. In this case of rehabilitation also, you find that there is a very big plan. It is not so easy to rehabilitate all these people in different places of different professions. The people of Baliapal constitute rich and well-to-do farmers down to the landless labour and people of other professions. They have raised a doubt that they would not be rehabilitated in the manner that has been planned. On the other hand, the entire area is such, as Prof. Madhu Dandavate has already explained, that it is a greenery of Orissa. It is a place where people with ten decimal of land could very well maintain a family of five. It is such a beautiful place that the paddy and other crops could be grown there without any fertilizer. There is very good climate and the weather is such that people can easily afford their family with a small piece of land. If they are shifted to other places which are also not available at the same time to rehabilitate all these people, it would be impossible for them to maintain a family of five with ten decimal of land elsewhere.

The rehabilitation plan indicates that some people will be accommodated in the factories or in other institutions that it will

set up. The plan also indicates that one man from one family would be provided a job. A family, particularly from the middle class who are having good land and good income would not like to accept this plan. All these people just denied such an offer and they do not like to have their sons put in factories in lieu of their present occupation. It is because all these people are living in such a manner that they do not feel that they would require a job in factories like leather factory etc.

On the other side Sir, those who are in the lower strata, those who are landless, could also not be rehabilitated at all. They are neither provided with a job nor with a piece of land. This plan says that they will have their self-employment. They may have some sort of village transportation or shoe making business and fishery, like that. It is just impracticable to provide jobs to all of them. These people cannot be rehabilitated in that manner. Farmers can be rehabilitated only in the farming and cultivable land. If there is a scheme for land for land as has been suggested by the ex-Chief Minister Shri Hare Krishna Mehtab, it is good. Of course, our ex-Chief Minister has something in his mind. He wants to oust other people who want to settle there coming from West Bengal and Bangladesh. He wants that those people should be ousted from there and the people of Baliapal could be rehabilitated. That was the plan concerning land for land but I would suggest that land ceiling could be lowered in the Orissa State and land could be acquired from the zamindars and on this cultivable land farmers could be settled.

In conclusion I would say we need one testing range in our country but it should be at a place where less or no people are dislodged from that area. Therefore, I would suggest that alternate site should be found out and Government should reconsider about this testing range.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI (Nabadwip) : At the outset I also want to point out clearly that my party is not at all against the testing range. If we need a testing range, well, we need it and we are all for it. My plea is regarding the selection of this particular site which

will bring disaster to nearly one lakh people who are directly and indirectly dependent for them living in Baliapal and Bhograi area. My plea is to avoid this incalculable human suffering and misery and shift the site even though it entails ten-fold or fifteen-fold expenditure.

I visited the Baliapal area. I was saddened and reminded of my own personal experience 39 years back of a similar incalculable human misery when my family had to leave its hearth and home situated in a similar lush green area of coconut and betel-nut groves and betel wines and paddy fields where even an inch of land is not barren. That was in East Bengal where we were never to return again.

I personally know that thousands of East Bengal refugees are still practically on the streets. Thousands of women—mothers, wives and daughters—had to become commodities in the flesh market to feed their children, their family and their parents. The trauma of displacement lingers still and at Baliapal looking at the eager worried faces of thousands of my sisters crowding around I must confess I was very much disturbed emotionally.

I was told by very small peasants and landless labour that Government will give home-steads 10 decimals of land. They also told me that at Baliapal if they grow betel leaves on ten decimals of land and if the whole family just labours on it they can feed themselves very well and it will fetch a gross amount of Rs. 40,000 a year. They are afraid and their fear is justified because they think once they leave their lands they will never be rehabilitated again.

It pains me that somewhere there has been total dis-regard and contempt for human suffering. The local Congress (I) MLA came to me at Jaleswar Dak Bunglow where I was staying and he told me that he is against this testing project in Baliapal and Bhograi and he is with the people. That is what he told me. Even the followers of the ruling party in Baliapal area are there in the Kheponastra Ghati Virodh Committee. In fact, I was told by one very old Congress man that he feels that this has become a prestige issue for the Chief Minister of Orissa. That is

[Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami]

what I was told. His belief is that the Prime Minister is not being informed properly by the people who are incharge. Their demand and appeal is that the Prime Minister should visit the area, as he had earlier said, he would, and only after that there should be a final decision.

I do not want to go into much details. I would only like to have some clarifications. On page 4 of the statement, it has been said that now the total area of the range has been reduced and some facilities have been taken elsewhere.

I saw the map in the room of the Headmaster of a high school which was established just after Independence and their apprehension was that even though the total area has been curtailed, that the coast canal is the natural boundary and they will get back the whole of the area today or tomorrow and the whole area would have to be dehabitated.

I would like to know the number of the families who are settled there on the Government land which is 48 per cent of the total area. They will also have to be displaced.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : That is also included.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Further, in view of all that has been said, is the Government going to take a fresh look even at this stage and try with a will to find out a humane solution of this problem.

Secondly, will the Prime Minister visit the area in response to the appeal made by the people to him, before a final decision is taken ?

Further, as Prof. Madhu Dandavate said, will the Minister agree to an all-party Parliamentary delegation going to the area, visiting the people, the fishermen and the other people there ? There are twenty thousand fishermen whose families are outside the test range area, but whose livelihood is within the area. Their lives would also be in jeopardy. They are not included in these families. I have talked

to some of their women. Most of them are illiterate people. I shudder to think where their women and children are going to live.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : Sir, the main issue involved is the plight of the people living in that area. The Minister has stated in his statement that the project is needed to strengthen our defence requirements. We have no difference of opinion about strengthening up of our defences. We share the same view. But the problems lies elsewhere. And the Minister in his statement has tried to put a lid on the misery of the people of that area.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate has already said that this area is the granary of Orissa and the main crops are paddy, betel-nut and so on. You have mentioned that only 41,000 people will be evicted from that area. But actually, directly or indirectly, about one lakh people will be evicted. Members of Parliament who have visited that area and discussed various issues with the people of that area, are of this view.

13.01 hrs.

[**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER** *in the Chair*]

10,000 fishermen will be evicted from that area. You have chalked out a plan to rehabilitate them. But I find that your programme or plan for rehabilitation is only a hoax. 10,000 fishermen will be evicted and they will be taken to the model village. But what about their earnings ? How will they maintain their families ? You have not spelt out anything.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : Please refer to page 4, para 8.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : You have referred to opening of a training institute and all those things. That is all.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : They will continue to fish in the Subarna Rekha river mouth and the sea.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : 10,000 fishermen ?

SHRI ARUN SINGH : Yes. 10,000 fishermen.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are they prepared to go there ?

SHRI ARUN SINGH : They are there at the moment.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : We ourselves are interested in this type of projects and these projects should have been implemented earlier. But my question is only this. India is a very vast country. Why are you interested in selecting that particular area ? Why are you making it such a prestige issue ?

SHRI ARUN SINGH : Oh ! Come on now !

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Yes. You are making it a prestige issue. All the Opposition MPs met the Prime Minister. Several discussions were held and the Prime Minister categorically assured that if any other area would be selected in consultation with the experts, he would have no objection. But in spite of that, you are sticking to that particular area only. Till now, the Chief Minister of Orissa is not able to visit that area.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He will not go in his lifetime. He dare not go.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : There is a great resistance from the people of that area because it is a very important area and the land is very fertile. So, people will not like to leave it and go to some other area.

We the opposition members would like to support you and help you. But unfortunately, we cannot convince the people of that area. So, my suggestion is the same as that of Prof. Madhu Dandavate. I would suggest that a parliamentary committee may be constituted comprising members from all political parties. Let that Committee visit the area and if the Committee still for suggests that that area is suitable, then you accept that site. Otherwise, alternative areas which have been proposed by some Members of Parliament may be explored and you may select one of those sites. Please do not go against the will of the people and do not act against the interest of the people of this country.

You may please select an alternate site instead of this area.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it does not behove me, nor the dignity of this House to even suggest that patriotism of Members from the Opposition benches can be questioned.

Similarly, I do believe and I put it to you, through you, to the Members that does not behove them to question my humanity.

Sir, this is an extraordinary project, started in 1978, when Babu Jagjivan Ram was the Defence Minister. The Committee recommending its finding to the Ministry of Defence, recommended them to Mr. C. Subramaniam, who was the Defence Minister and the go ahead for the project was finally given by the late Mrs. Indira Gandhi, when she was the Prime Minister. If any project can be said to be an all party project, I put it to this House that this happens to be one. All the hon. Members have said, and as I said, I take it at its face value, that they are in full support of any project that helps the defence of the country. The problem about something like a test range concept is that this is limited by possibly at any point of time, there broad parameters.

First is the scientific and technological parameter that must apply.

Second is the economic parameter, that must apply. And the third is the humanitarian parameter that must apply. I would accept any blame or indeed any suggestion, if I were to put forward a thesis that we are proposing to off-set the humanitarian parameter with the economic parameter. I would be prepared to say that the Government which stood up and said that we cannot do acts because it will cost too much money in the face of causing human misery would not be doing its job.

Prof. Dandavate in his dissertation made a reference to various meetings that had been held in his usual inimitable style; he destroyed some of the basic efforts that we had made. He referred to the meeting

[Shri Arun Singh]

of 16th April, where various leaders came to the Ministry of Defence and discussed this problem. He dismissed it by saying that the possibility of alternate sites was side tracked. I categorically state here that this is not true...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : My second interruption. Originally when you sent the letter actually you indicated this meeting was to consider the rehabilitation.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : Do not interrupt me. When I finish, you can say whatever you want to say.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You did interrupt me. I replied to you also.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : Only to help you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We wanted to help you. Originally you wanted rehabilitation to be discussed. I talked to you over the telephone, you said 'yes', even that problem of alternate sites can be raised. Thanks that you allowed it to be raised.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : It was raised, and it was discussed. It was not side-tracked.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I myself said it was discussed and rejected.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : With the concept that Prof. Dandavate referred to—the problem—and in fact the problem was raised by all Members—we are in full agreement. The problem has nothing to do with this concept of a National Test Range; the problem has to do with the humanitarian aspects, the people who will be displaced as a result of the National Test Range. Prof. Madhu Dandavate said that the Soviet Union has a site in Siberia; France has a site in French Guyana, there was Cape Kennedy in Florida, and that Loch Nor was the Chinese site. If Mr. Dandavate is in a position to give us a site in Siberia, we are perfectly prepared to accept it; if he is prepared to give us a site in the Gobi desert...*(Interruptions)* May I be permitted to continue, Sir ?

I knew what the tenor of this discussion would be. I have in fact, in my statement, listed a number of sites on the east coast and the island territories. I have attempted to list why they were discussed, what were the problems in relation to those sites—and why Balasore ?

Prof. Dandavate mentioned Dwaraka. Without going into any unnecessary details, may I say that for all strategic and tactical reasons, Dwaraka is not a site. There is, in fact, no suitable site on the west coast. In the discussion that we have been having with senior leaders of Orissa, they always come back to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, on the basis that they are island territories; and after all, you can happily destroy a few island territories, because the number of people affected would be small. We accept the logic, insofar as the numbers are concerned. We accept that there are less people in Andaman and Nicobar Islands who will be displaced.

The problem is very simple : we cannot, today or in any foreseeable future, in any form of fashion, control the weather over the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. We cannot set up a national facility which will operate for between 70 and 85 days a year. We do not have that kind of a resource; it is not a viable concept at all, under any circumstances. I state that categorically.

Members have stated that we are pursuing this project at this particular location, as a prestige issue. As I started saying...

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : You are querying...
(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN SINGH : I am not querying. *(Interruption)* May I be permitted to continue, Sir ? *(Interruption)* Wrong advice to the Prime Minister—that is what you said. *(Interruption)* No; please refer to the record. You said, "wrong advice to the Prime Minister."

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : I said...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN SINGH : Not by fiat—separately. I am sorry; the record will bear me out. *(Interruption)* I am not in a position here to discuss; I am not in a

position to discuss the Chief Minister, or what he does, or what he does not do. What I am in a position to state is that as far as we are concerned, it is no prestige issue. There is only one prestige issue : India must have a National Test Range. The problem is that no matter what Prof. Dandavate may say, I put it to you that Prof. Dandavate knows that there is no alternative. This is an accident of geography. You can write it off as an accident of Fate. You can put it down and say that it is most unfortunate, which indeed it is. *(Interruption)* I am sorry the factual position is that there is no alternative, possible site.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It means that if there had been no Balasore, there would have been no Defence project at all. Is that the conclusion ?

SHRI ARUN SINGH : That is very close to the conclusion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If there is no Balasore in India, well, there would not have been defence preparedness.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : I am not saying that at all. I am talking about a National Test Range; I am not talking about defence preparedness.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Thank God, Balasore is in India. Otherwise, we would not have got any range project at all.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : Precisely. It is a very strange comment that I am making but, nonetheless, there is no place in India which is on the north south axis and you cannot pull a launch without north-south launch. Bad luck.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You mean to say that if Balasore had not been there, this project would not have been taken up in India at all.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : There are two points from which this thing is possible; both bulges of India—one on the east Balasore bulge and one on the west Dwarka bulge; both fire north-south. Unfortunately, due to strategic sound and

technical reasons, I will not go into it in this House; but it dictates that Dwarka is not a site because of the simple reason of potential interference in all parameters of operation. Therefore, regrettably and unfortunately, the only possibility is on the other side.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : What about Srihari Kota ?

SHRI ARUN SINGH : This is the whole point which we are trying to make; this is the point which was made in 1978, which was repeated in 1979, which was repeated in 1981; and I am talking about not by 'A' government, not by 'A' party in power; it was started off when Mr. Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister; it went through the period when Mr. Charan Singh was the Prime Minister; it went through the period when Mrs. Gandhi was the Prime Minister. This is a fact that Shark unfortunately is not suitable for north-south launch. You will fire into Madras. But true; and this site unfortunately happens to be a site where ISRO will launch a polar satellite from there. *(Interruptions)* We discussed it earlier and I am saying that I am not querying them; we all agreed. In fact, every single member said, yes, we understand the requirement of the National Test Range.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : For the sake of one Gandhi, you have totally rejected the old Gandhi. That is the tragedy. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN SINGH : In fact, I am able to quote even you. You said something to the effect that any project that helps defence, we in the opposition, will totally support. I am saying the same thing as you said.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't separate it; don't misquote. I am not opposed to the project, but it is the site I have quoted 5 countries where they deliberately chose the desert land because human being was supreme there. Strange in the land of Gandhi, human being is not supreme.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : I suggested to you that you may like to indicate me a desert near Balasore and I would be very happy to do so,

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Marshy land, we had discussed here.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : Half of this site is marshy land.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Instead of desert land, we suggested marshy land.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Satbhai is marshy land.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN SINGH : I have given a full write up on Submoha. There are certain technological parameters which I cannot change; I cannot change the geography of India.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : In the name of technology, you cannot do away with all these things.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In this country, technology has to be planned and adjusted among the human beings. *(Interruptions)* In the whole thing, you have forgotten the old Gandhi. That is the tragedy.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : You please ride with my assumption and give me the benefit of doubt for a moment. If I say to you that in fact there is no other site, will members kindly tell me should we have a National Test Range or not ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : First, we challenge your premise.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : You please go with my premise for a moment. I am not asking you to grant me anything. You just go with my premise for a moment and then give me an answer on that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You may ask me a premise. If there is no zone, will you allow the people to die ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN SINGH : The factual position therefore is that the dilemma which Prof. Dandavate faces in giving me

a direct answer to my direct question is in fact exactly the dilemma that we face in government. The factual position is that there is no other site.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : It is on the part of government to decide.

SHRI R.P. DAS (Krishmagiri) : It is on the part of the Government to decide whether there are...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No commentary please. You have said what you have to say.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R P. DAS : Government surely has this kind of information, not the individual Member. Individual Members cannot have all the data, all the expert opinion and everything like the Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN SINGH : Sir, the problem, therefore, is very simple and it is a problem which, by inference, is the one mentioned by Prof. Dandavate. The difference is between being in Government and being in Opposition. And may I say to the credit of Prof. Dandavate, although I am in no position to give him that credit for his opinions, that were I in his shoes I may have done the same thing? But there is a difference in being in Government and in being in the Opposition, Sir, Unfortunately, in the Government we have to take the decision and unfortunately, parameters being what they are, both geographical and climatical, the fact being that there is no other site; we are forced, therefore, to locate this site.

The problem that we need to resolve and in the resolution of which we have, as Government, repeatedly asked for advice or suggestions. The problem that we have to resolve is the problem of re-settlement and rehabilitation and for that problem we must be able to find a solution because money does not matter, and that problem is the problem that I was hoping we would address ourselves today because we could be told that 'your idea of this kind of a village with this kind of

a facility for water or sewerage etc. is no good. You must have a village like this or your idea that fishermen should get boats of this size and this shape is not a good idea that boats should be like this, or the nets should not be this big or that big' Yes, these are the problems where we need help and therefore, I am sorry that the entire Calling Attention on this subject has boiled down to... (Interruptions) The entire discussion on the national Test Range, Sir, has boiled down to what I may describe as a very superficial statement of problems with no suggestions for solution.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, when he has taken such a rigid stand, all that we can do is, we can only record our protest in the most parliamentary form by only staging a protest walk out. Nothing more can be done.

13.22 hrs.

(At this stage, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and some other hon. Members left the House)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Matters under Rule 377.

13.23 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Need to protect the interests of HDPE units in the country in case Jute packing is made mandatory

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD (Baroda) : A Committee for working out mandatory use of jute bags has been appointed to protect 52 working Jute Mills, situated in West Bengal manufacturing 15 lakh tonnes of packing material and controlled by monopoly houses. In case Jute packing becomes mandatory, Government should take action to protect the interests of :

- (b) 500 HDPE Units scattered all over the country and controlled mainly by small entrepreneurs, manufacturing hardly 60,000 tonnes of HDPE woven bags for

packing mainly fertilizers and small quantity of cement.

- (b) Millions of cultivators who use and store fertilizers without repacking and consumers of cement who get more quantity of cement which otherwise is lost in transit.

[Translation]

- (ii) Need to undertake comprehensive survey of water resources in Kanpur

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilaur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir under Rule 377, I want to raise the following important matter in the House.

Kanpur, the industrial city of Uttar Pradesh is going to face an unprecedented drinking water crisis. The District Administration has submitted a scheme to solve this problem by pumping the Ganges water at Bitbur. But the river Ganges is changing its course and is moving away from Kanpur every year. Besides, the Ganga Dam Project is also not being implemented.

Every day, 70 million litres of drinking water is supplied to the city through 41 tubewells in the city. Most of the tubewells in the city have been drilled upto a depth of 400 metres and in the absence of survey by the geo-hydrologists, 10 tubewells have failed within a short period and the quantum of water from other tubewells has also gone down and there is a fear of their becoming inoperative in the next few years.

According to several geologists, underground water in the form of deep wells is available in ample quantity at a depth of 2000 to 5000 metres in Ganges basin, but the experts of U.P. Jal Nigam and Water Institute of Uttar Pradesh have expressed the view that the underground water sources in Kanpur city are either drying or they are going to dry up in the near future. But in modern age of computers and science this sounds incredible. Therefore, it is necessary in the public interest that the Centre, in cooperation with the ground water council of the State, gets a survey conducted through the Geo-physical and Remote sensing systems.

- (iii) Need to allow farmers to thresh their paddy and demand for opening purchase centres to purchase their paddy at a reasonable price

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, due to contribution of the farmers and the agro-scientists, the nation has become self dependent in the field of food grains and as a result of that today we are in a position to export wheat and rice to other countries. Even then, restrictions have been imposed on the movement of food grains within the country. This is encouraging corruption and creating a sense of resentment among the people.

In most parts of the country the harvesting of paddy has started. The farmer can produce paddy, but he cannot pound it. The Uttar Pradesh Government in particular has put a ban on the milling of paddy, as a result of which the farmers can mill their paddy after bribing the corrupt employees of the Food Department and the police. I, therefore, request the Government of India that it should ask the State Governments to remove such restrictions to protect the interests of the farmers so that the farmers may mill the paddy if they so desire and thus sell the rice at a remunerative price.

I hope that the Government of India would give a serious thought to this matter and allow the farmers in the country to mill their paddy and also make arrangements for opening of purchase centres so that the farmers may sell their paddy at a remunerative price.

- (iv) Need to set up small scale industries in Balia and Azamgarh districts of Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, Eastern Uttar Pradesh lacks heavy industries and in future also there are bleak chances due to lack of facilities of transport and telecommunication services. Considering the geographical situation and availability of labour in the area, small scale industries can be set up

there. The Central Government and the State Government of Uttar Pradesh had approved a programme for starting small scale industries under the Khadi Gramodyog Commission at Ratanpura in Balia district and at Dobrighat, Jeanpur Latghat and Kopaganj of Azamgarh district. Some work was initiated in this direction, but it was stopped after sometime. There was also a scheme to provide incentive to weavers for producing cheap Janata saree at Mau in Azamgarh, but no proper action was taken in this regard. The Government of India should take immediate action in this regard.

- (v) Demand for a Navodaya School in Palghat district of Kerala

***SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN, (Palghat):** Sir, the Central Government has taken a decision to open Navodaya Schools in different States, The decision to start 4 such schools in Kerala is welcome.

However, most of these schools are going to be set up in educationally advanced districts. In fact, the Navodaya Schools should be set up mostly in educationally backward districts. Palghat district of Kerala is an educationally backward district. Since it was a part of the erstwhile Madras State, Palghat did not get sufficient opportunities for development like other districts in Kerala. Palghat has a very large Adivasi population. There was a strong demand for a Navodaya school in this district. But the Government has not accepted it.

Therefore, I request that keeping in view the backwardness of Palghat district, a Navodaya School may be started here during the academic year itself.

- (vi) Demand for conversion of Shahganj-Azamgarh-Mau-Balia metre gauge line into broad gauge line

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH (Azamgarh) : The survey regarding conversion of Shahganj Azamgarh-Mau-Balia metre gauge line into broad gauge line was completed long back and it has been pending with the Planning Commission for quite a long time. There is no broad gauge

*The speech was originally delivered in Malayalam.

line in this area, which has resulted in the backwardness in this area. This area had made a great contribution in attaining the independence, but even after 39 years of independence this area remains undeveloped.

Therefore, I request the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Railways that the work regarding conversion of the Shabganj Azamgarh-Mau-Balia metre gauge line into broad gauge line may be started without further delay.

[English]

(vii) Need to sanction an amount of Rs. 80 crores for construction of Mankhurd-Belapur Railway Line in Bombay

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Vashi and New Bombay have been developed during the last five years. More than five lakh people reside in New Bombay. Hundreds of new big and small factories are located in this area. Length of the Mankhurd Belapur Railway Line Project is 17 KM and it includes 2 KM long railway bridge at Vashi. Railway Ministry approved this Project in 1983-84 and the present estimated cost of this project is Rs. 160 crores. Railway Ministry have so far provided Rs. 3,75,00,000 during the last three years.

The State Government have agreed that funds of the order of Rs. 80 crores for the Project would be raised through debentures being floated by CIPCO and the remaining amount would be provided by Railways. The contribution of Maharashtra Government will be released in five years in a phased manner. I, therefore, appeal to Railway Ministry to sanction an amount of Rs. 80 crores in a phased manner in five years. This Railway line will be so economical that the money invested by Railways over this Project will be recovered in five years time.

13.33 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : NEED TO PRESERVE THE SANCTITY AND DIGNITY OF THE NATIONAL SYMBOLS—*Contd.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now

take up further discussion, under Rule 193, on the need to preserve sanctity and dignity of the National Symbols.

Shri Aziz Qureshi.

[Translation]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the national flag or the national anthem of any nation are the symbols of the national honour, unity and integrity of that country. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I heartily welcome the statement of the Prime Minister made in the House yesterday in this regard and I hope, that it would remove doubts, if any, created in the minds of the people. Actually the aim behind raising this controversy and showing disrespect to the national flag and the national anthem is to harm the unity and the integrity of the country. These are the people who do not have the courage to speak openly that the unity and the integrity of the country should be harmed. Instead they attack our national flag and anthem and thus raise a controversy. Yesterday, my colleague Shri Jaipal Reddy and some others wanted to know why the Congressmen used the Tricolour and why the Congress Party held its meetings under the Tricolour. Such people neither know the history of this nation nor are they aware of the freedom struggle, otherwise they would not have stated such a thing. The people who first visualised the national flag were none other than the Congressmen. The Congressmen unfurled the flag for the very first time as far back as 7th August, 1906 at Parsi Bagan Square and it was unfurled the second time in Paris in 1907 when madam Cama and her followers were deported. Dr. Annie Besant and Shri Tilak unfurled this flag in 1912 the third time but all the three times the form of this flag was not like the one which we have at present. How strange it is that Shri Jaipal Reddy is not aware of this historical fact that when the session of Congress Party was held in 1912 in Andhra Pradesh; the home State of Shri Jaipal Reddy, a youngman for the first time presented and unfurled this flag. Thereafter, Mahatma Gandhi improved it and included white colour and spinning wheel in the flag. Thereafter, the tricolour flag was adopted as the flag of the Congress Party. Then in 1931, during the session of

[Shri Aziz Qureshi]

A.I.C.C., the Congress Party, passed a resolution and adopted this tricolour flag as the flag of the party and used it during the national freedom movement. At that time, it was vowed that the congress would continue its struggle for freedom under this tricolour. Since then, we have this tricolour. Under this very tricolour we fought the foreign powers and threw them out of the country.

On 22nd July, 1947, the tricolour was adopted as the national flag after passing a resolution in the Constituent Assembly in the adjacent hall in this building and on the first dawn of the independent India it was dedicated to the nation. Therefore, in my view it is not proper to use derogatory language for this flag or towards the organisation associated with it. I want to quote the words of Maulana Azad before you regarding this flag which he had uttered in 1947, when there was mass scale exodus from Pakistan and *vice versa*. At that time thousands of people had gathered in Jama Masjid and were ready to leave India. At that time Maulana Azad had made a historical speech there and had said :

Look, there the tricolour is flying high with full honour and dignity on the ramparts of the Red Fort. This is the same flag which was derided by the arrogant rulers.

But where are those people today ? They are no more but our tricolour is still flying high with the same honour and dignity. We have to live under its shadow.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that we should not tolerate any derogatory remarks regarding the national flag or national anthem or any disrespect towards them, because they are not just a flag or a song. Actually these are the symbols of the sacrifices made by thousands of people who sacrificed their lives to keep it aloft. The rhythm of this song resounds with the sacrifices of the mothers who lost their sons, the wives who lost their husbands and thousands of martyrs on account of which we are enjoying independence.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the judgement of the Supreme Court regarding the national

anthem was mentioned here. Actually, since the beginning of the session, I was making efforts that the national anthem should be discussed in the House either in the form of a submission or under rule 377, but I was always told that as the matter was *sub judice* in the Supreme Court, therefore it could not be discussed in the House. I was successful in the ballot also. But I am happy that today we are having a discussion on this matter.

When the Supreme Court delivered its judgement regarding this matter, there was a great reaction against it throughout the country. A person raised his voice against this judgement and today we must pay tributes to him. The person was Shri Mohammad Yunus, who is the Chairman of the Trade Fair Authority of India. He had said that whosoever insults the national anthem or makes derogatory remarks, does not deserve to be called an Indian nor does he deserve to hold any post in the country. He should leave this country. Shri Muhammad Yunus is a person who had left Peshawar and had opted to settle in India after partition, leaving behind his ancestral property, family, relatives and his own native place. He did so, because he wanted to uphold the idea of nationalism and secularism. And that is why he raised his voice against the Supreme Court's judgement. I congratulate him and I think the whole House will unanimously support me in this regard. We welcome him, but as soon as Shri Muhammad Yunus made his statement, action was taken against him and he was dragged to the court. I want that our Government should grant protection to such a person, who has sacrificed everything for the sake of this country and if it considers necessary it should amend the law accordingly. At present, he is being harassed and pressurised by dragging him to the court. We should provide protection to him and he should be saved from harassment.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, several misleading things are said about our National Anthem. Sometimes, it is said that Tagore had written this anthem in honour of George IV or V. I would like to clarify for the benefit of such people that 'Jana gana mana' was sung for the first time during the Congress Session in 1911 in Calcutta, and then a decision was taken that it should be

accorded the status of National Anthem of India. It was also decided at the same place that Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's 'Bande Mataram', which is a famous song of the novel 'Anandmath', would also receive equal honour, and would be accepted as the National Song of India. Even then if it is said that Tagore had written our National Anthem in honour of King George IV or V of England, then nothing can be more misleading than this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make one thing absolutely clear that if any person insults our National Flag, National Anthem or our National Emblem, then he has no right to live in this country and if the words or deeds of any person, tantamount to such as insult, he should have no right to live in the country

Sir, it is unfortunate that sometimes in the name of Khalistan and sometimes in the name of Pakistan, flags of other countries are hoisted in this country. I would say that, those who do it, are the worst traitors of this country. They are neither Sikhs, nor Muslims, nor Hindus, because if they sincerely believe in any religion, they cannot fly flags of other countries; and if anyone does so, there should be no place for him or her in this country. The people of this country have already taken a decision in this regard.

Sir, I want to submit that the people should be made aware of the significance of the National Flag and the National Anthem. The Government should frame a code for the National Anthem, as it has framed for the National Flag, outlining guidelines for the people to show honour and respect to it. I want that the said code be framed at the earliest, so that controversies are not created at any time in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I once again support the views of the Hon. Prime Minister and reiterate that the National Anthem, National Flag and the National Emblem should not be insulted at any cost. If any person, or any group belonging to any particular section, religion, region, or language does it, then it will not be tolerated at all, and the people of this country will not allow such elements to live

here. This is a unanimous decision taken by us, by the people of this country, and we, the citizens of India living from Kashmir to Kanyakumari take a pledge to lay down our lives to safeguard the honour of our National Flag and that of our National Anthem.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this discussion. But before I come to the subject, I would like to take permission from you—I have given notice—to give some Bengali quotations; please allow me to quote.

The National Flag, the National Anthem and the National Emblem are the three symbols of independence, identity and sovereignty of the nation and as such, they must command the spontaneous respect and loyalty from every citizen of this country. It is a fact that we are now passing through very crucial times from the integration point of view because sometimes we hear that a copy of the Constitution of India has been burnt, sometimes it is learnt that our National Flag has been burnt by some one. We were really very much concerned when we heard the judgement of the Supreme Court on the National Anthem. We are very much concerned about it. Without the national feelings, without the respect for the national symbol, how can any one call himself a citizen of India? We are really grateful that hon. Speaker has allowed a discussion in this august House. We know that this House has some dignity and respect. We know that we, Members of this august House, may come and go, but this august House will go on for ever bearing the unity and integrity of this country. I say this from my heart that we are ready to die, we are ready to lay down our lives making sacrifice for the country, but we cannot tolerate any citizen of India refusing to sing our National Anthem or refusing to respect our National Flag or refusing to respect our National Emblem. Nobody can refuse it.

The national symbol is above all the religions. It is not a partisan matter and

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

I think the whole House will unitedly and unanimously pass a resolution or take a decision that nobody can disrespect these national symbols. I am really surprised to hear some voice of some of the opposition members yesterday, I must congratulate Madhav Raddiji because he has given some constructive suggestions.

But I was surprised to hear Mr. Jaipal Reddy and Mr. Suresh Kurup who took it as a light thing and have stated like a joke or a teasing thing.

We have to think about what our Prime Minister has stated in this House. He said united we stand and divided we fall. We have to fight against poverty, we have to fight against racism, we have to fight against provincialism and we have to fight against parochialism to make our country strong and to make our nation strong. It is a fact that some communal forces and some fissiparous forces are trying to destabilise our country. We are really surprised when we heard that there is a conspiracy to below up the Parliament.

We have already lost our great mother Smt. Indira Gandhi, we have lost Gen. Vaidya, we have lost Lalit Maken and so many peace loving people. We have to ask this august House whether terrorism is more powerful or the unity and the integrity of India is more powerful. We have to ask this august House whether terrorism is more powerful or the peace loving people's attitude is more Powerful. We have to sort out this matter because otherwise some people within the country and outside the country will try to disintegrate our country.

"Jana Gana Mana..." by poet Rabindra Nath Tagore was adopted as the National Anthem by Constituent Assembly of India on 24th of January, 1950 by way of a statement made by the President of the Assembly to this effect.

The President Dr. Rajendra Prasad during the course of his statement said that the Government is empowered to make such alterations in the words as it deems necessary keeping in view the demands of the occasion. There was no further debate

in the Constituent Assembly on the subject and the statement was accepted unanimously.

Now this situation came up only because of the Supreme Court judgement, I must congratulate the Prime Minister because he has given a bold statement yesterday that our Government will not accept the Supreme Court verdict.

13.48 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Somebody may criticize this. But the people of India are proud of Rabindra Nath Tagore. He has got his Nobel Prize for Geetanjali. At the time of Banga Bhanga in Bengal between 1905 and 1906 the first man who tied a Rokhey to Hindus and Muslims was Rabindra Nath Tagore. He said...

*Banglar maati Banglar jol, Banglar vayu
banglar fol punya hauk hel Bhagavan.*

In 1919 after Jalianwala Bagh incident it was Rabindra Nath Tagore who gave up his knighthood in protest against the Jalianwala Bagh incident. His outlook was based on universal truth, his outlook was based cosmopolitan outlook. He was a man of duty. He was a lover of natural beauty and peace loving people. His tradition was emotion of love for the humanity. I would like to tell the people who criticize that Rabindra Nath Tagore categorically denied and said :

"I should only insult myself if I cared to answer those who consider me capable of such unbounded stupidity as to sing in praise of George the Fourth or George the Fifth as the Eternal Charioteer leading the pilgrims on their journey through countless ages of the timeless history of mankind".

I would like to quote a Bengali poem about Rabindra Nath Tagore.

I must congratulate the Vice Chancellor of Vishwa Bharati because they have already taken a decision that they are going to publish some of Tagore's collections in all regional languages I would also like to request our Minister to please educate the people of India about Tagore's ideology

and his philosophy. Then only the people will understand what was Rabiindra Nath Tagore. Sir, Rabiindra Nath Tagore was very much concerned about the situation of our country. His outlook was a broad-minded outlook and when he wrote this song then he said, "Panjab Sindhu Gajarat Maratha Dravida Utkal Banga". He was a poet of Bengal. He has not mentioned about Bengal first. He first mentioned the name of Panjab because his outlook was broad-minded. He knew the feelings of India. He knew we are Indians and India is our motherland. India is our heart and India is our soul. At the time of Banga-Bhanga in the year 1905-1906 Rabiindra Nath Tagore said :

*Jahara tomar bishaiche wayu
ntvaiche tabo nalo
Tumi ki toder kshama karticho
tumi ki besecho nalo ?*

Second Sir, he said :

*He m r tirtha, purna chitta jagore dhire
ael Bharoter maha-manohar sgar tise.*

I quote Sir, he said about the freedom fighters to praise them and to remind the new generation :

*Birer e rakto-srote, maatar e ashru-dhara
er jato mulya, se ki
dharar-dhulai hobe saara ?*

He mentioned these quotations in favour of our freedom fighters, our youth, our students and our people who have fought for Independence and sacrificed their lives. I would also like to quote Netaji Subhash Chander Bose who was our great hero :

*Aamra antarer songe desh'ke
bhalo-basina, aamra swajati ke bhalo
basina, taai aamra kori grtha-bibad
taai aqmader modhey janme Mirzafar
Urmichand; Taara aajo moreni,
taader bangsha vriddhi peye cholechhe.*

It is a fact that this type of Mir Zafar and Urmichand are increasing day by day. So, we are facing this problem.

We have already passed the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 which provides :

"Whoever intentionally prevents the singing of the Indian National Anthem or causes disturbance to any assembly engaged in such singing shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both"

Sir this Section (3) is not enough, Government must amend the law and bring about some strong amendments to protect the unity and integrity of our country.

I would like to draw your attention to go through the performance of Asian games. Before the start of Asian games instead of national anthem "Saare Jahan se achcha" and "Jana Gana Mana". It is the feeling of everyone why national anthem was not sung. I know this song was written by Iqbal. We have great respect for him. He wrote this song before Independence but after that he was a great admirer of Pakistan. We always respect this song but why in Asian games this song was sung instead of the National Anthem.

Some people try to refuse to sing National Anthem and respect the national flag. Even some people have torn the copies of the Constitution. What steps have been taken by the Government to punish such persons and how many such persons have been punished so far? If you cannot implement this Act then how people will know about the law and respect our National Anthem. There should be no partisan outlook on this matter in this House. Members from both sides are united on this matter. We are grateful to the Chair that a discussion has been allowed.

In conclusion I would like to say that we are ready to die. we can lay down our lives for the progress of our country and to protecting the unity and integrity of our country and to give proper respect to the national symbols. Nobody can violate the national symbols.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, one cannot be happy to enter the question of national symbols after thirty-nine years of independence. It is a matter of shame for all of us to enter into such a controversial debate about the national anthem and the national emblem.

[Shri Amar Roypradhan]

I fully share the views and the sentiments expressed by Shri Madhav Reddi who is the mover of this motion. I may differ with the Prime Minister on so many political points, but at least on this point, I fully agree with him that we cannot accept the Supreme Court's verdict on National Anthem. We have been forced to enter into this debate on account of the Supreme Court judgement. It has raised so many questions in the public mind. The Supreme Court has held clearly that such compulsions of singing National Anthem would clearly contravene the rights guaranteed under Articles 19 (1) and 25 (1) of the Constitution of India. I am not a constitutional pundit or even a lawyer. But I in my own humble opinion would like to express my views in this matter that I do not agree with the Supreme Court verdict.

The Supreme Court in its observation has said :

"No person can be forced in the singing of National Anthem if he has genuine conscientious, religious objections."

I have got serious objections to the words 'genuine conscientious, religious objection'. It is also a fact that so many questions have been raised in the public minds after the Supreme Court verdict. Firstly, whether this poem, our National Anthem is against the modality of a particular religion or against general conscientious, and secondly, when on the one hand, we are observing the 125th birthday of Rabindranath Tagore, some people have raised voice that this particular poem, our National Anthem, was written in connection with the visit of King George, the Vth of U.K. to India. Further, some people also say that in this particular poem, the National Anthem, all the States were also not mentioned.

Before I deal with these questions, we must appreciate what was Rabindranath Tagore and what was the political environment of our country at that time. Further, we must understand the involvement of Rabindranath Tagore in the political movement and what was Rabindranath

Tagore in the eyes of the British imperialists in those days particularly round about 1911 when this particular poem was written.

We should not forget that it is Rabindranath Tagore whom Gandhiji respected as Gurudeva; we should not forget that it is Rabindranath Tagore who got love and affection for Neeruji and Indiraji and encouraged them. We should not forget that it is Rabindranath Tagore who first came forward to welcome and congratulate Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose when he quit National Congress in 1939. We should also not forget that it was Rabindranath Tagore who gave up his knighthood title in protest of the Jalianwalabagh massacre by the Britishers. We should not forget that it was Rabindranath Tagore who first spoke loudly about socialism in Russia and said *Russia Dekhe Elam*.

We should not see Kabiguru Rabindranath Tagore in such a manner that he was a poet of Bengal only. Yes, he was born in Bengal ...(*Interruptions*) Some people have said that all the States were not mentioned in the National Anthem.

14 00 hrs.

It is also true that he wrote :

"Oh amar sonar Bangla
Amo Tomay Bhalabasi"

This 'Sonar Bangla' is the National Anthem of Bangladesh. Rabindranath Tagore is not a poet of Bengal alone. He is the poet of India. In his 'Bharat Tirtha', he wrote—

"He more chitta punya tirtha
Jagare dhire, Ei Dharater mahamanaber
sagar-tire"

In fact I should stress that Rabindranath Tagore is a poet of the world. He wrote against colonialism and imperialism. And he raised his voice so loudly long long back, by writing 'Africa'. In this he depicted imperialists in this way :

"Elo Ai Manusdharar dal
Nakh Jader Tikshna
Tomar Nekerer cheya"

"The imperialists came to Africa— they are ferocious and their nails are sharper than the paws of the wild lions of Africa."

Rabindranath was a man of great vision. He was very humane and he was the greatest lover of mankind. So he wrote :

"Ami kabi Jata Akhyat janer
Nirbak maner"

He was a poet of those who are unknown, who are neglected and those who cannot express their minds. So he wrote :

"More nam ai bole khyata bok
Ami tomaderi Lok"

"Let his name be popular in such a manner that he is the man of common people."

Now let us study that particular period when he wrote this particular poem 'Bharat Bidhata' in which our National Anthem is included. It was around the year 1911. What was the political atmosphere in our country at that time? What was the role of Rabindranath Tagore in those days? What was he in the eyes of the British Imperialists? I am not giving here my own opinion. With your permission I would like to quote the great historian Jadunath Sirkar from his book 'India Through Ages' On page 96, he wrote about a Case Diary of 1910 at Jorasenka Police Station, Calcutta where a constable reported :

Tin Nambar Dagi—Rabindranath
Tagore kal rat ko gbar pancha"

This was how the Britishers treated Rabindranath Tagore. You see further more. Rabindranath Tagore was among 23 public and prominent persons who were named in 1909 by the police intelligence. These persons were connected with the political agitation in Bengal and a close watch was ordered by F C. Daly, DIG Special Branch, Calcutta by Circular No. 6 SB., dated 27th July 1909. The list included Surendranath Banerjee, Motilal Ghosh, A. Rasul, Brajendra Kishore Roychowdbari, and so on. Rabindranath's name was found at sl. No. 20 in the list.

'Home Political PRGS Deposit' November 1909 reports :

"Babu Rabindranath as a friend of Arabinda Ghosh was the aristocrat champion of the Party."

So, the great revolutionary, Arabinda Ghosh was his friend.

In another diary entitled 'Political Trouble in India 1909 to 1917', it is observed :

"Sir Games Campbell Kerr, the Private Secretary to the Chief of Indian Intelligence also refers to Tagore's poem 'Suprabhat' as the interpretation of 'Geeta' favoured by Aurobindo Ghosh and revolutionaries of Maniktala Bomb Case."

I shall now refer to the Biography of Gokhale by Dr. B.R. Nanda. At pages 400-401, it is mentioned :

"When Calcutta University proposed to confer a D. Litt. Degree on Tagore in 1913, it appears that the Governor General had to overrule the police objection..."

I do not care whether the criminal examination will give him a bad character or not. (Lord Hardinge to Lord Carmichael) After all if anybody like to say that Rabindra Nath Tagore was the agent of the Britishers, it is a shame to our nation. We all should be ashamed of it.

Sir, now let us come to the poem itself for which so many debates have taken place.

*Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka, jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
Punjab-Sindhu-Gujarat-Maratha-
Dravida-Utkal-Banga*

AN HON. MEMBER : Don't recite the full poem.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : I do not like read the entire poem. Only a few lines for reference. It is the translation of Rabindranath Tagore himself. What he wrote? What is the meaning of this?

[Shri Amar Roypradhar]

Thou art the ruler of the minds of all
people, dispenser of India's destiny.

Isn't it? Is there anything missing in it? You go through the other lines of the same poetry which is not in our national anthem, some words may be there, then you will know what is there in our national anthem.

*Patan-abhuya daya bandhur, pantha
Yuga yuga dhabita yatri
Hay chirsarathi, taba ratha chakra
mukha rita patha dinratri*

Sir, this the external charioteer and the poet himself wrote it. It is the glory of external charioteer who guides human travellers through the ages. They were saying that the religious people cannot support this poem. I do not believe in God. There are so many people who believe in God, whether it is Hindu or Muslim or Christian. At least they should know something from the words. So they should be proud of this poem. This poem was never meant for the eulogy of the King George V—the imperialist.

So at last, I must echo the voice of other members and join the Hon. Speaker of this House, who said a few days before, that Parliament should make a law in such a manner so that singing of National Anthem be made compulsory for us all. I do support it.

Then again I must say don't mingle up religions with the conception of nationality, unity, integrity and sovereignty. Religious freedom is one and nation's honour is the other. So we should honour the national emblem. We should honour the national song. We should honour the national anthem.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the problem created by this judgement is manifold. It has almost opened the Pandora's box. It has created social, political and legal crises in the country.

So far as the judgement is concerned, I would only place before you that this judgement had a number of deformities and

the courts of India are not bound by this judgement. As a matter of fact, the earlier Government had called Anand Margi case as a question of Articles 25 and 26, which were never deliberated, saying, that was not applicable because Anand Margis had wanted to have *Tandava* dance on this. That was a case and besides that there was a larger case.

Three judges were involved in that case. And this was the judgement where two judges were involved. So, they are bound by that decision, otherwise, they would have referred it to the full Bench or to a larger Bench. But without doing that they distinguished this case by saying that this case just crept into the earlier case. So, my submission would be that in that background, this judgement is not binding on the courts of India; and the Home Minister should address himself to examining this decision, and the Law Minister also should do so.

Now about Article 25. It is subject to public morality and health. The court did not address itself to it. The court has not adjudicated on that point. My submission is that the freedom of conscience is subject to public order, public morality and public health. So, in that background, that is not available to them. If that becomes available, then those who believe in *tantra*, the Rajneesh group and the *Sahaja* group will have the right to freedom of conscience, and they would have the freedom to propagate it in public. That is a subject of controversy.

The next point is this: so far as Article 19(4) is concerned, the court's observation is that the executive order has not been given statutory coverage. So, it cannot over-ride fundamental rights. Is it possible to give statutory coverage to everything? Suppose a teacher enters a class, and the students do not get up, or they are moving around and do not sit down. On the contrary, they claim the right of movement which is a fundamental right. What would be the situation then? How can you cover this? It is the natural right of the teacher and the parents, to control children. No statutory coverage is necessary in such cases.

Mr. Madhav Reddi said that we should improve the statute. I feel that the statute

that is in operation is adequate, and sufficient to answer this problem. My question is: how can you give absolute coverage to the teacher's rights. Suppose the teacher is giving dictation, but some student is knitting sweaters. What is the answer to it? Will there be statutory coverage for this? To what extent can you go on doing such things? Should you give a statutory coverage for the practice of *tantra*, *Sahaja* and other things, to those people who believe in them?

We are landing ourselves in a very difficult situation by this judgement. This judgement has absolutely no sanctity and it should go. It should be thrown into the dustbin of history by the nation.

Now about Article 51(a). I am only quoting Supreme Court cases. The editor's commentary will perhaps be quite relevant here. He has shown how the floodgates of a controversy have been opened. He said :

"A significant aspect of the matter is that facts the court found that the conscientious objections did not offend the Fundamental Duty under Article 51A(a) to respect the National Anthem. A future case may involve a conflict between the objection based on conscience and the Fundamental Duties upon a citizen. In that respect the Constitution of India differs from the U.S. Constitution. Can a member of the Jehovah's Witnesses refuse to take the Form of Oath or Affirmation prescribed in the Third Schedule to the Constitution if required to do so?"

Naturally, they have followed USA's precedent. You know, nowadays the frontiers of judicial review have been unreasonably extended. You know that the Constitution-framers had decided not to allow the concept of "due process" in our Constitution? Now we are blindly following the American precedents, and importing 'due process'. Ultimately, the frontiers have been very much extended.

There are two judgements of the United States which have been referred to in this judgement. One case is that of Mr.

Frankforter in 1949, and the other is that of Mr. Jackson in 1943. They have followed the subsequent judgement; but I say that they have blindly followed it, without taking into consideration the special features of the Indian Constitution.

Mr. Madhav Reddi said that there is some inadequacy in the statute. So far as prevention of insult to National Honour Act, is concerned Section 3 is quite adequate. Somebody says, prevents. What is prevention? If I do not do, the others will not be persuaded not to do; that indirectly prevents. So, that completely comes in. So, within the statute itself, the case is covered. He says, somebody stood up. He has shown full respect to the national anthem. But that is not the point.

I would place before you the other side of the matter; that means whether Rabindra Nath wrote a song addressing George V or George IV. So, that point had been answered. If anybody goes through that poem, the whole of it has not been accepted as a national anthem; part of it has been accepted as a national anthem. If he says, the manipulator of the destiny of India to whom ocean responds, to whom Vindhya responds, to whom Himalayas respond, can there be some human beings or certain other force to whom the Nature responds? So, it is above Nature. So, you can imagine what is that force. I do not want to define it. Thank you.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): The sanctity of the National Symbols, be it our National Flag, be it our favourite and inspiring National Song, I think it is the duty of all Indians to defend that sanctity. I also think that all should be taught in that spirit. While saying that, I would like to make a few observations in this connection.

Yesterday, the question of a National Anthem—whether that remains or not—was raised by Mr. Indrajit Gupta. Now, why at all? As you know, for quite some time our inspiring National Anthem, they were attacking in different garbs. Once it was said that it was written for the British Princess; then that died down. Then there was a question of geographical entity: whether all have been incorporated into it

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

or not. So, if you see from time to time there was an attack from interested quarters on the great National Song. I believe that, all of us, irrespective of any ideas we may have, will defend this.

In this connection, I think, surely our State and National Flag is a symbol of the State as a whole and also should be defended for the integrity of the country.

It is good for all of us to defend it in the most flowerly language at our command; surely that is necessary. But I believe the time has come to defend the national integrity and the National Symbols by action and not only by profession.

I am coming from the old India Peace March, dedicated to the cause of the world peace as well as to the integrity of our nation. There were about two lakhs of people despite all the disturbances in the city today; they were marching. I am just coming from there; irrespective of political parties, irrespective of any other opinions, they were saying that they were for world peace, for the integrity of our country; and in that demonstration you will be happy to know that there was a contingent from the disturbed Punjab. They were just behind us. They were shouting all the time.

*Na Hindu Raj, Na Khalistan
Jug Jug Jiye Hindustan*

I call this defence of national integrity, I call this defence of national symbols. Not only speechifying. I am not saying that anybody is speechifying. That is not my point. But the point is, one has to defend by action.

Secondly, I would like to make a little observation on the point which was raised by our young Prime Minister yesterday. I do not know, what was the background, why suddenly while defending these symbols, correctly no doubt, he suddenly said that India is against any foreign ideology be that from America, from Japan or from Soviet Union.

SHRISHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :
This is exactly because in this judgement

American judgement have been referred to.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
Just a minute. Thank you very much for the prompting. I know. I knew also. I am also glad that it has been raised, that it is because in the judgement the question of some people in America observing certain things have been raised, I quite understand that. That could have been said. Japan, America, Soviet Union all have the same kind of ideology, I believe. But on the question of foreign ideology, all ideologies have to be judged on merits.

Religious ideologies for example. I have nothing for religious ideologies. Even then, I would like to say that Gautama Buddha's religious ideology, that was born in India, it has spread to China across the borders. It is in that context we have to see, it was at that time.

For example, I believe in the Marxist ideology, Communist ideology. Is it of any country? I would like to say, the question of ending oppression, exploitation of man by man, this concept is an eternal concept, it has to be accepted by every country but to be applied in that specific condition. One cannot say it is foreign because Karl Marx was a German or because this Great Revolution, triumphed in the Soviet Union for the first time. What I would like to say is India has always shown unity in diversity. India, therefore, also should reject and accept the ideologies on the basis of merits. Surely, we shall not accept any imperialist ideology, doubtlessly; Not because it comes from America but because its content is totally reactionary. Therefore, I have no objection to this when...

(Interruption).

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idduki) : Madam, that is what is exactly said. We will not accept an ideology simply because it is coming from there. We will judge on the merits of it.

(Interruption)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : In this context, it is not because, it comes from an imperialist country or a socialist country it would be bracketed for any things I say.
(Interruption)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : We will judge it on merits and decide and accept it.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : In any case, I would like to again say that we have to defend our national symbols through our actions, and action mainly, that is the homage which we have to pay towards our national symbols.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : In fact, the Supreme Court has so far given several judgements and some of them or most of them have been very illuminating. But 11th August, 1986, I would say, was the dark day in the history of the Supreme Court, because on this day, the Supreme Court, despite the provisions in the Constitution and the law, failed to honour and respect the dignity of our National Anthem. On 13th August it was reported in *The Times of India* and on the same day, I was one of the first persons to raise it during Zero Hour. And in this very session I have even moved a Private Member's Bill to amend the Prevention of Insults to National Honours Act, 1971. The question is whether Prevention of Insults to National Honours Act, 1971 is required to be amended or not. I think, it is not necessary. But I have moved the Bill as a measure of abundant caution, in case it is necessary. In my humble submission, as Prime Minister has said, Section 3 of the Prevention of Insults to National Honours Act, 1971 must be read with Article 51 A of the Constitution. This the Supreme Court has failed to recognise. In fact, as and when the Supreme Court required, it had stretched the articles and sections of various legislations several times. In fact, it has gone to the extent of asking executive officers or engineers even to provide funds in a budget. It has created public interest litigations by stretching the law when there is no provision for the same. It had found out after several years that there is what is known as the basic structure of the Constitution. For years we did not know that there existed the basic structure of the Constitution. It said that these and these were the things which constituted the basic structure of the Constitution and the same could not be amended. Take the case of reservation. Today in each reservation matter it has fixed percentage.

Who has given this power to it? It is the power of the legislature to fix any percentage, good or bad. The Supreme Court has gone to that extent. When the Supreme Court has stretched the law in this manner from time to time, could it not stretch it in this case to protect our National Anthem, national honour and national dignity? This is what I am submitting. If it had only said that there was no provision, then it could have been understood. Even these circulars which have been referred to by the judgement of the Supreme Court, of that particular institution under the heading 'Patriotism' say :

"Environment should be created in the school to develop the right kind of patriotism in the children. Neither religion, nor party nor anything of this kind should stand against one's love of the country."

This circular, it says, is not binding because it was not statutory. But the very circular it quoted in another aspect by saying that it very rightly emphasised the importance of religious tolerance. It quoted a portion of the circular which said that all religions should be equally respected. This part of the circular relied and quoted. But it did not recognise or respect that portion of the circular which speaks of patriotism.

Further the whole ground here is this that it goes against the religious tenets. Right from the beginning, its approach is very callous. It referred to the petitioner saying that :

"Until July, 1985, when some patriotic gentleman took notice, the gentleman thought it was unpatriotic of the children not to sing the National Anthem. He happened to be the Member of the Legislative Assembly."

This is the way the petitioner has been referred to as one gentleman. Is this the way to refer a person, who is to approach the Supreme Court on a patriotic issue? Could his designation not have been referred to with dignity? Right from the beginning, the approach here is very callous. May I go to page 620 of the judgement. Here the entire case is on religious grounds. The court says :

[Shri Shantaram Naik] *

"The students who are Witnesses, do not sing the National Anthem though they stand up on such occasions to show their respect to the National Anthem. They desist from actual singing only because of their honest belief and conviction that their religion does not permit them to join any rituals except it at the same time, of their prayers to Jehovah, their God."

Is our nation subservient to any religious practice or religious people? Who said so? On the contrary, there is every provision to restrict any Fundamental Right in the interest of our nation, or the broad principles as I have stated. Nowhere it can be seen from any angle that religion comes above it. But sometimes the courts and judges interpret in various ways. You know for twenty years now we have that judgement on schools wherein they have said that minorities have got specific right with respect to the management of their own schools. We know this law for the last twenty years. Nothing could be done. But today after 20 years, one fine morning they say, no, even minorities cannot suspend or dismiss teachers in their own fashion. Only now after twenty years they have realised this. So, for twenty years they were laying down some different law. Therefore, I would say that the sense of patriotism should come first and foremost. The Prime Minister has said that as per the existing law itself we have to approach the Supreme Court and get the interpretation which is in our honour, but in case the Supreme Court does not honour, then we have to amend the law and make the singing of National Anthem compulsory for all citizens of India.

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : (Gopalganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday, the atmosphere in the House was such that every Member regardless of the region to which he belonged, welcomed whole heartedly the Prime Minister's statement to the effect that the honour of the National Symbols would be protected at all costs. I am also grateful to him for the statement that he has made in the House, espousing

the cause of the nation's unity and integrity, for which every citizen of this country is praising him today.

So far as the Supreme Court's Judgement is concerned I shall not go into its legal aspect, as I am not a legal expert. But whatever little intelligence I have, I shall certainly say that when our Constitution was framed, it ought to have been clearly provided that no one could approach the High Court or the Supreme Court in connection with matters relating to our National Emblem, National Flag or our National Anthem. Why is this issue being raised in the House today? It is being raised after 36 years of independence. Why wasn't it raised earlier? The issue was challenged in the High Court and Supreme Court. On the one hand, there is the Punjab issue and on the other hand there are problems relating to other States as well. Besides, there is a conspiracy to endanger our national unity and integrity.

Again we have read Tagore's biography and Mahatma Gandhi also accepted him as G ru Dev. There is nothing in our 'Jana Gana Mana' which might be against any particular religion, caste or community. Therefore, this must be kept in view while bringing any Bill in this regard in the Parliament. I do not want to go into details in the Supreme Court's Judgement, but I must say that if our national unity and integrity is jeopardised by any judgement, we shall never accept it. Many people have stood under the National Flag and sung the National Anthem. Every innocent child of this country is familiar with 'Jana Gana Mana' and knows that it is sung on the occasions of our Republic Day and the independence Day. Every citizen of this country thinks it to be the symbol of our country, and our Tricolour flag shows that we are living in an independent country.

With these words, I support the statement of the hon. Prime Minister,

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN (Raipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the discussion going on at present is in regard to our National Anthem and our National Emblem which symbolise our national unity and integrity.

In the discussion being held here for the last two days—whether on terrorism in Punjab, security at the borders or due respect to our National Flag and National Emblem, the underlying moot point is to see how our citizens are reacting to it. Every patriot, every citizen shows due honour to the country, the National Anthem, and the National Emblem and there is no controversy about it. If a person does not accept the above, it would imply that he is not an Indian. It would mean that he does not have the feelings which a citizen should have for his country. If we consider this, it would become clear to us that there are certain elements which do not accept the nation and think certain other things to be greater than the nation. The reason behind the emergence of such line of thinking these days is, certain forces do not want India to become a strong and powerful nation. This is not an ordinary thing. It is not so that certain little children have felt or that their guardians have felt or a particular religious group has felt that it would be a sacrilege to sing the National Anthem. Why should religion come into it? It is a premeditated anti-national conspiracy and such efforts are made time and again. Why are we not allowed to emerge as a strong nation? The entire nation will have to debate the issue.

It is clear that our national thinking is the offshoot of the culture of the world. Shrimati Geeta has just now said that the philosophy of Marx is for the entire world and the philosophy of Buddha is for the entire universe. Our philosophy has been the philosophy of the universe. Our religion, our thinking, and our culture are not restricted to one particular place. These are the result of thinking of our nation and culture based on the entire environment. We have not thought of ourselves in isolation, we have considered the entire world as one family and have made advancement in that way. All religions are covered under that thinking. In 'Jana Gana Mana' which is our national anthem, the same ideology has been recognised. I want to come once again to the same thing that this conspiracy began the day we got our freedom. The imperialist powers of the world knew that India will attain freedom and would strive for world

peace; they also know that it would herald the end of the imperialist forces and they will not succeed again in enslaving the world. Therefore, they raised the question of religion and dismembered India so that the apostle of peace may not march forward. Therefore, they used religion as a tool in this conspiracy but they could divide the land and not the hearts, because at that time Gandhiji was alive. At that time those powers wanted to divide the men also, because they apprehended that the two countries might unite once again. Though the two lands have not united, yet our hearts are one. Therefore, they continued to conspire and till date they are busy in their nasty designs. Their efforts are continuing and it is they who are using religion to complicate the Punjab problem. Efforts are being made to create disaffection in the State in the name of religion, whereas the people of Punjab are brimming with the feeling of patriotism for India. Howsoever grave the conspiracy may be, I am sure, there is not even a single village, out of the 12,800 villages of the State, where communal riots have taken place. The people of the State are ready to embrace each other and are trying to fight unitedly the present crisis. The more we take this into consideration, the stronger will be our nation.

I would like to submit again that the effort to insult the National Flag, Constitution and to destroy national integrity are a part of the same conspiracy. We shall have to fight it with the same spirit with which we fought during freedom movement of our country. We shall not let the dignity and pride of our flag be compromised, even if we have to sacrifice ourselves. The national anthem we sing now has been the symbol of national unity during the national struggle for freedom. We had taken a pledge at that time that we shall not tolerate insult to our flag even at the cost of our lives. There is need to inculcate the same spirit in the people now and it is this spirit which will fulfil the spirit of the anthem. These separatist elements are using religion as a ploy to disintegrate the country. It is definite that a deep study of religion, brings you nearer human values of nationalism. You may study any religion, you will find the same thing. The description of the religion by

[Shri Keyur Bhushan]

Shrimati Gita is correct but presently the people in the name of religion are trying to take us to destruction. The religious gurus are presenting a distorted picture of religion on account of vested interest. But if you try to search the feeling of universal brotherhood in the religion, the feeling with which the human beings feel themselves bound with each other, you will not be disappointed. We have to inculcate in the people the spirit of secularism and goodwill towards all the religions. We have to find out a place where we all can pray together and that place is under the national flag. Therefore, I want to say that we should march towards that path and strengthen the common man. It is the separatist forces which are trying to insult the national anthem and disintegrate the country. We are endeavouring to strengthen the efforts of those people in the world who want to live in peace, but the imperialist powers want to dismember our country. Therefore, we have to face them in a well planned manner.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr, Chairman, Sir, most of the things which I wanted to say on the subject have already been said by the other hon. Members. It is the misfortune of the last speaker that he cannot say new things. Even then I would like to draw your attention towards two or three important points.

Some of the hon. Members have quoted certain examples of America in connection with the judgement on National Anthem. I want to ask whether we are going to copy America in everything. Our friend Shri Chidambaram knows that in all the American universities, there is a strange system that the students keep their legs on the desks and no one stands up when their professor enters the classroom. If we follow their culture, you can very well imagine the fate of this country.

While talking of imitating the foreign countries, I would like to ask; why should we not learn good things from them? So far as I know, in Japan in every factory or company, national anthem is sung and national flag is saluted before starting the work for the day. Only after that any

work is started. In certain countries also there are such traditions. Even if we have to imitate, why should we not imitate Japan instead of clumsy imitation of America.

I feel surprised when I see people criticising here even the great poet like Rabindra Nath Tagore. That man sacrificed his entire life in the service of the nation for which each and every person of this country is grateful to him. During the days when Mahatma Gandhi was feeling demoralised he had written a letter to him, in which he had said :

*Yadi tomar dak sune kayo na asse
tumi ekla chalo re,
Yadi kayo katha na ko, kayo na sang
aaye,
tumi ekla chalo re.*

Which means

[English]

If nobody responds to your call, you march alone.

[Translation]

Mahatma Gandhi himself has conceded that nothing has given him more strength than these words of Rabindra Nath Tagore. These words gave Gandhiji immense strength and inspiration. Rather Gandhiji at that time was drifting away from Guru Dev Rabindra Nath Tagore. He asked what to do. Then Guru Dev replied that 'ekla chalo re'.

The way the Himalayas have been a part of this country and shall always remain so the way the Ganga has been flowing since time immemorial and shall go on flowing, similarly 'Jana Gana Mana' has remained our national anthem and shall remain so whether anyone likes it or not. On this issue we are not ready to compromise with anyone. The judges sitting in the air-conditioned rooms cannot feel the pulse of the millions of the common people. We, the people's representatives can understand their feelings and the Prime Minister yesterday expressed the feelings of all of us, when he said :

[English]

"This judgement is not acceptable to us,"

[Translation]

You will recall that two or three years back at the end of each film show, national anthem was played in every theatre. I do not know why this practice has now been discontinued. I wish that the system of singing national anthem at the end of film shows should be restarted. Apart from this, I would also like to submit that a law should be enacted under which every guardian and child will have to give an undertaking that whenever a child goes to the school, he will sing the national anthem. There is no need to go into the great history behind the national anthem and the national flag.

Sir, it is now time when we should tell the people that there can be no compromise regarding the National Anthem. Just as our country and her integrity are eternal, so is her National Anthem and the Constitution and there can be no compromise in this respect.

[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) : Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to hon. Members and to the whole House for extending their unanimous and wholehearted support to the mover of this motion and to the position taken by the Prime Minister during his brief intervention in this debate.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that there has been no voice of discord or dissonance in this debate. We all feel alike and, therefore, we have spoken in one voice.

There are three dates, just before and after our independence, which are etched in our memory. These are the dates when we gave to ourselves the symbols of our nationhood which we had rediscovered after several centuries and which we had perfected during many decades of service, struggle and sacrifice.

The first of these dates is, 22nd July,

1947 when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presented the tricolour as the national flag.

On the 12th May, 1949 we adopted our national emblem.

On the 24th January, 1950 the last solemn act of the Constituent Assembly, sitting in the other Hall, was to accept a statement read by the President of the Assembly, Babu Rajendra Prasad who a few minutes later was elected as the First President of India that Jana Gana Mana composed by Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore would be the national anthem of India. That song is part of our history. It is part of our freedom struggle. It was a song; which was first sung in a Congress Session in 1911 and I am sure it was sung earlier and later in other places also. It was, like Vande Mataram, a song which moved millions of ordinary men and women to great and heroic deeds. It was on the lips of our people when they spun the Charkha, when they braved bullets and lathis and when they offered Satyagraha. Verily, I may say, it was a tune to which this nation marched on its onward journey to freedom. What is the song? In Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore's own words :

"It was in praise of the eternal charioteer leading the pilgrims on their journey through countless ages of the timeless history of mankind."

The song does not belong to India alone. It belongs to the whole world. Jana Gana Mana is a song which embraces all religions, yet does not belong to any one religion. Its call is to people of all faiths and all lands. It is a hymn in praise of not any religion or God but of the supreme religion of man. It is a cruel twist of irony that our secular Constitution should be invoked by a Court to subordinate a secular song to a religious claim.

Sir, the Prime Minister has spoken for the nation, for the people. There was a time when certain misguided persons questioned the purpose of the song composed by Gurudev. I want just to go on record the answer given by Gurudev to be on the record of this hon. House. I quote it : "I shall only insult myself if I care to answer those who consider me capable of

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

such unbounded stupidity as to sing in praise of George-IV or George-V as the Eternal Charioteer leading the pilgrims on their journey through countless ages of the timelessness of the history of mankind."

There are still people who do not understand. I say this is more out of sorrow than of anger, but say I must. These people do not understand nor do they share the enormous efforts and the great burden of building a nation. From their seats of wealth or learning or piety, they look down upon the resolve the determination of humble men and women to preserve our nation-hood and unity. They debunk the concept of nation-hood, mock at our values. They ask : Shall we salute our national flag ? Shall we sing our national anthem ? Hon. Members will share my anguish at this sorry pass. What is our flag if it is not saluted and what is our anthem if it is not sung. It is said that those who stand but do not sing, respect the national anthem. I fear the day when it will be said by some one equally wise that those who sing but do not stand, also respect the national anthem. I hope such a day will never come. There are two Acts which we have made—not because law should ask Indians, law should ask citizens to do something which they should otherwise do naturally and as part of their belonging to the nation. We have two Acts in punish any one who deliberately insults our national emblems. One of them is the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act 1971. That punishes or penalises any insult to the national anthem or to the Constitution of India. The other Act is the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 which penalises anyone who improperly uses or otherwise contravenes the provisions of the Act regarding the emblem and the flag.

Let me take just one minute to speak about the philosophy of law. Law and Legislation are not to be made day after day to require people to do something which they should do naturally. Honouring the Constitution, honouring the national flag, singing the national anthem are not matters for which there should be a law. That is part of the responsibility of citizenship. That is part of our duty as Indian citizens.

15.00 hrs.

But if anybody deliberately insults, deliberately does an act of dishonour, he should be punished. While dishonour and insult should be punished, honour and respect should be a natural act of man. That is why we think that the law does not require an amendment. All that it requires is that those who are charged with interpretation of the law should do so in the true spirit of the law and not import ideologies and arguments to understand the Indian value system and the Indian Constitution, the Indian emblems and the Indian symbols.

Recently we witnessed in one State an organized attempt to burn a part of the Indian Constitution. It is a very sorry event. What happened thereafter is a matter of even greater sorrow. I do not wish to enter into the debate except that I want to say that those who sow the wind will reap the whirlwind. We cannot, by deed or word, encourage or endorse any one who indulges in such an act, namely, burning of a part of the Constitution, however strong one may feel about the issue. Members here have said that they feel strongly about certain parts of the Constitution. But that does not give any one the right to burn a part of the Constitution.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) :
But you did not dare say that it was anti-national.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Let us not get into that debate now.

I was very happy to see Members on that side, particularly those who make the Left Front in a competitive spirit of praise for Rabindranath Tagore. We share it.

There is really no need for me to make a long speech. The Prime Minister has spoken. But I want to say this. The judgement of the Supreme Court was delivered on the 11th August, 1986. Within 18 days, on the 29th August, 1986, the Attorney-General filed a writ petition under Article 32 of the Constitution requesting that the Court should state the correct legal position. We do not accept the judgement of the Supreme Court and we never will. We believe that the true position will be stated before the year is over and when the

new year dawns, it will dawn with our tri-colour flag flying high and our National Anthem being sung throughout the length and breadth of this country. Now, what is the true position? The true position is that every man, woman and child shall salute the National Flag and every man, woman and child shall sing the National Anthem when it is required to be sung. Neither law nor dialectics shall deflect us from this path. This is the will of the people. A Fundamental Duty has been enshrined under article 51A of the Constitution to respect the National Flag and the National Anthem. I believe, the whole House representing the will of the people will endorse and support Government's determination to ensure implicit obedience to this Fundamental Duty. I once again thank all hon. Members.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : I particularly mentioned in my speech regarding Mr. Mohammad Yunus, a veteran freedom-fighter and Chairman of the Trade Fair Authority of India, who, for expressing his views on the National Anthem after Supreme Court judgement, has been forced to stand on the dock on a defamation case in the Supreme Court. I would like to know whether the Government will initiate action to save him from any harassment.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Shri Mohammad Yunus is adequately represented in the court and I have no doubt that no harm will come to him.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

15.05 hrs.

CHILD LABOUR (PROHIBITION AND REGULATION), BILL, 1986

As passed by Rajya Sabha

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to Prohibit the engagement of children in certain employments and to regulate the

conditions of work of children in certain other employments, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration"

According to the Planning Commission's estimates made in March 1985, child workers number approximately 17.58 million. Most of these children moreover work in the unorganised sector where few labour laws are applicable. This has been causing the Government a great deal of concern. In India, as in many other developing countries, children belonging to the poorest families contribute in substantial measure to the income of their families. In these circumstances, it would neither be desirable nor possible to impose a total ban on all child labour. On the other hand, there can be no two opinions on the point that in certain employments/industries, the employment of children is hazardous in the extreme and should, on no account, be allowed.

As of today, the employment of children in certain industries/occupations is prohibited under the law. The Constitution of India stipulates that children below the age of 14 years should not be employed in any factory, mine or hazardous employment. Labour laws, like the Factories Act and the Mines Act, prohibit the employment of children below a certain age in factories and mines. The Employment of Children Act prohibits the employment of children in certain industrial occupations and processes. In other Acts also, like the Plantations Labour Act, the Merchant Shipping Act, the Motor Transport Workers Act, and the State Shops and Establishments Act the employment of children below a certain age is prohibited. However, there is no uniformity in these Acts, nor is there any procedure laid down for deciding the employments from which child labour should be banned.

In most of the areas where child labour today is not banned by law, children work without the benefit of protection of labour laws. There are no maximum working hours, no periods of rest, and no holidays prescribed for these children. Consequently, many children work under conditions of exploitation.

One of the reasons for the existing

[Shri P.A. Sangma]

restrictions on child labour not being effective is that the penalties prescribed in the different Acts are not stringent enough. They are also not uniform. Several employers who have been found guilty of employing children in violation of the provisions of different Acts, have, therefore, got off with light sentences. To ensure that the penalties have a more deterrent effect on employers, the Employment of Children Act, 1938, was amended in December, 1985, enhancing both the fine and the imprisonment prescribed. It is felt, however, that the offence of employing the exploiting child labour is an extremely serious one and therefore the penalties should be further enhanced.

It is to take care of these aspects that the present Bill has been introduced. The Bill seeks to do primarily three things : (a) ban the employment of children below 14 years from employment in certain specified occupations and processes considered hazardous and set up a procedure for identification of employments/occupations which are hazardous for children and where their employment needs to be banned. (b) regulate the working conditions of children in areas which are not hazardous and where their employment is not banned by law, in such a manner that child workers cannot be exploited. (c) enhance the penalties for violations of the provisions relating to child labour to make them sufficiently deterrent. The penalty for the first offence, now proposed, is imprisonment from 3 months to one year or fine from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000, or both, and for a second offence, mandatory imprisonment for a term of not less than 6 months and upto a period of two years.

Central and State Governments will be empowered to frame rules pertaining to the safety and health of children working in any establishment. The rules would pertain to matters like drinking water, safety of buildings and machinery, dust and fumes, lighting etc.

We are aware that the existence of a law prohibiting and regulating child labour will not in itself solve the problem of child labour. Child workers are among the

most deprived persons of our society, and are often unable to get access to facilities like education, health care, vocational training etc. For this purpose a concerted action plan pooling the resources of all concerned Ministries in the Central and State Governments is being drawn up in consultation with the concerned Ministries. This plan is expected to be finalised soon.

I request that the Bill as passed by the Rajya Sabha be taken up for consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That the Bill to prohibit the engagement of children in certain employments and to regulate the conditions of work of children in certain other employments, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI (Warangal) : Mr. Chairman, I welcome this Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Bill, 1986. I am unhappy as the Bill prohibits engagement of children only in certain employments like hazardous industries. It means the Government is not banning the child labour completely. This leads to child labour in some establishments and thus will create competition in children employment and the child workers of urban areas and those who are working in the prohibited industries are compelled to go on the streets for begging as Government has not created any other alternative for their livelihood or to meet their basic needs.

Complete abolition of the child labour is the cherished goal of a civilized society. I think it is not difficult to reach that goal if awareness is created; if growth process is based on the development of citizens beginning with the childhood and going right through life.

Further, I would like to say that there is nothing new in this Bill. Article 24 of the Constitution says that no child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment. We have not been able to implement this all these

years. No other Constitution—not even United Nations constitution—prohibits child labour in such unequivocal terms. In spite of that India has the largest child labour force. According to World Bank estimate children in India account for 23 per cent of the total family income. That is why we are not achieving family planning targets both in rural areas and slums as addition of another child is an asset to the family as they start earning by their fifth year and supplement the family income.

According to 1971 census there are 10.74 million child workers in the country, namely, 4.66 per cent of the total child population and 5.95 per cent of the total labour force. Out of this figure 7.9 millions are boys and 2.8 millions are girls. According to national sample survey the number of children as on March 1973 is 163 million, that is, one-third of the world child labour population. By 1986 the child labour population might have further multiplied. I would like to say that just like so many other laws by simple legislation existing on the paper without efficient implementation will be of no use. This law also can be flouted just like so many other laws without enjoying the benefits of the law by child labour.

One of the reasons why the parents send their children at this tender age to work in establishments, mines and hazardous industries is poverty. Poverty is the principal cause for several social evils in a developing society. Due to certain inherent factors in the existing situation, child labour is preferred in certain sectors to adult workers.

Child labour is one of the cause for adult unemployment. The entrance of the child labour into industries reduces the volume of adult labour. Child labour is paid extremely low wages even though they are made to work in exploitative conditions in which their physical and mental health is affected. As long as poverty exists it is practically difficult to ban the child labour.

Coming to the Bill it intends to ban the employment of children who have not completed their 14th year in specified occupation and processes. The Government is, therefore, encouraging and allowing

the children, who are below the age of 14 years, to work in certain establishments like tea stalls. There is no age limit specifically at which they can work in an establishment. That has not been specifically mentioned in the Bill.

According to the survey of the Institute of Social Understanding, about three million children are working for 12 to 14 hours in all types of jobs in metropolitan cities. Most of them are engaged in tea shops, shoe-polishing and motor repair shops etc. In the capital city of Delhi itself, about twenty thousand children are engaged in shoe polishing, milk distribution and newspaper vending. Under what Act will these children be covered and how the law would be enforced by the Government? Has the Government ever thought of these children? I would like to know that from the hon. Minister.

Further, some children have been made crippled and these handicapped children were made professional beggars in some big cities like Bombay, Calcutta etc. How are you going to take care of them? How are you going to punish the people responsible for making these children as beggars.

In part III regarding regulation of conditions of work of children, the period of work on each day shall be so fixed that no period shall exceed three hours and no child shall work for more than three hours before he has had an interval for rest for at least one hour. How are the working hours monitored? Secondly, what are the amenities provided to the child labour in their rest hours? Are there any specific instructions to the establishments in this respect? Thirdly, if they are left like that after their working hours without any other alternative measures like education facility, or some other recreation and if they are not kept busy they may become problem to the society especially in the metropolitan cities.

Then, there is no mention of any welfare measures to child labour in the Bill, such as education facilities in their rest hours, skill development training centres, transport facility, compulsory medical check-up, economic development by fixing the wages, etc,

[Dr. T. Kalpana Devi]

Another fact is that the child workers are ignorant of their rights and privileges. The children, therefore, must be made aware of the facts regarding their wages, working hours and the minimum facilities to be provided by the establishments. Parents should also be discouraged by educating them, by creating awareness regarding the health hazards, and by creating income generating resources, thereby decreasing the child labour and this will lead to creating opportunities for adult labourers. If the child labour is banned completely, about 17 to 20 million adult workers would get employment, and thereby the family income would be raised.

Lastly, the Government should help these children by providing basic needs to them like education, food and clothing, and unless that is done, it is impossible to control the child labour with legislation only. As many as 73 per cent of boys and 80 per cent of girls drop out in primary and middle schools. The drop out percentage is much higher in slums and drought-prone villages and marginal families. In order to minimise the drop outs, the income of the parents should be raised by creating income generating sources like small scale industries in rural areas.

With the cooperation and coordination of other Ministries like Education, Women Welfare, Social Welfare, a comprehensive infrastructure should be made to bring up children as useful citizens.

There should be a total ban on begging in our country. The Government should also ban child labour completely, so that we enter into the 21st century with educated and healthy citizens.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in our country, the life of a poor labourer is worth a dime. In our country 310 lakh people are doing this sort of job for whom our efficient and alert Minister for labour has introduced this piece of legislation in the House. It appears to me that he has done a verbatim copying of the law of 1938. You should study that law

thoroughly. You also possess the data of the whole country and other information. The Article 24 says that :

[*English*]

“No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.”

[*Translation*]

On the other hand the part E of the Article 39 says that :

[*English*]

“The health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength”.

[*Translation*]

You can very well understand the spirit of our Constitution by studying these two Articles. I do not understand why you give false assurances to the poor of the country. Whenever you introduce a legislation, you always say that you have done or you are going to do such and such thing for the welfare of the worker, but you please tell me the number of persons who have been punished so far under the Act of 1938. Every time you give an assurance to the people that whosoever violates the law shall be severely punished. Here, I want to draw your attention towards the 15 November issue of the Economics and Politics weekly, in which the subject of child labour has been discussed at length, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall not take much of your time, I know that you will press the bell immediately, but sometimes you should kindly do some favour to us.

Today, the Bill which we have been discussing here is regarding the children and, through this we wish to improve their condition. It has been mentioned in the Economics and Politics weekly that :

[*English*]

“It is a farcical legislation.”

[*Translation*]

It is obvious that you want to make a farcical legislation. You may call it a joke or anything else. What legislation have you framed :

[*English*]

‘Now those Industries which are known to be extremely hazardous to the health of small children such as Slate pencil and glass industries can continue to legally employ children.’

[*Translation*]

So far as the question of Firozabad of Uttar Pradesh is concerned, children in large number are working in the factories where the temperature of furnaces is as high as 1400 degrees centigrade. The children work barefoot in the heat, which is so intense even that it is not possible to see it with naked eye. You have also given permission to employ children there whose lives are always in danger. On the other hand we say that these children are national assets and the future of India depends on them. Do you want these children to fall victim to tuberculosis by working in the mines of slate and pencils. The same situation is prevalent in Sivakasi where children of 3 to 15 years of age have to work for twelve hours each day. You can very well imagine the meaning of working for twelve hours continuously. If we have to sit in Parliament for 7 hours, we take tea thrice. But this is the situation in Sivakasi and in the Patna case, the children were beaten mercilessly and the Supreme Court and High Court have ordered that they be released. More than one lakh children work in the diamond industry in Surat. Sir, I want to say that wherever you see, the children are being maltreated. 15,000 children are working in Bhiwandi. Has our hon. Minister ever visited Sivakasi, Bhiwandi and Firozabad and seen the sad plight of the children working there in factories. Have you ever seen children working in the bidi industry, they all are suffering from tuberculosis. During the SAARC conference in our country you had taken a decision to frame a law for the welfare of the children of the country, but I am surprised that you have not so far introduced a comprehensive Bill in this regard. You should go through this Bill, What is written in it,

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Daga, you conclude within two-three minutes.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards clause 3, in which it has been stated :

[*English*]

“No child shall be employed or permitted to work in any of the occupations set forth in Part A of the Schedule or in any workshop wherein any of the processes set-forth in part B of the Schedule is carried on :

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any workshop wherein any process is carried on by the occupier with the aid of his family or to any school established by, or receiving assistance or recognition from Government.”

[*Translation*]

They have stated that this law shall not apply if anybody works in his house.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are not only handsome but kindhearted also. What sort of law you have framed which allows the children employed in the houses to die...

SHRI VIR SEN (Khurja) : Dagaji, I admire your choice.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You have provided it. Sir, this proviso should be withdrawn. What a law you have framed. A child shall not work for more than six hours a day.

[*English*]

“No child shall be required or permitted to work in any establishment in excess of such number of hours as may be prescribed for such establishment or class of establishments.”

Because of shortage of time and you are also in hurry I am going to clause 9.

[*Translation*]

6, 7 and 8 and again you have included a proviso to clause 9—

[*English*]

“Nothing in sections 7, 8, 9 shall apply to any establishment wherein any

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

process is carried on by the occupier with the aid of his family or to any school established by, or receiving assistance or recognition from, Government."

[*Translation*]

On the one hand clause (9) provides that children can work for any number of hours in the houses and they may work even upto 12 hours. On the other hand Article 45 speaks of education of children upto the age of 11 years. There is contradiction between this provision and the Bill presented by you. It is an illegal Bill as it is against the spirit of the Constitution. I hope that all the Members will unanimously oppose this Bill and ask the Minister to withdraw it and introduce a new comprehensive Bill containing the provision that a minor child upto the age of 14 years shall not be employed in this trade. Whether the advice of the council is taken into consideration or not is a separate thing, but I have taken your valuable time, as it is the question of the children and it is completely a wrong Bill.

You ask the hon. Minister to withdraw this Bill gracefully. Otherwise, the hon. Members will declare it ultra vires of the Constitutions. I urge you to accept my amendment and I will not move the amendment.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir : I cannot make any comments upon the very learned suggestion made by my hon. friend Mr. Mool Chand Daga. He studies these Bills much more carefully than most other Members. Therefore, it is quite possible that he is right in his comments, except that on one point I would like to offer an observation about his remarks. I do not think any harm will be done by this piece of legislation. It may not be enough. Certainly it is not enough. And indeed I personally apologize on behalf of the people of my age group, and also on behalf of those people who were responsible for the formulation of our Constitution, for our failure as a nation to come to the rescue of our children till now. But then, we have to

apologize for very many other things also, in regard to the Directive Principles which we have not been able to fulfil so far, even to a minimum extent. The difficulty lies in our general poverty, as also the careless manner in which we control our Police forces, and lead them on.

We find children, even in this metropolitan city, in the broadways just as cars move up and down along with scooters and several other more dangerous vehicles, trying to sell the afternoon papers and some other papers as well, taking a terrible risk of losing their lives. We also see so many children, as Kalpana Ji just mentioned, who have been maimed purposely, either by their parents or by others who have stolen them, or have purchased them from their parents, children who do not find any solace at all from their so-called guardians or owners. On the contrary, they are badly treated for their failure to bring, or to collect, enough money by the evening, *i.e.* when they return for their meals. So many horrors are happening; and the Police who are there, do not act. That is the kind of Police force that we have. Now, so many of these Bill are being passed by us.

How are they to be implemented ? It is because the Government of India find it not possible to implement them sincerely, this Bill now seeks authority to give advice to the State Government. What is it the poor State Government can do when the Government of India itself is not in a position to do. Nevertheless, it is a move in the right direction, right direction in the sense that we realised our failure; we see evils; we recognise such and such evils; we want to deal with them. This is the manner in which we find it possible today to come forward before this House with this kind of a Bill. It is not at all enough; it is not even an effective effort even to offer an apology. Nevertheless, I am prepared to accept this apologia in the name of the government and on behalf of government I offer my apology also the nation for having failed till now both myself as well as the nation as a whole to effort minimum possible protection for our children.

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan) : Mr. Chairman, I oppose this Bill with all the force at my command. The government

is trying to lime wash the ugly reality which vitia'es India because it goes against the provision of the ILO, provisions of Indian Constitution, provisions of the UN Charter. The ILO always pleaded that there should be a total prohibition of child labour. The UN Charter on children says :

“The child shall enjoy special protection and shall be given opportunities and facilities, by law and other means, to enable him to develop physically, mentally, spiritually and socially in a healthy and normal manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity. The child shall be protected against all forms of neglect, cruelty and exploitation. He shall not be the subject of traffic in any forms.”

Then we find our Constitution also tries to protect child from all sorts of exploitation. Article 15, clause (3) categorically says that there may be special provisions for children. Article 23 lays down that there must not be any traffic in human beings and there must not be any 'begar'. Article 24 prohibits employment of children below 14 in mines and dangerous factories or in any other hazardous occupation. Then Article 39, Article 42 and Article 45 clearly say that children are the treasure of the nation; they should be given protection; there should be compulsory education for them and they must be saved from any dangerous and hazardous occupation; But this Bill seeks to defend the *status-quo*.

What is the present reality ? We find that throughout the whole world, according to World Bank estimates there are more than 52 million child labour. Out of whom 17.85 million child labour work in India. 90 per cent of them work in agricultural establishment; millions of them work as domestic hands. There are lakhs of children working in factories. In the carpet and shawl weaving factories of Mirzapur and Srinagar and in the Match-Box and fire works factories at Sivakasi lakhs of children work.

Then as our learned friend, Shri Daga observed that in the glass factories in Ferozabad, in the fire work factories of Sivakasi, there are lakhs of children who are working in abominable conditions. In the

glass work, children have to work in 1400 degree celsius Sir, already there are 13 Acts. But these Acts are honoured more in breach rather than in observance. There are so many Acts which have been passed after independence—Factory Act, Mines Act, Plantation Act, etc.

But we must remember that 90 per cent of the child labourers work in the unorganised sector, they work as farm hands, they work as beedi workers, and even the factory inspectors know it very well. But most of the inspectors are bribed, they are hoodwinked. Of course, some of them think that if they give adverse reports these children would starve because they will be thrown out of employment. That is the reality. Then, what is the necessity for this piece of legislation ?

Sir, we find that already the child labourers who are working in India do not get the prescribed minimum wages. They work from 12 to 14 hours a day and we find that from the age of three they are compelled to work. Hence I do not find any validity in this Bill. It tries to defend the *status-quo* only. There is a pious platitude that within ten years child labour will be abolished. Sir, such pious platitudes from the Government are meant for the consumption of the people, for the voters. So our contention is that this Bill should be withdrawn and instead, there should be free and compulsory education for children below the age of 14. There should be a political will to introduce free and compulsory education, the ICDS services should cover all children living in rural areas, living in slum areas. They are now compelled to earn their livelihood at a very early age of their childhood. Not only this; all school going children should be provided with free meals, free uniforms, and free text-books, etc. All such facilities should be there if the children do not become the victims of exploitation. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : I rise to support the Bill. It is alleged that this Bill is a blatant violation of Article 24 and a retired Judge of the Supreme Court has observed that this Bill has legalised child labour.

Sir, despite Article 24 and many laws prohibiting child labour, in our country it

[Shri Somnath Rath]

is still existing; because of the economic condition of our people and to other reasons. Children are being employed in industries, hotels, and various other places, such as carpet-weaving, match and fire work under health hazardous conditions.

I would like to say that this Bill has made an honest attempt to rationalise this situation and to clearly define the areas where the child labour will be prohibited and where and how it can be regulated on the basis of a scientific survey to be done by a statutory committee called the Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee. It is not a comprehensive Bill. The aims of the Bill are not going to be fulfilled by this Bill alone. But, certainly, it is an honest beginning. It is also intended to associate voluntary agencies and to create awareness among the people. What is stated in this Bill is that there will be time gap in between two working hours. While framing the rules, it must be seen that a meal is provided to the children during that leisure period. Sufficient education should be given to the children so that after a few years, when they leave the factory, they will serve the country as men of learning, not that they will be working as labour throughout their lives. This measure should be provided in the rules. Inspectors, who are to inspect these factories or where the children are allowed to work, should often see that the provisions of Bill are implemented. The laws are there to prohibit child labour in such areas. But in fact, the parents of these children are having understanding with the employers, so that in spite of the laws existing in the country, the child labour do exist. To earn the livelihood of the family it has become necessary that the children should work. So, it is linked with the economic condition of not the child labour but the parents. Steps should be taken to see that the parents are also rehabilitated, especially the women labour, who is no other than the mother of the child labour. Women labour, who are equally victimised as the child labour, and they should be taken care of also. Unless social condition of these people is improved, the intention of this legislation will not work.

In our country 90 per cent of the workers are in the unorganised sector. I just invite your attention to the speech made by our Prime Minister in ILO in 1985 and I quote :

"The living and working conditions of labour have improved significantly. But we are still only talking about those who are employed. What about the unemployed? What about those who are unorganised, as the vast majority of workers in developing countries are? 90 per cent of all Indians earn less than organised workers. These are the millions spread over our countryside who work as landless labour or as contract labour on building sites, in quarrying, road construction and in service trades, all at low income levels. In addition, there are millions who can find no work or who are grossly under employed."

This is what the Prime Minister has said in ILO in 1985.

Our new 20 Point programme includes payment of minimum wages to agricultural and industrial workers in unorganised sector. This unorganised sector of child labour requires specific attention of the Government. It is not sufficient that we should pass a Bill and convert it into an Act, but it must be strictly implemented. Of course, the hon. Minister of labour has started some programme. In fact, by way of a Pilot project at Sivakasi, an attempt has been made to see that the parents of the child labour are rehabilitated. There is a programme for another area also. It is not sufficient that such an organisation should be started only at particular places, it must be started throughout the country. In whichever industry children work, they should be given sufficient scope for learning, health care and food.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to extend my support to the Bill to the extent to which an attempt has been made to reduce employment of children as far as possible. Although we know that more than a dozen laws have been enacted by the Parliament on this subject but still the evil is there. Why do children get into the jobs? A study by the Bombay

regional centre of the ICSSR on urban child labour, as quoted by Dr. S.C. Jain, Head of the Department of Rural Studies, South Gujarat University, revealed that 88 per cent of the children came to work due to poverty, three per cent due to neglect of parents and four per cent due to parents' compulsions. These figures related to the urban work force sampled in Bombay. I think the same is the factual position in respect of other metropolitan towns. Further, in a paper presented some time ago to a seminar on child labour in India organised jointly by the Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad and the Antar Bharati, Dr. Jain said that 40 per cent of parents, who wanted to educate their children but could not, feared that they would be trapped into delinquency if not put to work. Employers prefer children because they are agile and nimble, more amenable to discipline, consume less food and do not unionise. The problem is high turn over and vulnerability to moods. The last, however, is tackled by harsh disciplinary action. This Gandhi Labour Institute presented another paper saying that children labour because they must. It is both an economic practice and a social evil. Giving a historic perspective they found that child labour was sought in the country since the middle of the 19th century when factories first started as a means to lower overheads and increase profits.

So, these studies do reveal a very dismal picture. Therefore attempt is being made to provide disincentives, to provide punishment for those employers who are tempted to employ children to work in their factories, or where children are employed in unorganised sectors. It is further said how we can combat this evil. I think we have ignored it for a long period and today child labour is no longer a medium of economic exploitation it is necessitated by the economic compulsions of the parents and in many cases that of the child himself. They work because they must, for their own survival and that of their families. Therefore, any attempt through legislation will not be successful unless we provide something for these children, provide for their education first. What is the position and the fate of education for those children below fourteen years? We have mentioned in our Constitution that we shall provide

them free and compulsory education, but as Prof. Ranga just a few minutes before said and offered his apologies also, we have not been able to provide free and compulsory education. In fact, the primary education is becoming more and more costlier. Primary education institutions run by the State Governments are not functioning properly. There are no buildings, no furniture. There are no teachers. Boys do not know where to go. Therefore, parents put them to work. Thus, the Committee that was appointed by the Labour Ministers in 1983—the Sena Mehta Committee, has made a very valuable suggestion and they call for a programme in an acceptable time frame, for the gradual elimination of child labour covering legislation and welfare arrangements including education and economic development.

“Mere attempts at enforcement of the existing laws or enactment of new laws will not yield the desired results and that might result in loss of employment of these young persons without corresponding increase in the level of adult employment and economic development.”

Therefore, these hardships are to be avoided. I hope the Government will give due consideration and provide some welfare activities also.

Before I conclude, I would like to say about the hazardous occupations that have been provided in the proposed Bill. Those are prescribed in Schedule A and B and there are no doubt many hazardous occupations in which children below the age of fourteen years should not be employed. But Carpet Weaving Industry has also been included in Schedule B. Carpet industry is an export oriented industry and export has always been increasing from Rs. 41.3 crores during 1975-76 it has gone to Rs. 160 crores during 1985-86.

The carpet industry to-day is facing very keen competition in the world market from many other countries like China, Pakistan, Iran, etc. This is a Cottage industry or the carpet weaving is done mostly in villages in the house by the families and in the families some people are doing agriculture also and part job is

[Shri Shyam Lal Yadav]

weaving also and in that family children also work. The family takes the wool yarn and other raw materials from the traders and dealers, exporters. They weave the carpet in their houses and then give it back to those traders and dealers and exporters. They sell it out. The Senat Mehta Committee went into this question. They visited Varanasi and Mirzapur. These districts are the headquarters and mostly in these districts the carpet weaving industry is prospering. It was represented to them. I think the hon. Minister may be aware and it is submitted that this carpet weaving industry is not a hazardous occupation. There is a zero rate of accident in the industry. There is no chance of accident and this carpet weaving, I think the Government will agree cannot be bracketed with industry like match, fire-works, glass and bangles, cement, tobacco, etc. The quality of inputs used in the carpet weaving is mostly mill spun woollen yarn *i.e.* about 95% mill spun woollen yarn which is used in carpet weaving. This is free from dust. There is no short wool fibre also which can go in the lungs of the children and the general health of the children I think we have seen is in no way inferior.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : What about the eyes and the back? I have seen children working in this carpet weaving factory not only in Mirzapur but also in Kashmir. I know the children lose their eyes within a few years.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : In our parts it is not like that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Is it different in Mirzapur?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : In Kashmir they are weaving finer quality. (*Interruptions*) This can be regulated. I think employment of children in this carpet industry should be regulated. If it is there, so I would like to make some suggestions whenever they are allowed to work on looms they should be allowed for five or six hours and they should be given recess in between. And they should be

16.00 hrs.

provided with nutritious food, lunch etc. They should be paid proper wages and they should not be allowed to work in the night or more than 5-6 hours at a stretch, and they should be provided with free medical facilities and free medical help also, and they should be given proper education also. This is the situation. It is easy to...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Yadav, you will continue tomorrow. Now, the Finance Minister may move his motion.

16.01 hrs.

MOTION RE : GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That this House do consider the general economic situation in the country.”

I welcome this occasion to have a discussion in the House on the general economic situation in the country. I would like to take this opportunity to share with the House my perception of our economic achievements as well as the problems we face and the solutions that we must jointly endeavour to find.

16.02 hrs.

[**SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN**
in the Chair]

The present economic situation is characterised by several favourable factors. As the House is aware, the momentum of economic growth is being maintained. It is a matter of particular satisfaction that in the first two years of the Seventh Plan we have been able to finance over 40 per cent of the Central Plan target in real terms at 1984-85 prices. This is unprecedented. We have substantially stepped up programmes for the poor and taken new initiatives for the benefit of the workers. The infrastructure sectors of the economy are performing very well. The price situation is under control. New issues in the

capital market have reached record levels. Tax revenues, particularly personal income tax revenues, continue to display remarkable buoyancy and our foreign exchange reserves are at a comfortable level.

At the same time it is important to anticipate the problems ahead so that we can find appropriate solutions well in time without jeopardising our economic development. There are two major areas of economic concern, namely, the balance of payments and the rapid growth of Government expenditure, mainly on account of implementation of Pay Commission recommendations, increase in subsidies, and outlays on account of natural calamities, etc. In these areas of concern, we must act decisively, and I would like to take a few minutes to elaborate these point.

It is important to appreciate that the Indian economy today is on a new growth path. The economy grew at over 5 per cent a year during the Sixth five year Plan and the current estimate of growth in 1985-86 is also about 5 per cent. That means that over the past 6 years the economy has grown at 5% or higher, in sharp contrast to the preceding long term trend growth rate of 3.5 per cent. The monsoon this year has been far from satisfactory. Nevertheless, because of investments made in irrigation, fertilizers and propagation of high-yielding varieties of seeds, agricultural production is likely to show some increase this year and it is expected that national income will also show a healthy growth. As I mentioned earlier, despite other pressures on the budget, we have been able to maintain the tempo of plan investment and in the first two years of the Plan, over 40 per cent of the Central Plan target would have been met in real terms. Alleviation of poverty is the central goal of all our planning. I am glad to inform the House that anti-poverty programmes, particularly NREP and IRDP and the programme for distribution of food in tribal areas, are progressing well, and outlays in the current year on these programmes will reach record levels. This year the Government has also launched a new scheme for the urban poor, which will promote self employment opportunities for the poor living in our urban areas.

In the past, infrastructural bottlenecks have often plagued the Indian economy. The

performance this year has been very good; in some cases a higher growth in the first few months of this year has followed a good performance last year. This is a fitting testimony to the vital contribution of the public sector to our economy. Electricity generation in April-September, 1986 is nearly 10% higher than the corresponding period of 1985. This year's plant load factor (PLF) in thermal power plants at 51.5% is the highest in 7 years. The 9.2% increase in the volume of revenue earning railway freight recorded in 1985-86 has been followed by another impressive 7% growth in April-September, 1986 over April-September, 1985. The production of crude petroleum in April-August, 1986 has increased by 8% over the corresponding period of 1985, as compared to a growth of 4.1% in 1985-86. Coal production in April-August, 1986 is up by 7.2% and is also substantially higher than the increase of 4.7% recorded in 1985-86.

We should also take particular pride in the fact that our economic growth in recent years has been achieved in the context of relative price stability. In the past 5 years, inflation, as measured by the Wholesale Price Index (WPI), has averaged about 6% a year. This compares well with the average inflation in all developing economies of over 30% a year over the same period. The increase in the wholesale price index during this financial year upto the week ended 1st November, 1986 was 6.4%. A part of this increase represents the seasonal increase in the prices of several commodities and is likely to reverse itself during the post-harvest period. In line with the downwards seasonal trend, the wholesale price index has declined by 0.5% in the two weeks prior to 1st November.

It is also important to appreciate that a substantial part of the increase in the wholesale prices in the current financial year is attributable to oil seeds and edible oils. This increase in the price of oilseeds and edible oils is a part of our deliberate strategy of increasing price incentives to indigenous producers and thus reducing our dependence on edible oils imports. The strategy for self-sufficiency appears to be working as imports of edible oils this year are likely to be lower by over 50% in value terms as compared to 1984-85. In order to ensure remunerative prices to our farmers, the Government is following a contracyclical

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

policy of low releases of edible oils during the harvest period so that domestic oils are purchased in greater quantities, and higher releases during the lean period.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (guntur) :
Through State effort or what ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes, this is through State effort. The farmer has been the hub of our economy and of our strategy of self-reliance. The food stocks at 28 million tonnes on 1st July, 1986 also testify to the productivity of our farmers and the wisdom of our agricultural strategy. They also constitute invaluable insurance against bad weather and poor harvests.

Sugar is another crop in which our farmers have clearly demonstrated that when they are offered remunerative prices and a stable environment, they will respond magnificently. You will recall that last year following a marked shortfall in sugar production and resulting dependence on imports, we announced a 2-year sugar policy. We have followed this up by recently announcing a further increase Rs. 18 per quintal of the Statutory Minimum price of sugarcane well in advance for the sowing of the next crop. As a result of these measures, our need for sugar imports is estimated to have been brought down by about 75% this year as compared to 1984-85. Therefore, given the right support we can rely upon our farmers for our deliverance from imports of edible oil which is a heavy drain on our scarce foreign exchange resources.

As the House is aware, more than half the weight in the wholesale price index and even more in the consumer price index is that of agricultural and agro-based commodities. This reflects the prime place of agriculture in our economy and the important contribution of our farmers to the national product. Not surprisingly, therefore, overall price behaviour is dependent on proper management of demand and supply of agricultural commodities, production incentives and relative prices in the agricultural sector. The Government has recently come forward with an important paper providing a long-term perspective on agricultural prices which seeks to provide an assurance to farmers of remunerative prices

in an environment of stability. The Government is sure that the farmers will respond positively as they have always done in the past to ensure self-sufficiency in the agricultural sector.

This House will recall that the Government undertook a number of initiatives in industrial policy last year to accelerate growth of output and employment in industry. The sharp increase in capital issues approved in 1985-86 to a record level of Rs. 3,695 crores as compared to Rs. 2,000 crores in 1984-85 testifies to industry's response to these initiatives. By October, 1986 nearly Rs. 3,400 crores of capital issues have been approved in the present financial year suggesting that the total for the full financial year is likely to exceed last year's record amount by a very substantial margin.

On the fiscal front, the continued buoyancy of tax revenues testifies to the soundness of the far-reaching Tax policy reforms that we have undertaken in the course of last 20 months. The principal objective of these reforms has been to simplify the tax structure, move to a regime of reasonable tax rates combined with better administration and enforcement to improve compliance and raise revenues, foster a stable and predictable tax policy environment and make the tax structure more conducive to growth and equity. After recording an unprecedented increase of 45% in 1985-86, personal income tax collection in April-September, 1986 rose by another 26% over the same period of 1985. Total Central Government tax revenues, which had increased by 24% in 1985-86 have risen by 19% in the first 6 months of this financial year as compared with the first 6 months of the previous year. This increase has taken place despite a significant fall in the oil sector's contribution to corporate tax receipts.

Thus far I have dwelt on the quantifiable accomplishments of our economic performance. I will make bold to say that a more qualitative but important characteristic of our economic performance has been our ability to *anticipate* emerging economic problems and take corrective actions well in time. Looking ahead, I believe that there are two areas in which we must persevere with bold and difficult measures in order to

check emerging problems. These relate to the balance of payments and the rapid growth of Government expenditures. As is well-known to the House, the trade deficit was high in 1985-86. In the course of the past year or so, the Government has undertaken a series of measures to boost import substitution and accelerate the growth of exports. I have already alluded to the successful steps taken to increase indigenous production of sugar and edible oils. A large increase in fertiliser production is also anticipated. On the export front we have put in place a new and more liberal Cash Compensatory Scheme (CCS) effective 1st July, 1986. The Duty Drawback Scheme for exports has also been revamped. Interest rates on pre and post-shipment credit for exports were substantially reduced in August this year. The income-tax concession to exporters was greatly enhanced by an amendment passed in the last session of Parliament. The International Price Reimbursement Scheme for steel used in export is being extended to cover all types of steel and a similar scheme has been worked out for aluminium.

These are some of the important measures that have already been taken to contain the trade deficit. These measures have begun to yield results and trade deficit in the first six months of the current year is estimated to be substantially lower than last year. Exports are also showing a faster increase. I can assure the House that the Government will take all necessary measures to ensure that our self-reliance is not compromised by excessive dependence on foreign borrowings of the kind resorted to by some other countries.

Despite our enviable record in collecting more revenues, the Central Government Budget continues to be under heavy pressure because of rapid growth of expenditures, especially on non-Plan account. I need not elaborate on the compulsions of the geopolitical situation which has made the increase in defence expenditure inescapable. Nevertheless, we are to ensure that the Seventh Plan is to be funded in a non-inflationary manner, it is essential to curb the growth of overall non-Plan expenditures. At the same time, to maintain the momentum of investment and growth and ensure adequate plan allocations for social

and anti-poverty programmes, it is absolutely necessary to increase the efficiency of and surplus generation by public sector enterprises, in which the nation has invested thousands of crores of scarce savings. The Government is undertaking a thorough review of expenditure of the Centre with a view to pruning non-essential and low-priority expenditure, and has already taken a number of decisions in this direction. These include : a thorough review of subsidies to reduce overheads and confine the benefits to really needs groups of society; containing establishment expenditure at 1986-87 levels, making allowance for the impact of decisions of the Pay Commission's recommendations; reducing non-essential and low priority expenditure; increasing revenues through greater efficiency, productivity and reduction of costs; and setting specific targets for generation of internal resources of public sector enterprises and reduction of their unit costs of production.

I am sure, the Government has the full support and cooperation of all sections of this House in meeting the challenges that lie ahead.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That this House do consider the general economic situation in the country."

Shri Madhav Reddi.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am really surprised to see some of the figures given by the Finance Minister and really we are at a loss to understand because of throwing figures at us and non-supplying the supporting data. When a Budget is presented, a lot of information is given to us. Now, we have some sort of mid-year budget projections which are before us and the Finance Minister gave a very long statement. I do not know on what basis these projections had been made. I do not know on what basis the hon. Finance Minister had made the statement with regard to several matters such as the national income, its growth and so on and so forth. Usually, when a budget is presented, the economic survey report is given to us and that gives us the basic data based on which we make our own sugges-

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

tions. But, we have not been given atleast a mid-year economic survey to study and know as to what is the actual health of the economy today.

What we have got with us is only information published here and there. Of course, basically we have the report of the Reserve Bank of India. I do not know whether the Reserve Bank of India's report is not considered authentic or not by the Government. The Reserve Bank of India's report published recently—it is an annual report—says that the estimated growth rate in real income during 1985-86 is around 4 per cent and others estimated only 3.9 per cent which means that for the second year in succession—*i.e.* this year—of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the rate is well below 5 per cent. This is the Reserve Bank of India's Report. When he says that we have had a growth rate of five per cent during the last two years, I am really surprised because we never achieved any quantum jump from 3.5 to 5 per cent. For a long time it was 3.5 per cent, and that is the reason why economists call it a 'Hindu growth rate'. I need not repeat that. The phrase was coined by Prof. Raj Krishna who is no longer there. In the growth rate, we achieved a certain breakthrough. But what is the growth? It is only half a per cent and that remains so. This is the information which is available. The Centre for monitoring of Indian economy had given a lot of information on this. The Reserve Bank of India Report is there and many other Reports are there on this aspect. Our growth rate is around four per cent; to be exact, it is 3.9 per cent.

In the projections given by the hon. Finance Minister, there are two disturbing factors which I would like to mention. One is the deficit finance to the tune of Rs. 5,000 crores as against Rs. 3,650 crores estimated last year. Of course, it will go up by the time the financial year is going to close. Also, we do not know what is the net RBI credit to the Government. That is more important. What is the RBI credit to Government as on date? That is the real deficit. I am sure, this is certainly going to push up the prices further. The other factor which is disturbing is the expansion in the non-Plan expenditure, government expenditure,

which has been projected. The non-Plan expenditure has been projected as Rs. 38,450 crores as against Rs. 31,767 crores for 1986-87. And this amount of Rs. 31,767 crores is going to be increased. That is well known to us because we have already passed two batches of Supplementary Demands for Grants in which we had already sanctioned the expenditure on account of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, etc. We have also to accept the recommendations of the Pay Commission with regard to pensionary benefits. That has not yet been done, but the commitment is already there. In other words, the non-Plan expenditure this year would be around Rs. 36,000 crores. This will be the level of non-Plan expenditure. The Finance Minister has said that it is a very alarming feature, that it should be reduced and that certain steps are being taken by the Government. I am very happy about it. But what are the steps? All the steps enumerated are not going to cut the non-Plan expenditure. I was told that you have proposed a cut of five per cent in expenditure in all Departments. I do not know whether the other Ministries have accepted this. I hope they have accepted this, and if so, I want to know what type of cut is going to be there. Unless you give the guidelines that this is the type of expenditure which is to be cut, what will happen is this. Under non-Plan expenditure, also there is certain productive expenditure. What is going to happen when you say five per cent cut, is, that the productive expenditure in the non-Plan is going to be cut first, and the *Apna Utsav* type of expenditure will go up. That is what is going to happen. So, when the Finance Minister is going to suggest a cut in the expenditure, he has to specify that this is the type of expenditure which is to be cut. Not only that, every department and every ministry must prepare a report and submit to the Finance Ministry that this is our proposal for cutting the expenditure. Unless you take such proposals, from the Ministries, I am sure that 5% cut is not going to be of any use as far as the overall development is concerned.

I really appreciate and I record my high regard and appreciation for the efforts the Finance Minister had been making for the last two-three years to increase the

revenue collections. The tempo of increase in the revenue collection is being maintained, I am very happy about it. Notwithstanding the fact that sometimes we feel that along with the *Danda* you are also using the carrot. I like your *danda*, but not your carrot.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why are you used to *danda* ? Either you like both or don't like any.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : If you use your *danda* and the carrot, what happens is that before the *danda* is used, the carrot will be eaten and the *danda* will not be there. The point is that, the Amnesty Scheme and several other schemes ultimately are going to result into some sort of a collusion between the departments, between the officers of the departments and the dishonest businessmen. Many things will not come to the notice of the Finance Minister at his level. What goes on, you will never be knowing.

Recently there were raids after a very long interval of about two-three months, after Mr. Thapar was arrested. Only a few days ago there were raids in Bombay. About 24 premises of the Formica India Limited, etc. had been raided. It is very good. The reports go to say that they found incriminating evidence and it was possible for them to proceed further and then take very strong action. But suddenly there is a stoppage. I don't know, it is a rumour.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Which raid are you mentioning ?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Formica India Limited.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : No, no. There is no stoppage.

DR. CHINTIA MOHAN : One officer from Andhra Pradesh raided one industrial house in Bombay. That officer was immediately transferred.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : It is OK. What I mean to say is that these things may not come to your notice even.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I will certainly look into it. If at some level something had happened, please bring to my notice and I will look into it.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Coming to the growth rate, again I don't agree with the Finance Minister that the health of the economy is very good and the tempo of development is being maintained. I feel that the tempo is being slowed down because of certain factors.

The warning signals are there, the Finance Minister himself has said, in two or three sectors there are reasons for concern. But there are many more sectors in which there are warning signals. What are these ? On export front certainly we have to do a lot of efforts. On other fronts such as the agricultural front, the industrial front, what is our growth rate ? In spite of liberalisation I find the industrial sector is failing this country. That is my very honest opinion. But the Prime Minister had been telling against the big business whenever he goes out to a foreign country from the foreign soil also, he had been decrying the big business. The niceties of it, I leave. When the Prime Minister said it, is OK, that was a fact and it had to be accepted. He said this on foreign soil and it makes little difference. There is a case for taking very strong action. The point is in spite of giving several liberal concessions what is the growth rate in this particular sector. What is the rate which was targeted for the Seventh Five Year Plan ? It was 8 per cent. What is the rate today ? We started with 2 per cent minus in the first year of the Seventh Plan. During April-September the growth rate was only 5.8 per cent as against 6.2 per cent in 1985-86. The Seventh Plan target is about 8 per cent. The manufacturing sector has so far recorded only 6.1 per cent. Of course, there is growth in certain sectors. In the case of items of elitist consumption there is certainly more growth rate than what we had planned in the Seventh Plan, that is, electronics, TV sets, etc.

AN HON. MEMBER : Will that not generate employment ?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : True but that is not a priority sector. What I said was that in the case of items of elitist consumption there is certainly growth but in the vast industrial sector for items of mass consumption there is stagnation. The hon. Minister was pointing out that there is actually an improvement in the generation of electricity. The figures show that the main shortfall is only in this sector. The growth rate is less. In coal sector the growth rate is much less than targeted.

As regards the agricultural sector the hon. Minister started on an optimistic note that inspite of floods and drought we are going to have a very good crop this year. That is not my information and that is not in the reports being published. In the agricultural sector the agricultural production has actually reached the peak in 1983-84. Thereafter there is no growth. All calculations show that after 1983-84 there had been a minus growth rate. In 1984-85 it is minus 0.9 per cent. Again there is minus growth in 1985-86, that is, 1 per cent less.

The production of 148 million tonnes will not be achieved again. This year the agriculture is very bad. We never had such a bad drought. The spectre of drought is haunting this country. There were serious floods particularly in States like Andhra. The State Governments had been trying hard to see that this is made up by increasing the second crop, namely, rabi crop. The arrivals of kharif crop clearly indicate that there is going to be a shortfall in the production of kharif crop. We are also not very much hopeful about rabi because of the drought conditions. That being so how can we say there is going to be any growth in the agricultural sector when it is already stagnating.

Since agriculture is the major item which contributes to the national income, how are you going to maintain this 4 per cent growth rate of the economy? I am really unable to understand this.

Now I come to the most important sector where the Finance Minister has also agreed that it is causing concern. That is the non-Plan expenditure. I had already

mentioned about it, but the non-Plan expenditure had been alarmingly increasing year after year so much so that today we have almost 60 per cent of our income spent on non productive purpose neutralized in some way or the other.

Now, I come to the prices. That is another sector where the Finance Minister said that the position is very stable and we are able to maintain the price level.

The wholesale prices in October 1986, according to my calculations, have increased by 6.6 per cent as against 5 per cent during the last year for the same period and you have also agreed. In the wholesale price there is already an increase of 1 per cent. During the first six months in 1986-87 it increased by 6.8 per cent as against 4.1 per cent in 1985-86.

About the vegetable oils, the Finance Minister, said that deliberately Government wanted the oil prices to go up because we wanted that the people should purchase indigenous oil. I am not talking of the hydrogenated or the refined oil, whose prices had gone up terribly not only because of the price rise but because of the excise duty, but the ordinary oil, like groundnut oil is selling today at Rs. 30 per kg. The price rise in the oils and in the pulses is phenomenal. It is more than 45 per cent when compared to last year.

The items which are having a 52% weightage in the price index such as food items, vegetable oils and so many other items. All these items have risen at a very high rate. The rise is too sharp in consumer prices.

The all India consumer price index for industrial workers rose for the half year upto August 1986 by 8.7 per cent as against 5.5 per cent last year for the corresponding period. The RBI report expressed concern about it, but our Finance Minister has not expressed any concern. He said that it was under control. Fruits and vegetables in the consumer market went up by 21.8 per cent, sugar by 23 per cent and coal by 13.8 per cent. And these are likely to increase further after the increase of the non-Plan expenditure due to the revision of salaries

of the Government employees as a result of the Fourth Pay Commission.

Why is it that our economy is not growing and why is it stagnant? What is wrong with us? The main reason is high cost economy that we have built in this country over the years. What is the extent of this high cost economy? During the last fifteen years, if you take from 1971, the coal prices have increased eight times, petroleum products seven times, and electricity charges six times. The power tariff in this country is the highest in the whole world. All other inputs—raw material, labour, energy, transport—every thing is going up. All your products manufactured in this country are not acceptable to the foreign market. What is acceptable to them is only your raw material or your processed foods such as mangos, which they do not have. They will accept such things, whatever be the price. But your other products are highly non-competitive. You cannot sell your products in foreign markets.

AN HON. MEMBER : They are sub-standard !

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Their being sub-standard is altogether a different thing. Here I am talking about the cost only. You have established foreign market for yourselves for certain products. But now all those markets are lost. You have lost the foreign market for tyres and tubes for steel tubes, for project experts. We used to export a lot of things. But we do not do so any longer. We have lost the market for several items of engineering goods. What is the use of decrying that big business or any business is failing us or they have failed us and so on? The whole economy has failed us.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The whole country can fail but they have to survive! Is that the idea?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : No. I do not mean that. Whether big or small all failed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. You have already taken a lot of time.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I propose one thing. We are now going to take up half an hour discussion. So can we, not postpone the discussion for tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have to complete it today.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Our economy has a future Sir! Let us do it tomorrow also.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Now there is so much of non-plan expenditure as regards time, on that side!

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes Mr. Reddi. You please conclude.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Speaking about non-plan expenditure. You promised a White Paper on the Non-Plan expenditure. You have said that during this session you are going to give it. But we are yet to receive it.

Sir, coming to resources for the Seventh Plan, the projected statement regarding resources for the next Annual Plan reads like this. Projected figures in the Central Budget for plan for 1987-88 is Rs. 21,700 crores, as against the estimated figure of Rs. 21,095 crores for this financial year. Assistance to States—is Rs. 7900 crores. For natural calamities you have provided Rs. 500 crores, in the plan expenditure. I am really surprised to see this. Because earlier the allotment with regard to natural calamities was not a part of the Plan and now you have brought that also into the Plan. Then there is Central Plan the size of which is Rs. 13,300 crores. Funds to be raised additionally by the public sector Rs. 10,700 crores. I do not know, I am really not aware how they can raise these funds. Of course, they are floating the public sector bonds and they might have already raised a thousands crores of rupees. You are willing to give them permission. As a matter of fact, you are very liberal to give permission and I am very happy about it. But you must also know as to where the money is going. Suppose the money is not going to be spent

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

for productive purposes, or even after raising Rs. 10,700 crores, public sector is not going to give any profits to the nation, then this would be a waste. It would ultimately end in a sort of debt-trap in which we will be caught and it will be very difficult for us to come out of it.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I share the optimism of the Finance Minister that our economy is in a new growth path. The Sixth Plan could achieve the target of 5 per cent rate of growth and the first two years of the Seventh Plan are likely to achieve the expected growth rate of 5 per cent.

The accent of the plan is on the abolition or alleviation of poverty *i.e.* by raising the standard of living of millions of small farmers, workers and people living in hill areas and city slums with meagre resources. Through various schemes, such as IRDP, NREP, Hill Area Development Programme, Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes and Special Sub-Plans for the Scheduled Tribes, a vast machinery has been created to achieve the main and ultimate objective of the Plan.

Latest investigations have, however shown that benefit received by the target groups is much less than what is indicated by the Government expenditure. Leakages developed by the system must be plugged forthwith, otherwise the result will be failure, disappointment and bitterness.

Sir, the Seventh Plan has been framed on sound lines and its objectives and priorities are in keeping with the requirements of our economic development. The immediate objectives, *viz.* (1) increase in foodgrains production. (2) enlarging opportunities of gainful employment and (3) productivity. I think these objectives cannot be faulted, though I think it would have been in the fitness of things to accord the same priority. It should have been regarded as the fourth immediate objective of the Seventh Plan.

In view of the appalling conditions of housing and the dirt, disease, squalor in the slum areas, I think housing should have been given the same priority as food and

employment opportunities. Apart from increasing housing facilities, it would have enlarged the employment potential of the Seventh Plan, promoted efficiency of labour and decent and civilised conditions of living for multitudes of our people.

At present, we rely on cooperative societies as an instrument for development of housing facilities. This is an extremely dilatory, time consuming and inefficient method of development. I have known cases, where acquisition of land has taken 10 to 12 years, where the promoter has committed fraud and indulged in black-marketing. I suggest therefore that we should set up housing agencies in all the States whose function will be to acquire land, build dwellings to suit different income groups and sell them to people who later on can form cooperative societies for further maintenance of common facilities. This will not only meet the immediate and urgent need of the people expeditiously but also economise the use of scarce resources.

The Government has set the goal of providing shelter for all by 2000 A.D. This goal will remain a distant dream if highest priority is not accorded to housing and urban developments. The Planning Commission itself has warned that 105 million dwelling units would have to be added to wipe out the current backlog of 25 million houses to meet the future requirements by the turn of the century.

Sir, in spite of inadequate rainfall or drought conditions in some States the prospects of agricultural production are good.

Foodgrains production which was 146.2 million tonnes in 1984-85, increased to about 149 million tonnes in 1985-86, and is estimated at 150 million tonnes in 1986-87.

In the agricultural sector, the strategy adopted in the past few years has yielded major gains such as self-sufficiency in foodgrains, reflected in sizeable stocks with the public distribution system. This growth in total output is however characterized by regional and crop imbalances. Attempts have been made to correct these imbalances through special concessions or giving

remunerative prices to growers of some products. Our concentration on irrigation of land, supply of high-yielding varieties of seeds, Pesticides etc. has resulted in lack of sufficient attention to dry-land farming. Seventy per cent of farmers depend on dry land *i.e.* rain-fed areas. They constitute 72% of the arable land. Even after utilizing all possible facilities of irrigation, 52% of our land would still remain dependent on the monsoons. Today, the dry lands contribute about 40% of foodgrains to the national food basket, and about 75% of pulses and oilseeds.

Efforts have been made by Government to improve dry-land farming, by helping the small and marginal farmers, and through attempts to save as much rain water as possible for purposes of cultivation and by liberalised credit facilities to the farmers. But greater efforts are necessary to make possible the adoption of better methods of cultivation, and improve the lot of the overwhelming majority of farmers.

In this connection, I would like to say that the system of crop insurance adopted by us should be widened in scope, and changed so as to make it a genuine form of insurance against bad weather and poor harvests.

The 7th Plan projects a growth rate of our population at 1.8%. The 6th Plan also had also estimated the population growth at this rate, per annum. In fact, the growth rate was 2.2% during the 6th Plan. The rate of growth has fallen slightly in recent times, and this tendency is likely to continue in future. But by the time the population growth rate comes down to 1%, or the two-child norm becomes universally accepted, the situation would have become explosive. Turmoil and breach of law would be common, and administration would become impossible. What matters is not so much the falling rate of growth, as the absolute growth in the numbers which takes place every year, which is about 15 million.

What we have to do is not merely to integrate family planning with health, nutrition etc. but also see that our policy combines a proper mix of strong incentives and disincentives. It is essential to introduce such economic sanctions as would deter

people from having more than two children. Nobody can claim a natural or constitutional right to reproduce to an unlimited extent at the risk of society, or of smooth economic progress.

There is another matter of fundamental importance which is a long-term parameter of economic growth, to which I would like to refer, *viz.* our ecological balance. Our Government has been very conscious of it. We have started a Ministry for it. They have taken a number of measures to protect our environment, *i.e.* our natural resources such as air, water, land and forests. It is upon the exploitation of these resources that economic development depends.

"The State of India's Environment, 1984" published recently by the Centre for Science and Environment, has a crucial message for our countrymen, *viz.* that...

The Report says as follows :

"India is becoming a vast waste land with an environmental crisis engulfing it. The rapid destruction of forests poses the most serious and imminent threat. It has reduced the rain fall in most areas and is likely to ruin our agriculture in the near future.

Immediate steps should be taken to provide alternative employment to people in the hilly areas whose living depends on the destruction of forest wealth. To depend on laws to protect the forests is not enough, since they cannot effectively be enforced. Even if they could be enforced properly they would have to be supplemented with vigorous and positive effort to increase the area under forests. The position is so serious that these remedial measures brook no delay."

The hon. members on the other side said that our industry is not contributing sufficiently to the national growth. It is admitted that during the last seven months industrial growth has been about 6 per cent whereas we projected, according to the 8th Plan, it should be 8 per cent per annum. We have undertaken a number of measures of liberalization and to be effective: they will require at least about two years. Therefore, I believe that once they are effective, the

[Shri Y.S. Mahajan]

industry will expand and will react to the measures we adopted and the growth rate will increase.

SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN (Calcutta South) : Actually, there are only few points which I would like to make. There is no Economic Review here. So, it is difficult to make any accurate submission with regard to economic problems. But certain problems have been raised in this regard. With regard to two economic factors, namely, (1) Pay Commission Report which is being implemented and the other to my mind is the rapid growth of expenditure on account of increase in subsidy. So far as the Pay Commission Report is concerned, it is being implemented, but, at the same time, it occurs to me that before the Pay Commission what is presented is the pay scale and the system that we are following in this country, namely, the more senior you become automatically you get a promotion. This is a thing which I cannot agree myself personally because if a man becomes older, he does not become automatically entitled to a promotion. Nobody has a right to a promotion; promotion will depend on his ability, his efficiency and all that.

Now, if this is not insisted upon, the 'work culture' will not be there; and if the word 'culture' is not there, we would not get an increase in production. Productivity will never increase unless and until the workers, apart from capital and land aspect, find it worthwhile to work. Whether they grew old; whether they grow infirm; whether they do work or not they will get higher pay automatically. If they get any in an assured manner promotion to the next post, then, I think, we shall never be able to have the 'work culture' in our country.

The other thing is about the increasing subsidy. We find subsidy here, subsidy there, but it really falls not only on the exchequer but on the people in the country. Subsidy in one sector if it relates to consumer goods; it is bound to affect all the people of the country. Therefore, the

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subsidy has to be greatly curtailed. The other day, I was hearing the subsidy in the

agriculture sector is going up. You have given them power, water, fertilizer and all kinds of things. Now, in spite of that, the support prices are also given—all kinds of things you have given. Who pays for it ?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : All the salaried and working people.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : Everybody Pays, the clerks have to pay though the Pay Commission has not increased their salary to that extent.

Now, the other aspect of the matter is, I feel it, the railway fare and freights have been increased and it is mentioned. I have nothing to say, the fare has been mentioned.

Now, coming to the question of power, 51.57 is the plant load factor in some States. Thermal power is a source of energy and power in India. We must not forget it. Why should it be 51.57 only ? Why should plant load factor be only 51.57 only when in the Central Government plants it is 70 per cent and in some States it is only 51.57 while in some others it is much less. Why ? This is the capital of the country. Without power you cannot make any progress. Just as in monsoons many people are affected, and the flood damages crops, similarly the load shedding can damage the industry. This is the first item on which we should make a regular research and see that the power generation comes up much more than it is being now generated in some States.

I was very surprised yesterday, to hear something about the public sector, which is coming up, and almost to a position of commanding height. These public sector units, what are they doing ? Why ? Why can they not get their balance sheets passed at the appropriate time ? Why not ? The public sector some times shows utter inefficiency. This public sector, on that we depend, we depend on the production of the public sector. We depend on Heavy Engineering, Heavy Electricals—all these public sector units are there. Everything, big and not so big jobs are done by the public sector. Why can they not produce things in time ? Why can they not supply things to the other manufacturers to help

production ? Why does it take seven years to start a power plant ? Is it because they cannot supply in time ? This gestation period is a great waste of money and is costing the exchequer. This waste must be stopped, at any rate and if necessary there can be more small power plants, instead of the large ones. Why not have four smaller power plants, instead of one big one ? If the large power plant goes out of order a whole State is plunged into darkness. But instead of one big plant if six small power plants are there even if one goes out of order suddenly, the remaining small plants, five of them can continue to work. This idea of having very very big power plants, I think, has to be reconsidered once again in the context of our country's progress. We are still a nascent nation and we have got many many hurdles to cross.

What about aluminium ? It requires power as raw material.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Bolpur) : Lot of raw material.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : Yes. Now, I find that in the Indian Aluminium Corporation they have floated shares or bonds, worth crores and crores of rupees. They want to export. How are you going to export unless you produce more ? I do not understand this. Anyway, we are spending tons of money. We are also giving to the States. This money is for putting up one after another power plant, and so on. How many industries will produce the aluminium products ? How many years are they going to take ?

How many years are people going to wait ? Production of power has to be given a high priority. It has to be seen that the machines do the work in our plant, they should make the machines work. Make the machines supply power; make the machines do their job and make the men do their job. Then only the country will progress and not otherwise.

The other aspect of the matter is that we are thinking of agricultural produce. We are probably one of the few countries whose application of fertilisers is much less than the quantum that is used per acre in other countries. There are a number of countries which use more fertiliser than we do and it

has been proved that by application of more fertiliser you can get more production. It is a sad story that two fertiliser concerns, one in Sindri and the other in Haldia, are closed. About Haldia, newspapers reported that this factory has stopped production after spending Rs. 600 crores and only payment of salary is being made. What a tremendous waste ? This amount of Rs. 600 crores has been spent over so many years. And throughout the time, the value of the money is eroding. Now this Rs. 600 crores in the proper sense would be Rs. 1200 crores now. Why nothing should be done to run these factories ? Remove the present set up if necessary and start afresh.

I know that contracts have to be given. Contracts are issued and work is started. Take for example Hoogly Bridge. It was started in 1972. It is still not complete. Escalation goes on. Who pays the escalation ? But nothing has been taken into account in cost structure except absorbing a few years of escalation in the figuring. Delay in passing, delay in approving, administrative delays, these are the causes which increase the cost of the project. Take underground railway. It was to be completed about seven years back. But because of certain things it could not. Why do you not foresee things before you give the contract ? Kindly foresee things so that this waste of time now can be avoided.

I have said all these things not to oppose the Finance Minister. In fact, I wish to say that take these facts into account. I have no doubt in my mind that if you do so, the growth rate will be much more.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Bolpur) : Our elegant Finance Minister pleases in working with aplomb and finesse. He has come before this House with this resolution on economic situation so that he will get from his party very laudatory references, eulogies and of course, full throated support from the lips—whether from head or heart I do not know.

We periodically discuss the economic situation in the country either on our efforts or on the invitation of the Finance Minister. But we do not know what effect all these discussions have on the Government because we find that it revels in making believe situations than looking at the hard

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

reality of the present position. We find that this Government is overtaken by inanities and shibboleths. And they talk of eradication of poverty, but because of their policy, today the stranglehold of monopolists and big capitalists is entrenched. They talk of technology and productivity but they wish to achieve them at the expenses of the indigenous industry. Sir, the concepts of self-reliance and the public sector occupying the commanding heights of our economy—I am quoting Jawaharlal Nehru—seem to have become taboos in this country, if not an anathema. We find that our Finance Minister believes in an open system. He wants very wide participation of the people, of the Members of Parliament, even in the exercise of budget-making of budgetary process. We have been supplied with his long-term fiscal policy, administered price policy, the agricultural price policy, and direct taxation policy. He has been kind enough to try to involve the people in these matters and he has invited suggestions. What he wants is 'an open debate on Government's fiscal policies relating to raising of resources as well as their allocation of various expenditure'.

As I said, he works with finesse. He has to innovate. Without innovation one cannot act in the manner he wishes to do. But, Sir, his innovation must be tuned to an orchestra and that orchestra we know is the orchestra to suit the whims and fancies of a very powerful individual in this country. Therefore, we hear of modernisation, we hear of privatisation, we hear of quality, we hear of productivity and what not. But what you are achieving in absolute terms, that remains, as Mr. Madhav Reddy has correctly said, submerged in the jugglery of figures. They are not being experienced by the people of this country. His open system of budgetary exercise has really opened our whole economic system to the vagaries of steep inflation, huge trade deficit, galloping budget deficits, and as a result, we find that the whole economic system of our country is on the verge of collapse. And who are the victims? As usual, the victims are the common and the poor people of this country.

I have some statistical figures but

because of time limit I do not wish to go into that to demonstrate the frightful dimensions of our economic malady. But one thing is clear that the people of this country are not accepting your projections, Mr. Finance Minister. What is the good in saying that inflation is within control or you are going to reduce your budgetary trade deficit, or the balance of payments position will improve? What is the effect of all these in real terms so far as the people of this country are concerned? Unemployment is rising—galloping unemployment in this country, with greater and greater addition to the unemployed force. Because of your decisions, over 92,000 factories in this country are sick, in the process of closure, and this vast army of the people of this country who have jobs, will become jobless. Now what about the prospect of jobs in this country? Where would you provide these people with the jobs? We do not hear anything about this. You say that you will not open hospitals for sick industry. Well, as phrases they have come into quotes of the newspapers. This is all right. But what about a person who loses his job and what about the person who loses all prospects of getting a job and what about the price line? What about the house wife? What about the middle class people? I have got a host of figures. I do not wish to read them. It is known to everybody. It is their experience in every day life. It is very good to say—Shri Shiv Shankar said it was Rs. 8616 crores deficit last year. It will be reduced by at least Rs. 1500 crores. How? Nobody knows. And he said that during the first quarter there was a supposedly rise of 26.4%. Even then, I am very sorry to say, it is not correct. He compared the figures on the basis of unrevised estimate. On the revised estimate it is 2.4% increase. How are you proposing to close this? Why is this massive trade deficit? (Interruptions) You go on fighting amongst yourselves, Shri Deora is a nice man. I like him so much I have got his letter in my pocket. Therefore, what is very important? (Interruptions) The position is this—how are you going to change the present morass in which we find ourselves in. How do you expect our Indian industry to have increased production—with a shrinking domestic market and more and more difficulties in exporting our goods

and products, reasons I have no time to go into? How do you expect that there will be greater industrial production within this country whereby you can have import substitution as you say. You will allow imports of machines and goods in this country which we do not need at the moment except for your craze for modernisation and at the same time you want this industrial production in this country to develop and increase. These are contradictions in terms you opened the door. Import liberalisation is at whose cost? I would like to know this. The country should know.

The Commerce Minister Shri Shiv Shanker, well, I do not say happily, at least he is now saved of the trouble of External Affairs and his forays to foreign countries. With his fullest concentration in Commerce Department, will he be able to find out how the exports will increase and how can he stop imports when he says in the same breath that we must have capital goods importation for our manufacturing industry. To-day Mr. Finance Minister, you are aware...

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Somehow hon. Shri Somnath Chatterjee in this House and Shri K.K. Birla in that House are making same points in identical language.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That shows that even your closest friends are deserting you because they have to face the realities of the situation. The proposition is that I am not advocating Birlas cause. I am advocating the cause of self reliance which you have given up. I am advocating the cause of the public sector which you have given up and you are very glibly talking about that. (Interruptions)

Sir, he has talked of resource mobilisation. Resource mobilisation from which sector? You have reduced the direct taxes. You have gone on putting a greater and greater burden on the common people by raising the indirect taxes.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Direct taxes also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I will come to it. Please persuade the Chairman to give me a little more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, to conclude, we are only...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. I have given you more than ten minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, about resource mobilisation, I am happy, as Mr. Reddi correctly said that he is conducting these raids raising more money. But I had asked last time also : Is it a one-time tempo or will it continue? But with reduced raids how can you go on maintaining this rate of recovery except for the carrot of amnesty? Now, at the same time how can you take credit for greater recovery by exonerating them from all their sins and offences that they have committed? Sir, today violation of revenue laws has lost all significance. One will not be faced with any prosecution or with penalty. Sir, I think any Government which submits to such tactics, nothing but admits its clear failure. How much money was realised by the bearer bonds scheme, Mr. Finance Minister? We are having almost perennially this voluntary disclosures scheme. How much money is being realised?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : For these bearer bonds, you have to pay back the money with interest. We cannot pocket it and put it in the Treasury.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The point is not that. The point is that you are giving them lollipops for the purpose of bringing out the black money. Even where you have to pay back, there you have not got their reaction, favourable response, where they will get back their black money which you have whitened, and you think that because you are pocketing it, they will come out with their money voluntarily. (Interruption)

Sir, kindly consider the question of public sector contributing to our plan

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

funding. With the reduced importance of the public sector, with the public sector being put under greater and greater constraints and they have to complete according to your own notion of public sector and sathe a variety of socialism, Sir, then it will be more and more difficult for them to mobilise resources for the purpose of contributing to the plan funding.

Sir, about Rs. 40,000 crores you have calculated as public sector contribution for the purpose of Seventh Five Year Plan. How much would you expect from the public sector with a calculated attempts to 'calumnise' if I may use such an expression, the public sector? Sir, the State Governments have to contribute. Now is there any magic wand? Yesterday the hon. Speaker was saying, there is no magic wand. Is there any magic wand for the State Government, all State Governments in this country, that by using it they can raise resources? The Chief Ministers agreed for the imposition of consignment tax. The Constitution was amended for that purpose. When the Chief Ministers have agreed now, you do not wish to bring about a legislation, follow up legislation, and you are saying there are supposedly differences between the State Governments. (*Interruptions*). The State Governments are facing financial constraints because those States which are now faced with natural calamities, crores and crores of rupees had to be spent. How much are you really, sincerely—will you tell us, Mr. Finance Minister—reimbursing the State Governments? Therefore, merely saying, merely making projections which you cannot achieve, will not solve the economic problems. The Finance Minister can put himself on his back. He will get voluminous vocal support of his fellow-Members here. But if you think that by such laudatory references, you can solve the economic problems of this country, you are only misdirecting yourself and the people of this country.

Sir, I think, the deficit financing has become perpetuated in this country and that has also affected you and you are cutting my time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN

(Barmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the most important thing in the Economic survey and statement of the hon. Finance Minister on the economy of the country is that growth rate has been 5 per cent during 1985-86 but as per the report of the Reserve Bank of India, the growth rate has been 3.5 per cent. So, the hon. Finance Minister should clarify if the report of the Reserve Bank of India is correct or not. If he asserts that growth rate has been 5 per cent, then he must clarify it.

The second thing is that our economy is dependent on agriculture and in the present conditions in the country, our agriculture produce is dependent on the monsoon. Other sources of irrigation in our country have not been properly tapped. Only 20 per cent area has been covered under irrigation till now. We must pay special attention.

At present I want to draw your attention towards the Indira Gandhi Canal. Had the construction of this canal been completed earlier the desert would have turned fertile and produced enough foodgrains to meet the requirement of the whole country. Just as Punjab is providing foodgrains to other states, Ganganagar is also producing so much wheat that it is supplying wheat not only to Rajasthan but also to the entire country. The Government of Rajasthan is not in a position to complete the construction work of this canal with its own resources. Its plan envisages an expenditure of Rs. 3000 crores and the maximum outlay of Rs. 200 crores has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The present situation is that the recently approved lift canal and flow canal involve an expenditure of Rs. 1100 crores. Even if we spend this amount of Rs. 200 crores, we shall not be able to complete its construction even within 40 years due to the escalation of construction cost. This is the fate of the canal for which the then Home Minister Pt. Govind Vallab Pant laid the foundation stone in 1956. The Government of Rajasthan is not capable of completing this work with its own resources. Earlier also the Central Government had extended special help. I would, therefore, like to know if the Centre would provide help in the construction of this canal by providing special aid so that it could be completed during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Another point is that in your note, which you had presented earlier, it has been mentioned that a provision of Rs. 500 crores is being made to meet the natural calamities. Our state is facing severe famine. There is no food and water; and the situation is so acute that even cattle are perishing. It is the most severe famine of this century. You are thinking of reducing the amount being spent on natural calamities so that the deficit in the Budget could be brought down. But if the Central Government does not help the Rajasthan Government in the situation I have described, then livestock would perish in large number. At present about 3.5 crores of cattle in Rajasthan are facing famine problems and if you do not provide help to save them, not more than 1/4th of them would be able to survive. During the famine in 1967-68 in Rajasthan, only one tenth of the livestock had survived. I think that the same situation is likely to be repeated now. So the most important thing is that though you have to balance the budget, yet you will have to think of some alternative to solve the problem in Rajasthan. During the previous famine, you had started the scheme of giving wheat as wages. We want that the same scheme of providing wheat as wages be started once again as it will provide a great relief to us. That scheme had kept the prices of foodgrains in check at that time. We want that you should assure us that you will provide the entire help in the form of wheat and only then we would be able to meet the situation.

The second thing I want to emphasize is that there is great need to change the Gadgil formula. In that formula 60 per cent of the assistance is based on population. But the backward areas like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and U.P. which are very large..... (Interruptions) Maharashtra and West Bengal do not come in this category. So long as the Gadgil formula is not changed for these backward areas and area is also not considered as a basis, we cannot get the help which we need. In the present situation, under the Gadgil formula, developed states get more help and underdeveloped states get less help. Hence, there is great need to change this formula.

The third thing I want to say is that yesterday the hon. Prime Minister gave you special instructions to make changes in the

Gadgil formula. You will have to take some strong measures to bring about the change. You have undertaken the rural development programmes and poverty eradication programmes. Under I.R.D.P. which is meant for poverty eradication, the percentage of subsidy should be reduced, from 50 per cent as it is grossly misused. I suggest that the amount of subsidy be reduced from 50 per cent to 25 per cent and instead, the Government may provide other benefits. You can grant benefits in the shape of interest-free loans. In this way you should try to strengthen the economy. This is my only suggestion, as it is grossly misused.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wanted to say something more, but you are ringing the bell.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have given you more than 10 minutes. So, the time is over. I have given you sufficient time.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : I would like to know from you whether the discussion on the general economic situation is going to continue tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, the discussion will continue tomorrow.

17.36 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

[English]

Closure of Government of India Presses at Calcutta

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kumari Mamta Banerjee to initiate the discussion.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Before starting the discussion, I think our Minister Shri Dalbir Singh is also very much concerned about the closing down of the Government of India Presses at Calcutta and Simla. He is very sympathetic to review the whole situation and consider the issue. I know that our hon. Minister will

[Kumari Manata Banerjee]

not give any negative reply because our party is always fighting in favour of the workers. I hope that our Minister will fight for and protect the rights of the workers. (Interruptions) Sir, it is a very important and serious issue. I think our Minister will consider my point. The people of West Bengal and Simla are waiting to see the decision of the Government to review the whole situation. Our Minister has said in his reply on the 10th November 1986 that it has been decided to close down the undermentioned presses etc. in a phased manner during the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 : (1) Government of India Press (Forms Unit), Santragachi; (2) Government of India Press, Temple Street, Calcutta; (3) Government of India Press, Simla and (4) Government of India Forms Stores, Calcutta. Also, our hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the decision is based on the ground of streamlining the working of the Government of India Presses and to make them economically viable and also as a part of the process of shedding non-essential activities by the Government. He has further stated in his reply that the staff which cannot be absorbed in other units and are willing to be placed in surplus cell of the Department of Personnel will be transferred to that cell.

While Government has taken such an important decision, I do not know what is the basis on which the decision was taken. I do not know how the Government has taken this decision. The Minister has only stated that as they are economically not viable, our Ministry is going to close down these presses.

I would like to highlight here that out of the 20 Presses spread all over the country, the performance of the Government of India Press, Temple Street Calcutta, accounts for 74 per cent which is the highest among all the Presses. Instead of rewarding it, our Government is giving punishment to it. If a good student gets the first prize because of his intelligence, because of his study, then his parents must give him more opportunities for study; he should be given double promotion, if necessary. But instead of reward, the education of this student is now going to be stopped. Instead of this press being rewarded, it is going to be closed.

Then I come to the second point. As for the Forms Unit, Santragachi, the performance is 44 per cent; it is better than at least six other presses; the performance has improved compared to last year. But as a reward, this Press is facing closure.

Number three is about Simla Press. I have been told by Shrimati Chandresh Kumari about it; she was also very much concerned about it. The performance of the Simla Press is 42 per cent; it is better than many other Government of India Presses, but this Press is now being condemned.

The fourth is : the Government of India Forms Store at Calcutta is a centralised agency for storing and distribution of standard Government Forms, both civil and military. This organisation has been functioning effectively since independence. If this Unit is closed, 700 workers will be on the road.

If Government is not going to review the whole situation, 3,000 workers will be on the road. The Government has already stated that some workers are going to be surplus. Our Prime Minister is very much willing to protect the interests of the workers and farmers. Whenever we raise our voice, we have seen, the Prime Minister is very much willing to sort out our problems. But how are such things happening, I do not know. There must be some communication gap or there may be some lacuna. That is why, these things are happening.

One Review Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Director of Printing, so far as my knowledge goes, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Khanna. She has recommended that due to non-viability, the unit must be closed down. I do not know what is the real position. I have no personal grievance against that lady. But we have to face the reality. I have to speak out the reality. Nobody should take any decision according to his or her personal interest.

I would like to mention that the Ministry of Urban Development approved five year replacement plan/ programme for modernisation which indicates massive modernisation for all the above-mentioned three Presses. But after

the new Director of Printing came, the decision was suddenly changed. The present Director of Printing, in an open-house meeting at DP and AR in June 1986 located the above three Presses for closing down without showing any reason. Only two years ago there was a budget provision for about Rs. 50 lakhs for a new building for Santragachi Forms Unit, but now suddenly the Press is proposed to be closed down in spite of better performance. In 1985, the most modern equipment for plate-making were installed in Forms Unit, Santragachi, by spending valuable foreign exchange. A six-crore rupee project was also prepared by the CPWD for housing the Santragachi Forms Unit and a Memo for approval of E.F.C. was prepared. But now I do not know why this has been changed. In the case of Simla also, one team of officers had already visited the place and they had already selected a new site. When this new Director came, all this was changed. I do not know what is the intention. I want to say one thing categorically and emphatically. These officials are not interested in maintaining the image of our Prime Minister; the officials are trying to destroy our Party image, they are trying to destroy our government image. When our Government is willing to do something, when our Minister is willing to do something, when our Minister is willing to protect the interests of our country, there should be no such intention on the part of the officials to close down these units. I would request the hon. Minister...*(Interruptions)* I am a public representative and the Minister as also a public representative. I have some problems in my Constituency and he is also having some problems in his Constituency. Because some workers are asking me today, they may ask you also tomorrow. But you have to see the facts. I believe and am optimistic that we will not get any negative answer from you. I know that you are very sympathetic to us and you will see the facts. If the recommendation cannot be accepted please see what are the best things in it and see the facts also.

On the one hand, you propose to close down three units which are giving better performance and on the other hand you are adding six crores to your Unit at Delhi,

the performance of which is below level. I have no personal grievance about Delhi. But I would insist that you have to protect the interest of all places.

(Interruptions)

The Printing machines are very old in the Calcutta Press. They cannot offer regular production due to mechanical and electrical defects. So, replacement is needed for better production.

Secondly, mono-key board and mono-casting machines are very old in those two presses. Government is not supplying the mono-metal to feed these machines. As a result, production is hampered. Replacement and regular supply of mono-metal is needed for better production.

It is also a fact that white printing paper and reel paper for the printing machines are supplied in a very irregular manner. Production is hampered thereby. So, regular supply of paper is needed for more production.

The Government of India Forms Store, Calcutta is one of the oldest offices in India. From this office the Central Government Forms Ledger books and all other papers are supplied throughout India in the most satisfactory manner for more than 50 years. There cannot be any justification to close down the Forms Store Office of Calcutta.

I would not like to speak more words because we know that there is no need to speak more. The only word that we have to speak is our main intention and that is our tenacity.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : You are also in favour of workers Sir. I would like to request the Hon. Minister to please listen to me. Other Ministers—Shri Santosh Mohan Dev, Smt. Sheila Dikshit, Smt. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai—are also here. So, I would like to appeal that please review the whole situation and take concrete decisions not to close down these units, but take some constructive suggestions to open this industry where you can continue these Presses. Only then the worker's interest

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

will be protected. Otherwise these workers will be on the road. Who will protect them? In West Bengal sick industries are increasing day by day. In order to get some results you have to save and protect the workers' interest. So, I would request the Minister to kindly review the whole situation and set up a Committee which will review the whole matter and take concrete decisions not to close down these units. Please extend the time for this, not close down. Please review the whole situation and set up a new Committee.

I think I will get proper justice from you. Justice will not remain behind the doors. I need your protection Sir.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Can I ask a supplementary Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN : As per rules, it is not permitted.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in relation to the information sought in the half-an-hour discussion I want to inform that 20 printing presses are working at present. The Group of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary decided in relation to the press in Calcutta that the enterprises not earning profits should be closed down and even the reasons for taking such a decision have been mentioned. For example, the following reason has been mentioned in relation to the Government of India Press (Forms Unit), Santragachi :

[English]

The reasons of economy and certain non-essential activities, the building of the Press has been declared unsafe. The new building will cost about Rs. 6 crores. As regards Government of India Press, Temple Street the reasons are of economy and shedding of non-essential activities. As regards the third, viz., Government of

India Forms Store, Calcutta the reasons are that on closure of the Temple and Santragachi presses the workload of the unit will considerably decrease and will not be economical to continue.

[Translation]

A meeting of the Group of Secretaries was held and it was decided in that meeting; then only this decision was taken that the running of these presses was uneconomical and hence these should be closed...

(Interruptions)

[English]

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record without my permission. Please take your seats.

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : The Government itself wants that the workers should not suffer in any way. Under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, the industrial workers in our units will be sent to the surplus cell of the Ministry of Personnel and Training and they will be absorbed in future vacancies... (Interruptions)

(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record without my permission. It is not permitted under Half-an-Hour discussion. You have got other methods of raising the issue. About Half-an-Hour discussion the rules are very clear. After the member concerned speaks the Minister will reply. Only members whose name is there in the ballot will ask questions. Others will not be permitted to ask question.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : What reply has he given? Where is the reply?

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record without my permission.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. lady member has raised a very important matter. The only answer given by the Minister is what the Secretaries have decided. Is this an answer to the Half-an-Hour discussion? This is why the hon. Speaker has allowed to raise this discussion. The member has raised an important matter and given good reasons.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat. I will give my ruling. I cannot ask the Minister to say anything more.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : As per the rules, I cannot press him to answer more than what he wants to say...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : He has not given any reply to any of my questions. In that case why did the hon. Speaker allow me to raise this Half-an-Hour discussion?

In protest, I walk out.

17.56 hrs.

(Kumari Mamata Banerjee then left the House)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : It is the duty of the Minister to reply all the specific questions. It is, of course, left to him, what he wants to say.

In answer to Unstarred Question No. 1025, it was stated by the Minister at (b) :

"The decision is based on the ground of streamlining the working of Government of India presses and to make them economically viable and

also as a part of the process of shedding non-essential activities by the Government."

All our printing presses print rules and regulations which practically administer the country. Are these and other activities of theirs non-essential activities? What is the economic viability that is derived by closing down the printing presses? When we are oping new industries, what is the sense in closing these printing presses? About three thousand workers are likely to be retrenched. Has any analysis been made about the unemployment problem? Has any systematic study been made to arrive at the conclusion that printing press is a non-essential activity? If so, on what basis?

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Ulu-beria) : First, I want to register my protest that the Minister has not replied to the points raised in this discussion. It is totally unfortunate...**

MR. CHAIRMAN : All these things will not be recorded. It will not form part of the record. Only put your questions.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : How much work is being done by private presses which could have been done by the Government presses? How many machines were kept idle and those did not work? What is the reason for that? When the Temple Street Press is producing upto 78.3 per cent of the installed capacity, why is it being closed down?

Lastly, will the Government keep the decision in abeyance and discuss the matter with the Unions so that these may run on proper lines?

18.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, although the hon. Minister is a good friend of ours and he belongs to a backward area of the country and he has greatly served the worker and

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

labour class also, but I am sorry that the bureaucrats of his Ministry have taken a very unfortunate decision on this issue. This has caused a problem of employment to about 3000 persons. The half-an-hour discussion raised by Kumari Mamata Banerjee in this House has also not been satisfactorily answered by the hon. Minister. In view of this, I would like to submit to him that I do not want to raise other issues, but this new problem is causing worry to the whole of the House. Everyone has expressed concern about it. I would like to submit whether keeping in view the feelings of the House, this matter would be reviewed. Hon. Prime Minister and the Cabinet Secretary should be apprised of the feelings of the House so that some suitable decision on this issue could be taken in the matter. You, please throw some light on this issue.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, our hon. Minister is very competent person and he has been fighting for the rights of the poor. He has spent his life for the welfare of the backward people. But I express my dissatisfaction over his answer which has been prepared by some officers of his Ministry and which is totally anti-poor in nature.

The second thing I want to say is :

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You put only the question please.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : That is what I am doing, Sir. I am a senior member. I am not here for the first time. I know what I am doing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can put only the question. What can I do ?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : I am putting the question only. Without understanding, how can you say Sir ? I am formulating my question.

The Minister is not listening. I will put the question only when he listens.

[Translation]

Secondly, as my friend Shri Manoranjan

Bhakta has said that the decision to close down these presses can never be adjudged correct in any situation. It has been reported that this decision is based on the recommendations of the committee under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary and the Government has full authority to review this decision. Besides, a new committee may be appointed to go through the recommendations of that committee or the Cabinet Secretary may again be entrusted with this job.

Keeping in view the feelings of the House as also the interests of about 5500 labourers and the policy of the Government, will this whole matter be reconsidered. Will you refer this issue for reconsideration to the committee appointed under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary and defer this decision of closing down the presses till the report of the sub-committee is received say for a period of one year or six months ? This is all that I want to know from you.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Without replying individually to the views of various hon. Members, I would like to say this much, as Shri Rawat has also said, that we would review this whole issue within a period of six months. As this august House has expressed concern over the retrenchment of some persons and some other problems, all such issues will also be reconsidered in this period.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Is the whole decision kept in abeyance Sir ?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are satisfied with the answer of the hon. Minister. We express our thanks to the hon. Minister.

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 4, 1986/Agrahayana 13, 1908 (Saka)