

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Third Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. VII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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2

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 24, 1985/Sravana 2, 1907
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.
[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Air India Boeing Crash into Atlantic Ocean

*21. †SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Kanishka' an Air India Boeing plane crashed into Atlantic Ocean while on its way to India from Montreal;

(b) if so, the full details thereof including the number of persons killed;

(c) the nature of assistance being given and the action being taken by Government in this regard;

(d) whether any evidence has so far been surfaced to pinpoint the exact cause or causes of the crash;

(e) the number of bodies recovered;

(f) the details of compensation being given to the next of the persons killed and

steps taken to disburse the compensation quickly; and

(g) the estimated loss to Air India due to this crash?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (g). A Statement is given below:

STATEMENT

Air India Boeing 747 aircraft 'Kanishka' crashed on 23rd June, 1985 in the Atlantic Ocean about 185 nautical miles southwest of Shannon (Ireland) around 0713 hours GMT corresponding to 1243 hours IST. The ill-fated aircraft was operating a scheduled flight AI-182 on Montreal-London-Delhi-Bombay route and had 329 persons on board including 22 crew members. The aircraft was cruising at a height of 31,000 feet at the time of the crash.

No survivors were found.

On receipt of the information, emergency cells were constituted at Air India booking offices in Bombay and Delhi Airports. Direct telephone lines for attending to queries from the public were provided at Delhi and Bombay and these telephone numbers were given wide publicity through radio, television and news papers.

Air India provided free transportation to London/Cork and back to one relative per family of the victim. In certain cases, this facility had to be provided to even more than one person. Free hotel accommodation, food and transport and a cash allowance for meeting contingency was provided to each next of kin who went to Cork in connection with the crash. Facility for free transportation of dead bodies to destinations in India was also provided to the next of kin.

The Central Government have appointed a sitting Judge of the Delhi High Court as a court to carry out a formal investigation of the accident. The Court has been asked to submit its report to the Government by 31st December, 1985. The cause or causes of the accident would be known only after the Court completes its investigation and submits its report to the Government.

131 bodies were recovered.

The amount of compensation payable to the heirs of the passengers of the crash is governed by the Warsaw Convention 1929 as amended by the Hague Protocol 1955 as incorporated in the Carriage by Air Act 1972. The liability of Air India is limited to French 2,50,000 (US\$ 20,000) per passenger. However the Carriage by Air Act permits the carrier to agree to pay higher liability and accordingly Air India has accepted the liability upto a maximum of US\$ 75,000 per passenger.

Baggage liability is to the extent of US\$ 20 per kg. for registered baggage and US\$ 400 for unregistered baggage.

The actual compensation payable will be determined in accordance with the general principles and law based on the assessment of the pecuniary loss sustained by the heirs. Air India will render all assistance to the next of kin for ensuring quick completion of formalities for the purpose.

The crew are covered under the Corporation's Self-Insurance Scheme to the following extent:—

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Commander | — Rs. 2,25,000/- |
| 2. First Officer | — Rs. 2,00,000/- |
| 3. Flight Engineer | — Rs. 1,75,000/- |
| 4. Cabin Crew | — Rs. 1,20,000/- |

In the case of death by accident while on duty, the crew are eligible to additional compensation at the rate of sixty times the basic pay.

(g) The aircraft was fully insured. The compensation payable to the next of kin of the passengers is also covered by insurance. The payment to the heirs of the crew is covered by Air India's Self Insurance Scheme.

As a result of the loss of this aircraft,

Air India had to suspend the once weekly 747 flight between India and Canada as a result of which Air India would suffer an estimated net loss of revenue of about Rs. 3.40 lakhs per round trip.

[Translation]

SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that when the Jumbo jet 'Kanishka' took off from Montreal, there was electricity failure at the airport at that time. The second thing which I want to know is whether it is also a fact that two passengers who had tickets for travel up to Bombay got down at Toronto.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Sir, the hon. Member has asked two questions. The first is whether two passengers had got down at Toronto. There is no question of two passengers getting down at Toronto because that was Flight No. 182 from Montreal. So far as the second question relating to electricity failure is concerned, we do not have any such report.

SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also want to know from the hon. Minister the number of bodies recovered so far.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Sir, 131 bodies have been recovered so far.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether strict security measures, as required, were observed by the Government of that country before the plane took off and whether the baggage of the passengers was thoroughly checked, because it has been reported that some snag had developed in the equipment for checking of baggage?

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Sir, although the security is the responsibility of the Government of the country from where the plane takes off, yet Air India had installed its own machine. ..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That machine had gone out of order.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: You ask a separate question and I shall reply to that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not asking any question. I am just telling.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: You should not ask questions while sitting.

MR. SPEAKER : He is not asking, he is promoting.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : So far as the question of laxity in the security arrangements is concerned, I have not received any report to this effect. An inquiry commission has been set up which will go into all the facts. Only thereafter, I shall be able to say something and if any such thing comes to light, I shall inform the hon. Members about that.

[English]

SHRI MURLI DEORA : In the statement it is said that the compensation paid to the heirs of the passengers is US \$ 75,000 i.e. Rs. 9 lakhs while to the heirs of the cabin crew it is Rs. 1.2 lakhs plus sixty times the basic pay, that means, Rs. 1.8 lakhs. Do you not think that it is not substantial to the heirs of the cabin crew? Will the Minister consider the question of increasing the compensation?

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : Sir, as per the insurance of the passengers, they will get a maximum of U.S. \$ 75,000. It is not necessary that everybody will get this much of amount, the amount can be less also. Different factors will be taken into consideration for this purpose. So far as the question of cabin crew is concerned, the commander will get Rs. 2,25,000, Flight officer Rs. 2,00,000, Flight Engineer Rs. 1,75,000 and the cabin crew Rs. 1,20,000 each. Besides, they will get 60 times their basic pay.

In addition to this, it has been decided in the recently held meeting of the Air India Board that each member of the cabin crew will get Rs. 2,00,000 as ex gratia grant. This will not be reduced in any way.

[English]

SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Minister inform me whether it is a fact that the machines

employed for detecting explosives were, in fact, out of order for two days before the flight commenced, and why this snag was there for so long? The other thing is that the dogs that were employed to smell explosives, apparently went berserk when they were shown the luggage hold of the airlines in question, and subsequently two or three baggages were picked at random and checked. When the machines were not working, when the dogs were going berserk, why was it that just a couple of bags were picked at random and checked when the entire baggage should have been checked?

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : So far as the question of the machine going out of order is concerned, that machine had not been out of order for two days. As such, before the arrival of the flight, 60 per cent of the baggage was checked by that very machine and, at that point, the machine went out of order. Therefore, the rest of the baggage was checked with the equipment called P.D. 4 and then the baggage was loaded. Three pieces of baggage about which the hon. Member might have got information from some other sources, which was reported in the Press also aroused suspicions and were separated from the rest and detained. By that time, the plane had taken off. Thereafter that baggage was kept in the de-compression compartment. The dogs also sniffed the baggage. This baggage was carried to the de-compression compartment because a suspicion had arisen initially. Then these packages were opened, but nothing objectionable was found in them. Therefore, I feel that the precautions which were required to be taken were actually taken.

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, the Voice Recorder and the Data Recorder have been recovered. These will give us some lead possibilities of the crash. But we cannot depend on these, we have to look at some other facts and some other perspectives. One of the things is that as on date, to my knowledge and to my information, there are about 11 bodies for which there have been no claimants. There were 329 passengers on

board and 131 bodies have been recovered so far. Now, out of these passengers, is it a fact that for some of them there is no enquiry from anyone, there is no relation or there is no friend who has come forward to make any claim or who has come forward even to enquire any details? If that is a fact, does it not mean various things? It could mean that somebody was travelling in a different name, it could mean that somebody was inognito. So, my pointed question is whether there were any passengers on the aircraft for whom there have been no claimants, no enquiries, and whether the 11 or 12 bodies which are still unclaimed are so because they are not identifiable or because no one wants to claim them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : I think, so far as the question asked by the hon. Member is concerned, it is a fact that 117 bodies have been identified and 14 bodies are such as have not been identified so far.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Why so?

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : The answer to this question can be given only after the facts are known on receipt of the full report of the inquiry. Right now, I can only say that the bodies are being preserved there and the coroner of that place is of the opinion that under the rules the bodies will be kept till the 30th of this month and thereafter these will be buried. We have given full facilities for the next of kin to go there and identify the bodies and bring them back.

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH : What about passengers? No enquiry has been made about the passengers.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : We have given facilities to the next of kin, The inquiry is being held and the facts will be brought before the House, as and when they come to light.

[*English*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, a High

Court Judge has been appointed to investigate. In Bombay, there have been three or four sittings of the High Court Judge with 3 or 4 experts, two of whom are foreign experts. They have heard the tapes and CVR, and preliminary enquiries have been made after hearing all these. Second thing is that the wreckage of the plane has been found.

This is a very sad and serious incident. Therefore, every citizen of the country wants to know the cause of this with such inquiries that have already been conducted and the wreckage that has been found. In Bombay three sittings were held and the High Court Judge and three or four foreign experts were also there. They also had the preliminary hearing of the statement of the CVR. I understand the final verdict on this inquiry will be given in the month of December. By that time I think everything will cool down. In the country lot of tensions are there in all the States and I do not like to comment and add something to it, but I want to point out that everybody in the country wants to know whether the disaster was as a result of a blast or engine failure or a leakage of the petrol. People are very keen to know about this. Therefore, we do not want to wait upto December. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government will be able to tell us the probable cause of this incident they have arrived at with this preliminary inquiry.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : I think, it will not be proper to express any opinion when a court is carrying out investigations. I can assure the hon. Member that our hon. Members have expressed their great sorrow on the incident, the House had also observed silence in this regard and this matter is not going to cool down by December.

Everybody knows that it is a disaster of such magnitude that words fail us to console the affected families. I think, it has been taken with all seriousness. During the meeting of the Consultative Committee attached to this Ministry, the Prime Minister had also constituted a committee of M.Ps. in view of the importance of the security ; this committee is considering further lightening of security measures. We have decided to discuss this subject at the next meeting also.

Therefore, I am of the view that this matter is not going to cool down. The facts which will emerge will be closer to truth and further security measures will be discussed in that light.

[*English*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT : With the inquiry conducted so far, what is the probable cause they have found out ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to ask a question regarding the identification of victims. In such disasters it is very difficult sometimes to identify the victims because of the decomposition of the bodies and so on. But as far as I know in all such cases one of the most scientific methods used is to identify them by the teeth. There is a science known as Forensic Odontology, which is used extensively in advanced countries to identify the victims of fires and earthquakes and drownings and so on because the records of their teeth are generally available with some dental surgeons. So, if the names of the passengers are broadcast and televised regularly, then such Odontologists and specialists are likely to come forward and tally the records.

The newspapers reported that two doctors—I do not know what kind of doctors they are—from India had been sent there to help in the identification. I would like to know whether it is a fact or not. And if it is a fact, what kind of doctors they are. I would also like to know whether in such investigations we are depending on the foreign sources or we have thought of sending anybody from our country, who is an expert in forensic Odontology to try this method of identification.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that one can be identified on the basis of one's teeth and it is considered to be the most acceptable proof. With this end in view, the company which we had hired gathered all the details of the next of kins and it was announced that those who wanted to go to cork should

carry with them, besides other things, the profile of the teeth, to facilitate identification. No such profile is kept in our country, but we have heard that the practice of keeping such a profile exists in Canada. Thus, many bodies have been identified through that method also. The full profiles of the teeth of the bodies which are still un-identified and about which the hon. Member has raised a question, I am told, are being preserved so as to facilitate investigations even at a later stage.

So far as the question of sending doctors in concerned, we had, in fact, sent two doctors. Both of them were experts. They were sent to render assistance in the work of autopsy which was being conducted there. At the same time, they could also find clues to the cause of the accident.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : My question was why a specialist in forensic odontology was not sent alongwith the doctors who could assist in identifying, the bodies from the profiles of the teeth ?

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : Even if such an expert was not sent, the profiles of their teeth have been preserved and, as such, no difficulty is likely to arise in that account. The people who went there have identified the bodies after observing all the factors.

[*English*]

SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : I would like to know this information from the hon. Minister. For a year or two the Air India have been warned against sabotage especially in Canada and the U.S. They have been having their own Air India security staff. They thoroughly check every passenger and everything. Now may I know from the Minister whether those security staff have been thoroughly screened? Are they from any other Airlines like PIA who been thrown out or dismissed people from Air India who have entered into this kind of security jobs at various airports?

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : I do not

have information about it at the moment. I shall order an inquiry if the hon. Member furnishes some information in this regard.

[English]

Assam-Nagaland Border Clashes

*22. †SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI S.G. GHOLAP :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the serious border clashes between armed police forces of Assam and Nagaland in the Merapani area in Assam in the first week of June this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the step being taken by Union Government to settle the dispute permanently?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exchange of fire between police forces of the two states started in the Merapani area along Assam-Nagaland border on the afternoon of 4th June, 1985 and continued intermittently till the evening of 6th June. In this firing, 28 Assam Police personnel, 6 Nagaland Armed Police personnel and 13 civilians were killed.

Ceasefire and dis-engagement of forces was effected through discussions between the two State Governments, at the official as well as at the level of Chief Ministers. Consultations are being carried out with the two State Governments on the steps to be taken to settle the dispute on a permanent basis.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There are various types of border disputes and these are not new in this country. Even now there are some pending disputes for example between Punjab and Haryana, between Karnataka and Maharashtra and so on. I would like to know from the Minister how long these disputes between Assam and Nagaland in certain border areas were continuing? Is it not a fact that these disputes are continuing for several years? If so, why did the Government of India not act earlier in order to get the dispute settled so that the agreed

border could be defined and delineated on the ground also? Why was this not done? Why was this situation allowed to develop to a stage where it led to this kind of an armed clash? Does it not also show that so far as the Centre is concerned, there was a total failure of intelligence, either political intelligence or security intelligence, or even inner—party intelligence, because they all belong to the same party, and Chief Minister are coming to Delhi frequently for consultations? If all types of intelligence which feed the Centre which feed the Centre with information and the possibility of any new development taking place, have all failed, is that the reason why the Centre did not act and was taken by surprise?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : So far as the intelligence part of this incident is concerned we had the full information about it right from 26th of May. As soon as the Centre got the information I have sent wireless messages to both the Chief Ministers and repeated the same to the Governors requesting them to review the situation because we had the information that tension was building up and it was very necessary that the Chief Ministers of both the States should intervene in the matter to defuse the whole situation.

So, there is no question of any failure of Intelligence in this respect. It is true that there are a few border disputes among different States, and in this particular case of Assam and Nagaland, it has been there for some time and Mr. Sundaram was appointed as the Advisor to assist the Home Ministry in this matter. Mr. Sundaram had gone to both Nagaland and Assam, discussed the entire issue with them. On one side one State Government was prepared to accept the recommendations of the Sundaram Committee while the other State Government was not prepared to accept it and that position still continues. And that is why it has become necessary now that we have to persuade both the State Governments to agree to a particular person who will be acceptable to both and whose decision both the parties will be prepared to accept.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Minister did not specifically tell us from how many years this dispute has been pend-

ing. This is not just a matter of a couple of years. Any way, I think it is known to everybody from the press reports.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : From 1971.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It has been going on for the last 14 years.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Even before.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Even before, and even after a separate State of Nagaland was formed—from that time. That is why I had asked why this Government did not act earlier. Any way, we have heard the reply.

The second question which I want to put is that when two States—it is not only that they are neighbouring States, but they are border States in very sensitive areas on our border when two such States both of which are administered by the same political party which is also ruling at the Centre, when two such States indulge in this kind of behaviour which, I should say, is destructive of national unity, then does the Minister not think that it is necessary to take any stronger action against whoever was responsible for this instead of simply to appoint an officer or arbitrator or somebody and leave it at that? Or is it only because they all belong to your Party that you are not prepared to take action?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : There is need for a democratic approach.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : So far as the disputes are concerned, I think they cross the party lines and irrespective of the party affiliations people from particular areas take a definite point of view which is totally opposed to the point of view taken by the other State. So, it has nothing to do with the party affairs. There are two Commissions that we have in view. One is about the Fact Finding Commission, and I am in full agreement with the hon. Member that we will have to take some kind of a deterrent action. After getting the Report of the Fact Finding Commission, the Government would like to know as to who were responsible; at whose orders these firings were resorted to and if it was not the competent authority, at whose orders the firing was undertaken. Then it would have different implications. So, we will be appointing

this Commission very soon and we hope to get the report within about three to four months time and thereafter, about those who were responsible, we propose to take a very firm action against those who will be held responsible.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : At what level ?

(Interruptions).

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is admitted that there is a dispute between the two States. What is the area of the dispute and what is the population of the area ?

(Interruptions).

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Sir, I have the information with me. Irrespective of the area and the population involved, the fact of the matter still remains that this dispute has taken such and ugly turn and we propose to deal with it ..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The area is within the range of the bullets !

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I believe the total area will be about 5,000 square kilometres or square miles. I would not be very exact about it.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Sir, the Home Minister, I think, will recall that in the last Session in another context the trouble between Nagaland and Manipur, I did try to raise, sotto voce, I did try to put this question in a larger perspective. Today it is Nagaland and Assam, tomorrow it may be Assam and Meghalaya.

The next day, it may be Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. The boundary dispute in the whole of Northeastern India are endemic and the question is political. I did try to put across this to you and say, it would be good if you had an informal group of highly respected and impartial leaders in this country to go there and talk to the leaders, the people and the Governments of all the States concerned and see if some kind of a consensus could be reached to iron out the differences. I thought, at that time you did not think it so very important. I had said that if you allowed this question to fester, it

would break out to a more serious trouble. I wish I had not been as prophetic.

Now, Sir, I would like to ask this question. (*Interruptions.*) I never take much time. I don't think a single sentence of mine is out of context or out of place. Yesterday, the hon. Minister said that he would appoint an enquiry committee to find out who was responsible and who was not responsible. It is all right. But that is not going to solve the problem. As far as I can see, it would only further aggravate the problem because people will take a formal attitude and in that way, the problem cannot be solved.

You have the Sundaram Commission. It worked for four years and produced the report.. I come from that area. I speak with a little knowledge. The Sundaram Commission produced a report which was totally rejected by Nagaland on the ground that it had been too much in favour of Assam. I tell you that even today, I say this with grief, that there is a feeling of grievance among the people and the Government of Nagaland. Your Minister of State for Home Affairs went there. I do not know what she could do and what she could not do. But I know that she had not been to Nagaland although she had been to Assam. She had not talked to the Nagaland Chief Minister and with the people of Nagaland. Naturally, the Nagaland people have some kind of a hard feeling. (*Interruptions.*) Now I will put a question. Don't be in a hurry.

Now, in view of all this, are you going to take that line of action, trying to persuade all the people there to come to an understanding? As far as the Sundaram Commission's report was concerned, the Nagaland people did not agree to it. Well, the Naga people said even during the days of Panditji, before the creation of Nagaland that the question of forest land in this area should be taken up for transfer to Nagaland. It is still a pending question. What are you going to do in this? Appointing just an enquiry committee is not going to help. What more are you going to do? We would like you to share your view with us.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you satisfied with it ?

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I have more to say, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Minister will reply to the half-an-hour debate.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I distinctly remember the hon. Member raising the discussion on this issue and advising the Government that some positive steps need to be taken at the earliest because tension might build up in that area and later on it might become very difficult. The hon. Member might perhaps recollect that I had specially gone to Shillong and invited all the Chief Ministers concerned and discussed with them. They have all agreed with me that they will not allow the situation to escalate and that they will see that the tension is reduced to the extent possible. But there should be a permanent solution to this problem. In fact, we are trying to persuade both of them to suggest some person who will be acceptable to both the parties and who will have enough influence on both the sections and enjoy the confidence of both the State Governments so that his report thereafter becomes almost binding on both the State Governments and we are in fact trying to persuade them to help us in finding such a solution.

Talks on ethnic problem of Sri Lanka

*23. †SHRI B.N. REDDY:

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

(a) whether some talks were held recently between the Union Government and Government of Sri Lanka with a view to finding a solution to the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka; and

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO PRIME MINISTER (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) Government have been in continuous contact with the Government of Sri Lanka and had offered India's good offices to Sri Lanka to facilitate a solution to the ethnic problem. The President of Sri Lanka

visited India from June 1—3, and had several meetings with the Prime Minister. Later on June 15—16 Mr. H W. Jayewardene led a Sri Lankan team of legal experts to Delhi and had talks with the Attorney General of India on certain issues relating to devolution of powers under the Sri Lankan Constitution.

(b) The Sri Lanka President and the Prime Minister discussed the ethnic problem and its impact on bilateral relations. Both sides agreed on the need to defuse the situation and for all forms of violence to abate and finally cease, which would lead to the creation of a proper climate for progress towards a political settlement. It was also agreed that every effort would be made for speedy restoration of normalcy in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka and that this would be conducive to the return of Sri Lanka refugees in India to Sri Lanka.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Sri Lankan Government have accepted the idea of introducing some federal set up for their Government for the maintenance of registration because it is a question of existence involved there.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): The negotiations have just started and only the initial meeting has taken place. They are all very complicated and serious questions and naturally it has to be considered in subsequent meetings. They are again meeting from 12 August in Thimpu and I hope all the aspects of the question will be discussed.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: I would like to know whether our Government is hopeful of conclusion of these talks.

MR. SPEAKER: Without hope, there is no life.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: The talks are dragging on for so much time. That is why, I would like to know some more details of the talks.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: The

talks have not been dragging on. They have not only for four days and now they will again meet on 12 August and discuss further.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Has the Sri Lankan Government agreed to pay any compensation towards the rehabilitation and settlement of these refugees?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: As I said, the talks are only in the initial stages and all these questions will be discussed step by step.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: The liberation tigers have announced in the newspapers that there will not be any meeting on August 12. Is it correct? I would like to know whether the meeting will be held according to the schedule as announced much earlier in the month of July itself. I want to know what actually are the talks between the TULF leaders and also the Liberation Front and the Sri Lankan Government. Can the hon. Minister give details of the talks in this regard?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: In the first instance, I would like to say that they are very hopeful that the talks will be resumed on 12 August as mentioned. As regards what has appeared in the newspaper, I would not advise the hon. Member to go by the newspapers.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: By what should we go?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: You should go by the decision they take after discussions and after the dialogue.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Would the hon. Minister kindly clarify the information that an offer was made and a proposal was given by the Sri Lankan Government to the Lankan Tamils and then the offer was rejected outright as being one which is merely a repetition of the All Party Conference offer and that it was the basis on which the Tamil Tigers refused to go for talks and whether we are taking any steps from our side to try and compromise the two parties and bring them to the talking table again?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: We have used our good offices and we have brought them to the negotiation table. About the discussions which have taken place, it is not possible for me at this stage to disclose what they have done, but normally what happens in such a situation is that the party which can consider and give something offers initially the minimum and the party which asks, normally asks for the maximum. This is the situation.

Economic Cooperation Between India and the U.S.S.R.

*24 †**SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:**
SHRI S.M. BHATTAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two agreements on economic co-operation were signed between India and the U.S.S.R. during the visit of the Prime Minister to Moscow in May 1985; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) The two Agreements signed were as follows:

(1) Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation

This Agreement provides for Soviet participation in industrial projects in the power, coal, oil exploration, ferrous metallurgy and machine building sectors. Under it, the USSR Government will extend a credit of upto Rouble 1000 million to cover the cost of equipment and services provided by them for these projects.

(2) Agreement on Main Directions of Economic, Trade Scientific and Technical Cooperation upto 2000 AD:

This Agreement relates to long-term cooperation in leading sectors of industry, as well as in trade, and in science and technology. Broad possibilities in this regard have been indicated in the text.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: These Agree-

ments, no doubt, will go a long way in strengthening the friendly ties and economic cooperation between these two countries. I must say that the hon. Prime Minister must be congratulated for securing these Agreements...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Not 'securing' 'signing'.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Prof. Ranga, hear, hear !

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: I would like to know this by way of clarification. In a certain section of the press it has been commented that it takes a very long time to utilise these credits which are given to us. For example, it was stated that, when credit was given to us in 1957 to the extent of Rs 59.53 crores, a sum of Rs. 12.14 crores still remained undistributed. Similarly in the case of credit of Rs 250 crores which was signed in 1966 for use in the Fourth Plan, there is still an unutilised sum of Rs. 52.64 crores left over. In the case of the credit of Rs. 208.32 crores signed in 1977, the unspent balance at the beginning of the financial year was Rs. 39.52 crores. In 1980, a credit of Rs. 433.32 crores was given and of this, only a sum of Rs. 44.6 crores has been used so far. I would like to know whether these figures which have appeared in a section of the press are correct and if so, what special steps Government propose to take to utilise the present credit as early as possible.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): It is difficult for me to verify the figures which have been mentioned by the hon. Member as having appeared in the press. But I would just like to mention that, whatever credit we get, we use it very judiciously because it has to be repaid.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: My question was about utilising it within a short time and not whether it will be utilised judiciously. I want to know whether it will be utilised within a short time and whether there is any plan or there are any steps proposed to be taken by the Government so that this credit can be utilised within a very short time.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : We will utilise it most gainfully and in the shortest possible time. But we cannot really say that we would use it within any specific time and just spend it away without proper planning.

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Which are those various industrial projects in power, coal oil exploration etc, in respect of which we are getting credit and what is the amount of credit which is going to flow in respect of these industries? If it is a big list will the Minister be pleased to place it on the Table of the House?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : The projects are in the power sector, petroleum sector, coal sector, etc. and the details about all these will have to be worked out now.

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : What are the names of the projects? That is the question I have raised.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I have mentioned that the names and other details will have to be worked out now. This is the broad spectrum where this credit will be applied.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Is it not for specific projects?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They are for specific projects. A number of specific projects are there.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : We want to know whether the loans are related to specific projects and if so, which are those projects? If the list is too long, as Mr. Bhattam said, will the Minister be pleased to place it on the Table of the House?

MR. SPEAKER : When finalised, he will let you know.

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : The discussions should have taken place on specific projects.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : One wrong impression will go round the country because what he said is that this credit of 1

billion roubles and more is not for specific projects and it is a general thing, and that now they will have to decide what it will be used for. Is that so or is the whole of it or a major part of it is for certain specific projects? He should clarify this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You will put them into difficulties.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I have mentioned broadly the heads under which this credit will be utilised.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : As per the first agreement, USSR is to make available to India a credit of 100 crores Roubles and the repayment is to be made not in Indian rupees but in terms of Indian goods. I would like to know from the Minister what impact it will have on our projections for improving the bilateral trade with Soviet Union. Soviet Union is already India's major trading partner with Soviet Union and the earlier projections were that our trade will improve and become twice every 5 years. Is this 100 crore Rouble credit going to be in addition to the projections of trade which have already been made?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : The credit which has been promised by the USSR Government will be utilised for the services and goods supplied to India by the Soviet Union.

5-Day Week Work Schedule

*25. †**SHRI C.P. THAKUR :**

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the advantages and disadvantages that have occurred after the introduction of 5-day week work schedule in Government offices ;

(b) whether there has been any cost-benefit analysis of the scheme ; and

(c) whether any study has been made after its introduction regarding its superiority over the previous work schedule ?

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI AHMED M. PATEL) : (a) to (c). The scheme has been introduced very recently. A meaningful evaluation, as for example, saving in fuel, transport, electricity etc., and increase in efficiency, would be possible only after some time.

SHRI C.P. THAKUR : Has the Government created any cell to evaluate the effect of this change and what were the presumptions on which this system was started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : The presumption was that it will increase the efficiency. That was the main presumption. Apart from that, it would give government employees more chances for rest and recreation as also for attending to their social and family obligations and also to give them a chance and opportunity for going out on excursions and cultural activities as well as to improve their physical and mental health.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Is the Central Government thinking of advising the State Governments to follow this example ?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : We can certainly advise the State Governments and some of them have already started considering introducing a five-day week.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, 'work for five days and have rest for two days' the hon. Minister has put it very nicely. The question is that even now, the office timings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats differ. Now, when the offices of the Central Ministries are open, its subordinate offices remain closed at that time. Today, even after one month and 21 days, you have avoided replying to this question. You may tell us what your evaluation has been regarding the performance after one month and 21 days ? Quite a rosy picture has been painted. The Prime Minister works for 18 hours a day and yet he does not feel tired and wears a smile on his face. But the people working in Central

Government offices will go to the lap of nature for leisure. Have they got the means ? What a nice reply you have given and what an advantage you have thought about. A bulletin has also been brought out in this regard. In Britain, America, Canada and other countries, the people work from 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. and they dedicate themselves to their work. But, we see how the officers work in our country. Therefore, you kindly get it evaluated. How can a link between different offices be established ? Our offices remain closed on Sundays, Parliament also does not meet on Saturdays. It is not possible to give any notice on these days, if we so desire. You may also tell the politicians to work for five days a week and have rest and recreation for two days with their children. If you want to be a good father, a good husband, stay with your families for two days. This is the reply coming from our hon. Minister. He wants the people to be good citizens and for this he suggests that they stay at home. From where have you adopted this scheme ? Here, the output of work is already the lowest. I have seen that we have a total of 120 holidays in a year. In South Korea, the people work for 6 hours daily in a 6 days week and earn a holiday after 15 days. What is the method of work in Britain and America ?

[*English*]

Work is worship. An idle mind is a devil's workshop.

[*Translation*]

How have you adopted this scheme ? In a country where the people are not in the habit of working..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : First of all, you tell me whether you like it or not.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I had asked whether any evaluation had been made or not, which the reply was that there no scheme had been formulated in this regard as yet. It was introduced w.e.f. 3rd June. One month and 21 days have gone by since then.

MR. SPEAKER : You have not replied to my question whether you like it or not.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I have already paid that all the offices should remain open together.

MR. SPEAKER : You reply to my question. Today you are trying to be evasive.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You please get me reply to my question. At present, 10 lakh people are working on daily wages. Are you going to give these 10 lakh workers 5 days' wages or 6 days wages? In the Railways, there are 5 lakh such workers, in the Post and Telegraph Department 3 lakhs and in P.W.D. one lakh such daily wage workers are working. Will they get five days' wages or 6 days' wages?

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member for giving us the data of the various countries. The fact is that in the six-day week, a person had to work for 37-1/2 hours. Now, in the present 5-day week, the same number of hours, that is, 37-1/2 hours has been prescribed which a Government servant will have to work. Therefore, there is no loss as far as the working hours are concerned. As far as feed-back is concerned, which is coming from the various Ministries in the last 1-1/2 months, it has been quite satisfactory. It has not yet fully stabilised. It is settling down. At this premature stage, it is not possible to give any objective assessment.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, the Government has introduced this system for the administrative staff working in the Government offices. But for the workers working in the factories and other industries, why can't the Government consider changing the six-day week to five-day week? Now, as per the Industries Act, they have to work for 48 hours a week. Will it be possible for the Government to consider reducing working hours from 48 to 40 hours a week? This will not only create new employment opportunities in the country but also the unemployed youth will get job in various industries. Will the Government consider a proposal for reducing the working hours for the factory workers and also other workers in other sectors from 48 hours to 40 hours a

week so that there will be more employment opportunities for the unemployed youth in the country?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Sir, it is a suggestion and we will look into it.

SHRI R. PRABHU : Sir, the present system of 5-day week has been welcomed by all sections of government employees. However, there has been some complaint that the service organisations like the Central Government dispensaries and the Government run Super Bazars remain closed at the week-end. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that these service organisations remain closed at the week-end and if so, whether he can do something for keeping them open on holidays so that government employees can take advantage of them.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I shall examine this.

Women's Right's Vis-A-Vis Offences Like Abortion and Miscarriage

*26. **SHRI D.K. NAIKAR :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward a legislation to amend the Indian Penal Code to do away with the provisions regarding abortion and miscarriage as these are against the rights of women and discriminative on the basis of sex; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) . In the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1978 which was passed by the Rajya Sabha, section 312 of the Indian Penal Code relating to punishment of the offence of causing miscarriage was proposed to be amended so as to harmonise the provisions of that section with those in the Medical termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971, The

Bill lapsed on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in 1979. Though the proposal for reintroducing legislation on the lines of the lapsed Bill is under active consideration it is not possible to indicate as to when exactly it would be possible to introduce it.

SHRI D. K. NAIKAR : Sir, my specific question is about the deletion of the provisions relating to abortion and miscarriage. But the answer given by the hon. Minister is to bring an amendment to harmonise with the provisions of medical termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971. I have read the provisions of the Act of 1971 wherein the right to decide whether the woman can carry pregnancy or not at her free will and desire is not given. That means, she is treated as a machine to conceive and bear a child. So, it violates Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will consider for bringing forward an amendment to delete the provisions in the Act. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister what is the position in this connection to protect the interests of women so far as the termination of pregnancy is concerned. The right should be given to her to decide whether she should carry pregnancy or not.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : Sir, the hon. Member's question is whether the Government proposes to bring forward a legislation to amend the Indian Penal Code. In that regard, I would like to inform the hon. Member, as he has already mentioned, that the Indian penal Code is not coming in the way of Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.

It is quite liberal and I would request the hon. Member to go through its recommendations and I think, he will be satisfied.

Under the Indian Penal Code, a woman has a right to terminate her pregnancy for saving her life. Under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971, her rights are very much broad-based and in fact, she has great freedom in the matter. Through a medical practitioner, she can terminate even a 20-week pregnancy even if she is emotionally disturbed or agonised due to pregnancy. I will request the hon. Member to let me know if he wants something more than what

is provided in the Act...*(interruptions)*.

SHRI D. K. NAIKAR : According to Sections 3 and 4 of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971, the length of pregnancy must not exceed 12 weeks, and for that no medical expert can give his opinion definitely. Further, termination of pregnancy is valid where pregnancy is due to rape, or failure of any contraceptive device in the matter of limiting children, pregnancy is under the age of 18 years, or the person is insane. But no right is given to a woman to decide whether she should carry pregnancy wanted or unwanted at her free will..... *(interruptions)*.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : He is not replying to her question. Her question is : Do you want anything more than abortion?...*(interruptions)*.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Why should he be punished for championing the cause of women?

MR SPEAKER : You come to his rescue.

Division of Big States

*28. †**SHRI R. P. DAS :**

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision for division of the bigger States into smaller ones and conversion of the State capitals into Union Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for such a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

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

SHRI R.P. DAS : In answer to the question, it has been stated that no such proposal is under consideration of the Government. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a news item appearing in the **CALCUTTA STATESMAN**, which stated :

“A highly confidential paper, prepared by the backroom boys in the Prime Minister’s office is reported to have recommended the division of the bigger States into smaller ones and conversion of the capital cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Lucknow and others into Union Territories. The objective, though unstated, is political and calculated to fortify the Prime Minister’s rule at the Centre and remove all potential threats to him either from the regional parties and their leaders, or from within the Congress (I) units in the States.”

What is the reaction of the Government to this piece of news ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : This whole thing is a figment of imagination of some reporter. There is no such paper and there are no such ideas and there are no such intentions.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Now-a-days, the inter-State problems are increasing, and there are talks of divisions etc. Under the Constitution, there is a provision for appointment of an inter-State Council. Is the Government interested to appoint inter-State Council in order to see that the progress of the country is not hampered, and the water and area disputes are settled amicably. Is there any such proposal ?

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Identification of Primitive Tribes

***27. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have submitted proposals to his Ministry to identify some tribes as primitive tribes ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals sent by different State Governments in 1983-84 and 1984-85 and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal of the Government of Gujarat for inclusion of Kolghas in the list of primitive tribal groups was approved in 1983-84. The proposal of the Government of Himachal Pradesh to include Bodh or Bhot, Swangla and Kinnaura tribal communities was not approved in 1984-85 because they did not fulfil criteria necessary for recognition.

‘Quit Nagaland’ Notices on Assamese by N.S.F.

***29. SHRI AJOY BISWAS :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the “Quit Nagaland” notices on Assamese people working or staying in Nagaland by the Naga Students Federation (NSF) ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to tackle the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government of Nagaland was requested to take immediate effective steps to ensure safety and security of all sections of society and deal firmly with all anti-Assamese activities of the N.S.F.

(c) The State Government secured the release of the Assamese officers working in Kohima who were wrongfully detained by NSF. Five NSF members were arrested. Subsequently the students suspended the “Quit Nagaland” notice on 3rd July. The arrested students have since been released on personal bonds.

Meeting of Airlines Security Experts of Several Countries

***30. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :**

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the International Airlines Trade Association has announced that several airports in the world are not doing enough to foil terrorists ;

(b) if so, whether a meeting of Airlines security experts of several countries had discussed the various new devices in this regard at Montreal recently ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and further steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c). The Government are not aware of any announcement from the said International Airlines Trade Association. An emergency meeting of International Air Transport Association (IATA) Security Advisory Committee was, however, held in Montreal on 28th June, 1985 wherein Air India was also represented. The meeting had discussed further security measures to be taken in view of threats and incidents of terrorism. It was agreed to hold an IATA Technical Committee meeting to go into the testing of various security equipments and submit the recommendations to the Airlines. Further action would be taken after the meeting of the Technical Committee and receipt of its recommendations by the Airlines.

Second Meeting of Indo-Pak Joint Commission

*31. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Pakistan delegation headed by the Foreign Minister visited India recently for the second meeting of the Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission on the process of normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the meeting and steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

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

(b) Some progress was made at this meeting. Among the decisions taken and recommendations made were :—(i) the signing of an agreement on cooperation in agricultural research ; (ii) consideration of the draft text for a Cultural Agreement ; (iii) waiver of the requirement of Police reporting in respect of bonafide businessmen and holders of transit visas ; (iv) finalisation of through railway booking facilities between designated railway stations with effect from 1st Oct, 1985 ; (v) agreement on setting up of a working group for cooperation in the field of planning to be preceded by a seminar in Islamabad on the same subject ; and (vi) agreement on exchange of information to check the illegal trafficking in narcotics.

Government will remain in touch with Pakistan authorities for timely implementation of the various decisions and with a view to pursuing the other proposals made by India.

Improving of Ties with U.S.A.

*32 SHRI K. PRADHANI :

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have had recently a series of talks at different levels with the United States of America to establish better ties with that country ;

(b) if so, the main issues that figured in the discussions ;

(c) the response of the U.S. Government to improve ties with India ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

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

STATEMENT

The main issues discussed were recent developments in our region having an adverse impact on our security environment, bilateral trade, economic and technological collaboration, including cooperation in Science and Technology, and major world problems of peace, disarmament and development.

The response of the US Government to improve their ties with India has been encouraging.

In order to strengthen mutual understanding and develop concrete programmes of cooperation, there have been exchanges of several high level visits culminating in our Prime Minister's visit to USA in June, 1985.

Some of the concrete areas of cooperation include science and technology, trade and investment, culture and space. The U.S. Government has also expressed a desire for continued consultations and close cooperation with the Indian Government on the international dimensions of terrorism.

Enforcement Machinery for Ensuring Maintenance Allowance to Women

*33. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in maintenance cases where the woman is granted maintenance allowance by court, it often happens that she actually is deprived of the same due to the absence of any enforcement machinery ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that even in the cases of Government and/or semi-Government employees there is no way of enforcing court awards regarding maintenance ; and

(c) if the answer to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, whether Government are contemplating to set up an enforcement machinery for the Government or semi-Government establishments and also for private establishment employees ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The procedure for enforcing decrees of Civil Courts regarding maintenance is provided in Order XXI in the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. One method prescribed for recovery of the amount decrees is by attachment of salary or allowances of the employees of the Government, Railways, local authorities, Government companies or corporations, and private establishments. Attention in this connection is invited to Rules 48 and 48—A of the said Order XXI. Maintenance granted

under section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, is recoverable in case of failure of the person ordered to pay the same without sufficient cause, as a fine in pursuance of sub-section (3) of that section.

Burning of Tricolour by Group of Persons in London

*34. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a group of persons in Britain burnt the Indian National Flag outside the High Commission office in London in the presence of police during the month of June this year ;

(b) whether Government of India lodged a protest with the British Government ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the British Government in this regard ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Protests were lodged both with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London and with the British High Commission in New Delhi. Three persons who had burnt the Indian National Flag were detained by the British Police. Two of them were let off as they were minors, aged 14 and 8 years. The third person, Mr. Rupinder Singh Mangat, was charged with using insulting behaviour likely to cause a breach of peace. He was found guilty by the Magistrates Court in London on 1.7.85 and fined £ 50/-.

Functioning of Talcher Heavy Water Plant

*35 SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rs. 60 crore Talcher Heavy Water Plant of the Atomic Energy Department has been declared operational;

(b) whether the earlier design which was found to be defective had been modified ;

(c) if so, what were the problems pertaining to plunger pumps; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to start functioning ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Modifications to the extent found necessary and possible have been incorporated and the plant is operational now. Additional modifications to improve the performance further will be made as soon as equipment and materials to be supplied by UHDE free of cost are received.

(c) The problems pertaining to the plunger pumps were of mechanical nature and have been rectified.

(d) The plant which is operational now will produce heavy water whenever steam and synthesis gas in adequate quantities are available from the Fertilizer Plant.

Introduction of Vayudoot Service to Mirzapur District of U.P.

*37. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce Vayudoot service to Muirepur in Mirzapur District of Uttar Pradesh which is an industrial belt of the State;

(b) whether for this purpose, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has started constructing pucca aerodrome; and

(c) if so, when the Vayudoot Service will be introduced ?

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

(a) to (c). There is no proposal to introduce Vayudoot service to Muirepur in Mirzapur District of Uttar Pradesh.

Expenditure incurred by Indian Airlines on Computerised Ticket Booking System

*38. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of expenditure incurred upto date by the Indian Airlines for introducing the computerised ticket booking system;

(b) whether it is a fact that passenger traffic of the Indian Airlines has sharply declined ever since the computer system of bookings was introduced;

(c) if so, the amount of revenue affected so far; and

(d) if not, the reasons for decline in passenger traffic in the Indian Airlines flights during the above period ?

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

(a) The amount of expenditure so far incurred by Indian Airlines on the computerised ticket booking system is approximately Rs. 10.25 crores.

(b) No, Sir. The Indian Airlines Computerised Reservation System was commissioned on 25th March, 1985. The average number of passengers carried per day during April and May, 1985 shows an increase of 8.1% and 9.6% respectively over the corresponding months of the previous year.

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

Compensation Paid by Sri Lankan Government to The Indian Fishermen Attacked by Lankan Navy

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

(a) whether Shri Lankan Government was asked by our Government to pay compensation for the loss of life and property of fishermen who were attacked by Lankan Navy a few months back;

(b) the amount of compensation paid by Sri Lankan Government for the families of fishermen; and

(c) the compensation, ex-gratia payment etc. planned to be made by Government of India as help ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No compensation has been paid so far by the Sri Lankan Government to the families of the fishermen;

(c) An ex-gratia payment of Rs. 10,000 to each of the families of those killed has been made from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. This is in addition to the compensation that has been sought from the Sri Lankan Government.

**Facilities to Next of Kin of the Victims
of Air Crash**

*40 SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government decided that Air India will fly one next of kin of the victims of the recent air crash to Cork for identification of bodies and provide all the facilities to them;

(b) how many accepted the offer; and

(c) how many bodies of the victims were brought to India for cremation ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Air India provided free transportation to London/Cork and back to one relative per family of the victim; In certain cases, this facility had to be provided to even more than one person. Free hotel accommodation, food and transport and also an allowance of £25/- for meeting contingency was provided to each next of kin who went to Cork in connection with the crash. Facility for free transportation of dead bodies to destinations in India, was also provided to the next of kin.

(b) 305 persons travelled to Cork for identification of bodies.

(c) 56 bodies have been brought to India so far.

**Involvement of Foreign Hand in Assam-
Nagaland Dispute**

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

(a) whether any foreign hand is involved in the Assam-Nagal and border clash; and

(b) whether the police seized some documents from the Nagaland Students Federation (NSF) which proved the involvements of foreign hands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) No evidence has come to the notice of Central Govt. to show involvement of any foreign hand in these clashes.

(b) Some incriminating documents were reported to have been seized by Assam Police. Enquiry in this regard is under way.

Functions of S.A.I. and N.I.S.

216. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the respective functions of the Sports Authority of India and the National Institute of Sports ;

(b) whether their functions overlap and there is duplication of work in certain directions;

(c) which of the above organisations is entrusted with the work of organising short-term coaching camps in different parts of the country;

(d) details of the coaching camps set up during the last two years; and

(e) whether any follow-up action is taken by the organisers of coaching camps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The main functions of Sports Authority of India and National Institute of Sports are given in the statements I and II given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, organises coaching camps for national teams. State Sports Councils also hold short term coaching camps in different parts of the country.

(d) The information with regard to NIS national coaching camps, is given in statement III given below.

(e) After an NIS coaching camp is over, the coach incharge of the camp issues suitable instructions to the participants to enable them not only to maintain but also to improve upon their physical fitness and skill.

STATEMENT I

Functions assigned to Sports Authority of India

- (i) To manage, maintain and utilise the stadia under its control;
- (ii) To spot and nurture sports talent at a young age and to implement for this purpose schemes (other than the National Coaching Scheme) as may be approved by the Government;
- (iii) To promote the concepts of 'Sports for all' and physical fitness by undertaking activities for creating and sustaining sports and fitness consciousness among the people and by providing them, to the extent possible, opportunities to participate in sports and games and, for this purpose, to implement schemes as may be approved by the Government;
- (iv) To create and maintain a central pool of technical sports equipment for general promotion and tournament purposes;
- (v) To provide facilities for holding events and tournaments or to hold tournaments by itself with the co-operation of national/state sports federations or the national/state olympic committees subject to approval of Government, wherever necessary;
- (vi) To maintain comprehensive sports data relating to sports, sportsmen and women, their records, sports facilities available, and other relevant details;
- (vii) To advise Government of India

on matters relating to promotion of sports and games;

- (viii) To advise Government of India on the financial and other assistance to be given to the national sports federations/associations, state sports programmes, schemes and projects concerning the promotion of sports and games and provision of sports facilities;
- (ix) To undertake other functions, except those assigned to the Society for National Institute of Physical Education and Sports, as may be approved by Government from time to time.

STATEMENT II

Functions of Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports

1. To implement the National Coaching Scheme.
2. To take steps for raising the standard of games and sports in the country and to provide facilities for imparting advanced coaching in various games and sports.
3. To strive to produce coaches of high calibre.
4. To help to raise the technical competence of the existing coaches.
5. To provide facilities for coaching and physical conditioning of the national teams before their participation in international sports events.
6. To award scholarships on behalf of the Central Government under the central scheme of sports Talent Search Scholarships.
7. To supply coaches to the Nehru Yuvak Kendras for implementation of their programme of broadcasting sports among non-student youth; and
8. To organise National Sports Festival for Women and Rural Sports Tournaments on behalf of Central Government.

STATEMENT III

S. No. Discipline	Years	
	1983-84	1984-85
1. Archery	1	1
2. Athletics	10	10
3. Badminton	8	3
4. Boxing	1	6
5. Basketball	5	8
6. Cricket (Women)	3	7
7. Cycling	3	4
8. Football	4	10
9. Gymnastics	2	1
10. Hockey (Men)	11	9
11. Hockey (Women)	1	5
12. Handball	2	—
13. Lawn Tennis	1	1
14. Softball	—	2
15. Swimming	3	4
16. Table Tennis	3	3
17. Volleyball	4	10
18. Wrestling	11	3
19. Weightlifting	1	5
20. Shooting	—	2
Total	74	94

Proposal to Encourage Foreign Airlines to Touch Calcutta Airport

217. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to encourage foreign airlines so that they could touch Calcutta Airport;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the Bulgarian Airlines is interested in starting a service between Sofia and Calcutta;

(d) if so, details thereof;

(e) whether air agreement has been signed by the two countries;

(f) if so, when and the details thereof, and

(g) the expected date when Bulgarian Airlines will start its operation and what is the proposed route ?

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

(a) and (b). As a matter of policy, Calcutta Airport is offered as a point of call to foreign airlines during airline discussions as well as inter-government discussions on comparatively easier terms in comparison to other airports in the country.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A commercial agreement was concluded between Air India and Balkan, the Bulgarian Airline whereby Balkan would operate once weekly flight between Sofia and Calcutta unilaterally for which they would pay compensation to Air India.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. An Air Services agreement has been concluded between the two countries as a result of bilateral air talks on 17-18 June, 1985. In terms of the bilateral agreement, BALKAN is entitled to operate on Sofia-Abu Dhabi-Calcutta-Bangkok and vice versa route.

(g) BALKAN has not indicated the dates from which it will start operating to/through Calcutta.

[Translation]

Youth Welfare Programmes during Seventh Plan in U.P.

218. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any comprehensive programme under the Seventh Five Year Plan for the welfare of youth of the country ;

(b) whether Government propose to start any youth welfare programmes under the above Plan in the Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of unemployed youths likely to be provided with employment under these programmes ?

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

(b) and (c). The youth of Barabanki

district will naturally get due benefit and employment as the result of the operation of the youth programmes of the Central Government and Government of Uttar Pradesh. Among these programmes the following might be mentioned :

- (i) Craftsman Training Scheme
- (ii) Apprenticeship Training Scheme
- (iii) Women's Training Scheme
- (iv) Craft Instructors Training
- (v) Institute of Catering and Nutrition Management
- (vi) Nehru Yuvak Kendras
- (vii) Non-Formal Vocational Training
- (viii) Integrated Rural Development Programme
- (ix) Training of Youth for Self-Employment
- (x) National Rural Employment Programme
- (xi) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

[English]

Manufacture of Nuclear Weaponry by Pakistan

219. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether USA has promised to take steps to prevent manufacture of nuclear weaponry by Pakistan during his recent visit to that country ;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the dimension of the measures the US Government proposes to take in this regard ;

(c) whether the issue of manufacturing of atomic bomb by Pakistan figured during the discussion with President of USA ; and

(d) if so, whether response of the President of USA was positive ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) The U.S. Government have expressed their concern about aspects of Pakistan's nuclear

programme. They have stated that they have tried to convince Pakistan against the acquisition of nuclear weapons or a nuclear explosive capability.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Applications Pending for Grant of Licence to Manufacture Colour TV :

220. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

SHRI H.G. RAMULU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the companies to which Government have granted licences to manufacture colour televisions in the country during the last three years ;

(b) the number and particulars of companies whose applications for the grant of licence to manufacture colour televisions is pending with Government ;

(c) since when such applications are pending with Government ; and

(d) by when the said applications will be expedited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The names of the companies to whom Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences have been issued for the manufacture of Colour TV sets in the country during the last 3 years (from July 1982 to June 1985) are given in the statement given below.

(b) to (d). The industrial licences are given by Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (SIA), Department of Industrial Development. The information will be collected and provided.

STATEMENT

Name of the companies to whom letters of intent/industrial licence have been issued for the manufacture of colour TV Sets in the country during the last 3 years,

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>
(1)	(2)		
1.	Kishor R. Chabria, Bombay.	30.	M.K. Gupta, Gupta Cables Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneswar.
2.	Kothari Electronics, Madras.	31.	Industrial Supply & Agency Co. Pvt. Ltd., Dibrugarh (Assam).
3.	Gujarat Indl. Investment Corpn. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	32.	Om Parakash, New Delhi.
4.	Karnataka State Indl. Investment and Development Corpn. Ltd., Bangalore.	33.	Shri Sadasiv Reddy, Mahaboob Nagar, A.P.
5.	Sikkam Indl. Devp. & Investment Corpn., Sikkim.	34.	A. Ramachandra Raju, Hyderabad.
6.	Damodar Ratha, Bombay.	35.	K.M. Lakshmi, Delhi.
7.	Kerela State Electronics Development Corpn., Trivandrum.	36.	Talwar International Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
8.	Continental Device India Ltd., New Delhi.	37.	Orissa State Electronics Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Bhubaneswar.
9.	Manoharlal Tandon, Bombay.	38.	Shri Sham Prakash Fatehpura, Delhi.
10.	Meenakshi Electronics, Kanpur. (U.P.)	39.	Jupitar Radios, Punjab.
11.	S.K. Seengal, S.C.O. Chandigarh.	40.	Shri S.N. Saraf, New Delhi.
12.	Seira Electronics Ltd., Calcutta.	41.	Shri J.M. Kothary, Bombay.
13.	Sushil Roy, New Delhi.	42.	Shri Mohan Singh, Delhi.
14.	P.S. Sarine, New Delhi.	43.	M/s. Neo Exports (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
15.	PYE Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.	44.	M/s. Bengal Lamp & Electronics Ltd., Ahmedabad.
16.	OSLER Audio Visual Ltd., Calcutta.	45.	M/s. Milton Electronics, Bhopal (M.P.).
17.	Western India Electronics Co-operative Ltd., Bombay.	46.	Shri Kishore Kumar, Delhi.
18.	Vonugopal N. Dhoot, Maharashtra.	47.	Shri Rajinder Parshad, Haryana.
19.	SAB Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	48.	Shri Suresh Kumar, Chandigarh.
20.	Vijay Kumar Mahajan, Jammu (J & K State).	49.	Shri S.K. Garg, Delhi.
21.	Victor Investment & Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd, West Bengal.	50.	M/s. Madhya Pradesh Electronics Ltd., New Delhi.
22.	E.C.I.L., Hyderabad.	51.	Shri O.P. Agarwal, New Delhi.
23.	Harish Budhiraja, Orissa.	52.	Shri Parmod Kumar Aggarwal, Bombay.
24.	Shri Basu Dev Aggarwal, New Delhi.	53.	Shri L.N. Agarwal, Varanasi (U.P.)
25.	Shri H P. Dalal, Bombay.	54.	Shri Parveen Kumar, Hissar (Haryana).
26.	Dr. Girish Lonkaran Chandak, Solapur, M.P.	55.	Shri P.K. Jain, New Delhi.
27.	Shri Dinesh Jain, Chacher (Assam).	56.	Shri Vimal Mehta, Delhi.
28.	Vishnu Das, Maharashtra.	57.	Shri Rejendra Jain, Indore (M.P.)
29.	Iptra Times Ltd., Bhubaneswar.	58.	Smt. Tasneem Rajkumar, Andhari West, Bombay.
		59.	Shri Balwant Rai Gupta, Delhi.

60. Shri Vijay Kumar, Madras.
61. Shri R.K. Agrawal, Lashkar, Gwalior.
62. Shri R. Vijay Kishan Lakhanpal, New Delhi.
63. M/s. Investment Trust of India Ltd., Madras.
64. Shri K. Vijay Vardhan Reddy, Vijay Industries, Madras.
65. Shri Udai Shankar Khandelwal, New Delhi.
66. Shri S.C. Chadha, Secundrabad (AP).
67. Shri B.S. Hattarki, Pune (Maharashtra).
68. Shri Rajeev Dand, Bombay.
69. M/s. Ananya Electronics Ltd., New Delhi.
70. Shri Pramod Gupta, New Delhi.
71. Shri Vivek Gupta, New Delhi.
72. Shri S.C. Shah, Bombay.
73. Shri R. Ramachandran, Madras.
74. M/s. Ferrite India Ltd., Bangalore.
75. Smt. Manju Gupta, New Delhi.
76. Shri Rajendra Kumar, Cantt (U.P.)
77. Shri Ashwani Kumar, New Delhi.
78. M/s. Systems Electronics & Computers, Mangalore.
79. M/s. Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corpn. Limited., Hyderabad.
80. Shri Dinesh Baropalia, Timarpur, Delhi.
81. Shri Shiv Kumar Agarwal, Calcutta.
82. M/s. Linytron Electronics (P) Ltd., Bombay.
83. Shri Man Mohan Singh, New Delhi.
84. Shri Sanjeev Goyal, Bhopal (M.P.).
85. M/s. Kinetic Engineering Ltd., Pune (Maharashtra).
86. M/s. Lakshmi Enterprises, Madras.
87. Shri Sunil Sardana, New Delhi.
88. Lancer Electronic, Ahmedabad.
89. O.P. Kanoi, Calcutta.
90. Sun. Beam Enterprises, Madras.
91. K.C. Jain, Madhya Pradesh.
92. Sidkel Television Limited., Trivandrum.
93. Tapan K. Roy, Bangalore.
94. Ralelectronics, Bangalore.
95. Sunder Mohan Katyal, New Delhi.
96. Bharat Bushan, Jammu.
97. M/s. Uptron, Lucknow.
98. Assam Electronics Devices, Assam.
99. Shyam Sunder M. Agarwal, Ahmedabad.
100. Gupta Son & Brass Working, New Delhi.
101. Chic Creation (I) Ltd., New Delhi.
102. Sneh Gupta, Jammu.
103. Spic Electronics, Madras.
104. Jagan Nath, Chandigarh.
105. Rajiv Khandelwal, Indore.
106. Rajinder Kumar Lath, Delhi.
107. Zahoer Ahmed Malik, Kashmir, J & K.
108. Kalyani Steels, Poona.
109. J. Bhushan, USA.
110. M/s. Video Electronics (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
111. M/s. Dynavision Ltd., Madras.
112. M/s. Televista Electronics (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
113. M/s. Bush India Limited, Bombay.
114. M/s. Electronics Consortium (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
115. M/s. Television & Components (P) Ltd., Ahmedabad.
116. M/s. Konark Television Ltd., Bhubaneswar.
117. M/s. Uptron India Ltd., Lucknow.
118. M/s. Rajasthan State Ind. Dev. & Inv. Corpn., Jaipur.
119. M/s. Central Electronics, Ltd., Sahibabad.
120. M/s. BPL India Ltd., Bangalore.

121. M/s. Cear India Multitronics (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
122. M/s. Raghunandan Electronics Limited, New Delhi.
123. M/s. WEBEL, Calcutta.
124. M/s. MELTRON, Bombay.
125. M/s. J & K State Ind. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Srinagar.
126. M/s. Bihar State Electronics Dev Corpn., Ltd., Patna.
127. M/s. Haryana T.V. Ltd., Faridabad.
128. M/s. Sigma Engineers, Poona.
129. M/s. Binatone Electronics, Sahibabad.
130. M/s. Yamuna Digital Electronics, Hyderabad.
131. M/s. Karnataka State Electronics Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Bangalore.
132. M/s. Weston Electronics Components (P) Ltd., Delhi.
133. M/s. Shankar Electronic Ltd., Jaipur.
134. M/s. Chroma Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
135. M/s. HPIDC, Simla.
136. M/s. Goa Electronics, Ltd., Panaji.
137. M/s. Veetrag Electronics Ltd., Gujarat.
138. M/s. Rishi Electronics (P) Ltd., Delhi.
139. M/s. Orient Vision Ltd., Hosur.
140. M/s. Usha TV Ltd., Faridabad.
141. M/s. Unitron Ltd., Faridabad.
142. M/s. Balaji Electronics, Madras.
143. M/s. Debikey Systems, Delhi.
144. M/s. Vijay Electronics, Hyderabad.
145. M/s. Linytron Electronics (P) Ltd., Bombay.
146. M/s. Cauvery Electronics, Ahmedabad.
147. M/s. M.P. State Electronics Dev. Corpn., Bhopal.
148. M/s. Sidkel Television, Trivandrum.
149. M/s. Entertainment Electronics (P) Ltd., Faridabad.
150. M/s. WEBEL, Calcutta.
151. M/s. Panavision (P) Ltd., Bangalore.
152. M/s. Vasu Naveni, Delhi.
153. M/s. Sunil Sethi, Delhi.
154. M/s. Uttar Pradesh Export Indl. Ltd., Delhi.
155. M/s. Lal Nawani Delhi.
156. M/s. Dayal Babubhai Mistri, Rajkot.
157. M/s. Angel Kumar, Rajkot.
158. M/s. VCK Raman, Delhi.
159. Rajiv Dand, Bombay.
160. M/s. Steller Electronics Co. (P) Ltd.,
161. M/s. P.J.V. Electronics, Delhi.
162. M/s. Nihon Electronics, Bombay.
163. M/s. Niky Tasha, Delhi.
164. M/s. Singhamia, Delhi.
165. M/s. R.N. Marda, Delhi.
166. M/s. Infovision, Hyderabad.
167. M/s. Conel Comm., Hyderabad.
168. M/s. Arnil Ceratronics, Patna.
169. M/s. Adarsh Electronics, Delhi.
170. M/s. R.C.C. Plastic, Bombay.
171. M/s. Masterphone (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
172. M/s. S.M. Jain, Bangalore.
173. M/s. Subhodh Kumar, Delhi.
174. M/s. Mecovision, Madras.

Increase in Theft of Idols

221. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) with a view to check the increase in the theft of idols etc. of historical and archaeological importance, whether Government have identified areas/countries from where thieves are operating ;

(b) the number and details of such thefts during the last two years ;

(c) the number of arrests made and punishments awarded ; and

(d) whether Government are considering to award deterrent punishment in such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected.

Cut in Public and Private Sector Outlay

222. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating a 25 per cent cut in the original Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 1,80,000 crores in Public Sector and Rs. 1,40,000 crores in Private Sector ; and

(b) the reasons for this drastic cut ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Super Computers

223. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has sought assistance from the United States for obtaining one of the latest super computers i.e. the Cray-XMP, with a 600 megaflop capacity, costing between Rs. 10 to 20 crores each depending upon the configuration chosen ;

(b) whether India has also sought the assistance of other countries for such super computers ;

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

(d) the details regarding its utilisation as well as the total cost of such units which Indian Government have decided to obtain ?

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

(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d) . The possibility of procuring latest super computer Cray-XMP from United States is being explored. No specific proposal has, however, been made in this regard to seek the assistance. Government have, however, sought assistance of Japan for such computers. The Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore is planning to procure a super computer for its in-house use for which they have evaluated two super computers systems from USA and one system from Japan. The computer system at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore is expected to be used to enhance research capabilities in various frontline fields such as atmospheric sciences, crystallography, computer sciences, bio-engineering etc. having national significance. The expected cost of the computer system with front-end processor, peripherals, software installation, one year warranty maintenance, training and documentation will be about Rs. 30 crores.

Number of Indians Kidnapped by Pakistani Intruders

224. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Indians kidnapped by the Pakistani intruders during the last three years ; and

(b) the number of cases settled so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Five.

(b) Four.

Indian Airlines Flights from Bombay and Madras to Varanasi

225. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the tourist attraction and cultural and religious importance of Varanasi, his Ministry propose to introduce Indian Airlines Flights from Bombay and Madras to Varanasi ;

(b) if so, the time by which these services are likely to be introduced ; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c). Indian Airlines is in the process of conducting a survey to assess the traffic potential from Lucknow, Agra, Kanpur and Varanasi to Bombay. Subject to economic viability and availability of additional aircraft capacity, Indian Airlines would start operating a service to Bombay from one of these stations. There is, however, no proposal to provide a direct airlink between Madras and Varanasi.

Annual Plan for Orissa

226. **SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Seventh Five Year Plan as well as the Annual Plan have been approved by Planning Commission in respect of the State of Orissa ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the outlay proposed for coverage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and agricultural families in the State ; and

(c) the assistance which is being provided to the tribals as well as the increase in credit flow i.e. from the present level to the total loans advanced to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). The Annual Plan 1985-86 has been finalised though the Seventh Plan is yet to be finalised. The Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes for which special Central assistance over and above the State Plan is provided are yet to be formulated.

Issue of Licences for Manufacture of T.V. Sets

227. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :**
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences issued for manufacturing Black & White and Colour T.V. sets in the country ;

(b) the number of black & white and colour T.V. sets produced in India monthly ;

(c) whether it is a fact the people have to wait for months together to get colour T.V. sets, if so, what steps are being taken to increase the production of colour T.V. sets in the country ; and

(d) whether all the components are being manufactured in India for manufacturing T.V. sets, if not, the percentage of components which are being imported, from which country and through which agency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) As on date, 68 Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences have been issued for manufacture of black and white TV sets in organised sector. In addition to above, large number of approvals have also been issued by State Director of Industries as this item is de-centralised. As on date, 174 Letters of Intent have been issued for manufacture of colour TV sets in organised sector. In addition to above, 794 small scale approvals have been issued to small scale sector.

(b) Average monthly production of black and white and Colour TV sets in the country is around 1.2 lakhs and 45,000 respectively.

(c) No, Sir. Colour TV sets are easily available in the market.

(d) Most of the components for Black & White TV sets are being manufactured indigenously. In case of colour TV sets all critical components are currently being imported. However, certain items like loudspeakers, cabinets, IPCBs, resistors and capacitors are being manufactured indigenously. Imported components are mainly coming from Japan, Korea, Germany, Holland, France, etc. Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation (ET&T) has been importing colour picture tubes for distribution to indigenous manufacturers.

Evaluation Report of IRDP

228. **SHRI AMAL DATTA :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the salient feature of the Evaluation Report on Integrated Rural Development Programme which was brought out by the Programme

Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : Copies of this Report are already available in the Parliament Library. Chapter IX of the Report gives a summary of its main conclusions and recommendations.

Identification of New Areas of Foreign Tourists' Interest

229. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether new areas of foreign tourists' interest have been identified by Government during the last two years ;

(b) if so, the location of these places ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to promote tourism in the country during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c). The development of tourism infrastructure and places of tourist interest is a continuous process. Areas of tourist interest are selected in consultation with the State Governments for integrated development under the Plans with the combined resources of Central, State and the private sector. The proposals for Seventh Five

Year Plan include provision of infrastructure facilities for promotion of domestic tourism, development of beach resorts, improvement of facilities for Himalayan trekking and water sports, preservation of national heritage areas, floodlighting of monuments, development of tourism along Buddhist circuits, construction of Yatrikas/Dharamshalas at pilgrim centres, improvement in the quality of surface transport facilities, development of wildlife tourism, professionalisation of service in tourism and travel industry, production of improved publicity material and increased overseas promotional efforts and publicity. A special emphasis will be given to promoting and accelerating domestic tourism.

Allocations to Bihar for Minimum Needs Programme

230 SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of allocations made to Bihar State in 1983-84 and 1984-85 for implementation of Minimum Needs Programme ; and

(b) the allocation made for the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). A Statement showing revised approved outlays for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 and Plan outlay for 1985-86 for the Minimum Needs Programme in Bihar is given below.

STATEMENT

Statement showing approved outlays for the minimum needs programme in Bihar

S. No.	Programme	(Rs. lakhs)		
		Revised approved outlay 1983-84	Revised approved outlay 1984-85	Approved outlay 1985-86
1.	Elementary Education	2002	3348	2100
2.	Adult Education	290		400
3.	Rural Health	750	825	834
4.	Rural Water Supply	1227	1662	1771
5.	Rural Electrification	750	616	870
6.	Rural Roads	2860	3187	3400
7.	Rural Housing	182	200	500
8.	Improvement of urban slums.	55	70	100
9.	Nutrition	145	280	558
Total :		8261	10188	10533

Economic Progress of North Eastern Region

231. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the North Eastern States and Union Territories had very poor infrastructure ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that unless substantial funds were deployed to rectify this situation, there could be little economic progress in the North-Eastern region ;

(c) in view of this, whether Government propose to consider special measures to improve the economic progress of that region ;

(d) if so, details thereof ; and

(e) steps taken by Government in this regard so far ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The Government recognises the need for accelerated development of the North Eastern States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. Special measures have been taken in the successive Five Year Plans. Some of the important measures that have been and are being adopted for this purpose are as under.

Liberal pattern of Central Assistance :

The States/Union Territories of the North East are treated as special category States for the purpose of allocation of Central Plan assistance. In their case, 90 per cent of Central assistance is in the form of grant and only 10 per cent is in the form of loan (except in the case of Assam where this pattern is applicable only to two districts constituting the hill areas of the State), as against the pattern of 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant for the general category of States. The plans of Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram are entirely funded by the Central Government.

The per capita outlay during the Sixth Plan for the region worked out to Rs. 1219 as against Rs. 891 for all-India. In addition to the heavily assisted plans of the States/UTs of the North East, Central assistance is also being provided for the region in the Plan of North Eastern Council (NEC), Assam Hill Areas and Tribal Areas (Assam, Manipur and Tripura).

Special Plan of North Eastern Council

For balance development and for formulation of integrated and coordinated regional plan for the States/Union Territories of the North East the North Eastern Council (NEC) has been functioning since the inception of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Most of the schemes of the NEC aim at development of infrastructure facilities in the region like power, transport, manpower while some are of experimental or demonstrative nature. The outlay of the NEC Plan has grown from 90 crores in the Fifth Plan to Rs. 385 crores in the Sixth Plan.

Infrastructure Development

Great stress has been given to improve infrastructure facilities in the Central sector like railways, roads, waterways, communications and power.

In the field of industries, notable advance has been made in the cement, paper and petro-chemical industries.

Outlay for Improvement of Infrastructure Facilities in Calcutta

232. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to make a special provision of at least Rs. 1000 crores in the Central outlay for improvement of infrastructure facilities in Calcutta during the plan period ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Central assistance is provided for

the Plan of a State as a whole and not for specific programmes/projects, under the modified Gadgil Formula as approved by the National Development Council. It is for the State Government to utilise the assistance for any project/programme in its approved Plan.

Loss of Life and Property in Communal Riots

233. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of communal riots during the six months from January to June, 1985 and the names of the States and places affected ;

(b) the total loss of life, the number injured and the damage to property in case of each of the aforesaid incident ;

(c) the number of persons arrested and prosecuted in each of the above case ;

(d) the extent and nature of relief and rehabilitation measures undertaken in each case ;

(e) details of measures, if any, being taken or proposed to be taken to avoid and deal effectively with communal violence ; and

(f) whether any of the above place were visited by the Minorities Commission and if so, the details of their findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d). According to the following State Government/Union Territory Administrations there were no communal riots during the period. They are : Bihar, Haryana, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Maharashtra.

Information from the rest of the States/Union Territory Administration are awaited.

(e) The necessity of maintaining communal harmony and public order has been time and again stressed on the State Governments. Suggestions have been made

to them to streamline the administrative and intelligence machinery and for measures like arrest of anti-social elements, search and seizure for the recovery of arms and ammunition and action against elements inciting communalism. Central forces have also been made available to the States as and when requests for the same are made.

(f) The Minorities Commission has not visited any such place during the period in question.

Procedure for Sanctioning Pension to Freedom Fighters

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

(a) whether any significant modification has been made with regard to the procedure for the sanction of the pensions to the Freedom Fighters ;

(b) if so, whether Freedom Fighters who have undergone imprisonment for two years (as against 5 years stipulated earlier) have been authorised to issue certificates in respect of Freedom Fighters whose cases are still to be finalised ;

(c) if so, the exact modifications and the date from which they have been decided upon ; and

(d) if not, whether any other modifications are under the contemplation of Government and the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d). Formerly under the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme 1972, a freedom fighter who had claimed abscondence/internment/externment was required to substantiate his claim with reference to documentary evidence based on official records. A relaxation was made in this regard under the liberalised Pension Scheme which came into effect from 1.8.80, to the extent that in the event of non-availability of documentary evidence based on official records, a freedom fighter claiming abscondence etc. (for not less than 6 months) could produce certificates from a freedom fighter with not less than 5 years imprisonment as evidence of his suffering. In view of the various repre-

sentations received by the Government of India, it has been decided to produce the minimum period of imprisonment of the 'certifying freedom fighter' from 5 yrs. to 2 yrs. such certificates are, however, acceptable only when the area of operation i.e. district, of the certifier during the freedom struggle was the same as that of the applicant. This relaxation (reduction of the imprisonment of the certifier to 2 years) has been made effective from 1st August, 1980. No other relaxation in this regard is under contemplation of the Government.

**Safety Sea Zone for Ignition Tests
at Thumba Space Centre**

235. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the space centre at Thumba in Kerala, when ignition tests are conducted from the coast, fishing boats are occasionally found rowing unsafely in the sea in the vicinity of these tests ;

(b) if so, whether Government would declare a definite area in the sea in the vicinity of the ignition tests as 'Prohibited' area to ensure safety ; and

(c) if so, within what period such a prohibition will be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). When Rocket Launchings are conducted from the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station (TERLS) Thumba in Kerala, a standard procedure is followed for clearing the ships, fishing boats, etc. from the danger zone of specific area, depending upon the type of rocket. This procedure was evolved based on the understanding with Agencies such as Director General of Civil Aviation, Director General of Shipping etc. A Memorandum is sent to all the concerned Agencies, ten days before the launch date, and, based on this, the Mercantile Marine Department broadcasts the danger area warning atleast two to three times a day till the date of launching. The fishermen are also alerted by the State Fisheries and Revenue Departments. Further, a Patrol

boat of ISRO also surveys the danger zone prior to launch to clear all fishing boats, etc. from the danger zone.

[*Translation*]

Manufacture of Illegal Arms in U.P.

236. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal arms are being manufactured on a large scale in Varanasi district and eastern districts of U.P. ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any stringent action so far in this regard ;

(c) whether some arrests have also been made in this regard ; and

(d) if no arrests have been made, the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to check it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Shortage of Trained Personnel for North-Eastern Region

238. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether shortage of personnel with good training in North-Eastern region is creating serious problems of management and slowing down of development ;

(b) whether Government have any plans for advanced manpower development programmes ;

(c) if so, details thereof and the corrective steps proposed to fill any gaps ; and

(d) whether Government will review the situation for North Eastern region and all other traditionally backward region/groups ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANA N):(a) to (c). The Government is aware of the inadequacy of trained personnel in various fields in the North Eastern Region. Efforts are being made to improve the position of skilled and semi-skilled manpower in the region under the plans of North Eastern Council (NEC) and States/Union Territories of the North Eastern Region. Based on an assessment of the availability and demand of technical manpower made by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi in 1978 and some other proposals of the Expert Committee set up by the NEC, the NEC has taken steps in addition to the States' efforts, for manpower development within the region for the speedy development in the following four ways :

- (i) Sponsoring of students from this region for various undergraduate, post-graduate and Ph. D. studies in agriculture and allied subjects and grant of stipend etc. in selected engineering courses ;
- (ii) Sponsoring of in service personnel for short-duration specialised courses including executive development and management development programmes.
- (iii) Expanding and strengthening existing technical Institutions in the region ; and
- (iv) Setting up of new technical institutions in the region.

The NEC incurred an expenditure of Rs. 22.70 crores during the Sixth Plan on manpower development.

(d) Two Working Groups, one for the development of North Eastern Region and the other on manpower requirements and shortages in hill/tribal areas were set up by the Planning Commission for the Seventh Five Year Plan. These working groups have reviewed the manpower position.

Black Box of Air India Jumbo

239. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the black box of the Air

India Jumbo which crashed into the Atlantic Ocean has since been found ; and

(b) whether the data collected therein has since been analysed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The data contained in the Cockpit Voice Recorder and Flight Data Recorder are in the process of being analysed.

President Assent to Bill Passed by Maharashtra Legislature

240. DR. A.K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 'House Rent Allowance Bill, 1984' passed by the Maharashtra Legislature has not received President's assent even after the lapse of one and a half year ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the bill provides that each industrial unit of the State shall arrange for accommodation for its employees and whether the Union Government have an apprehension of its repurcussion on Central Industrial Units ;

(d) the number of workers likely to be benefited in case such a law is implemented in each State and Union Territory ; and

(e) the facts and future plan in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Bill as passed by the State Legislature was received in this Ministry on 11.5.1984 for obtaining the assent of the President. The Bill has not yet received the assent of the President.

(b) The provisions of the Bill are being examined in consultation with the concerned administrative Ministries and the State Government,

(c) The Bill provides for payment of House Rent Allowance to workmen subject to certain conditions.

(d) and (e). The proposed law being a State Law, will be applicable only in the State of Maharashtra.

Programme to Boost the Production of Heavy Water

241. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the proposal/programme chalked out by Government to boost the production of heavy water in the country ;

(b) the time by which demand of heavy water will be met indigenously ; and

(c) the financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) In addition to five operating Heavy Water Plants and Nangal, Tuticorin, Baroda, Talcher and Kota, two plants are under construction at Thal and Manuguru scheduled for completion in February 1987 and April 1988 respectively. In addition, a proposal for another Heavy Water Plant at Hazira is also under consideration.

(b) The capacities of the existing and the planned heavy water plants are such as to ensure self-sufficiency with respect to heavy water for the nuclear power programme. For the Rajasthan Station, the make-up requirement is being met through imports from the Soviet Union under an existing agreement.

(c) The requirement of funds for VII Plan for heavy water programme has been assessed at Rs. 1150 crores. The actual allocation is under discussion with the Planning Commission.

[Translation]

S.M. Gore Committee Recommendations on Police-Public Relations

242. SHRI VISHNU MODI :
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the various difficulties being faced in implementing the recommendations of the Committee headed by Shri S.M. Gore ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any concrete steps to implement the recommendations of Gore Committee to create an atmosphere of trust between the police and the people ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d). The Government of India had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.S Gore in 1971 to suggest the measures for bringing about improvements in the working of the police. The Committee submitted its report in 1973 and made a large number of recommendations including ways and means of improving the relations between the police and the public and certain other pre-requisites to the efficient and effective functioning of the police force in the country. Police being the State subject, the report containing the recommendations made by the Committee had been forwarded to the State Governments for taking appropriate action. The attention of the State Governments has been drawn from time to time towards the need for implementation of these recommendations. The major difficulty encountered by the State Governments relates to financial resources. The Central Government under the Scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces is providing funds for training aids to the State Governments.

[English]

**Wrong Inclusion of Vimukt Jaties (Tribes)
In the List of SCs.**

243. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9508 on 2nd May, 1984 regarding wrong inclusion of Vimukt Jaties (Tribes) in the List of SCs and state ;

(a) whether Government have received comments from the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations ;

(b) if so, whether any consultations have been held with the Registrar General of India ; and

(c) if so, whether the benefits and facilities being enjoyed by Scheduled Tribes have been extended to Vimukt Jaties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Comments from some of the State Governments are still awaited and they are being regularly reminded.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

**Compensation to Eastern States for Freight
Equalisation**

244. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to compensate Rs 250 crores a year for the Eastern States so long as the twin policy of the steel freight equalisation and telescopic freight structure for coal remained in force ;

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A review of the freight equalisation policy was made by the National Transport

Policy Committee (Pande Committee). The Government have already accepted in principle the recommendations made by this committee to phase out gradually, the existing freight equalisation on commodities like cement and steel subject to subsidisation of transport for remote, inaccessible and isolated areas. The concerned Ministries namely the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs and the Ministry of Steel and Mines have been requested to work out appropriate schemes/modalities of phasing out freight equalisation in respect of cement and Steel respectively. The Ministries are now engaged in finalising such schemes. There is no scheme of freight equalisation in the case of coal. There is a system by which the Railway's charge "telescopic" rates with the increase in distance. This is a well established principle in railway rating and is based on the reduction of over-head expenses (like terminal charges) per unit with increase in distance. This applies to the movement of all commodities by rail and not merely to coal.

[Translation]

Scheme for Purification of Ganges Water

245. SHRI MADAN PANDEY :

SHRI G.G. SWELL :

SHRI D.N. REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the outlines of the scheme for the purification of the Ganga water ;

(b) whether foreign technical assistance is also being sought for this purpose ; and

(c) if so, the name of the country from which it is being sought and the time by which work on this scheme is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) The broad outlines of the scheme for the cleaning of the Ganga are the following :

The immediate reduction of pollution load (leading eventually to total prevention) on the river and the establishment of self-sustaining treatment plant systems are the two objectives of the Action Plan in the

first phase. Accordingly, the following have been identified as the components of the Action Plan :

1. Renovation (cleaning/desilting/repairing) of existing trunk sewers and outfalls.
2. Construction of interceptors to divert flow of sewage and other wastes into Ganga.
3. Renovation of existing sewage pumping stations and sewage treatment plants and installation of new ones.
4. Bringing human and animal wastes from locations proximate to the sewage/sullage digesters for sanitary disposal, production of energy and manure.
5. Providing sullage or sewage pumping stations.
6. Alternative arrangements to prevent discharge of animal and human wastes from cattle sheds.
7. Low cost sanitation schemes.
8. Biological conservation measures.
9. Pilot projects to establish cost effective systems for diversion of wastes.
10. Pilot projects to establish feasibility of technology applications in the treatment of wastes and resources/energy recovery.

(b) No, Sir. However some foreign Governments/Organisations have offered such assistance.

(c) France, U.S.A., Holland, World Bank have offered assistance. The implementation of this is likely to commence soon.

[English]

Repatriation of Kathmandu Bomb Suspect

246. SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether following the bombing incidents in Kathmandu on June 20, 1985 Nepalese intelligence men toured parts of India in search of the suspects ; and

(b) Whether Nepal has asked for the

repatriation of one of the suspects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Government has seen reports to this effect. The matter has been taken up with the Royal Nepal Government. A reply is still awaited from them.

(b) No, Sir.

Development of Trivandrum Airport

247. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the traffic from and to the Trivandrum airport is on the increase ;

(c) if so, the percentage of such increase with year-wise break up during the past three years ;

(c) whether Government are aware that the present facilities available at the airport are adequate to meet the growing volume of traffic from and to this airport ;

(d) if not, whether there is any perspective plan to develop this airport so as to cope with the growing traffic ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) to (e). The existing facilities at the airport are being augmented to cater to the growing volume of traffic. To provide adequate space and passenger handling facilities, a new terminal complex is under construction and is nearing completion. Work relating to the provision of a visitor gallery in the domestic terminal building is in progress. It is also proposed to extend the domestic departure holding area during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

Option from Central Employees for Pension

248. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any order has been issued to the employees of the Central Government to intimate before the end of July, 1985 regarding opting for pension ;

(b) whether this order has been made applicable to the employees of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Nationalised Banks and other Central Government Departments and offices ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether any objections were raised by the employees organisation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) order has been issued on 6.6.1985 by the Government allowing Central Government employees on Contributory Provident Fund benefits to exercise option to come over to pensionable establishment within a period of six months from the date of issue of the order.

(b) and (c). This order is applicable only to Central Government employees, including Railways and Posts & Telegraphs, subscribing to Contributory Provident Fund and not to the employees of Nationalised Banks.

(d) No objections have been received from any of the employees' organisations in this regard.

Declaration of Shanidev Temple as a Tourist Centre

249. SHRI KAMMODILAS JATAV : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether 'Shanidev temple' of Hindus in Morena (MP) is the only temple of its kind in the country ;

(b) whether it is a religious as well as a tourist centre ;

(c) if so, whether Government would provide proper facilities after declaring it as tourist centre ; and

(d) the details in this regard ?

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

(a) and (b). Morena in M.P. with its Shanidev Temple is only a religious place and not a tourist centre. It is reported that there are other temples dedicated to God Shanidev.

(c) and (d). The Department has not received any such proposal from the Madhya Pradesh Government. Such proposal, if received, will be favourably considered.

Proposal to Raise Upper Age Limit for Backward Classes in Competitive Examinations

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

(a) whether wards of backward classes and poor people are finding it difficult to appear in various competitive examination as they complete their education at a later age due to financial and other constraints ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to raise the upper age limit for the benefit of all categories of applicants with a view to give a fair change to such people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No such difficulty has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Dances at Indian Festival at Paris

251. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of parties that participated in the Indian Festival at Paris in June, 1985 ;

(b) the types of Dance systems from India that were performed in Paris ;

(c) whether the Kuchipudi Dance was represented by any artist ; and

(d) whether any artist from Andhra Pradesh was given any opportunity to participate in Indian Festival at Paris ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) 20 groups of artists performed in the Inaugural Mela at Paris on 7th June, 1985.

(b) Types of Dances performed at the Mela included the Folk dances of Manipur, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Festival of India in France which is a year long programme will be featuring performances of Kuchipudi in Paris in October, 1985 and Andhra Shadow Puppets in November-December, 1985.

Plantation of Saplings in Delhi

252. SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news report in the Times of India dated 25 June, 1985 under the heading "28 lakh saplings to be planted in Delhi".

(b) whether a study has been carried out about the type of trees required in a city like Delhi in the matter of shade/fruit/value ;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the past in New Delhi, mostly 'Jamun' trees have been grown which have great value as far as fruit shade is concerned ;

(d) whether Government have issued any directive to plant particular type of useful trees ; and

(e) if so details thereof ?

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

(c) Jamun is one of the important tree species grown in New Delhi.

(d) No directive regarding the species to be planted has issued.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Financial and Technical Assistance to Developing and Under Developed Countries

253. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government provide financial and technical assistance to developing and under developed countries ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which such assistance was provided during the last two years ; and

(c) the details in this regard ?

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

(b) India has provided financial and technical assistance to a large number of countries. Recipients of India's assistance include our neighbours in South Asia and the ASEAN countries ; many African countries including Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, the African Liberation Movements etc ; countries in the Caribbean like Jamaica, Cuba, Trinidad and Tobago and countries in the Pacific such as Fiji, Tonga, etc.

(c) India has provided both financial and technical assistance to other developing countries.

Financial assistance has been in the form of concessional government to government credits to be used for the purchase of Indian goods and services. Several hundred crores of such government funds have been made available, and they have been greatly appreciated by the recipient countries.

Indian technical assistance is provided under a number of programmes including the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC), the Colombo plan and through multilateral agencies such as UNDP. Indian technical assistance is given on grant basis and is used to provide expertise in

various fields and to carry out feasibility studies, to provide consultancy services as well as to provide training to a large number of foreign nationals in India in various disciplines. Recently India has also been extending additional technical assistance to African countries under the Non-aligned Movement Action Programme to meet the critical Situation in Africa.

[English]

Outcome of Meetings of Sub Commissions Under Indo-Pak Joint Commission

254. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the outcome of meetings of the sub-commissions held under recent Indo-Pak Joint Commission ;

(b) whether the existing border issues were also the subject matter of discussions ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the kind of implementing agency that has been proposed to monitor the decision implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Some progress was made at this meeting. Among the decisions taken and recommendations made were :—

(i) the signing of an agreement on cooperation in agricultural research, (ii) consideration of the draft text for a Cultural Agreement, (iii) waiver of the requirement of Police reporting in respect of bonafide businessmen and holders of transit visas, (iv) finalisation of through railway booking facilities between designated railway stations with effect from 1st October, 1985, (v) agreement on setting up of a working group for cooperation in the field of planning to be preceded by a seminar in Islamabad on the same subject, and (vi) agreement on exchange of information to check the illegal trafficking in narcotics.

Government will be in touch with Pakistan authorities for timely implementation of the various decisions and with a view to pursuing the other proposals made by India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Felling of Trees in Orissa

255. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale felling of trees in Orissa more particularly in Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts of the State ;

(b) whether Government are aware that unabated felling of trees caused great damage to Gonashika and Similipal hills in the above two districts ; and

(c) the steps taken to save the above mentioned hills and forest areas of Orissa from destruction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) to (c). The Government are in receipt of a complaint of destruction of forests in Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts of Orissa State. The State Government have been requested to look into the matter and furnish a report.

Heavy Water Units in the Country

256. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirement of Heavy Water for our projects ;

(b) the total production of Heavy Water in various units located in the country ; and

(c) whether the present production of Heavy Water is adequate for meeting our requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Nuclear Power generation of 10,000 MWE by the end of the century will require 13,000 MT of Heavy Water.

(b) and (c). The capacities of the existing and the planned heavy water plants are such as to ensure self-sufficiency with respect to heavy water for the Nuclear Power Programme.

India's Relations with Foreign Countries

257. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Prime Minister's visit to various countries during the month of June, 1985 has further improved India's relations with those countries; and

(b) if so, what are the agreements reached between the various countries that were visited by the Prime Minister ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) .

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) During Prime Minister's visit to France, two accords were signed; (a) for the establishment of Indo-French Centre for the promotion of Advanced Research in New Delhi; and (b) for French assistance for the conversion of urban wastes into energy and depollution of the Ganga.

During the visit to the United States, an agreement was signed to extend the Science and Technology Initiative, begun in October 1982, for a further period of three years, effective October 1985. Besides this certain ideas were agreed to in principle which will be explored further. These relate to initiation of the programme to develop and produce new and improved vaccines, and initiation of a long-term research and technology development programme covering activities in agriculture and forestry, health and nutrition, family welfare and bio-medicine and industrial research and development.

Land Covered by Forests in The Country

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

(a) What area of land is covered by forests in the country at present State-wise ;

(b) the steps Government have taken to stop dangerous and fast deforestation creating environmental imbalance;

(c) the present gap between fuelwood production and demand and the gap of industrial wood production and demand; and

(d) the measures Government propose to take to meet the challenge of growing gap between demand and production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN): (a) The area officially registered as forests in the country at present is 74.7216 million hectares. Statewise area is given in the statement below.

(b) The main steps taken by the Government to save the forests and given below:

1. Enforcement of the Indian Forest Act 1927 and of various other enactments to prevent unauthorised felling of trees.
2. Enactment and enforcement of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
3. Elimination of the agency of contractors in the working of forests in most of the States.
4. Creation of fuelwood reserves by undertaking massive tree plantations within and outside the forest areas.
5. Taking up of intensive studies of the problems of grazing, encroachment and shifting cultivation with a view to find long-term solutions.
6. Pulp and wood chips have been exempted from import duty and import duty on wood in certain specified forms has been reduced to 10% ad valorem.
7. Steps to use substitutes for wood wherever feasible will be identified and implemented.
8. A National Wasteland Development Board has been set up with the object of bringing 5 million hectares every year under fuelwood and fodder plantation.

(c) The present annual demand for fuelwood in the country is estimated at 133 million tonnes (i.e. 0.19t/capita) as com-

pared to the availability of 49 million tonnes (i.e. 0.07 t/capital) leaving a gap of 85 million tonnes (i.e. 0.12/t capita).

The National Commission on Agriculture estimated the demand for industrial wood as 25 million m³ per annum against the availability of 13.5 million m³, leaving a gap of 11.5 million m³ per annum.

(d) The National Wastelands Development Board has been set up for bringing five million hectares every year under fuelwood and fodder plantation. Various schemes of afforestation and conservation are being strengthened as part of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT

Total forest area 1981-82	Unit (000) hectares
State/Union Territory	Forest area
STATES	
Andhra Pradesh	6357.1
Assam (80-81)	3070.8
Bihar (80-81)	2923.2
Gujarat	1964.8
Haryana	169.7
Himachal Pradesh	2114.2
Jammu & Kashmir	2188.6
Karnataka	3438.6
Kerala	1125.1
Madhya Pradesh (80 81)	15541.4
Maharashtra-	6416.7
Manipur (80-81)	1515.4
Meghalaya	851.0
Nagaland	289.9
Orissa	5996.3
Punjab	259.2
Rajasthan	3043.9
Sikkim	282.0
Tamil Nadu	2201.4
Tripura	592.0
Uttar Pradesh (80-81)	5114.9
West Bengal (80-81)	1183.0

UNION TERRITORIES

A & N Islands	714.4
Arunachal Pradesh	5154.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20.2
Delhi	—
Goa, Daman & Diu	130.9
Mizoram	1662.9
Total (All India)	74721.6
	(or 74.7216 million hectares)

Note : 1. The data, unless otherwise mentioned, pertains to 1981-82.

2. Figures are based on reports received from States/UTs.

Crash of Air India Plane

259. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :
SHRI K. KUNJAMBU:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether relatives of the victims who reached the site where Air India Plane 'Kanishka' had crashed, have not received the extent of help they deserved by the local authorities as well as from the Air India; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). It would not be correct to say that the relatives of the victims who reached the site where Air India Plane 'Kanishka' had crashed have not received the extent of help they deserved by the local authorities as well as from Air India. Air India had set up an office in a hotel in Cork. Staff was positioned at the hospital and airport to receive and assist the next of kin of victims both on arrival and departure. Free hotel accommodation, food, transport and a cash allowance for meeting contingencies were provided to the next of kin. All possible assistance was also rendered in identification of the bodies. Arrangements were made for free transportation of dead bodies to the respective destinations as indicated by next of kin.

Irish authorities as well as Irish people in Cork were also extremely helpful.

Plan to Set Up Electronics Complexes in States

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

(a) whether Department of Electronics has any plan to set up an Electronics Complex in every State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) number of States or State Government undertakings which are taking effective steps in this matter ?

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

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

Price of Colour T.V. Sets

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

(a) whether any undertaking was taken by Government from the Colour television industry regarding fixing of the prices of colour television sets in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cases of violation of the undertaking by the manufacturers of colour T.V. sets have come to the notice of Government;

(d) if so, the action taken by Government against the defaulting firms; and

(e) steps proposed to be taken by Government to ensure availability of colour television sets at a price agreed to by Government in the domestic market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b), Yes, Sir. An undertaking was given by Colour TV manufacturers in respect of colour TV Sets which were assembled

through kits imported on one time basis by the Government during ASIAD, that the retail prices of these CTV sets marketed by them would not exceed Rs. 7500/- (Turret Tuner) and Rs. 8000/- (Electronic Tuner) and that these prices included guarantee/warranty and sales tax in Delhi.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) On the basis of complaint and investigations done under MRTP Act, a "NOTICE OF ENQUIRY" has been issued to certain TV manufacturers/dealers for imposing higher costs on the consumers for Colour TV sets directly or through service contracts. After necessary investigation, an R.T.P. Enquiry has been instituted.

(e) Various steps are being taken to bring down the price of colour TV sets. These include :

(i) Issuing industrial approvals liberally, without any upper limit on capacities so that economically viable level of production could be achieved and competition encouraged;

(ii) Reducing Government levies like customs duty on imported raw materials/components, reduction in excise duty etc.;

(iii) A high power TV Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Electronics is functioning with representation from Indian TV Manufacturers' Association, to review and monitor the process of manufacture of TV sets. The question of maximum price to be charged for a CTV set has been discussed in the various meetings of the above Committee. In the meeting of this Committee held on 16.8.1984, ITMA committed that from 15th October, 1984, cost of the CTV to the customer with all taxes and one year guarantee in Delhi will not be more than Rs. 7500/- with electronic tuner and Rs. 7000/- with turret tuner;

(iv) Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation (ET & T),

a public sector undertaking under the Department of Electronics under their 'Material Technology Brand Name' (MTB) programme will provide help to industry to produce quality products at reasonable cost by supplying material procured by them in bulk along with necessary technology. It is expected that CTVs manufactured under this scheme will be available at a price less than the price at which the CTVs are being sold in the market.

- (v) ET & T shall supply Colour Picture Tubes in adequate quantities to the various Colour TV manufacturers.
- (v) As a result of the discussions with Indian TV Manufacturers' Association, they have provided us the list of 6 members of their Association, who have agreed to sell their economy model colour TV sets through government distribution network, such as co-operative societies, super bazars etc. Action has been initiated by Department of Electronics.

With the above steps and the market forces operating prices of some models of CTV sets have come down.

Tribal Sub-Plan

262. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether some States have initiated demand for separate Tribal Sub-Plan to avoid the diversion of funds of T.S.P.; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry to insist the rest of the States to follow the same ?

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

(b) The States have been instructed to adopt separate demands in their budget.

Installing of Smokeless Chullahas in Orissa During Seventh Plan

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

- (a) whether Government have made some provision in the Seventh Five Year Plan period for installing smokeless chullahas in the rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government in this regard; and
- (c) the number of such chullahas proposed to be installed in the State of Orissa during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

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

(b) It is proposed to install 50 lakhs improved chulhas throughout the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90. The chulhas approved for propagation have a minimum efficiency of 15%.

(c) It is proposed to install 2.5 lakhs chulhas in the State of Orissa during the Seventh Plan.

[Translation]

Schemes Relating to Forests and Environment in Himachal Pradesh During Seventh Five Year Plan

264. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the provision made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for implementing the schemes relating to forests and environment in Himachal Pradesh and the details in this regard ; and
- (b) the works relating to forests and environment proposed to be undertaken by Government on priority basis and the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) and (b). A provision of Rs. 116.84 crores has been recommended in the Seventh Five Year Plan for implementing schemes relating to forests in Himachal Pradesh. Schemes with an outlay of Rs. 0.93 crores will be implemented in regard to environment. The details are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

A statement with reference to Parts (a) and (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 264 for 24th July, 1985

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Outlay</i> (Rs. in crores)	<i>Works</i>
A. FORESTS		
1. Direction and Administration.	0.20	
2. Education and Training.	5.15	Strengthening training institutions and imparting training to subordinate staff and village-level workers.
3. Survey of Forest Resources.	0.25	Purchase of equipment and assessing potential raw material resources for forest based industries.
4. Forest Conservation and Development.	2.94	Survey, demarcation and preparation of working (management) plans.
5. Plantation :		
(a) Production Forestry.	22.25	53000 hectares.
(b) Social Forestry.	68.10	84000 hectares and distribution of 8 crore seedlings.
6. Forest produce	0.60	Operation of the Departmental shuttle and bobbin factory and supply of rail sleepers.
7. Equity share to Himachal Pradesh Forest Development Corporation.	6.50	
8. Communication and Buildings.	3.85	
9. Extension and Publicity.	0.60	
10. Wildlife and Nature Conservation.	1.50	Intensive management of wildlife sanctuaries, status survey of endangered species and creation of a national park.
11. Other expenditure.	0.70	Amenities to staff and labour, collection of forest statistics and evaluation.
12. Indo-German Dhauladhar Project.	3.90	Integrated development of the Binwa catchment in Kangra district, with farm forest in focus.
13. Development of Minor Forest Produce	0.30	Cultivation of minor forest produce and development of tribal areas.
	Total : 116.84	
B. ENVIRONMENT		
1. Ecological taskforce in high altitude areas.	0.10	Soil conservation, afforestation and water resources development in high altitude areas.
2. Man and Biosphere Programme.	0.30	Research on ecosystems, lake ecology and herbage dynamics.
3. Eco-development research.	0.53	Research on afforestation, soil conservation, socio-economic studies and aquatic eco-systems.
	0.93	

[English]

Scheme for Development of Identified Primitive Tribes in Madhya Pradesh

265. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme for development of identified primitive tribes in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, which schemes have been sanctioned for each primitive tribes in 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 ; and

(c) the budget allotment for the above years and how much has been spent in 1983-84 and 1984-85 ?

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

(b) and (c). The schemes implemented included distribution of bullocks and milch cow, agriculture subsidy, diesel pumps, fertilizer, seeds, land development schemes, drinking water supply, health measures, improvement of communication and storage facilities for six identified groups i.e. Ambujamaria, Bharia, Baiga, Pahari Korwa, Kamar and Saharia. During 1983-84 and 84-85 a sum of Rs. 107.54 lakhs was released each year as special Central Assistance. For the year 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 110.00 lakhs has been tentatively allocated for the programme. Details of expenditure are being ascertained from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House on receipt.

UNDP Report on Kashmir

266. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kashmir has been shown as an independent nation in a project report sponsored by UNDP as reported in 'The Hindustan Times' dated 14 June, 1985 ;

(b) whether the State of Jammu and Kashmir has been referred to "Kashmir"-a term which is used by Pakistan to describe this State ; and

(c) whether Government have protested

against such deliberate distortion and whether this has since been corrected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). While describing a pilot wool processing development and training centre supported by UNDP/FAO in Jammu & Kashmir, a UNDP document relating to Administrator's Annual Report for 1984 on programme Implementation and issued in connection with the 32nd session of the UNDP Governing Council held in New York from 3rd to 29th June, 1985 referred to the territory of the project as "Kashmir". The word "Kashmir" was underlined and printed in bold format in the same manner in which independent countries were shown in the document, thus giving an erroneous impression that "Kashmir" was a member state in its own right.

(c) The matter was immediately taken up with the UNDP Administrator. They confirmed that it was an editorial mistake and expressed regret. In the final version of the document both the bold format and underlining of 'Kashmir' have been removed.

Steps to Revamp Tourist Offices Abroad

267. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that our tourist offices abroad are not doing good field work/market research to attract the tourists to India ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to revamp the tourist offices in the interest of tourism industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No, Sir. All overseas offices carry out market surveys in their regions from time to time within the limitation of their resources. The Department also have a Market Research Cell, which record the number of tourist arrivals from each region.

(b) Independently, the Department of Tourism has set up an overseas operations Review Committee to examine as to how

these Regional offices can be further strengthened.

Drawbacks in Implementation of IRDP

268. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission have found some drawbacks in implementation of the Integrated Rural Development programme ; and

(b) if so, what are those drawbacks ?

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

(b) In the Evaluation Report, brought out by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission, some drawbacks in implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) have been indicated. These relate, inter alia, to : (i) administration and organisational set-up at various levels ; (ii) planning process ; (iii) selection of target households ; (iv) provision of appropriate schemes for beneficiaries ; (v) quantum of assistance ; (vi) functioning of financial institutions ; and (vii) adequacy of monitoring and follow-up.

The detailed findings are given in the Evaluation Report, copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

Holding of Festivals of India in Other Countries

269. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will THE MINISTER OF CULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether festival of India was held recently in France and U.S.A. ;

(b) if so, the impact of these on the public of these countries ;

(c) whether Government propose to hold similar festivals in other friendly countries also ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAI-

NING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The Festival of India was inaugurated in France and U.S.A. in June 1985 and will continue till June 1986 and December 1986 respectively.

(b) Both the Festivals have so far attracted wide public attention in the two countries and received extensive coverage in the printed and electronic media there. The long-term impact of the Festivals will come from the change in the perceptions of India held by the people of these countries who will be exposed not only to India's heritage but also to the achievements of modern India.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Details are yet to be worked out.

[Translation]

Decline in Traffic of Air India

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

(a) whether traffic of Air India has declined due to recent disastrous explosion in the Air India plane ; and

(b) if so, the percentage by which it has declined and the remedial steps proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). The decline in traffic of Air India has been only about 5%. Steps taken to provide intensive security coverage are expected to instil a sense of confidence amongst the traffic. A suitable campaign would also be mounted for this purpose.

[English]

Issue of Passports

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

(a) the number of passports issued from January, 1985 to June, 1985 from various passport Offices in India ;

(b) whether it is a fact that large number of people are taking passports for fancy and show only ;

(c) how many passport holders have toured abroad during the above period ; and

(d) whether Government take action to cancel the passport to those passport holders who do not utilise it within a period of one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) 4,25,563 passports were issued by Passport Offices in India during the period January 1985 to June 1985.

(b) Applicants mention mainly business, study, job or tourism as purpose of visit abroad. Number of persons applying for passports for fancy and show is not known.

(c) This information is not available with the Ministry of External Affairs.

(d) No, There is no such provision in Section 10 of the Passports Act, 1967, which relates to impounding and revocation of passports and travel documents.

Murders By TNV

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

(a) total number of attacks resulting in murder, arsons committed by TNV and Tripura Upajati Samity and student wing T.S.F. in Tripura during last three months ; and

(b) names of those parties who have electoral alliance with TUJS for the elections to the Tripura Autonomous District Council ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Information regarding the violent incidents committed during the last 3 months by TNV, which is an underground organisation, is enclosed in the statement given below. According to information available TUJS and its student wing T.S.F were not involved in any violent incident resulting in murder or arson in the last three months.

(b) The Congress (I) had electoral alliance with TUJS for the elections to the Tripura Autonomous District Council.

STATEMENT

List of Violent Incidents by TNV in Tripura (23rd April onwards)

S. No.	Date & Place	No. killed		Brief details
		SF/Police	Civilians.	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	3.5.85 Ulta Chaara PS—Manu North Tripura.	—	1	In an encounter between security forces and TNV extremists in the house of one Basant Tripura in village TUlta Chaara under PS Manu, North Tripura, the mother of Basant Tripura was killed and the extremists managed to escape.
2.	4.6.85 Ompi PS South Tripura	—	1	Dead body of Binande Jamatia, (a police agent) was recovered by the police from Garjiabari PS Ompi, South Tripura.
8.	4.6.85. Raipasa, Ambassa PS, North Tripura.	—	9	TNV extremists attacked non-tribal residents of Raipasa, South West from Ambassa PS under Kamalpur Sub-Division, North Tripura and killed 9 non-tribals injured 2 other non-tribals and kidnapped one non-tribal boy of 15 years,

1	2	3	4	5
4.	6.6.85. Sikaribari North Tripura.	—	—	Tribal extremists damaged some equipments by setting the Micro Wave Station/Tower on fire at Sikaribari, PS—Ambassa, North Tripura.
5.	11.6.85. PS Ompi South Tripura.	—	1	Police recovered dead body of a tribal from forest area of Garjibari. It is suspected pro-TNV extremists liquidated him.
6.	19.6.85. Teliamura-Ompi, PS—Amarpur South Tripura.	—	2	A group of 15/20 armed TNV extremists fired a few rounds on jeep causing on the spot death of two passangers, on Teliamura-Ompi road, PS-Amarpur, South Tripura ;

Utilization of Sports Stadia

273. **SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :**
SHRI HARI KRISHNA
SHASTRI :

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

(a) use being made of the several sports stadia built in Delhi on the occasion of the IX Asian Games ;

(b) expenditure being incurred annually for their upkeep and maintenance ;

(c) whether some of these stadia are being utilised by cultural organisations also for their functions ; and

(d) if so, the reasons as to why the stadia built for the promotion of sports are put to other use ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The stadia created for IX Asian Games are being utilised for promotion of sports.

(b) The Sports Authority of India incurred an approximate expenditure of Rs. 78.43 lakhs on the up-keep and maintenance of the stadia maintained by it during 1984-85.

(c) and (d). These stadia are primarily meant for promotion of sports and used for such purpose. However, when the stadia are not required for sports, these are some-

times used for cultural and recreational programme and activities of youth welfare on payment, to recover at least a part of the maintenance expenses.

[*Translation*]

Pending U.P. Freedom Fighter Pension Applications

274. **SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :**
SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :

Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) the district-wise number of freedom fighters samman pension applications from Uttar Pradesh pending for sanction ;

(b) the number of applications out of them which have been pending for more than three years ;

(c) the number of applications in respect of which comments have been invited from Uttar Pradesh Government and the number of cases among them in which comments have not been received even after the expiry of a period of more than three years ; and

(d) the action being taken to expedite the disposal of these cases and the date by which all the cases would be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The requisite information has been given in the enclosed statement,

(b) The last date for receipt of application under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme was 31.3.1982. As such, almost all applications mentioned in the statement given below have been pending for more than 3 years.

(c) Under the Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme, the freedom fighters/dependents of the deceased freedom fighters were advised to submit one application to the State Government also. The State Government were, therefore, required to send their verification report along with their recommendations to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The applications are, therefore, pending for want of verification reports from State Government.

(d) 26,969 applications were received for grant of freedom fighters pension from U.P. Only 2,364 are at present pending. On instructions from the Ministry of Home Affairs, the State Governments have set up a special cell under the supervision of a Senior Officer to expedite verification of the claims. The State Government is also reminded for expediting verification reports wherever necessary. The pending cases will be finalised as soon as the verification reports are received from the State Government.

STATEMENT

Statement showing pending U.P. Freedom Fighter applications

Name of the District	Total No. of pending cases.
1. Mainpuri	21
2. Deoria	83
3. Hamirpur	28
4. Dehradun	26
5. Almora	24
6. Aligarh	32
7. Balia	147
8. Jaunpur	56
9. Gorakhpur	155
10. Allahabad	89
11. Agra	35
12. Sitapur	39
13. Basti	13
14. Faizabad	34
15. Jhansi	31
16. Lucknow	66
17. Varanasi	94
18. Kanpur	93
19. Khiri	31
20. Pauri Garhwal	19
21. Tehri Garhwal	2
22. Chamoli	1
23. Ghaziabad	16
24. Mirzapur	28
25. Bulandshahar	17
26. Rae-Bareilly	20
27. Barabanki	30
28. Behreich	49
29. Ghazipur	71
30. Saharanpur	90
31. Etawah	93
32. Nainital	60
33. Shahajanpur	36
34. Unnao	54
35. Gonda	38
36. Hardoi	49
37. Etah	36
38. Pilibhit	59
39. Azamgarh	57
40. Moradabad	45
41. Uttar Kashi	1
42. Jalaun	29
43. Fatehpur	30
44. Banda	20
45. Badaun	18
46. Sultanpur	28
47. Partapgarh	22
48. Pithoragarh	15
49. Muzaffar Nagar	14
50. Bareilly	29
51. Bijonor	24
52. Mathura	36
53. Rampur	41
54. Farrukabad	21
55. Meerut	69
Total	2364

[English]

Use of C.S.I.R. Technology for Industrial Production

275. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public sector enterprises are using Council of Scientific and Industrial Research technology developed over the years for industrial production ;

(b) if so, the percentage utilization of the said technology in the total industrial production ;

(c) whether the question of increasing the contribution of the CSIR technology is under the consideration of the Government with a view to developing a mechanism for greater involvement of its design engineering and consultancy groups for efficient methods of technology transfer ;

(d) if so, details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) On an average over ten percent of the total number of CSIR processes which go into production for the first time are in the Public Sector.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Ministries/Departments having major Public Sector enterprises have set-up Standing Scientific Research Committees including membership from CSIR, to plan, programme, budget and oversee the implementation of S&T efforts of that Ministry/Department. These Committees would also decide on the development of prototypes and undertaking pilot plant studies by involving design engineering and consultancy groups wherever necessary.

(e) Does not arise.

Recognition of Unions and Associations

276. SHRI LALIT MAKEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the time Government would take to announce

the rules for the purpose of recognition of unions and associations and their representation in J.C.M. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION & IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : Recognition of associations of Central Government Employees and their representation in the J.C.M. are presently regulated, pending framing of fresh recognition rules, under the relevant guidelines on the subject. The drafts of the new recognition rules have already been taken up for negotiation with the Staff Side of the National Council of the J.C.M. and are proposed to be finalised soon.

Explosion of Air India Boeing 'Kanishka'

277. SHRI ARVIND NETAM :

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :

SHRI R. M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sikh terrorists who have been active in foreign countries after Operation Blue Star have claimed responsibility for the explosion of Air India Boeing 'Kanishka' in mid air near Ireland ;

(b) whether the crash could be prevented by proper security check of the luggage before take off ;

(c) whether the X-Ray equipment used for security check was out of order on that day ; and

(d) whether fool proof measures have been adopted to prevent such a ghastly tragedy in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Through an anonymous telephone call to our High Commission in Canada, the responsibility for the crash of Air India's aircraft 'Kanishka' on 23rd June, 85 was claimed by Sikh Student's Federation.

(b) and (c). Extensive security checks are already being practiced in view of the present day situation. The X-Ray Scanner

at Toronto airport was reported to have gone out of order after about 60% of the baggage had been checked through it. The remaining baggage was checked with the help of PD-4, an electronic explosive sniffer.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Subsidy to State Governments for Construction of Low Cost and Clean Hotels

278. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI :

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government for giving subsidy to the State Governments for the construction of low cost and clean hotels for both domestic and foreign tourists ;

(b) if so, whether Centre has taken up the matter with State Government and initiated action in this direction ; and

(c) the number of hotels and their locations in Orissa under this programme ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A scheme framed in this regard has been forwarded to the State Government.

(c) Specific proposals from the Government of Orissa are awaited.

People Below Poverty Line

279. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the State where the maximum number of people are living below poverty line ; and

(b) the percentage of plan allocation made by the Planning Commission during the last three years to each State taking into the consideration the poverty in the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Poverty estimates were prepared in the Planning Commission for

the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) on the basis of the National Sample Survey data on household consumer expenditure for the year 1977-78. According to this, the absolute number of people living below the poverty line was maximum in Uttar Pradesh, while the percentage of such people to total population was maximum in Orissa.

(b) Plan allocations to non-special category States are made on the basis of their own resources and the Central assistance to which they are eligible under the modified Gadgil formula and not on the basis of incidence of poverty. However, 20% of the Central assistance is distributed only among the States whose per capita income is below the national average. Six States were eligible for a share of this assistance during Sixth Plan. The share of the six States out of this assistance is shown in the statement-I given below.

It may be added that the main programmes under implementation for the alleviation of poverty for rural poor are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). Allocations under IRDP are made at the flat rate of Rs. 8 lakhs per block to be shared equally between the Centre and States whereas in the case of NREP and RLEGP allocations to the extent of 25% are made on the basis of incidence of poverty. State-wise allocations made for these three programmes during the three years 1982-85 are shown in the statements II and III given below.

STATEMENT—I

Allocation of 20% Central assistance among the States having per capita income below the national average during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85).

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh	186.69
2. Bihar	359.45
3. Madhya Pradesh	232.66
4. Orissa	117.15
5. Rajasthan	128.88
6. Uttar Pradesh	515.17
Total	1540.00

STATEMENT—II

Statement showing the state-wise total plan allocation in 1982-83, 1983-84 & 1984-85 in respect of IRDP. (Rs. in lakhs)

States	I. R. D. P.		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1. Andhra Pradesh	2592	2640	2640
2. Assam	1072	1072	1072
3. Bihar	4696	4696	4696
4. Gujarat	1744	1744	1744
5. Haryana	696	744	744
6. Himachal Pradesh	552	552	552
7. Jammu & Kashmir	600	904	904
8. Karnataka	1400	1400	1400
9. Kerala	1152	1208	1208
10. Madhya Pradesh	3664	3672	3672
11. Maharashtra	2368	2368	2368
12. Manipur	208	208	208
13. Meghalaya	192	240	240
14. Nagaland	168	168	168
15. Orissa	2512	2512	2512
16. Punjab	936	944	944
17. Rajasthan	1856	1888	1888
18. Sikkim	32	32	32
19. Tamil Nadu	3016	3024	3024
20. Tripura	136	136	136
21. Uttar Pradesh	7008	7096	7096
22. West Bengal	2680	2680	2680
Total States	39280	39928	39928

STATEMENT—III

Statement showing the State-wise total plan allocation in 1982-83, 1983-84 & 1984-85 in respect of RLEGP AND NREP. (Rs. in lakhs)

States	RLEGP*		N. R. E. P.			
	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	990	4950	3966	3980	4540	
2. Assam	216	1080	800	876	996	
3. Bihar	1425	7125	5080	5744	6548	
4. Gujarat	320	1600	1180	1300	1480	
5. Haryana	84	420	320	340	392	
6. Himachal Pradesh	60	300	240	240	276	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	75	375	320	300	340	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Karnataka	470	2350	1748	1900	2160
9.	Kerala	470	2350	1694	1860	2120
10.	Madhya Pradesh	780	3900	2780	2940	3352
11.	Maharashtra	790	3950	2996	3200	3652
12.	Manipur	11	55	40	44	50
13.	Meghalaya	15	75	40	60	68
14.	Nagaland	10	50	40	40	48
15.	Orissa	450	2250	1730	1820	2072
16.	Punjab	135	675	532	550	632
17.	Rajasthan	240	1200	984	960	1100
18.	Sikkim	8	40	32	32	36
19.	Tamil Nadu	890	4450	3120	3600	4100
20.	Tripura	33	165	120	132	152
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1705	8525	7026	6880	7844
22.	West Bengal	770	3850	2828	3110	3548
Total States		9947	49735	37616	39910	45506

*The programme was launched in 1983-84 only.

Phasing out of Freight Equalisation Policy

280. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the principal reasons for the quasi-stagnation of the Eastern States is the freight equalisation policy ; and

(b) if so, the steps so far taken by Government to phase out the policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). It is difficult to attribute the development or stagnation of a particular region to freight equalisation policy. The issue regarding freight equalisation was gone into by the National Transport Policy Committee (Pande Committee). The Government have accepted, in principle, the recommendations of this Committee to phase out gradually the existing Freight Equalisation Schemes in respect of goods like cement and steel subject to subsidisation of transport for remote, inaccessible and isolated areas. The concerned Ministries namely the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs and the Ministry of Steel and Mines have been requested to work out

appropriate schemes/modalities of phasing out freight equalisation in respect of cement and steel respectively and these Ministries are now engaged in this task.

Restrictions on the Movement of Tourists in Sikkim

281. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that because of restrictions on the movement of tourists in some areas in Sikkim, tourist traffic in the State is very much hard-hit ;

(b) whether any representation has been received from Sikkim Government for the removal of the restrictions ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In response to a representation from the Government of Sikkim it has been explained to them that from time

to time Government of India have been reviewing the restrictions imposed on the movement of foreigners in Sikkim ; only last week Government of India have relaxed the procedure for entry of foreigners into Sikkim.

Agencies Probing on the Crash of Air India Jambo Jet 'Kanishka'

282. SHRI T. BASHEER :

SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the agencies probing on the crash of the Air India Flight 'Kanishka' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : Government of India has appointed Justice B.N. Kirpal of the Delhi High Court as a Court to hold a formal investigation of the accident, under Rule 75 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. Preliminary investigation was conducted by the Inspector of Accidents appointed by the Director General, Civil Aviation.

Discussion to Boost Tourism In West Bengal

283. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of Forest and Tourism of West Bengal met him on 25 June, 1985 in New Delhi and discussed with him the need to boost tourism in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, details of the discussions that took place ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government on the request made by the Minister of Forest and Tourism of West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) A meeting was held between the West Bengal Minister of State in-charge of Tourism and the Union Minister of State for Tourism and Civil Aviation on 13th

June, 1985 and not on 25th June, 1985.

(b) and (c). The following are the details of the discussions that took place :—

(i) Construction of Tourist Lodge and cottages at Digha to be considered for execution by the State Agency after obtaining necessary clearance from Central Public Works Department.

(ii) New Schemes which were discussed in the meeting were introduction of rafting & canoeing on the rapids Rangeet—Tista & the creeks of the Sunderbans ; tourist facilities at Bijanbari in Darjeeling District, introduction of launch cruise on the Hoogly. However, the details of these schemes are awaited from the State Government.

(iii) For the construction of pilgrim's sheds at Sagar Island, a representative of Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti would hold discussions with the district authorities for speedy implementation of the scheme.

(iv) For the relaxation of restriction of foreigner's visit to North Bengal, it was agreed that the matter would be further pursued with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(v) For increasing the number of flights from and to Calcutta, the State Govt. was requested to consider reduction of sales-tax on aviation fuel so as to give incentive to foreign airlines.

(vi) The West Bengal Minister requested the Union Minister to ensure proper publicity of West Bengal tourism in foreign countries. The Union Government officials assured that no effort was being spared in this regard. However, the State Government should on its part supply Central agencies with sufficient publicity materials regarding places of tourist interest in order to supplement Central efforts.

Manufacture of Tele-Communication Equipment

284. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to encourage private sector to manufacture tele-communication equipment ;

(b) if so, details of the plan to encourage private sector; and

(c) details of the equipments being manufactured by the private/public sector at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The Telecommunication equipment consists of switching and transmission equipments as well as subscriber and equipment. In the liberalised policy of the Government, private sector is encouraged to manufacture subscriber and equipment like telephones, teleprinters, etc., while in the switching and transmission equipment public sector will play a dominant role. However, participation of private sector along with public sector institutions will be permitted in the manufacture of switching and transmission equipment.

(c) While all switching, transmission, radio and terminal equipment, are now being made in the public sector, 50 Letters of Intent/Approvals have been issued to organised/small scale units for manufacture of telephones, electronic PABX, electronic teleprinters and pay phone.

Selection of Indian Scientists for Flying with U S. Space Shuttle

285. SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final selection of the Indian Scientists for flying with the United States Space Shuttle, during the next year, has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) when they are expected to leave for the United States to undergo necessary training ; and

(d) the station where they will undergo the training, duration of the training and how much amount is expected to be incurred for their training and how it is proposed to be met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-

LOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The selection of the two final candidates for the Indian Payload Specialist, to fly on a United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Space Shuttle flight in mid- 1986 alongwith INSAT-IC has been completed. Only one of these two will eventually fly. The selection of the primary vs back-up candidate is expected only by end of 1985. These candidates have passed the NASA medical examinations. The candidates are :—

1. Shri P. Radhakrishnan Nair

2. Shri N.C. Bhat

(c) and (d). The training programme will cover training in STS Orbiter, STS flight, INSAT-IC with particular reference to its development from STS bay and the experiments to be performed. The training will be provided in India and in U.S.A. The details are being worked out. NASA training for the primary candidate is expected to be of the order of 16 weeks. The training costs will be met by the Government of India.

[Translation]

Factor Responsible for the Crash of Air India Aeroplane

286. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per the statement of the Secretary of the Ministry, six factors responsible for the crash of an Air India aeroplane 'Kanishka' have been identified ;

(b) if so, the details and analysis thereof and the safety measures being adopted in the light of those findings ; and

(c) the steps being taken to arrange expeditious payment of the amount of insurance and make available other facilities to the family members of the deceased and the time by which final payments are likely to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have appointed a Court under Rule 75 of Aircraft Rules 1937 to hold a formal investigation of the accident. The exact causes of the crash would be known only after the Court completes its investigation and submits a report to the Government.

(c) With a view to arranging expeditious settlement of the insurance claims, Air India have opened special cells at Bombay, Delhi, London, Cork, New York, Montreal and Toronto for giving necessary information and assistance to the relatives of the deceased passengers and crew. Advertisements have been inserted in all leading daily newspapers published from Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Cochin and Hyderabad inviting claims from the next of kin. A questionnaire has been made available seeking information on details such as names of deceased passenger, their vocation/occupation, income as also details of the dependents, etc. The compensation will be computed by the insurers in consultation with the legal advisors and amounts would be settled expeditiously. The amount of compensation payable and the methodology for settlement of claims will be decided by the insurers and their underwriters. Air India would render all assistance to the heirs of the passengers for completion of the requisite formalities. Since the final payment of compensation depends upon various procedural factors, a specific time limit for this purpose cannot be indicated.

Repair of Kota Atomic Power Station

287. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that it took three years to repair the first unit of Kota Atomic Power Station which used to stop operating frequently ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the position has not changed even after repairing this unit and it stops operating very frequently ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the time by which this unit will be repaired properly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Unit-I of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station was shutdown on March 4, 1982 and the unit was recommissioned on February 1, 1985 after carrying out repairs of the South end shield.

(b) to (d). The unit operated continuously for about two months till May 20, 1985 when it tripped due to station fault. The shutdown is being extended in order to carry out a thorough inspection of the end shield. It is difficult to commit the date for restart of the unit until an assessment of the health of the end shield is completed.

[English]

Purification of Ganga Waters on Tender by Indian Firm

288. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Indian firm has come forward to take up the work relating to purification of Ganga waters on tender ; and

(b) the estimate provided in the budget for the current year, and total estimate for this work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) The Ganga Project Directorate has not floated any tenders for work relating to the purification of the River Ganga. However, some enquiries have been received from some Indian firms.

(b) A sum of Rs. 10 crores has been provided in the budget for the current financial year. The Ganga Action Plan tentatively estimated a sum of Rs. 250 crores as the cost of implementing works suggested for the first phase during 1985-1990.

Killings in Bomb Blasts in the Capital in May, 1985

289. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :

SHRI SODE RAMAIAH :

SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons killed in the recent bomb blasts that rocked the Capital on May 10th and 11th ;

(b) the number of persons arrested in the bomb blasts and remanded to Judicial custody ;

(c) whether all of them have been charge sheeted under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and prosecutions filed ; and

(d) if so, progress of the blast case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) 49 persons were killed in the bomb blasts in the Union Territory of Delhi during May, 1985.

(b) 51 persons were arrested in connection with these blast.

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

Charge Sheet has not been filed against any of the accused in the court yet as the cases are still under investigation.

[*Translation*]

Use of Carbide Fuel in Fast Breeder Power Reactors

290. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is going to use carbide fuel in the proposed 500 megawatt Fast Breeder Power Reactor ;

(b) whether India will be the first country to use this fuel ; and

(c) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Though Carbide fuel has been made for the Fast Breeder Test Reactor, no decision has yet been taken on the fuel for 500 Megawatt power fast breeder reactor planned

to operate in the late nineties.

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

[*English*]

Task Force for Controlling Communal Riots

291. SHRI B.K. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish any special task force in the country to control communal riots ;

(b) if so, the modalities of such a task force ;

(c) whether Government feels that style and functioning of the Police force needs much to be changed in tackling communal disturbances ; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d). Under the Constitution, 'Law and Order' and 'Police' are state subjects and it is for the State Governments to take action regarding control of communal riots and restructuring of their police forces. However, the Central Government have advised them to restructure the composition of their police forces to make them broad-based and representative of the cross section of Society.

There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government to establish any Special Task Force in the country to control communal riots. The Government of India in 1980 sanctioned 3 battalions of the Central Reserve Police Force to function as Special Peace Keeping Force for assistance to States for deployment in connection with communal and caste conflicts and provide relief and succour to the victims. Three more such battalions were sanctioned in April, 1983.

Establishment of Botanical Gardens in the States

292. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Governments are getting central assistance for the establish-

of Botanical gardens in their respective States ;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have received central assistance for the above purpose so far ;

(c) whether such central assistance has been provided to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the establishment of a Botanical garden ; and

(d) if so, the details of the scheme proposed to establish a Botanical garden in Madhya Pradesh and the central assistance proposed to be given for that purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Atrocities on SCs/STs.

293. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASHAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of atrocities like murder, arson, caste-war, dowry death etc. on SCs/STs and Women in different States during the current year State-wise and Union Territory-wise ; and

(b) steps taken by Government to check these incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Revised comprehensive guidelines have been conveyed to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations vide Union Home Minister's Do letter No. III. 110011/4/85—PCR (DESK) dated April 15, 1985, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library: See No. LT—1159/85).

Security Arrangements at Airports for Detecting Bombs/Explosives

294. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether adequate security arrangements to detect explosives in bombs explosives exist in all the airports in the country ;

(b) if so, details of security arrangements to detect explosives in the baggage ; and

(c) whether there are any canine security arrangements and the names of ports where canine security arrangements exists and how far they have proved effective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Hand baggage carried by passengers is checked either with the help of X-Ray Scanners or manually by policemen trained in identification of explosives.

In so far as cargo is concerned, the following measures are being taken :—

(i) Cargo shipments have to be subjected to 24 hours cooling-off period at all stations in India, Middle East/Gulf and African Regions. Special care is being exercised in regard to connecting cargo shipments regarding passing them through decompression chambers and cooling-off period.

(ii) Cargo premises are properly guarded and entry to these areas is strictly restricted.

(iii) All cargo containers are sealed before being sent for leading to aircraft.

(iv) Cargo containers are escorted from the cargo warehouse to the aircraft.

(v) Airlines' employees and their belongings are also subject to security check. It is ensured that only required items of catering are loaded on flight, after security check.

(c) Dog squads (2 dogs each) are positioned at Srinagar, Bombay and Calcutta and have proved effective.

Indian Help to Drought Affected Areas of African Countries

295. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to offer help to African countries by way of food packets etc., in view of severe drought conditions still persisting in those countries ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) :**

Towards the end of 1984 the Prime Minister announced a gift of 100,000 tonnes of wheat for the most needy of the African countries affected by drought and famine. Most of this wheat has already reached the various destinations, and the balance is in the process of being shipped, as advised by the World Food Programme, through whom the gift is being channelised. The value of this gift is about Rs. 23 crores. In addition, the Prime Minister has agreed to gift 10,000 tonnes of wheat flour, and 500 tonnes of "Chana dal" to Mauritius, in response to a request made by the Prime Minister of that country.

Further, the Government of India have this month announced a contribution of wheat valued at Rs. 12 crores to the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa, set up by the Organisation of African Unity.

India is also sending out teams to certain African countries to prepare feasibility studies for the development of their agriculture and water resources, besides providing training in India to their nominees in these fields. Gifts of medicines have been distributed to several African countries over the past two years, and it is also intended to send a medical team to Ethiopia.

**Setting up of Electronics Industry
Zone in Nagpur**

296. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up Electronics Industry Zone in Nagpur (Maharashtra State) ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) by when the said zone will be set up ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS
OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC
ENERGY SPACE AND ELECTRONICS**

(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government to set up Electronics Industry Zone in Nagpur (Maharashtra State).

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

Land for Bird Sanctuary in South Delhi

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

(a) whether some experts have surveyed and prepared maps of a 1000-bigha stretch of land near Tughlagabad in South Delhi for the development of a bird sanctuary ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this respect so far ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Holding of International Queen's Sirkitts
Cup Women Golf Championship in India**

298. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to host the next international Queen's Sirkitts Cup Women Golf Championship in India ;

(b) if so, when it is going to be held ; and

(c) the venue of the above international event ?

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

(b) In March, 1986.

(c) New Delhi.

**Modernisation and Renovation Schemes
by Central Electricity Authority**

299. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Central Electricity Authority has given some suggestions to the Planning Commission to include them while taking the modernisation and rehovation schemes into consideration ;

(b) if so, what are those suggestions ; and

(c) the action taken by Planning Commission thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). Central Electricity Authority has appraised schemes relating to Modernisation and Renovation of various Thermal Power Station which had been operating un-satisfactorily, and Department of Power recommended them to the Planning Commission for implementation under the Centrally sponsored scheme. All these schemes, have been approved by the Planning Commission, except in regard to a Power Station in Assam, which is under examination.

Foreign Firms to Manufacture T.V. in India

300. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign concern or multinational company has approached the Government for granting a licence for establishing their unit to manufacture T.V. sets in India ;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that picture tubes are being imported for black and white and colour T.V. sets ; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to manufacture tubes in the country to meet the demand ?

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

The industrial licences are given by Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (SIA), Department of Industrial Development. The information will be collected and provided.

(c) There are marginal imports of Black and White picture tubes to meet the gap in demand and supply. The entire requirements of Colour Picture Tubes is currently being imported.

(d) Six units in the country are currently manufacturing B & W picture tubes and these are meeting 80% of the present requirements. Additional capacity is likely to be created in the near future to meet the growing demand. Three parties holding Letters of Intent for manufacture of colour picture tubes are taking effective steps to implement their respective projects and it is expected that capacities will be established during 1987.

Forest Villages in U.P. and Bihar

301. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the existing exact number of forest villages and the population thereof in U.P. and Bihar ; and

(b) the reasons for establishment of such villages in the forest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

[*Translation*]

Motor Vehicles with I.T.D.C.

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

(a) the total number of motor vehicles make-wise with the India Tourism Development Corporation and the purpose for which they are used and the total expenditure that has been incurred on them so far.

and the revenue earned by them during 1983-84 and 1984-85 as against the revenue that they should have earned; and

(b) the total number of motor vehicles imported date-wise indicating the cost of each of them and the various jobs for which they are being utilised State-wise and since when ?

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

(a) and (b). The make-wise break-up of motor-vehicles with the ITDC for providing better transport facilities for tourists is as under :—

Make of the Motor Vehicle	No. of vehicles
Ambassador	108
Mercedes Benz	65
Coaches	64
Matador	5
Total :	242

At the end of 1984-85, the capital expenditure incurred on the vehicles was of the order of Rs. 625 lakhs (provisional and subject to audit).

The actual revenue earned by ITDC on account of this deployment, as against the expected estimate, is as follows:—

Year	Estimated revenue earning as per RBE	Actual revenue earned
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1983-84	269.07	343.85
1984-85 (Provisional)	356.75	330.21

ITDC imported 65 Mercedes Benz cars (200-D, 1982 Model) during 1982-83 at a cost of about Rs. 3.88 lakhs per vehicle. These cars are presently deployed in the following cities tabled below :—

Station	No. of Mercedes Benz deployed
Delhi	22
Bombay	18

Calcutta	5
Madras	8
Bangalore	8
Varanasi	2
Aurangabad	1
Patna	1

[English]

Construction of Low Budget Hotel or Tourist Lodge at Ajmer

303. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct any low budget hotel or economy tourist lodge at Ajmer;

(b) if so, details of the proposal including the total cost involved, the facilities to be provided, the number of rooms/beds that will be made available and the planned charges per room/bed; and

(c) the time by which the construction will be completed ?

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

(a) to (c). There is a proposal for the construction of a Dharamshala at Ajmer by the Bhartiya Yatrik Avas Vikas Samiti. The land for this purpose is yet to be allotted by the State Government. The details of the proposal have not yet been worked out.

Group Tourism Between India and Pakistan

304. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of TOURISM and CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the progress of group tourism between India and Pakistan after signing of the Protocol of Group Tourism on 20 May, 1984 under the aegis of Indo-Pak Joint Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : After the signing of the Protocol on Group Tourism, Two Groups consisting of 38 and 19 tourists from Pakistan visited India in March, 1985. A group of 100 Passengers

has been booked by India Tourism Development Corporation to attend a conference in Karachi and visit places of tourist interest.

Crash of Air India Jumbo Jet

305. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in 'Patriot' dated 25 June, 1985 that the Canadian Bomb Squad Detectives had been warned of a threat to the Air India Jumbo Jet before it took off from Montreal on 23 June 1985 and crashed in the Atlantic Ocean resulting in the death of 329 passengers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). A news item in this regard has appeared in Section of the press after the crash. Enquiries have, however, revealed that no specific threat was received to flight AI-182 which crashed on the 23rd June 1985.

Visit of Sri Lankan Delegation for Resolving Tamil Issue

306. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:

SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Sri Lankan luminaries had visited India recently and held discussions with their Indian counter part to discuss and draw up a legal formulations which could be a part of resolving the Tamil issue in Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the outcome of the delegations visit;

(c) whether any legal formulations could be arrived at; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) to (d). The discussions held between a Sri Lankan team led by Mr. H.W. Jayewardene and the Indian Attorney General on 15th and 16th June related to Constitutional and legal aspects of certain provisions of the Sri Lankan Constitution. The talks were explanatory in nature and useful.

Talks with Assam Agitation Organisations on Assam Problem

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

(a) whether any talks have been held between the Union Government and the representatives of the Assam Agitation Organisations since the last budget session of the Parliament in order to find a solution to the prolonged Assam problem;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the talks have resulted in any improvements in the situation; and

(d) if so, the extent thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d). The Home Secretary during his visit to Gauhati met the representatives of the AASU/AAGSP on 11th July, 1985. The discussions were useful.

Selection of Artists for Festival of India in Paris

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

(a) the full details of the Festival of India which opened in Paris on 7.6.1985 ;

(b) names of artistes sent to this Festival of India;

(c) basis of selection of these artistes and which Committee/persons selected them;

(d) whether Government are aware of the criticism made regarding selection and non-inclusion of some of the top artistes;

(e) if so, the reaction thereto;

(f) whether in connection with the Festival of India some people officially visited France in April/May, 1985; and

(g) if so, their names and purpose of their visit and amount spent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) The Inauguration of the Festival of India in France was a two day open air Mela on the Trocadero, Paris which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India and President of France on 7th June, 1985. The Prime Minister of India presented a baby elephant to President of France on this occasion. A large contingent of folk artistes representing North, South, East, West and Central India gave colourful performances of various folk music and dance forms which were greatly appreciated by the large crowds present at the Mela. Catering of Indian food was done by the Taj group of Hotels and small craft items which were put up for sale by the Handicraft and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd. were quickly sold. The Mela continued till midnight on both days. The event was covered live by the French TV Channel Antenne 2 and shown on prime time throughout France. A live telecast was also relayed over Doordarshan on the National network. The print media in France and India also covered the event.

(b) The names of artistes are given in Statement I below.

(c) The selection of artistes was made by the Performing Arts Committee of the Festival of India. Considering the nature of the Inaugural event in France, traditional performing arts of rural India were given pride of the place. The forms represented were mostly group art forms not frequently seen abroad and encompassed the widest possible range of Indian performing arts.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Since the inaugural event was an

open Mela, the folk art forms were best suited and therefore, top artistes from the classical field of the performing arts could not be featured.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) A number of officials were deputed to France by the Department of Culture during April-May, 1985 for attending meetings in connection with the arrangements for the Inauguration of the Festival of India as well as other events scheduled to take place between June-November, 1985. The names are given in Statement II given below. The total amount spent on their visit is being collected.

STATEMENT I

List of Artistes who participated in the Mela of the Festival of India in France

1. Shri Mansukh Prabhulal Joshi
2. Ms. Nalini Himatbhai Upadhyay
3. Shri Ranabhai Ala Sidda
4. Shri Laxman Arjan Bapodra
5. Shri Viram Arjan Bapodra
6. Shri Mudu Channa Barot
7. Shri Veja Noghan Gothania
8. Shri Lilabhai Veja Karvadra
9. Shri Rajasi Khima Odedara
10. Shri Arjan Khima Odedara
11. Shri Jamal Raju Parmar
12. Shri Bhikhu Nanja Karvadra
13. Shri Rana Jutha Agath
14. Shri Baohu Ganga Parmar
15. Shri Shivalal Devji Rajguru
16. Shri Kara Malde Bhutya
17. Shri Dayalal Nathubhai Bhat
18. Lokhande Jayarambhai Ratanbhai
19. Shri Chaurya Navsubha Sukrayabhai
20. Shri Chaudhary Shivanbhai Janubhai
21. Mahala Sonjibhai Kalubhai
22. Ms. Chaudhary Anuben Bhavjyabhai
23. Ms. Thakre Jamnuben Rambhai
24. Shri Jadhavmanjibhai Bhiliyabhai

25. Ms. Bhoje Kamalben Motirambhai
 26. Shri Gongoda Anyabhai Janubhai
 27. Ms. Kaniya Shantaben Mahadubhai
 28. Ms. Chaudhari Sumanben Raujibhai
 29. Shri Gangorie Anabhai Janubhai
 30. Shri Rautbhaujibhai Janyabhai
 31. Shri Pawar Gondubhai Gamjyabhai
 32. Ms. Deshmukh Bharati Gondyabhai
 33. Ms. Gadhavi Sumanben Damubhai
 34. Ms. Gadhavi Iktiben Bhaubhai
 35. Shri Bhoje Dhanubhai Wadyabhai
 36. Shri Pawar Budhabhai Kalubhai
 37. Shri Suleman Jume Jumani
 38. Shri Sumer Suleman Jumani
 39. Shri Jusab Sumar Jumani
 40. Shri Bhabubhai Rampura
 41. Shri Dolar Gadhvi
 42. Shri Kana Ram
 43. Shri Gaji Khan Manganiyar
 44. Shri Lune Khan
 45. Shri Pempa Khan Manganiyar
 46. Shri Langa Nek Mohamed
 47. Shri Gani Khan
 48. Shri Samandar Khan
 49. Shri Gafoor Khan
 50. Shri Neku Khan
 51. Shri A.K. Nambiar
 52. Shri P.P. Kanna Peruvanan
 53. Shri K.V. Koran
 54. Shri P.P. Kunki Kanan
 55. Shri Podikkalam Parambil Pavithram
 56. Shri P.P. Karunakaran
 57. Shri K. Balan
 58. Shri Bansi Kaul
 59. Ms. Teejan Bai
 60. Shri Gokul Ram
 61. Shri Umed Singh
 62. Shri Agnoor Ram
 63. Shri Paltoo Ram
 64. Shri Agarahij
 65. Shri Ganeshlal
 66. Shri Maharaji Tondon
 67. Shri Ram Kumar Banjare
 68. Shri Budharu Ram Jangre
 69. Shri Firanta Ram
 70. Shri Jaya Singh Tandon
 71. Shri Bharat Lal Lahare
 72. Shri Lala Ram Banjare
 73. Shri Dilip Kumar Banjare
 74. Shri Devdas Banjare
 75. Shri Jaipal Madhukar
 76. Shri Manohar Lal
 77. Ms. Bhuri Bai
 78. Shri Bharon Das
 79. Ms. Mangi Bai
 80. Ms. Kamad D. Bai
 81. Ms. Kamad Mani Bai
 82. Shri Kamad Chuni Das
 83. Shri Rana Khan
 84. Shri Gopala Menon
 85. Shri Marath Ramakrishnan
 86. Shri Pallavur Marath Sankara Marar
 87. Shri Mundyil Pisharath Sukumaran
 88. Shri Purathuveetil Marath Balakumaran
 89. Shri Purathuveetil Marath Muralidharan
 90. Shri Kummath Ramon

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|--|---------------------------------|
| 91. Shri Cherkuvath Pisharath Raghavan | 124. Shri Jagan Nath |
| 92. Shri Kuruvath Subrahmanyam | 125. Shri Dilawar Hussain Khan |
| 93. Shri G. Satya Narayanan | 126. Shri Shakeel Hussain |
| 94. Shri C.V. Govindan Kutty Nair | 127. Smt. Uma Goswami |
| 95. Shri N. Rajasekharan Nair | 128. Shri Nripendranath Ghorui |
| 96. Shri R. Hari Kumar | 129. Shri Gosto Chandra Ghorui |
| 97. Shri Kannappa Thambiran | 130. Shri Biswanath Parikha |
| 98. Shri Sambhandham | 131. Shri Balai Chandra Roy |
| 99. Shri Kasi | 132. Smt. Bani Ghosh |
| 100. Shri Vedhachalam | 133. Kum. Swapna Sen |
| 101. Shri Mannu Swamy | 134. Shri S.C. Gain |
| 102. Shri Rathnam | 135. Shri P.K. Mallick |
| 103. Shri Kuppuswamy | 136. Shri Amar Nath Ghosh |
| 104. Shri Abbu | 137. Shri Shyam Sunder Das Baul |
| 105. Shri Munnuswamy | 138. Shri Gobinda Das Baul |
| 106. Shri Sikhamani | 139. Shri Bhajahri Rajbanshi |
| 107. Shri Elappa Thambiran | 140. Shri Kh Prakash Singh |
| 108. Shri V. Arumugham | 141. Kum. Y. Ranjana Devi |
| 109. Shri J.N. Mehra | 142. Smt. Y. Gambhini Devi |
| 110. Shri Jaffar Hussain | 143. Kum. Atominou Devi |
| 111. Shri Rafiq Ahmed | 144. Kum. Moi Rang Yaimabi Devi |
| 112. Shri Yawar Hussain | 145. Shri Th Choatomsi Singh |
| 113. Shri Nain Jaffar | 146. Smt. L. Binodini Devi |
| 114. Shri Ghulam Sultan | 147. Smt. R.K. Jayantisana Devi |
| 115. Shri Salim Jaffar | 148. Smt. S. Noyonshakhi Devi |
| 116. Shri Wajahat Hussain | 149. Shri N. Ajit Kumar Singh |
| 117. Shri Kumar Bose | 150. Shri Lokendra Singh |
| 118. Shri T.H. Vinayak Ram | 151. Shri M. Kulachandra Singh |
| 119. Shri H.P. Ramachar | 152. Shri S. Thanil Singh |
| 120. Shri Tiruvarur Bhaktavatsalam | 153. Shri Ph Iboton Singh |
| 121. Shri A.K. Palanival | 154. Shri Govra Kishor Sharma |
| 122. Shri Kalia Perumal | 155. Shri Ibopishak Singh |
| 123. Shri Ranganathan | 156. Shri Y. Parjhat Singh |

157. Shri Sanaton Singh
 158. Smt. S. Jasoda Devi
 159. Smt. A. Lakshmi Devi
 160. Smt. A. Ibeyajima Devi
 161. Shri S. Rajen Singh
 162. Kum. Th Ibemubi Devi
 163. Smt. E. Indira Devi
 164. Kh Mangi Singh
 165. Shri K. Jadu Singh
 166. Shri Kh Chandramani Singh
 167. Shri S.N. Joshi
 168. Km. Sarjini Devi
 169. Shri Joginder Singh
 170. Shri Satya Pal Negi
 171. Shri Thakur Lal Negi
 172. Shri Tanzin Gyalisen
 173. Shri Yowan Singh
 174. Kum. Indar Lakshmi
 175. Kum. Savitri Devi
 176. Kum. Vijay Lakshmi
 177. Kum. Bhagwan Devi
 178. Kum. Grgian Lamo
 179. Shri Uma Dorje Negi
 180. Shri Shyam Bhagat
 181. Shri Dharam Dev
 182. Shri Dil Sukh
 183. Shri Vimal Chandar
 184. Smt. Geetika Kalha
 185. Smt. Madhu Pathania
 186. Smt. Geeta
 187. Smt. Rupinder Walia
 188. Smt. Sanjeev Bala
 189. Smt. Amrit Preet

190. Kum. Malkiat Kaur
 191. Shri Gopal Krishnan Najin
 192. Shri Mali Ram
 193. Shri Kamlakar Murlidhar Sontakke
 194. Ms. Maya Jadav
 195. Kum Priya Arun Karnataki
 196. Kum. Sunanda Ramchandra Kekene
 197. Asha Ashok Pradhan
 198. Shri Shankar Janardhan Nail
 199. Shri Sahaji Bahu Rao Kale
 200. Shri Dhavanashwan Bikhaji Dhora

STATEMENT II

*List of Persons Who Visited France
 During April-May, 1985 in Connection
 Festival of India*

1. Shri K.P. Singh Deo
2. Smt. Pupul Jayakar
3. Shri Y.S. Das
4. Shri Vijay Singh
5. Smt. L.M. Vas
6. Shri Ram Sharma
7. Shri Raj Rewal
8. Shri A.D. Mukherjee
9. Shri A.V. Jose

**Transfer of Class III and IV Employees of
 CISF, CRPF, and BSF to Home Zones**

309. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR ; Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer given to the Unstarred Question No. 8033 dated 18 April, 1984 and state:

(a) the number of applications received for transfer to their home zones/states from the low paid employees (Class III and Class IV) in each one of the 3 services CISF, CRPF and BSF during the past 3 years;

(b) the number of such among them who were covered under the policy 00A.

tained in the answer referred to above; and

(c) the number of such among them as have been transferred as per their requests and the likely date by which the remaining cases would be decided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The required information is given below:

Name of the force	Number of Applications received for transfer	Number of Applications covered under the Policy	Number of persons transferred
C.I.S.F.	2067	520	520
C.R.P.F.	4415	3199	3199
B.S.F.	2719	1108	1108

Management of Heun Tsang Memorial at Nalanda

310. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3279 answered on 17 April, 1985 regarding Heun Tsang Memorial at Nalanda and state the functions which are carried on at the Heun Tsang Memorial at Nalanda and the pattern of management for the memorial ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): A proposal for the merger of the Heun Tsang Memorial Hall with the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda and to establish an autonomous organisation under the control of the Central Government is under active consideration in consultation with the Bihar Government.

Import of High Technology

311. SHRI C.P. THAKUR :

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) in how many priority areas after the successful foreign tour of our Prime Minister the Government have decided to import high technology;

(b) the areas where the new technology will help in our country; and

(c) what is the agency which identifies high technology needed for India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATIL): (a) During the foreign tour, Prime Minister had referred to the importance of High Technology in our development.

(b) Government has identified areas such as new materials, electronics, micro electronics and biotechnology among those where high technology will be of help in our country.

(c) While there is no single agency which identifies all High Technologies needed in the country, Science departments, Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet and Special Task Forces appointed from time to time by Ministries help in identifying high technology needed in the country. Government Committees such as Technology Evaluation Committee, Foreign Investment Board, Project Approval Board etc. examine proposals for import of technologies in specific cases.

Extra Precautions Taken By Air India and Indian Airlines to Prevent Accidents

312. SHRI C P. THAKUR:

SHRI KAMAL NATH:

SHRI G.G. SWELL:

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN

MOHANTY:

SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA:

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the extra precautions Air India and Indian Airlines

have started taking to prevent accidents after crash of Air-India aircraft and explosions in luggage and cargo ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): Although security measures had already been tightened at our airports in the context of the present situation, more stringent steps are being taken to review and strengthen the security arrangements. State Governments and Union Territories have been requested to ensure effective enforcement of security arrangements at the airports within their jurisdiction. More X-Ray equipment and explosive sniffers (PD-4) are being obtained. Baggage will be personally identified by passengers before it is taken into the aircraft. Air carriers have been asked to advise the travelling public not to accept baggage and parcels or any other items from anybody. Dogs have been trained for sniffing explosives.

Instructions have been issued to all airports to instal and commission X-Ray Baggage machines with immediate effect either by purchasing, leasing or taking on hire.

Invitation of China to Open Consulates

313. SHRI C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has invited India to open its consulates in Shanghai and Tibet;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether China has also made her desire known that her top leader might meet our Prime Minister ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The Chinese Government has proposed that China and India should re-establish Consulates in each other's countries. Government of India are studying the Chinese proposal.

(c) The Prime Minister has been invited by the Chinese Premier to visit China.

Construction of Hostels for SC/ST Students

314. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have fixed any ceiling for construction of hostels for SC & ST students in the planes and hilly areas in the country;

(b) the maximum amount allocated in 1985-86 to the different States for construction of hostels for SC & ST boys and girls; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). An allocation of Rs. 5 crores has been made for 1985-86 for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of construction of hostels for SC & ST girls. There is no such scheme in the Central Sector for boys. The grant-in-aid, admissible under the scheme, is given to the State Governments is on the basis of their proposals and no State-wise allocation is made in advance.

The ceiling fixed for grant-in-aid under the scheme is as under :

Type of Construction	Ceiling of grant-in-aid per student	
	Plain Area Rs.	Hilly Area Rs.
(i) For accommodation only.	5,200	5,680
(ii) For accommodation plus ancillary facilities like dining hall, kitchen, sanitary block, common room etc.	7,150	7,790

Air Services between India and East Asia Region

315. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state;

(a) the present pattern of air services available between India and East Asia Region;

(b) whether Air India had improved its revenue performance in that region; and

(c) if so the details of the revenue earning performance of Air India in that region in 1983-84 and 1984-85 ?

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

(a) As per the present pattern of air services between India and East Asia, Air India operates three Boeing 747 flights per week between India and Japan via Bangkok and Hong Kong. In addition to this Air India also operates a weekly freighter service between India and Japan which is operated by DC8/73 aircraft.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of the revenue earnings of Air India in the East Asia Region in 1983-84 and 1984-85 are as follows :—

Year	Rs in lakhs
1983-84	4,804.06
1984-85	5,158.07

Assam—Nagaland and Border Clashes

316. SHRI R.P. DASS:

SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the border clashes at Merapani between Assam and Nagaland police in first week of June this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons died and injured;

(d) whether any enquiry had been ordered to find out the reasons behind the incident;

(e) if so, what are the findings of the enquiry; and

(f) the remedial measures taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the State Governments of Assam and Nagaland, exchange of fire between the police forces of the two States started in the late afternoon of 4th June, 1985 and continued till the evening of 6th June, 1985 in Merapani area along the Assam, Nagaland border.

(c) According to the State Government of Assam, 28 Assam Police personnel and 13 civilians of Assam have been killed. 89 Assam Police personnel and 13 civilians received injuries. As per reports available on the Nagaland side, 6 of their Police personnel were killed.

(b) to (f). It has been decided to appoint a Commission of Inquiry.

Thimpu Conference on Sri Lanka's Ethnic Problems

317. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Thimpu Conference was held recently to find a political solution to the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka under the aegis of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the outcome of that conference and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN):

(a) With the co operation and assistance of the Royal Government of Bhutan, arrangements were made by Govt. of India for talks to be held in Thimpu between the Sri Lanka Government, on the one hand, and the TULF and representatives of Tamil militant organizations, on the other. The talks were arranged in keeping with India's policy of providing our good offices to Sri Lanka to facilitate a political solution to its ethnic problem.

(b) It is understood that the talks were exploratory in nature. It has been announced

that talks between the two sides will be resumed on August 12. Government welcomes the decision about the continuation of talks as it has all along believed that only through a political dialogue with all parties concerned that a political solution can be found.

**Judicial Enquiry into Crash of Air India
Jumbo Jet**

318. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN;
SHRI N. DENNIS;

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had instituted a Judicial inquiry into the crash of Air India Jumbo Jet in the Atlantic Ocean; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the findings of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of India have appointed Justice B.N. Kirpal of the Delhi High Court as a Court under Rule 75 of the Aircraft Rules to hold a formal investigation of the accident. He would be assisted by five assessors. The Court has been asked to submit its report to the Government of India by 31st December, 1985.

Festival of India in Paris and U.S.A.

319. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN; Will the MINISTER OF CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Festivals of India were opened recently in Paris and Washington; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure incurred thereof so far ?

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

(b) The Festival of India in France took the form of an open air mela on the Trocadero, Paris, which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India and the President of France. In the USA the inauguration function consisted of a classical music performance featuring Ravishankar, Ali Akbar Khan, Zakir Hussain and Ala Rakha and Kathakali performance by Kerala Kalamandalam. As regards the expenditure, information is being collected.

**Setting Up A Grievances Cell at the
Centre**

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a grievances cell at the Centre;

(b) the purpose of setting up of such a grievance cell;

(c) whether State Governments are also directed to set up such cells; and

(d) if so, the name of the States where such cells have been set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Ministries having large dealings with public have been asked to review the arrangement for redress of public grievances and activate their grievances cells, as well as strengthen their internal arrangements.

The work of policy and coordination of issues relating to (i) redress of public grievances in general and (ii) grievances pertaining to Central Government agencies has been entrusted to the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances under the Ministry of Personnel from March, 1985.

(b) The grievances redress arrangements in the Ministries will attend to the grievances of citizens which arise in their interface with various government offices.

(c) and (d). One of the recommendations of the Chief Secretaries Conference is that State Governments will set up appro-

priate grievances redress arrangements. This is being followed up.

As per reports received by this Department, the following States and Union Territories have made arrangements for redress of public grievances:—

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Himachal Pradesh
3. Karnataka
4. Madhya Pradesh
5. Maharashtra
6. Nagaland
7. Tripura
8. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
9. Goa, Daman & Diu, and
10. Pondicherry

Reports from other States are awaited.

Setting up of a Research Centre in New Delhi with French Collaboration

321. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to set up a Science and Technology Research Centre in New Delhi;

(b) whether the above Research Centre is proposed to be set up with French collaboration; and

(c) the various fields in Science and Technology on which Indo-French Research Centre is proposed at New Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Sir, an Indo-French Centre for the promotion of Advanced Research is being set up in New Delhi with French collaboration.

(c) This Centre will not itself be engaged in doing research but will serve as a means

for catalysing, sponsoring and coordinating collaborative scientific research between the two countries.

Bio-technology, New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Optics and Opto-Electronics, and Informatics are some of the areas in which cooperation is envisaged.

Businessmen Charged with Buying Foreign Currency

322. SHRIMATI GEETHA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether three Delhi Businessmen charged with buying foreign currency worth Rs. 1, 2 crores and remitting it to Mexico for extremist activities absconded after getting anticipatory bail; and

(b) if so, what precautionary steps were taken by the police and other authorities to guard against that possibility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No Sir, No such case has been reported by Delhi Police.

(b) Does not arise.

Participation of Persons of Indian Origin in Tricameral Legislatures set up by South Africa

323. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to declare those persons of Indian origin as *persona non grata* who are participating in the Tricameral Legislatures set up by the South Africa Government; and

(b) whether such a declaration would be consistent with India's policy against apartheid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The Government of India at present have not declared any person from South Africa of Indian origin *persona non*

grata in terms of allowing entry into India because of his or her participation in the Tricameral Legislature set up by the South African Government. India's policy of opposition to Apartheid is of long standing and is well known. Should it become necessary to take additional steps in pursuance of this policy, then these can be considered in the light of prevailing circumstances.

Allocation of Money for Development of Calcutta

324. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have requested the Centre to allocate Rs. 1000 crores for Calcutta's development in their annual plan;

(b) whether the Union Government are considering favourably the West Bengal Government's proposal for a separate fund for Calcutta in the Union Budget considering that Calcutta bears the burden of a very large population coming from outside West Bengal and the city was saddled also by heavy post-partition liabilities; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government towards the request of the West Bengal Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of West Bengal had requested the Centre to allocate Rs. 1000 crores for strengthening infrastructure facilities in Calcutta over the five-year period of the Seventh Plan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Central Assistance to States is not given for specific projects/programmes but is given as block assistance for the Plan of the State as a whole. It is for the State Government to utilise the Central Assistance for any programme/project in its approved Plan.

[Translation]

Loss of Life and Property in Violent Incidents in States

326. SHRI MOHD MAHFOOJI ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of loss of life and property suffered in the violent incidents which occurred in the various states of the country from 1983 to date and the causes attributable to the eruption of violence there;

(b) whether in certain States, these violent incidents assumed such grave proportions that army had to be called in;

(c) if so, the names of these states; and

(d) the efforts made by the Central Government so far to check recurrence of such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

Pollution Caused by Power Houses and Industries in Mirzapur District

327. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to take some positive steps to remove the air and water pollution problem in the industrial belt of Mirzapur District where many power houses and industries are coming up rapidly and posing serious pollution problem;

(b) whether due to above industries, deforestation is taking place to a considerable extent; and

(c) if so, the special steps Government are contemplating to maintain ecological balance in this area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN): (a) to (c). Steps have been taken to prevent air and water pollution under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Measures have also been taken to prevent indiscriminate deforestation under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Discussion with China on Border Dispute

329. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rounds of discussions held with China on the border dispute and when the next round of discussions is likely to be held; and

(b) the areas covered and progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN):

(a) Five rounds of official level talks have been held with China. The 6th round of talks is scheduled for later this year although the exact dates have not as yet been finalised.

(b) The talks held so far have focussed on the India-China boundary question, a review of the International situation and other bilateral matters. On the boundary question, both sides have directed their efforts at evolving a set of common principles that could serve as a basis for reaching

an understanding on a final settlement. Differences on certain aspects have been narrowed down. Both sides have agreed to commence substantive discussions on the boundary question during the next round of official level talks. Exchange programmes in the fields of education and culture and science and technology have also been drawn up during these talks.

Bomb Explosion at Narita Airport

331. SHRI KAMAL NATH:

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that explosion at Narita Airport on the 21st June, 1985 was caused by a plastic bomb;

(b) whether the finger prints found were of those suspected Indian Terrorists who were responsible for sabotaging the Air India Plane; and

(c) the full facts of the incident ?

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

(a) An explosion at Narita airport occurred on the 23rd June, 1985. The nature of device involved is not yet known.

(b) No finger prints have been detected according to the information received from the Chief of Tokyo Police at Narita airport.

(c) Ten baggage containers were off-loaded at Narita airport from Canadian Pacific Airways flight CP-003 on 23rd June, 1985 which arrived from Vancouver. While sorting out the arrival baggage by the airport ground service staff, the explosion occurred killing two members of the staff and injuring four others. The exploded material and the container were blown to pieces over a wide area.

Vayudoot Service in Madhya Pradesh

332. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI:

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide better Vayudoot services in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the places in Madhya Pradesh connected with Vayudoot services so far;

(c) the names of the places in that State proposed to be brought under Vayudoot map in the financial year 1985-86; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(a) to (d). At present, Vayudoot is not operating to any station in Madhya Pradesh. The Company, however, has plans to airtlink Indore with Pune very shortly and Bilaspur and Jagdalpur during 1986-87. The operations to Bilaspur and Jagdalpur will, however, be subject to development of the necessary infrastructure and the economic viability of operations,

Joining of KIA Trained Assamese Extremists with Naga Insurgents

333. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Blitz on 1st June, 1985 wherein it has been stated that KIA trained Assamese Extremists have joined hands with Naga Insurgents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) action Government of India have taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is aware of some Assamese extremist groups receiving training in National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) camps.

(c) Appropriate measures have been taken by the Government to check activities of insurgents along the international border and strict vigil has been further intensified.

Provision for Safety of Workers in Atomic Power Stations

334. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY;
SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA
RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is adequate provision for the safety of workers working in different atomic power stations against exposure to radiation ;

(b) if so, what is the total number of such workers and whether any worker had to lose his job as a result of such exposure; and

(c) what is the compensation being given or provided for under the Rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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

(b) The number of radiation workers at three operating atomic power stations is about 6600 as on 1984 and no worker had to lose his job as a result of high radiation exposure.

(c) The exposure of workers to radiation is kept well within the limits prescribed in the Radiation Protection Rules, 1971, so as not to cause any accident, injury or disablement. The Workman's Compensation (Amendment) Act (22 of 1984) provides for payment of compensation for diseases and or injuries caused by Radioactive substances and or ionising radiation during occupation.

Eucalyptus Plantation Under Social Forestry Scheme

335. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the environment pollution has assumed alarming proportion and has become a cause for great concern;

(b) if so, whether, with a view to combating this challenge, Government are encouraging growth of Social Forestry;

(c) whether Government have made adequate provision in the Seventh Five Year Plan to meet this challenge, and if so, details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether 'Eucalyptus' is one of the trees recommended for growing under the Social Forestry Scheme;

(e) whether Government have studied effects of this particular tree on environment and soil; and

(f) if so, details of such study ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN): (a) While there is environmental pollution, it has not assumed alarming proportions.

(b) The primary object of promoting social forestry is to meet the need of small timber, fuelwood and fodder of the rural communities in particular. It also serves to ameliorate environment.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 905 crores (Rs. 98 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 807 crores in the State Sector) has been proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan for social forestry. The details of allocations State-wise are yet to be finalised.

(d) Under social forestry, an optimum mix of species as can yield small timber, fuelwood, leaf fodder and fruit is advocated. Indigenous species are preferred to exotic ones. Eucalyptus is planted wherever conditions are favourable.

(e) and (f). Some studies have been made but the results are not conclusive.

Guidelines for Plan Investment in States

336. SHRI G BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria/guidelines fixed by the Centre for plan investment in the States ; and

(b) the total plan investment proposed for Andhra Pradesh viz-a-vis total investment in the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The broad guidelines for plan investment in the States in the Seventh Plan have been indicated in the paper entitled "Approach to the Seventh Plan" as approved by the National Development Council in 1984.

(b) The Planning Commission is currently engaged in the formulation of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Plan would be finalised only after it is considered by the National Development Council.

Development of Infra-Structure Facilities in Tourist Centres of Bihar

337. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount that has been spent by the Centre during the last three years in developing the infra-structure facilities in tourist centres of Bihar ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism have taken up the following schemes during the last three years i.e. from 1982-83 to 1984-85 in the State of Bihar. These are at various stages of implementation :—

	Expenditure during the last three years (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Sound & Light Show at Buxar	22.69
2. Youth Hostel at Patna. (The subject has since been transferred to Ministry of Sports & Youth Affairs)	10.00
3. Forest Lodge at Betla	36.00
4. Tourist complex at Bodhgaya including enhanced compensation for the land	11.35
5. Expansion of Travellers Lodge at Bodhgaya by ITDC.	12.51*
6. Cafeteria at Rajgir	2.50
7. Joint Venture Hotel at Ranchi by ITDC and Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation	27.00*
8. Ashok Travels & Tours Unit at Patna	11.59*
9. Fairs and Festivals	0.38
10. Japanese Style Hotel at Rajgir by the Hotel Corporation of India and Hokke Club of Juban	190.00

*includes provisional expenditure for 1984-85.

Funds for Employment Schemes in Uttar Pradesh

338. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Uttar Pradesh have not been allotted adequate funds for implementing employment schemes in the State ; and

(b) if so, details thereof stating the allocation made as against the demand made by the State of Uttar Pradesh and the reasons for not meeting the demand in full ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). The two major rural employment generation Plan schemes presently in operation are the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). While the outlay for NREP is equally shared between the Centre and the State, the outlay for RLEGP is entirely borne by the Centre. The outlays proposed by the State Government and finally agreed to by the Planning Commission after discussions with the State Government for 1985-86 are given below.

Name of the Scheme	(Rs. crores)	
	As proposed by the State Govt.	As approved by the Planning Commission.
N. R. E. P.	59.68	38.50
R. L. E. G. P.	—	85.25

The gap between the outlay proposed by the State Government and finally agreed to in the case of NREP has been due to overall constraint of resources.

Declaration of Programmes by In-House R & D Units

339. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA :

SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 1242 on 27th March, 1985 regarding centre's approval to R & D Centre of Union Carbide, Bhopal, and state :

(a) whether in view of the gas tragedy at Bhopal, Government propose to make mandatory for every in-house R & D Unit to disclose all programmes intended to be carried out particularly those relating to industrial research ;

(b) if so, since when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) There are no mandatory provisions requiring the disclosure of all programmes carried out in the in-house R & D units.

(b) and (c). Safety in industrial operation in the units and for the public is governed by a number of procedures and regulations. Approval of Government is required for undertaking manufacture. There are also provisions in many laws in force in the country requiring observance of adequate precautions to ensure safety in operation, storage, transport and avoidance of hazards ; and these include Factory Act, Insecticide Act, Explosive Act, Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Acts for Prevention and Control of Pollution of Water and Air.

Collaboration Between CSIR and Public Sector Enterprises

340. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite the acknowledged capabilities existing in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the public sector enterprises have gone ahead to establish large in-house research and development units ;

(b) if so, whether such infrastructures have opened channels for collaboration between CSIR and the public sector enterprises ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) In establishing large in-house R & D Units in the public sector enterprises due note is taken of the capabilities existing in the CSIR.

(b) and (c). Establishment of the in-house units has enabled the identification of areas of technology improvement as well as the needs for upgradation of technology and diversification within the framework of planned development.

There is a close co-operation between the public sector R & D units and CSIR Laboratories. Many services are rendered by the laboratories using their expertise and facilities ; public sector units are sponsoring research projects in the laboratories. To facilitate coordination, Secretaries in the Ministries and scientists of in-house R & D units have been associated as Chairman and Members of the Research Advisory Councils to CSIR Laboratories ; these Councils are responsible for identification, planning and monitoring of research projects. In addition, Directors and senior scientists of Laboratories are members of the Scientific Advisory Councils of the Ministries and of the Board of Directors of some public sector corporations. Scientists of national laboratories are also working as Consultants to public sector undertakings. In many Working Groups of the Ministries constituted for the Seventh Plan, scientists of the CSIR Laboratories have been associated as Members. In the planning and research and in the use of research results, there is very good interaction between CSIR laboratories and the in-house R & D units of public sector undertakings.

Steps for the Safety of Domestic and International Aircrafts and Passengers

341. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the steps which Government take for the safety of domestic aircrafts and international aircrafts and passengers ;

(b) whether these safety measures were taken in the case of Air India Jumbo jet which crashed into North Atlantic Ocean ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The airports have been declared prohibited places under the Indian Official Secret Act 1923 thereby restricting the entry of unauthorised persons to vulnerable areas at the airport. Enforcement of security measures at the international airports, both with regard to the perimeter and also enforcement of the anti-hijacking measures, has been entrusted to the Police of the respective States/Union Territories. The perimeter is patrolled both on foot and by vehicle. Anti-hijacking operations are conducted by search of hand baggage and frisking passengers, patrolling of runways, apron and operational areas, manning of gates opening from the Terminal Building on to the apron and surveillance of passengers. Security Control Rooms have been established at the four international airports and armed striking forces have been provided to thwart possible activities of saboteurs and terrorists.

Sophisticated electronic equipments such as Door Frame Metal Detectors, Hand Held Metal Detectors and X-Ray Screening have been provided at all the international airports to assist the security staff in carrying out security checks.

The security arrangements at the international airports are constantly reviewed by the Airport Security Committee headed by the General Managers of the airports. At the Centre, the security is reviewed by the Civil Aviation Security Committee presided over by the Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

In the wake of the recent Air India crash, the following additional security measures have been further implemented ;

- (a) Entry of visitors into the terminal building has been prohibited as a temporary measure.
- (b) Holding of receptions of the tarmac have been banned.
- (c) Wearing of PCs (Photo Identification Cards) and name tabs has been made mandatory.
- (d) All hand-baggage is now being completely manually screened.
- (e) All registered baggage is re-identified by the passengers near the aircraft, before the baggage is loaded onto the aircraft.

(b) and (c). All steps like frisking of passengers, security check of registered baggage, guarding the aircraft by the local airport security or by private security guards, pre-embarkation and anti-sabotage/anti-hijacking checks were enforced. All the passengers were frisked by airport security either manually or with the help of Hand Held Metal Detectors/Walk-Through Metal Detectors.

Effect of Pollution on Taj

342. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the observation made by the Union Minister for Communications recently in New Delhi while opening a two-day seminar on heritage conservation that it was not satisfactorily proved that Taj Mahal is not being spoiled by the emissions from the Mathura Refinery ;

(b) whether any team of experts studied the matter precisely ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND IN PENSION AND THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The Union Minister of State for Communications did not make any such

observation in his inaugural speech at the Seminar on Heritage Conservation.

(b) Yes, Sir. Archaeological Survey of India, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Indian Oil Limited are continuously studying this matter.

(c) The levels of pollutants in the ambient air in Taj Mahal area are not of such magnitude as to pose a threat to the marble of Taj.

Indo-U. S. Study Group on Co-operation in high Technology

343. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prime Minister during his recent U. S. visit addressed a meeting with the representative of the Chamber of Commerce ;

(b) if so, the result thereof

(c) whether it was agreed that an independent Indo-U. S. study group could go into the scope of co-operation in the high technology between the two countries ; and

(d) if so, the details of decisions taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister addressed a meeting of Chief Executive Officers organised by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Indo-US Business Council.

(b) The meeting focussed on the current economic and business climate in India. It generated further interest in American business for increased bilateral trade and investment, particularly in high technology areas.

(c) Speaking in the context of the activities of the Committee on Transfer of Technology to India, set up under the aegis of the Indo-US Business Council, former U.S. Senator Charles Percy made a general suggestion on the need to identify areas of co-operation in the field of high technology.

(d) The details have not yet been worked out.

Pollution of Taj

344. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mathura Oil Refinery Scientists recently chemically examined (as reported in Indian Express on 14th June, 1985) the marble of the Taj and concluded that whatever deterioration in Taj Marble was detected, was due to aging ;

(b) whether of the five pollutants emitted by the Mathura Oil Refinery, Sulphur dioxide was found to be the greatest threat to the Marble ;

(c) whether the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur conducted any studies recently ;

(d) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(e) whether pollution in Taj area has been effectively curbed ?

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

(a) The Archaeological Survey of India has no information about the examination of the marble of the Taj by the scientists of the Mathura Oil Refinery and the conclusions reached by them as reported in the Press.

(b) The concentration of sulphur dioxide in the ambient air in the Taj Mahal area is not of such magnitude as to pose a threat to the marble of Taj.

(c) The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute is regularly monitoring the levels of pollutants at Taj since 1981.

(d) The findings of the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute as also of the other organisations including the Archaeological Survey of India which are continuously monitoring the levels of pollutants show that these are not of such magnitude as to pose a threat to the marble of Taj.

(e) Specific steps are being taken to control the effect of pollution in Taj area.

Report of Sarkaria Commission on Centre-state Relations

345. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
SHRI D. B. PATIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations set up in early 1983 has since covered all the States ;

(b) whether the Akalis point of view was presented by any of their spokesman ; and

(c) when is the Report expected to be presented and whether the Commission has sought any extension of time ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Even though a copy of Commission's Questionnaire was sent to a number of leaders of the Akali Party, the Commission has not so far been presented with the views of Akalis by any of its spokesman.

(c) The term of Commission has been extended for one year i.e. upto June 30, 1986 to enable it to submit its report.

Curbing of Extremists Activities of NSCN

346. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the insurgents operating in the Naga areas of Burma and India border under the banner of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) have entered into agreements with a number of extremist groups active in North East India ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to curb such extremists activities of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). Government is aware of a link up between the National Socialist Council of Nagaland and some extremist groups in the North-East region.

(c) and (d). Government have taken measures to tighten security on the international border. Strict vigil on the trans-border movement of extremists is being exercised and local intelligence is being strengthened.

**Extremist and Secessionist network
Spanning the North East states**

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

(a) whether he has seen press reports statement of the Assam Chief Minister claiming the unearthing of an extremist and secessionist network spanning all the States in the North-East;

(b) whether he is in a position to state the identity of the extremist group in Meghalaya; and

(c) Whether a report from our Embassy in Copenhagen has been sought and obtained regarding an organisation calling itself the International Working Group for Indigenous Affairs ?

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

(b) There is no extremist group in Meghalaya, according to information available.

(c) No, Sir.

Assam-Nagaland Boundary Dispute

348. SHRI G. G. SWELL:

SHRI S. M. GURADDL:

SHRI V. TULSIRAM:

PROF. K. K. TEWARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) the number of lives lost in the clash and firing between the police forces of Assam and Nagaland in the first week of June in the Merapani sector of the Assam Nagaland border;

(b) the number of houses burnt down and people rendered homeless;

(c) whether Government had been warned of such a possibility; and

(d) whether Government propose to take steps to work out agreements that will hold in respect of boundary disputes not only as between Assam and Nagaland but also between Assam and adjoining States as well as between other states in the region inter se ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). According to the State Governments concerned, 28 Assam Police and 6 Nagaland police personnel and 13 civilians from Assam were killed in these clashes, 2325 houses are reported to have been burnt and 32,229 people rendered homeless.

(c) The Central Government have been advising both State Governments to exercise utmost restraint and moderation to maintain peace and harmony and to sort out local disputes amicably through discussions.

(d) Such disputes can be resolved only through discussion and spirit of understanding on the part of the State Governments concerned and the Central Government would extend its good offices to that end.

[Translation]

"River and Other Water Pollution"

349. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state : (a) whether Government have not been able to check river and other water pollution because of many lacunae in the Prevention of Water Pollution and control Act enacted in 1974;

(b) whether Government propose to bring forward legislation to amend the aforesaid Act, if so, when;

(c) the number of persons living in Delhi against whom action was taken under this law indicating the nature of action taken and the penalty imposed; and

(d) the number of persons, industries and institutions against whom court cases are pending and since when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN): (a) and (b). The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is a comprehensive legislation with enough provisions to achieve the objective of maintaining or restoring the wholesomeness of water. However, as the Pollution Control Boards have expressed some difficulties in certain areas of implementation, some suggestions for amendments are under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d). A statement is on the Table (Placed in library see No. LT 1160/85)

Families Benefited Under IrDP

350. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report submitted by Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission reveals that under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, 36 per cent families have not been benefited; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The percentage of sample beneficiaries who reported that they benefited from the programme is 89.57. The Evaluation Report has analysed the impact of the Programme on 1170 selected sample households. Of these about 26 per cent of the households were already in the annual income bracket of Rs. 3500 and above and as such were not qualified for being covered under IRDP. Of the remaining households 49.4 per cent were able to achieve an annual income level of Rs. 3500 and above.

It has also been mentioned in the report that 36.2 per cent of the sample beneficiaries reported that they did not notice any change in their social status by coverage under the programme.

[English]

Enquiry into the Crash of air India 'Kanishka'

351. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:
SHRI VISHNU MODI:
SHRI N. DENNIS:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:
DR. G. S. RAJHANS:
SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY:
SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:
SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of enquiry in the recent crash of Air India plane "KANISHKA" on Atlantic; and

(b) the possibility of getting the black Box from the deep sea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The Court of Inquiry which has been appointed by the Government to conduct a formal investigation into the circumstances of the crash of Air India Aircraft on 23.6.1985, has been asked to submit its report to the Government by 31.12.1985.

(b) The Cockpit Voice Recorder was recovered on 10th July, 1985. The Flight Data Recorder (FDR) was also recovered on 11.7.1985.

Prevention of water pollution in ganges

352. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) when the programme for prevention of water pollution in Ganges began;

(b) when shall it reach to West Bengal Zone tentatively; and

(c) the expected expenditure in the entire programme and actual benefit of the programme for fish cultivation in the Ganges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) The Government decisions to launch a programme for prevention of pollution of Ganga was announced on 5th January, 1985 by the Prime Minister. The action plan was approved by the Government in April, 1985.

(b) West Bengal is included in the States to be covered by the Action Plan.

(c) A sum of Rs. 250 crores has been tentatively estimated as the cost of implementing the works for the first phase during 1985-90. Implementation of the Action Plan will improve the quality of water in River Ganga which is expected to benefit fish cultivation. It is, however, not possible to quantify the expected benefit at this stage.

Coaches for Asiad 86 at Seol

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

(a) whether any efforts have been made by the Ministry to obtain information as to which are the disciplines having national or foreign coaches to prepare for Asiad'86 at Seol;

(b) the details thereof and whether Government are financing these training programmes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e). The national sports federations were requested some time back to name their chief coaches for preparing their teams for X Asiad. Government are financing the holding of coaching camps for training of Indian teams for this purpose according to an approved financial pattern which provid-

es for free boarding and lodging and also grant for preparation of grounds, purchase of sports equipment etc.

Indigenous nuclear power stations

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

(a) the number of indigenous nuclear power stations set up in the country so far;

(b) the location of such power stations; and

(c) whether Government have a proposal to set up more indigenous nuclear power plants to meet the country's energy requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Unit-1 of Madras Atomic Power Station located at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu is the first indigenous operating nuclear power unit in the country. The second unit at Kalpakkam is expected to attain criticality in August 1985. Indigenous nuclear power stations consisting of two units of 235 MWe each are being set up at Narora in Uttar Pradesh, Kakrapar in Gujarat, Kaiga in Karnataka and Rawatbhata in Rajasthan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Outlay for Development of Science and Technology During Seventh plan

355. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the outlay proposed for the development of Science and Technology during Seventh Plan;

(b) the amount proposed to be allocated to the State of Orissa for the above purpose for that plan period; and

(c) the total amount allocated to Orissa for the development of Science and Technology in 1985-86 financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). The Planning Commission is currently engaged in the formulation of the draft Seventh Five Year Plan. The plan would be finalised only after it is considered by the National Development Council. Hence it is not possible to indicate anything regarding sectoral or State-wise outlays.

(e) An amount of Rs. 70 lakhs has been provided in the State Plan during 1985-86 for scientific services and research.

Pollution Control by Plantation of Trees

356. SHRI G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether plantation of trees is beneficial for reducing pollution caused by vehicles etc ;

(b) if so, whether a study has been made to assess as to plantation of which types of trees is particularly beneficial for reducing pollution ;

(c) how many of these trees have been planted during the last two years and how many are surviving ;

(d) whether trees planted are generally only Bush/Shrub type which have no value even for shade leave aside reducing pollution ;

(e) steps taken to see that right type of trees are planted at the opportune time and also to ensure that they are looked after plantation ceremony ; and

(f) whether Government would get quarterly reports about number of trees planted and the number surviving ?

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

(b) Studies have been conducted by the National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow, Benaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Jawaharlal Nahru University, New Delhi; Institute of Science, Bombay; Calcutta University, etc. Based on these studies several pollution-tolerant plant species have been identified. The Department of Environment is also initiating an All India Coordinate

Project on plant responses to air-pollutants. The thrust of the work will be to identify suitable in species different regions for reducing air pollution.

(c) There is no specific programme for plantation to reduce air pollution. However, some of pollution-tolerant species are included in the general scheme of plantation.

(d) No, sir.

(e) Government takes due care to ensure that the various tree species raised in the nurseries, are suitable to conditions of soil and climate prevalent in a particular region or locality. The seedlings are made available in good time before the planting season and they are suitably advised about the choice of species and the measures required to be taken in regard to aftercare. Some of the States have initiated schemes offering incentives to those planting seedlings on the basis of their survival.

(f) Government obtains periodical reports of the extent of planting carried out. The survivals are generally assessed in summer following the planting.

Setting up of Grievances Machinery

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

(a) whether redressal of public grievances including those of public servants is to be given top priority and if so, details of the infrastructure created;

(b) number of complaints received so far by the Prime Minister and how many of these have been acted upon;

(c) whether Government propose to create posts of Lokpals and Lokayukts;

(d) whether any Administrative Tribunals have been set up; and

(e) if so, details thereof and the number of complaints filed and settled so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT

OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :
 (a) Yer, Sir. Ministries having large public dealings have been asked to improve and strengthen the internal arrangements for redress of public grievances. Special arrangements have been made in Departments which have wider public contact like Telephones, Railways and Posts. The Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, set up in March, 1985, has been given the nodal responsibility for policy formulation and coordinating matters relating to redress of public grievances.

(b) Petitions ranging from 1,500 to 2,000 are received daily in the Prime Minister's Office. All actionable petitions are referred to the State Governments concerned or the concerned Ministries in the Government for appropriate action.

(c) The proposal to establish an institution to enquire into allegations of corruption against persons holding office at high level is under examination.

(d) and (e). Action to set up Central Administrative Tribunal with a Principal Bench and a number of Additional Benches is in progress.

Bio-Gas Plants

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

(a) the number of Bio-gas plants in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any provision has been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for installing more bio-gas plants in the country; and

(c) if so, the number of such plants State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Information is given in Statement I given below

(b) and (c). State-wise targets for 1985-86 are given in Statement II below The Sevneht Plan provision for establishing biogas plants are however under finalisation. As

regards the community and institutional biogas plants, state-wise physical targets are not assigned.

Statement I

S1. No.	State/U.T.	No. of family based bio-gas plants set up during 1974-75 to 1985-86 (upto May, 1985)	No. of Community/Institutional biogas plants completed upto May, 30.6.1985.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35,187	15
2.	Assam	1,249	1
3.	Bihar	31,233	-
4.	Gujarat	34,004	7
5.	Haryana	19,163	3
6.	Karnataka	29,301	2
7.	Kerala	8,510*	1
8.	Maharashtra	1,03,480	8
9.	Madhya Pradesh	20,335	14
10.	Orissa	7,777	1
11.	Punjab	10,581	12
12.	Rajasthan	16,572	14
13.	Tamil Nadu	39,238	4
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1,01,009	18
15.	West Bengal	8,735	1
16.	Other States/ U. Ts.	6,535	3
		4,72,909	104

* Information is given for the period 1974-75 to 1985-86 (Upto April, 1985).

Statement II

Statement II Referred to in Reply to lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 358 to be Answered on Wednesday the 24th July, 1985

S1. No.	State	Traget (No. of Plants)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19,200
2.	Assam	640
3.	Bihar	6,400
4.	Gujarat	3,840

1	2	3
5.	Haryana	1,760
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	120
7.	Karnataka	4,800
8.	Kerala	1,920
9.	Maharashtra	24,320
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,220
11.	Orissa	1,920
12.	Punjab	1,280
13.	Rajasthan	3,840
14.	Tamil Nadu	9,600
15.	Uttar Pradesh	12,800
16.	West Bengal	2,220
17.	Himachal Pradesh	1,920
18.	Pondicherry	60
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	60
20.	Delhi	60
21.	Others	300
22.	K.V.I.C.	16,000
Total		1,15,280

Extension of Services After Superannuation

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

(a) the criteria for giving extension to employees after superannuation;

(b) whether service records of the employees are gone into at the time of giving extension; and

(c) if so, the number of employees on extension at present and the reasons for granting them extension ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) . Extension in service after superannuation to a government employee is to be granted in very rare and exceptional circumstances, purely in public interest when either another officer is not ripe enough to take over the job or the retiring officer is of outstanding merit. Before granting extension, the character-roll and other relevant records of the government employee are carefully scrutinised.

(c) As the appropriate authorities in respective Ministries/Departments are competent to grant extension in service to government employees belonging to various groups working in and under them, information about the number of employees who are on extension at present is not available centrally in this department.

Check on Advancing of Desert

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

(a) whether Government are aware that desert is advancing at a great pace and something has to be done to check it; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken by Government in this regard at national level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN): (a) According to the studies of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, no conclusive scientific evidence is available to suggest that the Thar Desert is spreading. The studies, however, underline the fact that xeric conditions within the desert have accentuated due to over exploitation of vegetation and land resources.

(b) Desertification control measures are being taken by a number of departments with the primary objective of improving the productivity of land through such measures as sand dune stabilisation, afforestation, pasture development and improved water harvesting techniques. These schemes are being implemented under Desert Development Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme and Integrated Eco-Development Programmes. The Indira Gandhi Canal Network aims at bringing large areas under irrigated agriculture. The Eco-Task Force in Bikaner and the Pushkar Lake Eco-Development Programmes are also aimed at integrated development of the desert area.

Strengthening of Monitoring Units in State Planning Bodies

361. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to strengthen the monitoring units in the State planning bodies during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) whether Government have also a proposal to set up separate monitoring units in important technical departments in public sector corporations and major projects in the above plan period; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, it is proposed to continue the scheme on 'Strengthening the Planning Machinery in States' which covers the strengthening of monitoring units in the State Planning Bodies, in the Seventh Plan also.

(b) and (c). The Working Group on Monitoring and information system at State and District levels during the Seventh Plan has inter-alia recommended that Monitoring Units would need to be set up in important technical departments, public sector corporations and important projects. No decision has been taken on these recommendations as the Seventh Plan has not yet been finalised.

Crash of Air India Boeing 747

362. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had conveyed displeasure to the Canadian Government for inadequate security measures undertaken in their Airport which had led to its crash of 'Kanishka' ;

(d) number of countries who assisted and helped in finding out the dead bodies and also in finding out the cause of accident ; and

(c) whether all the countries have been approached for tightening security in their Air-ports to avoid such tragedies ?

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

(b) United States of America, United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada and France have helped in search of dead bodies and wreckage of the aircraft. Representatives of U.S.A. and Canada are associated with the investigation of the accident.

(c) International Civil Aviation Organisation who are responsible among other things to ensure the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world of which India is a member are reviewing the security measures at airports in various member countries.

Purification of Ganga Water

363. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the steering committee for the Ganga action plan has approved a number of schemes to be completed soon at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.2 crores ;

(b) if so, the other schemes that will also be undertaken during the current year for purifying the Ganga ;

(c) whether the Planning Commission have agreed to allocate Rs. 10 crores for the current year for the Ganga project and the Project Directorate had been given special powers to approve scheme up to Rs. 1 crore ; and

(d) if so, number of schemes which will be undertaken by Government during the current year in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes Sir. The Steering Committee for the Ganga Action Plan has approved two project proposals for the prevention of pollution of river Ganga at Haridwar and Rishikesh in Uttar Pradesh at a total work cost of Rs. 96,20,000 (Rupees Ninty Six lakhs twenty thousand).

(b) Some other schemes have also been received from the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal and they are under examination.

(c) Yes Sir,

(d) It is expected that some more schemes will be sanctioned during the year but it is not possible to specify the exact number.

Activities of Extremists Groups in N E. Regions

364. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to reports published in the national press regarding attempts by various secessionist and extremist groups in the North East regions ;

(b) how far these reports are true and what is the Government's reaction in the matter ;

(c) whether Government of Tripura have asked for a few more battalion of para military forces to combat terrorism ; and

(d) what is the Government's response to it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). In the absence of reference to any specific news item, it is not possible to indicate the reaction of the Government. However, Government is aware of the activities of the secessionist and extremist groups in the North Eastern Region.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Within the overall constraints of availability of para military forces, the strength of such forces in Tripura has been augmented from time to time.

Modernisation of Rare Earths Plant at Alwaye

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

(a) whether the rare earths plant at Alwaye in Kerala has not been modernised during the past two decades ;

(b) whether there is any scheme at present to modernise this plant ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). The Rare Earths Plant at Alwaye in Kerala has been operating since 1952 to installed capacity and additions and improvements have been carried out as and when required. The modernisation scheme of this plant costing approximately Rs. 2 crores consists of additional machinery and equipment, equipment for mechanical handling of filter cakes, augmentation of storage and other facilities. The scheme also provides for facilities for recovery of helium from monazite and uranium from active cakes.

New Airport in Coimbatore

366. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) at what stage is the work on the new airport at Coimbatore at present ;

(b) how much money has been spent so far ; and

(c) by what time it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The estimate for extension and strengthening of the runway at Coimbatore is ready. The proposal is being submitted for the competent authority's approval. The preliminary drawings are under preparation for extension and modification of the terminal building.

(b) An amount of Rs. 18.85 lakhs has been so far spent on acquisition of land for extension of the runway.

(c) The work relating to the extension and strengthening of the runway is likely to be completed in about 18 months after it is sanctioned. The work relating to the modification of the terminal building is likely to be completed by July, 1987.

Direct flights between Delhi and Trivandrum

367. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the frequency of the direct flights between Delhi and Trivandrum ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). In the Summer Schedule effective from 1st June, 1985, Indian Airlines have already stepped up the frequency of the Delhi-Goa-Cochin-Trivandrum service from four days a week to a daily service.

Micro Projects for T S.P. Areas of Orissa

368. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Micro Projects started during Sixth Plan and proposed for Seventh Plan in Tribal Sub-plan areas of Orissa ; and

(b) the total villages, the primitive tribal facilities benefited, the schemes and programmes undertaken and the funds provided during Sixth Plan, Micro Project-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) the names of the Micro projects functioning at the end of the Sixth Plan are given below:

1. Pauri Bhuinya Development Agency in Pallahara block of Dhenkanal District.

2. Bonda Development Agency in Khairput block of Koraput district.

3. Dongria Kondh Development Agency in Bissam-cuttack and Muniguda blocks of Koraput district.

4. Saora Development Agency in Mohana and R. Udayagiri blocks of Ganjam district.

5. Thumba Development Agency in Patrapu block of Ganjam district.

6. Lanjia Saora Development Agency in Gumma and Nuagarh blocks of Ganjam district.

7. Kutia Kondh Development Agency in Kotgarh and Tumudibandha blocks of Phulbani district.

8. Juang Development Agency in Banspal block of Keonjhar district.

9. Pauri Bhuinya Development Agency in Lahunipara and Bonai blocks of Sundargarh district.

10. Lanjia Soura Development Agency in Sagada G.P. in Gunupur sub-Division of Koraput district. During the Seventh Plan Micro Projects in respect of primitive tribal groups already identified namely Lodha, Mankidia, Birhor, Didayi, Kharia are proposed.

(b) Information is awaited from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House on receipt.

Monuments and Temples in Orissa Included in Centrally Protected Monuments

370. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether monuments and temples of historical importance of Orissa, have been identified by the new Archaeological circle, Bhubaneswar to include them under centrally protected monuments ;

(b) whether the circle has surveyed the different districts of that State soon after the creation of the circle ;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(d) the protection, preservation and excavation work undertaken by the circle so far and the new sites selected for excavation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Apart from 66 monuments and sites in Orissa notified as of national importance and under Central protection, the new archaeological circle at Bhubaneswar is taking up a survey of the region to identify monuments for being considered for protection,

(b) After its formation, the circle has undertaken a Survey of Maraguda Valley, District Kalahandi, to identify ancient sites for excavations and to consider protection of archaeological remains.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The repairs and maintenance of centrally protected monuments in Orissa are being carried out by the Circle after assessing the individual requirements. Besides regular maintenance of monuments, repair work has been initiated at Narasimha temple at Puri. It is proposed to take up excavations at Lalitgiri, Udayagiri and Sisupalgarh in Orissa.

Felling of Trees in Madhya Pradesh

371. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the continuous felling of forests in Madhya Pradesh which has created a serious problem of firewood and fodder and along side these the imbalance in environment is increasing ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop the felling of trees ;

(c) whether Central Government have prepared a programme to start firewood plantation and fodder cultivation to maintain proper balance in environment ;

(d) how far such scheme has been implemented in M.P. ; and

(e) the guidelines sent to Madhya Pradesh to step up the implementation of such scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) The Government are aware of the problems relating to illicit felling of trees and the fuelwood and fodder shortage in Madhya Pradesh as in many other parts of India.

(b) The following steps are being taken :

(i) Checking illicit felling of trees and removal of forest produce ;

(ii) Enforcement of the provisions of the Indian Forest Act ;

(iii) Providing for deterrent punishment to the offenders ;

(iv) Stoppage of movement of fuelwood and charcoal outside the State ;

(v) Strict enforcement of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 under which prior approval of the Central Government is necessary for diversion of forest land to non-forest use.

(vi) Programmes for Wasteland Development.

(c) and (d). The fuelwood and fodder development programme is implemented in fifteen fuelwood-deficit districts of Madhya Pradesh under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme : "Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations" during the Sixth Five Year Plan. During the Sixth Plan 36,500 hectares of plantation and distribution of about 13.80 crore seedlings for planting in private holdings were achieved. The scheme is being continued in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(e) The guidelines issued to all States, including Madhya Pradesh, from time to time in this regard, highlight, the following aspects.

(i) The pace of afforestation inclusive of distribution of seedlings should be suitably stepped up.

(ii) Seedlings be distributed to the farmers free of cost under the programme of farm forestry.

(iii) Children be associated under the programme "A Tree for every Child" to awaken tree-consciousness among them.

(iv) While the accent should be on fuelwood and fodder species fruit-bearing trees should form atleast 20% of the seedlings supplied.

(v) Wastelands, inter-cultivation bunds, rail, road and canal sides should be availed of for raising fuelwood trees and fodder.

Support and Cooperation Provided by India and Bhutan for Thimpu Talks

372. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level team from Sri Lanka had talks with Government of India on support and co-operation being provided by India and Bhutan for Thimpu-talks between the Sri Lanka Government representatives and the Tamil leaders ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the main issues discussed and decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) A team of Sri Lankan officials visited India on June 27/28 to discuss the logistical support being provided by India for talks arranged in Thimpu between the Sri Lanka Government and the TULF and representatives of Tamil militant organizations.

(b) The talks related mainly to the arrangements for the discussions. Government are highly appreciative of the cooperation extended by the Royal Government of

Bhutan in helping to arrange the talks in Thimpu.

Irrigation Projects Pending Clearance in Planning Commission

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

(a) number of irrigation project reports that are pending in the Planning Commission awaiting clearance ; and

(b) the State-wise list of such projects with the dates of receipt of the project reports and the reasons for not clearing the projects so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the State-wise list of irrigation projects pending clearance of the Planning Commission is given below.

Statement

List of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects Pending clearance with the Planning Commission (enclousre to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 373 for answer on 24-7-1985.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Date of receipt by the Advisory Committee set up by the Planning Commission	Reasons for Pending
1	2	3	4

ANDHRA PRADESH

1.	Singur	3.9.84	(i) The design flood needed review and the CWC were asked to examine in consultation with the State. The required information is still awaited. (2) Clarification regarding the cost of reclamation of archaeological sites from and greenbelt which was to be obtained from the CWC from the Department of Environment/State Govt. is awaited.
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1	2	3	4
2.	Buggavanka Reservoir Scheme ASSAM	3.9.84	(1) Concurrence of the Forest Department for the submergence of forest land is still awaited.
3.	Puthimari BIHAR	24.7.81	(i) State Finance concurrence awaited.
4.	N. Koel	19.3.80	(i) Final Clearance of Depart of Environment on the question of charging part cost of afforestation in the catchment area of the project is awaited.
5.	Masan	28.11.80	(i) State Finance Department concurrence awaited. (2) Clearance of the Depart. of Environment from Environmental angle is awaited.
6.	Subarnarekha Multipurpose (Bihar Orissa & West Bengal)	30.6.82	(i) Clearance of the Department of Environment from environmental angle is awaited. (2) The Department of Irrigation are to issue clearnace from interstate angle.
7.	Sona Modernisation Phase-I	24.9.84	(1) A view would be taken after the availability of funds for the project within the total irrigation sector ceiling for the VII Plan is intimated by the State.
8.	Upper Sakari Res.	24.9.84	(1) The clearance from international angle awaited from the Department of Irrigation. (2) The concurrences of State Finance & Planning Departments are awaited. (3) The clearance from environmental angle awaited from the Department of Environment. (4) The acceptance of the project would depend upon the availability of funds for the project in Seventh Plan.

GUJARAT

1	2	3	4
9.	Sardar Sarovar Project	6.1.83	(1) Environmental clearance is awaited.
10.	Watrak	1.12.83	(1) Specific clearance of the Department of Irrigation from Inter-State angle is awaited.
11.	Modernisation of Kharicut Canal	1.12.83	(1) Certain clarification on the latest cost and the availability of funds in the Seventh Plan of the State is awaited from the CWC.
JAMMU & KASHMIR			
12.	Ravi Canal	24.9.84	(1) Information regarding the annual irrigation area which can be developed without the Shahpur Kandi Barrage is awaited, Inter-State concurrence for the share cost of Shahpur Kandi Charrgable to this project is awaited. Concurrence of State Finance and Planning Deptt. awaited.
13.	Rajpura Lift Irrigation Scheme	22.3.84	(1) Concurrence of State Finance Department is awaited.
MADHYA PRADESH			
14.	Mahan	7.6.83	(1) Final clearance of the Department of Environment on the question of charging part cost of afforestation in the catchment area of the project is awaited.
15.	Rajghat Canal	6.1.83	(1) The concurrence of U. P. Government to the Datia Carrier canal in U.P. territory is still to be received in the Planning Commission. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has proposed to take up this issue with the Central Zonal council.
16.	Sindh River Irrigation Phase-II.	1.12.83	(1) State Finance Deptt. Concurrence is awaited.
17.	Narmada Sagar	22.3.84	(1) Environmental clearance by the Department of Environment is yet to be received.

1	2	3	4
			(2) Specific concurrence of the Government of Gujarat for sharing the cost of Narmada Sagar Dam is still to be obtained and communicated to the Planning Commission.
18.	Gej	3.9.84	(1) Specific concurrence of the State Finance Department is awaited.
19.	Mahuar	24.9.84	(1) Concurrence of State Finance Department and Planning Department awaited.
	MAHARASHTRA		
20.	Khairy	22.3.84	(1) Concurrence of State Finance Department is awaited.
21.	Panzen	22.3.84	(1) Concurrence of State Finance Department is awaited.
22.	Shahnoor	22.3.84	(1) Concurrence of State Finance Department is awaited.
23.	Hetwan	3.9.84	(1) Benefit cost Ratio Revised for the updated cost is awaited from CWC. (2) Concurrence of State Finance and Planning Department is awaited.
24.	Mun	3.9.84	(1) Forest clearance from the appropriate authority is awaited. (2) Concurrence of State Finance and Planning Department is awaited.
25.	Thumbapuri	3.9.84	(1) Clarification regarding the latest cost is awaited from CWC. (2) Concurrence of State Finance Department is awaited. (3) Provision for rehabilitation of the oustees from the sub-margence area made on the lines of Maharashtra Resettlement of Project Displaced Persons Act 1976 is yet to be confirmed.
26.	Sakol	3.9.84	(1) Interstate aspects to be further examined by the CWC and the details after such examination are still awaited.

1	2	3	4
27.	Rengaon	3.9.84	(1) Specific concurrence of State Finance Department awaited.
28.	Tarali	24.9.84	(1) Concurrence of State Finance and Planning Department is awaited.
	ORISSA		
29.	Sapua Badjore	24.9.84	(1) Clearance from Forest angle is awaited.
	RAJASTHAN		
30.	Modernisation of Gambhiri Canal System	3.9.84	(1) Clearance of Department of Irrigation for inter-state aspects is awaited.
31.	Panchana Irrigation scheme	1.12.83	(1) Clearance of CWC on design flood drainage etc. is awaited.
32.	Wagan Irrigation Scheme	22.8.84	(1) Concurrence of State Finance Department is awaited.
	UTTAR PRADESH		
33.	Maudaha Dam Project	21.11.79	(1) The Environmental clearance of the project is awaited.
	WEST BENGAL		
34.	Upper Kangsanbati	7.6.80	(1) Clearance from environmental angle is awaited.

Setting up of Electronics Industry in Himachal Pradesh

374. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places which have been recommended for setting up of electronics industries in Himachal Pradesh by the State Government;

(b) whether Union Government consider the climate of Himachal Pradesh suitable for the proposed development of electronics, and

(c) if so, the steps being taken for setting up of these industries ?

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

(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) : No recommendations have been received by the Union Government in this regard. However State Government is understood to be promoting one Electronic estate at Solan which has been operational for some time and another one at Shogi near Shimla.

(b) : Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Government has established a separate Himachal Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation for the promotion and development of electronics in the State. As per recent policy announced by Union Government, greater efforts will be made to develop electronics industry in the hilly districts on a large scale. To encourage more electronics industries in Hill districts included in category 'A', Government has also decided that the maximum ceiling of Central Investment subsidy would be raised from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs, in case of electronics industries set up in

'Special Region Districts' in category 'A'.

Amount Sanctioned for Himachal Pradesh during Seventh Plan

375. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount asked for by Himachal Pradesh for the Seventh Five year Plan of the State; and

(b) the amount sanctioned, by the Central Government to the State and the names of the schemes which will be implemented on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) (a) and (b). The Himachal Pradesh Government had initially proposed an outlay of Rs. 1339 crores for their Seventh Five Year Plan. After discussions between the Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh and the Deputy Chairman, planning Commission, a plan of Rs.1050 crores has been agreed to.

The schemes to be implemented on priority basis under the Seventh Five Year Plan of the State are as under:-

1. Horticulture schemes including (i) Indo—Dutch Mushroom projects; (ii) Indo—Italian Olive and Allied projects and (iii) Chamba Valley Dach Crop project.

2. Forestry Schemes including (i) Indo—German Dhauladhar project, (ii) Soil Conservation and Afforestation of Giribata Catchment, and (iii) National Social Forestry (Umbrella) project.

3. Scheme for manufacturing cartons for apple packing.

4. Shah Nahar medium irrigation project.

5. A number of lift irrigation projects at different locations.

6. Sanjay Vidyut Pariyojana.

7. Andhra Hydro—electric project, and

8. Rong Tong Hydro—electric project.

[*Translation*]

Non - Observance of Traffic Rules in Delhi

376. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether traffic rules are not observed properly in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to force the drivers, etc, to observe these rules; and

(c) the number of persons found guilty of violating these rules during the past three months and the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Most of the drivers in Delhi observe the traffic rules. However, some drivers do not abide by these rules.

(b) Special drives have been launched from time to time to check violation of traffic rules, like red light jumping, wrong overtaking and wrong parking etc. Heavy penalties are being imposed on the offenders. Recently a new system of punching and stamping of licences have been introduced to identify the habitual offenders. Three consecutive offences lead to cancellation of driving licences. Road safety education is also imparted through various media.

(c) During the period 1st April, 1985 to 7th July, 1985 1,06,838 persons were challaned for traffic violation and a sum of Rs.73,29,929/- realised as compounding fee.

[*English*]

Defence Tie—Up With U.S.A

377. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his discussions in U.S.A. the American side had projected any proposal for Defence tie-up between India and U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposals made: and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). No Sir. However, U.S. Government has expressed its general willingness to sell military equipment to India.

(c) The Government of India has not considered this matter in depth because there are certain conditions to weapons sales that it does not find acceptable.

Pak's Claim on Siachin Glacier Area

378. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has disputed India's claim on Siachin glacier area as reported in Hindustan Times dated 9 June, 1985:

(b) whether the Government of Pakistan has officially put forward their claim in this regard;

(c) if so, the grounds on which they base their claim; and

(d) Government's reaction in the matter?

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

(c) The Pakistan Government have based their claim on the area stating without any basis, that it forms part of the so-called "Northern Areas".

(d) The Government of India have rejected Pakistan's claim, as the Siachin glacier area is a part of the territory of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir and has always been under India's administration and control. Indian mountaineering expeditions have been going into the area regularly.

Protests have been lodged with the Pakistan Government on different occasions both in writing and verbally, against the acts of violation of Indian air space in the area by Pakistani aircraft.

Proposal for Change in Office Hours

379. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :
SHRI CHITA MAHATA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to change the office timings in Central Government offices where 9 AM to 5 PM has been fixed;

(b) whether the women employecs have complained and represented to the Government to change their office timings either from 9.30 AM to 5.30 PM or from 10.00AM to 6.00 PM; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(a) to (c). In the light of some representations received and points raised in the National Council of JCM, the question of office timings under the five-day-week system is proposed to be discussed in the Standing Committee of the National Council of the JCM soon.

Compensation to Riot Victims

380. DR. C.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently decided to pay 50 percent of the estimated loss or Rs. 50, 000/- whichever is less to those properties have damaged during the November, 1984 riots ;

(b) the number of parties which submitted their applications in response to Government's decision ;

(c) whether several persons/parties have lost their properties worth crores of rupees ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to compensate those ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Central Government have decided that the State Governments/Union Territories may pay 50% of the estimated loss or Rs. 50,000/- whichever is less, to persons who had taken insurance policies, without riot covers and had suffered damages during the November, 1984 riots. The expenditure incurred in providing this relief will be reimbursed to the State Governments/Union Territories by Government of India.

(b) 308 parties have submitted their applications in response to the above orders in Delhi. Informations from other States is awaited.

(c) and (d). In addition to the compensation mentioned in reply to part (a) above, instructions have been issued to the Commercial Banks to grant loans on liberalized and concessional basis to traders, transport operators etc. who suffered during the riots. Furthermore, gratuitous relief has also been disbursed to persons whose houses were wholly or partially damaged during the riots.

News Item Captioned "Rivers Pose Health Hazard"

381. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item captioned "Rivers pose health hazard" reported in Indian Express dated 17 June, 1985 ;

(b) if so, whether according to a recent study, it has been revealed that millions of people who are living on the banks of Ganga, Jamuna, Kali and Hindon are facing a serious health hazard ;

(c) if so, steps contemplated by Government to save the millions of human beings who are living on the banks of the rivers ; and

(d) further steps proposed to purify the water of these rivers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. However, a generalised conclusion cannot be arrived on the basis of sporadic surveys.

(c) and (d). The steps taken by the Government to prevent pollution of the rivers include.

(i) River basin-wise pollution status has been evaluated for the Ganga (including the Yamuna), subarnarekha, Damodar and Brahmani. Similar study has been initiated for the Krishna and the Brahmaputra. The rest of the major rivers will be progressively covered. Based on the findings of these studies an Action Plan for the prevention of pollution of the Ganga has been launched.

(ii) Zoning and classification for designated uses of water have been made in stretches of major rivers.

(iii) Industries are being directed to provide necessary treatment facilities before discharging effluents into water bodies.

(iv) Fiscal incentives are also being provided to industries for taking pollution control measures.

(v) Recalcitrant industries are being prosecuted.

(vi) Guidelines for siting of industries have been evolved.

Abolition of Office of Governor

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

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of the Government to abolish the office of Governor in some of the States ;

(b) if so, the names of the States ; and

(c) what other alternative is proposed to be made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Setting up a Grievances Cell in Home Ministry

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

(a) whether he has recently directed to set up grievances cell under his ministry to look into the public complaints against undue delay in disposal of cases ;

(b) if so, by when the proposed cell is likely to be set up ;

(c) the nature of complaints likely to be attended to by the cell : and

(d) to what extent the general public will get relief in getting their grievances solved ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). While addressing the officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs on 30.5.85 Home Minister directed that a Public Grievances Cell be set up in the Ministry. There are only a few points where the public directly comes in contract with the Ministry. Necessary arrangements already exist in order to attend to the grievances of the public at these places. Action to formalise the existing arrangements into a Public Grievances Cell is under way.

Revival of Temple Arts of Kerala

384. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU Will the Minister of CULTURE be Pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to revive the various temple arts of Kerala which have not so far received any attention;

(b) whether any study is proposed to be conducted into the various aspect of these arts as a part of the over all efforts of Government to revive the traditional arts and culture; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND

PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). Sangeet Natak Akademi, has a Scheme of Preservation and Promotion of Rare Forms, under which Temple Arts of Kerala are also covered The Akademi has taken following measures for the revival of Temple Art Forms of Kerala:

(a) Intensive documentation of all art forms.

(b) Video-recording of the performances of Great Gurus of these art forms.

(c) Provision of financial assistance to those instituitons/organisations/Gurus interested in imparting training to young artists.

(d) Publication of books related to Temple Art of Kerala.

(e) Awards and Fellowships to Great Gurus and Artistes of these forms.

[*Translation*]

Construction of a Stadium in Pithoragarh District U.P.

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

(a) whether there is any scheme to give some special incentives for the promotion of sports in the District Headquarters in hilly areas on the borders of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give assistance to-State Governments for the construction of indoor and outdoor Stadtia in the Headquarters of each district of these areas;

(c) if so, whether there is any scheme to construct a stadium in the Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the likely date of starting the construction work of this stadium ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (d). The Department has scheme of financial assistance to State sports Councils, local authorities, etc. for development of sports and games including construction of stadia, swimming pools,

sports complexes, etc. Under this Scheme financial assistance is given, on a sharing basis, whenever proposals are received on the prescribed proforma through the concerned State/Union Territory Government. The amount of assistance for such purposes is higher for projects located in hilly areas as compared to those elsewhere. No proposal has so far been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for construction of a stadium in the Pithoragarh district.

Dacoities and Murders in the Capital

386. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI LALIT MAKEN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of dacoities and murders have increased in Delhi during the last six months as compared to those which took place earlier and

(b) if so, the number of incidents of dacoity and murder which took place during the last six months and the number of cases in which culprits have been apprehended so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The crime figures of dacoity and murder during the period January-June, 1985 and the corresponding figures for the period July-December, 1984 are as under :-

	July- December, 1984	January- June, 1985
Dacoity	15	16
Murder	175	168

Out of 16 cases of dacoity and 168 cases of murder which took place during the past six months, in 6 cases of dacoity and 103 cases of murders, culprits have been apprehended.

Setting up of Environmental Research and Development Centres

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

(a) whether his ministry is contemplating setting up of Environment Research and Development Centres in the Universities or Colleges functioning in hill regions of the country ;

(b) if so, whether some centres have been identified in this context ; and

(c) if so, the names of the proposed centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) to (c). The Department sponsored several research and development projects during the Sixth Plan Period in the universities and research institutes in the Himalayas, Western Ghats and Ganga Basin.

It is proposed to set up a Himalayan Institute of Environment and Development along with a network of Centres of Advanced Studies in existing universities/institutes. Such Centres are proposed at University of Garhwal, Srinagar, (UP) Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, (UP) Kumaon University, Nainital, (UP) ; North Eastern Hill University, Shillong ; Kashmir University, Srinagar ; Jammu University, Jammu ; and Himachal Pradesh Agriculture University, Solan.

[English]

Foreign Tourists

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

(a) the number of foreign tourists visited India during January to June, 1985 ;

(b) the foreign exchange earned during 1984-85 from foreign tourists ; and

(c) whether Government will encourage tourism and treat tourism at par with export oriented industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Foreign tourist arrivals during the period from January to June 1985 was 386, 489.

(b) The latest available estimate of foreign exchange earnings from tourism as released by R.B.I. relate to the year 1982-83 and is Rs. 1130.6 crores. The R.B.I. has not released figures for any subsequent year.

(c) The approach paper for the Seventh Five Year Plan has recommended the status of an industry to be given to tourism. The question of treating tourism-related services on par with export-oriented industry is under consideration.

Direct Flights to U.S from Eastern Region Particularly from Calcutta

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

(a) whether there is no direct flight to U.S. from eastern region particularly from Calcutta :

(b) whether the people of eastern region have to go to Bombay or Delhi for West-bound journey ; and

(c) whether Government will consider introducing tri-weekly Air India service from Calcutta to New York via Paris, or Frankfurt and London through Bombay and Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Air India operates one direct flight No. AI-103 between Calcutta and New York.

(b) No, Sir. There is no need.

(c) Government have presently no plans to start a tri-weekly service from Calcutta to New York via Paris, or Frankfurt and London, through Bombay and Delhi, in near future.

Closure of Panagarh Aerodrome in Burdwan District of West Bengal

390. SHRI PUENA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Civil Aviation Department has decided to close down the Panagarh Aerodrome in Burdwan District of West Bengal;

b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

(d) whether Government have received any letter dated 19-6-85 from a member of Parliament requesting the Government not to close down the said aerodrome;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Panagarh aerodrome belongs to the Indian Air Force and was being maintained by the Civil Aviation Department for use as an alternative to Calcutta Airport for Indian Airlines flights of smaller aircraft. The Civil Aviation Department has developed Ranchi aerodrome to meet the requirements of bigger aircraft. Indian Airlines have indicated their willingness to use this, aerodrome as an alternative to Calcutta aerodrome. In view of this, it has been decided to hand over Panagarh aerodrome back to Indian Air Force.

(c) Not yet received in the Ministry.

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

Purchase of another Boeing Jumbo Jet by Air—India

391. SHRI LALIT MAKEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether keeping in view the crash of Air India Boeing Plane into Atlantic Ocean, Air India is planning to buy another Boeing Jumbo Jet, in order to bring normalcy in its service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : Yes, Sir. Air India is planning to acquire a Boeing 747 aircraft in replacement of "KANISHKA". Enquiries in this regard have been initiated.

Winter Sports Institutes to Attract Foreign Tourists

392. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Winter Sports Insti-

tutes functioning in the country and their locations ;

(b) whether Government propose to establish more such Institutes during the Seventh Plan period to promote Winter Sports in the country in order to attract foreign tourists and the amount allocated for it ; and

(c) the details thereof ; if any ?

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

(a) The Central Department of Tourism has established on Indian Institute of Skins and Mountaineering at Gulmarg. This Institute organises regular ski courses during winter at Gulmarg (Jammu and Kashmir), Narkanda (Himachal Pradesh) and Auli (Uttar Pradesh). There are also the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute at Darjeeling, the Mountaineering Institute at Uttarkashi in Uttar Pradesh and Manali in Himachal Pradesh respectively.

(b) The Central Government has no such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

Conversion of Bhubaneswar into a City of Electronics

393. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have submitted a proposal to the Centre to help the State Government in implementing their programme of converting the city of Bhubaneswar into a city of Electronics ;

(b) if so, the quantum of Central assistance proposed to be given to help the State Government in implementing its ambitious programme ; and

(c) the details of the scheme prepared for the above purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY ? SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No formal proposal has been submitted by

Government of Orissa to Central Government. However, meetings were held between the Chief Minister of Orissa and the Chairman, Electronics Commission for a planned growth of Electronics and computer industry in Bhubaneswar.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a).

Vehicular Pollution in Delhi

394. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether vehicular exhaust is a big pollutant in the Capital city of Delhi ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to reduce the pollution ; and

(c) whether Government are proposing to go in a big way for introducing vehicles driven by electricity to reduce the pollution?

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

(b) The steps taken to reduce the pollution include the following :

(i) Standards have been formulated for vehicular emissions by a Committee of Experts ;

(ii) Delhi Administration has been advised to make provision under the Motor Vehicles Rules for statutory enforcement of standards ;

(iii) The Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) has been urged to check the smoke emission of the DTC buses.

(iv) A control system for implementation by Regional Transport Authority has been suggested.

(b) A decentralised system of automobile emission monitoring has also been recommended.

(c) No, Sir.

Stateless Persons in Sikkim

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

(a) whether there are stateless persons in Sikkim ;

(b) has the Centre received representation from the Sikkim Government in the matter ;

(c) has the State Government made any proposals in its representation for the solution of the problem ; and

(d) if so, what is the thinking of the Government ?

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

(b) and (c). The Chief Minister of Sikkim has recently made a proposal that a High Power Committee be appointed to go into problem.

(d) The claims of stateless persons for citizenship are to be considered with due caution keeping in view the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

Proposal to put Sikkim in the Air Map.

396. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been considering any proposal to put Sikkim on the Air Map of the country ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). Gangtok in Sikkim is one of the stations identified for airlinking by Vayudoot. The Director General of Civil Aviation is in the process of locating a site for the development of an airport in Gangtok for operations with a STOL Type of aircraft. An air service to Gangtok can be introduced only after an airport and other infrastructural facilities have been developed.

Seizure of Foreign Arms from Naga Youths

397. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Naga Youths were arrested from a hotel in Jorhat on 25 April, 1985 ;

(b) whether American make arms and ammunition and incriminating documents were seized from them ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). According to the State Govt. of Assam, 5 Naga youths were arrested by police on 25th April, 1985 at Jorhat following altercation with the Manager of the hotel where they were staying. One .22 bore rifle with some ammunition was recovered from their possession alongwith some documents including two file covers bearing printed inscription "Sovereign Republic of Nagaland" and "Government of Free Nagaland".

River Cruise on the Ganga in a Floating Hotel

398. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to promoting tourism, Government are considering a scheme for a river cruise on Ganges in a floating hotel ;

(b) if so, the place/places where this river cruise is likely to ply ; and

(c) the cost of plying this cruise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c). India Tourism Development Corporation has a proposal for a rivercruise on the Ganga on a floating hotel. The proposal is at a very preliminary stage and the details are yet to be worked out.

Foreign Exchange Earned by I.T.D.C.

399. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be Pleased to state :

(a) whether ITDC's earning of foreign exchange have been increasing ; and

(b) if so, details of foreign exchange earned during the last three years, separately, in sterling, Dollars, Yen, etc. ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The foreign exchange earned by ITDC during the last three years is as under :-

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1982-83	994.94
1983-84	1204.59
1984-85	1338.80
(Provisional)	

The break-up of the foreign exchange earnings in Sterling, Dollars, Yens, etc. are not compiled by ITDC separately.

[*Translation*]

Amount Allotted to Rajasthan Under Poverty Alleviation Programme

400. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether less amount has been allotted to Rajasthan under the Poverty Alleviation Programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme as compared to other States;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any memorandum in this connection from the Rajasthan Government;

(c) if so, whether Government have reconsidered the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir. Allocation to the States, under the poverty alleviation programmes, such as Integrated Rural Development Programme and National

Rural Employment Programme is made on the basis of uniform criteria.

(b) No such memorandum has been received from the Rajasthan Government.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

People Below Poverty Line in Rajasthan

401. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total and the State-wise percentage of people living below poverty line in the country at present;

(b) whether 33.76 per cent people in Rajasthan have been considered to be living below poverty line whereas all India percentage, as given by Government is 48.13 per cent;

(c) if so, whether Government have under evaluated the percentage of people living below poverty line in the backward and poor State of Rajasthan;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to re-evaluate the figures in this regard; and

(e) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The Statewise estimates of number of people living below the poverty line and their percentage to the population are based on the Household Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation. The latest year for which such Statewise estimates are available relates to 1977-78. The total and Statewise percentage of people living below the poverty line in the country in 1977-78 are given in the Statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir, The Concept, Definition and norm adopted for Rajasthan are the same as those adopted for other States.

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

Statement

Number and percentage of Population below the poverty line by States Separately for rural and urban areas : 1977-78

Sl. No.	State	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		Number (Lakhs)	Percentage	Number (Lakhs)	Percentage	Number (Lakhs)	Percentage
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	170.35	43.89	36.44	35.68	206.79	42.18
2.	Assam	88.34	52.65	7.07	37.37	95.41	51.10
3.	Bihar	338.44	58.91	32.94	46.07	371.38	57.49
4.	Gujarat	94.84	43.20	26.48	29.02	121.32	39.04
5.	Haryana	22.10	23.25	6.95	31.74	29.05	24.84
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10.37	28.12	0.51	16.56	10.88	27.23
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	14.57	32.75	4.35	39.33	18.92	34.06
8.	Karnataka	124.10	49.88	38.62	43.97	162.72	48.34
9.	Kerala	93.42	46.00	22.19	51.44	115.61	46.95
10.	Madhya Pradesh	244.59	59.82	42.74	48.09	287.33	57.73
11.	Maharashtra	214.11	55.85	61.30	31.62	275.41	47.71
12.	Manipur	3.42	30.54	0.56	25.48	3.98	29.71
13.	Meghalaya	5.51	53.87	0.36	18.16	5.87	48.03
14.	Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	0.03	4.11	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Orissa	158.97	68.97	10.33	42.19	169.30	66.40
16.	Punjab	13.49	11.87	9.59	24.66	23.08	15.13
17.	Rajasthan	85.79	33.75	19.12	33.80	104.91	33.76
18.	Tamil Nadu	170.47	55.68	66.59	44.79	237.06	52.12
19.	Tripura	10.93	64.28	0.61	26.34	11.54	59.73
20.	Uttar Pradesh	429.93	50.23	72.27	49.24	502.20	50.09
21.	West Bengal	227.65	58.94	48.10	34.71	275.75	52.54
22.	All Union Territories	6.35	34.32	11.24	17.96	17.59	21.69
All India (weighted)		2527.74	50.82	518.39	38.19	3046.10	48.13

N.A.—Not Available.

Note:—(1) These results are based on the provisional and quick tabulation of the NSS on household consumer expenditure of 32nd Round (July 1977 to June 1978).

(2) The number of people below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st March, 1978.

(3) For All India the number and percentage of people below the poverty line correspond to the population of the States included in the Statement.

Setting up of Central Centre Under 'IRS-I Utilisation Programme'

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

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from Rajasthan Government for setting up at Jodhpur a Centre under 'IRS-I Utilisation Programme;'

(b) if so, whether Government have taken some action in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). There are a number of joint experiments which are proposed to be conducted along with User-Agencies in Rajasthan under the IRS-I Utilisation Programme. In the overall context of utilising remote sensing data including those from IRS Satellites under the National Natural Resources Management System; it has been decided to locate the fifth Regional Remote Sensing Service Centre at Jodhpur at the campus of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The decision took into account various national requirements, technical considerations and the requests received from a few states including Rajasthan. This Centre will contain a computer based interactive system for analysing various remote sensing data including data from IRS and some remote sensing equipment related to such interpretation. The Centre is planned to provide services to various national users including those around the Region. Technical action on various aspects concerning this Centre is under progress.

(d) Does not arise.

Identification of Backward Areas in Himachal Pradesh

403. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Planning Commission have identified during the past three years any indicator for the identification of backward areas in respect of remoteness and inaccessibility; demographic composition/situation; infrastructure; and agricultural situation;

(b) if so, the exact indicators and the weightable points fixed in respect of each one of indicators and their components;

(c) whether all the State Governments have accepted the indicators and identified the backward areas; and

(d) if so, the names of the backward areas identified in Himachal Pradesh in accordance with these indicators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir. The Planning Commission have not identified during the past three years any indicator for the identification of backward areas.

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

(d) Does not arise. However, on the basis of broad indicators viz. remoteness and inaccessibility, demographic, infrastructural and agricultural, adopted by the State Government of their own, a list of Panchayats declared by them as backward during the last three years is given in the Statement below.

Statement**NUMBER OF PANCHAYATS DECLARED AS BACKWARD IN HIMACHAL PRADESH**

District	Sub-Division/Tehsil/Block	Panchayat
1. Bilaspur	Jhandutta Block	(i) Dhani
2. Chamba	Tissa Block	(i) Charori (ii) Kohal (iii) Gassaur (iv) Deola (v) Dehra (vi) Bagheegsosh (vii) Chanju (viii) Charda (ix) Jungera (x) Devikothi (xi) Gulehi (xii) Satyas (xiii) Benderi (xiv) Mangli (xv) Bharnaita (Sanwal) (xvi) Shalelila (Bari) (xvii) Janjha Kothi (xviii) Dehgran
	Salooni Block	(i) Bhunad (ii) Kanger (iii) Gawaloo (iv) Badka (v) Karwal (vi) Bhajatra (vii) Simni (viii) Kilor (ix) Pichladiur (x) Kandhawara (xi) Bharella (xii) Kharjota (xiii) Ail (xiv) Panjai (xv) Banaglie (xvi) Aura (xvii) Pichladur
	Bhattiyat Block	(i) Maloonda (ii) Kahari (iii) Gola (iv) Kathola (v) Jolna

(1)	(2)	(3)
		(vi) Morthu (vii) Tikri (viii) Dharun (ix) Jandrog (x) Parecara (xi) Ballera (xii) Benina (xiii) Kuddi
	Chamba Block	(i) Shillagharat (ii) Jhullara (iii) Sirh (iv) Kalare (v) Chilbangla (vi) Singni (vii) Paluer
	Mehla Block	(i) Bandla (ii) Bharian (iii) Kupara (iv) Basodhan (v) Rathiar (vi) Darwin (vii) Brehi (viii) Kuru (ix) Khundel (x) Balot (xi) Pareena (xii) Kuned (xiii) Kilor (xiv) Dullara (xv) Kiri (xvi) Bat (xvii) Sarahan (xviii) Bakhatpur
3. Hamirpur	Sujanpur Block	(i) Ranger (ii) Jandroo (iii) Khanoli (iv) Bherda
	Bijhari Block	(i) Samtana (ii) Jajri (iii) Raily
4. Kangra	Nadaun Block	(i) Kashmir
	Nurpur Sub-Division	(i) Nena (ii) Milk
	Palampur Sub-Division Palampur Sub-Division Bajjnath Sub-Tehsil	(i) Lahru Gram Panchayats of Chhota/Bara Bhangal

(1)	(2)	(3)
		(i) Bargran (ii) Kothi Kohar (iii) Multhan (iv) Lovai (v) Puling (vi) Swar (vii) Bara Bhangal
5. Kullu	Naggar Block	(i) Malana
	Anni Block	(i) Khard (ii) Karana (iii) Khila (iv) Bingula (v) Plachi (vi) Karshaigar
	Nirmand Block	(i) Kushva (ii) Tunan (iii) Bari (iv) Kot (v) Deem (vi) Chail (vii) Ghatu (viii) Shilli
	Banjar Block	(i) Tung (ii) Thattibir (iii) Gadaparli
	Kullu Block	(i) Barshani
6. Mandi	Drang Block	(i) Nohali (ii) Bihun (iii) Chuku (iv) Kufari (v) Bari Dhar (vi) Barot (vii) Devdhar (viii) Dhamchian (ix) Sudhar (x) Kathog (xi) Silhraduwani (xii) Ropa (xiii) Tikker (xiv) Batheri
	Sadar Block	(i) Bandhi (ii) Ghain (iii) Segali (iv) Shiva (v) Dhar

(1)	(2)	(3)
	Chauntra Block	(i) Upari Dhar (ii) Output (iii) Tulah (iv) Kathon (v) Khaddar (vi) Daled
	Sundernagar Block	(i) Dhangyara (ii) Boi (iii) Sojha (iv) Balag (v) Bandali (vi) Dhawal (vii) Seri Kothi (viii) Batwara (ix) Ghanganu (x) Paura Kothi (xi) Behli Dumat
	Seraj Block	(i) Thana (ii) Shili Baghi (iii) Chet Dahar (iv) Kalhani (v) Khola Nal (vi) Thachi (vii) Somgad (viii) Khal Wahan (ix) Thachadar (x) Bagrathach (xi) Chhattari (xii) Gattu
	Karsog Block	(i) Mehandi (ii) Shoat (iii) Jaral (iv) Kahanoo (v) Mashog (vi) Preshi (vii) Gowalpur
	Dharampur Block	(i) Torkhola (ii) Seoh (iii) Kamlah (iv) Kothuan
7. Shimla	Tehsil Chopal	(i) Majholi (ii) Kulag (iii) Charoli (iv) Banah (v) Juru Shilal (vi) Jhokar (vii) Malat

(1)	(2)	(3)
		(viii) Jublee
		(ix) Chandnadhur
	Sub-Tehsil Chhohara	(i) Dodra
		(ii) Kowar
		(iii) Jakha
		(iv) Sari Bassa
		(v) Pekha
		(vi) Dinudi
	Tehsil Rohru	(i) Restari
		(ii) Pujarli-3
		(iii) Kalon
	Tehsil Rampur	(i) Sarpara
		(ii) Lahana-Sadana
		(iii) Phancha
		(iv) Chandi Branda
		(v) Koot
		(vi) Kinoo
		(vii) Kashapat
		(viii) Darkali
		(ix) Dansa
		(x) Khamadi
		(xi) Tipper Majholi
		(xii) Deothi
		(xiii) Munish
	Tehsil Kumarsain	(i) Koti Ghat
8. Sirmaur	Sangrah Block	(i) Khud-Drabal
		(ii) Bharari
		(iii) Bhajond
		(iv) Shamra
		(v) Kuffer-Kaira
		(vi) Ser Tandhi-Ula
		(vii) Bhutli Mandal
		(viii) Lana Cheta
		(ix) Ghehal
	Shillai Block	(i) Jarna
		(ii) Badol
		(iii) Bhaluna
		(iv) Sangna
		(v) Satahan
		(vi) Halahan
		(vii) Koti Dhiman
		(viii) Kota Pab
	Paonta Block	(i) Bharli Bhauria
		(ii) Korga
		(iii) Kathwar

(1)	(2)	(3)
		(iv) Sakhauli (v) Kanti Mashwa (vi) Thontha Jakhal (vii) Bharog Baneri (viii) Pilhori
9. Solan	Tehsil Arki	(i) Mangal (ii) Beral
10. Una	Block Dhundla	(i) Sohari Takoli (ii) Alukhas

Recovery and Identification of Bodies of the Victims of Air India Crash

404. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the bodies of all the victims of the Air India crash on June 23, 1985 have been recovered and identified; and

(b) if so, the relief granted by Government to the next of kin and any other measures adopted to rehabilitate the dependents of these killed in the crash?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir. 131 bodies could be recovered from the sea. Out of these, 117 have been identified.

(b) Compensation is payable to the heirs of the passengers of the crash. The amount of compensation so payable is governed by the Warsaw Convention 1929 as amended by the Hague Protocol 1955 incorporated in the Carriage by Air Act 1972. The liability of Air India is limited to French Francs 2,50,000 (US \$ 20,000) per passenger. However, the Carriage by Air Act permits the carrier to agree to pay higher liability and accordingly Air India has accepted the liability upto a maximum of US \$ 75,000 per passenger.

Baggage liability is to the extent of US \$ 20 per Kg. for registered baggage and US\$ 400 for unregistered baggage.

The actual compensation payable will be determined in accordance with the general principles of law based on the assessment of the pecuniary loss sustained by the heirs taking into account the age, earning capacity, status and number of dependents of the victim.

The crew are covered under the Corporation's Self Insurance Scheme to the following extent:

1. Commander	—	Rs. 2,25,000/-
2. First Officer	—	Rs. 2,00,000/-
3. Flight Engineer	—	Rs. 1,75,000/-
4. Cabin Crew	—	Rs. 1,20,000/-

In the case of death by accident while on duty, the crew are eligible to additional compensation at the rate of sixty times the basic pay. The Board of Directors of Air India have also decided to pay Rs. 2 lakhs each to the legal heirs of the deceased crew members.

Telugu Ganga Project

405. SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert Committee has recommended release of requisite forest land for implementation of the Telugu Ganga Project;

(b) if so, at what stage the requisite clearances are; and

(c) whether Government are considering giving of clearances early in the interest of eradication of poverty in Rayalaseema?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN): (a) to (c). The Expert Working Group constituted by the Department of Environment for environmental impact assessment of this project visited the Balancing Reservoirs and the Canal alignment right from Srisailem Reservoir in Andhra Pradesh upto Poondi Reservoir in Tamil Nadu. The assessment report has not yet been finalised because additional information sought from the Tamil Nadu authorities is still awaited. The project will be considered for approval from the environmental angle as soon as the additional information is received.

The release of forest land can be considered only after the project is approved from the environmental angle.

[Translation]

**Joint Inspection of Atomic Establishments
by India and Pak**

406. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of Pakistan had discussion on the issues of joint inspection of atomic establishment and no-war proposal during his recent visit to India;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the details of the extra efforts made during the current year to strengthen the friendship between India and Pakistan?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In keeping with India's desire for better relations with all neighbours, Foreign Secretary visited Pakistan from April 4-6 and held consultations with Pakistan leaders and officials on ways to promote friendly

relations between the two countries. There were discussions on bilateral relations during visit of Pakistan Foreign Minister for the NAM Ministerial meeting on Namibia in April. The Indo-Pak joint Commission held its second meeting in New Delhi from July 2-4 during which some progress was made in various areas of mutual interest. These discussions on bilateral matters and issues will be continued when the Pakistan Foreign Secretary visits New Delhi later this month. The meetings of the four Sub commissions are expected to be held again before the end of this year.

Above all, the Prime Minister had useful discussions with President Zia in Moscow in March. They are again expected to meet in Dhaka on the occasion of the SARC Summit.

Use of Natural Uranium Oxide

407. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise production of natural uranium oxide, and atomic fuel, in the country during the last three years and the steps being taken by Government to increase its production during the next ten years, and

(b) the time by which the country will become self-reliant in the production of spare parts used in the power reactors and Governments scheme in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The production of natural uranium oxide fuel at Nuclear Fuel Complex during the last three years was as under :

Year	Production (in Metric Tonnes)
1982-83	84.5
1983-84	63.3
1984-85	57.8

To meet the requirements of country's nuclear power programme of 10,000 MW by 2000 A.D., facilities are being progressively expanded. Plans are on hand to augment the existing production at Nuclear Fuel Complex in a phased manner so as to reach

a level of 210 tonnes of fuel per year in the next two years and to further increase the capacity upto 600 tonnes per year by 1993. Additional production capacities as per requirements will be progressively installed later.

(b) India's nuclear power programme upto the year 2000 A.D. is primarily based on pressurised heavy water reactors and self reliance has already been achieved in respect of them.

Expenditure on Searching Operations of Air India Plane "Kanishka".

408. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of expenditure likely to be incurred on sending the relatives of the passengers and the officers in connection with the accident of Air India plane "Kanishka" and on searching the same by our Government with the help of various foreign Governments; and

(b) the names of the countries whose helicopters and aeroplanes helped in searching operations and on what terms and conditions they have helped; and

(c) whether any differences developed with Britain, Canada or any other country in this connection and if so, the impact thereof on the searching operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) Government is not aware of any differences having developed with Britain, Canada or any other country during search and rescue operations. In fact, the search operations have been conducted in close coordination with these countries.

[*English*]

Indo-Dutch Cultural Ties

410. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN ;
SHRI K. PRADHANI ;

Will the MINISTER OF CULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to establish cultural relationship with Netherlands;

(b) whether any ministerial level discussions have been held for that purpose; and

(c) if so, whether any agreement is proposed to be signed between both the countries to establish cultural ties?

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

(a) to (c). In order to promote and develop bilateral cultural cooperation, a Cultural Agreement between India and the Netherlands was signed on 24.5.1985 by the Minister of State for Culture.

Involvement of Sports Scientists in Spotting Talent

411. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to involve Sports-Scientists in spotting talent through genetic forecasting and guiding it into the right discipline;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to involve Sports-Scientists in this matter;

(c) whether Sports Authority of India have any proposal to implement this programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (d). Genetic forecasting can eventually be one of the elements to be taken into account while spotting sports talent. The science of genetic forecasting for the above purpose is, however, not yet fully developed and its use for spotting talent will have to await its full development. The Government are nevertheless promoting the sports sciences in the country and for this purpose a faculty of sports sciences has been set up at the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala. The Sports Authority of India have also set up a sports medicine centre at the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium for the benefit of the sportsmen.

Reserved Vacancies for SCs/STs in Indian Statistical Service

412. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) year-wise number of vacancies reserved for SCs/STs in grade III of the Indian Statistical Service and SCs/STs promoted to grade III against the reserved vacancies since 1978 till 31 December, 1984;

(b) number of unfilled posts reserved for SCs/STs in grade III of the I.S.S. as on 31 December, 1984;

(c) reasons for not filling up these posts so far whereas unreserved posts in grade III have already been filled up; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to fill up the reserved vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The information is given in the statement below.

Statement

Year	No. of Vacancies			total	Filled by			Total
	Unreserved	reserved for			Unreserved	Sche- duled	Sche- duled	
		Sche- duled	Sche- duled					
		Castes	Tribes		Castes	Tribes		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1978		No Promotion made						
1979	9	1	1	11	10	1	—	11
1980		No promotion made						
1981	7	1	—	8	8	—	—	8
1982	13	3	2	18	17	—	1	18
1983	27	5	2	34	34	—	—	34
1984	38	8	4	50	46	4	—	50

(b) The number of unfilled vacancies, including carry forward vacancies, reserved for Sch. Castes/Sch. Tribes in Grade III of ISS, as on 31.12.84 is :

Sch. Castes	=	14
Sch. Tribes	=	8

(c) Candidates from Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes have not been available in the Select List for promotion.

(d) The procedure is to make promotions to Grade III of ISS on the basis of seniority subject to fitness. According to the reservation orders pertaining to such promotions the unfilled reserved vacancies are carried forward to subsequent recruitment years and/or dereserved as the case may be.

Steps to Improve Police Force

413. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to improve police calibre by providing more funds;

(b) if so, details of the plan for the various Union Territories and the States;

(c) whether this plan is in line with the recommendations of the report of the Police Commission;

(d) whether any other recommendations/suggestions have also been received by the Government for improving police efficiency without increase in their physical numbers; and

(a) if so, details of the overall action plan evolved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c) . Yes, Sir. Although the police is a State subject, the Government of India have

taken various measures to improve the calibre and efficiency of police force by providing more funds. The most important of them is the Police Modernisation Scheme which was started in 1969. Under this scheme, the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 100 crores to the States starting from 1980-81 to be provided to the States over a period of 10 years on the basis of 50% grants-in-aid and 50% loan for improving facilities for communication, transport, computerisation and training equipment etc.

Keeping in view the recommendations of the National Police Commission, the Eighth Finance Commission, etc., the Central Government has also been providing financial assistance to the State Governments and Union Territories for construction of residential accommodation for police personnel and for construction of Police Station buildings.

Productive Capabilities of National Research Laboratories

414. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to an expert study conducted by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the public sector enterprises have failed to make full use of the productive capabilities of the National Research Laboratories before opting for foreign collaboration in a number of cases;

(b) if so, what are those cases; and

(c) Government's reaction to the said study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. Wherever feasible, Public Sector Enterprises have utilised CSIR processes.

(b) and (c) . Does not agree.

12.00 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: During the last session, Prof. K.K. Tewari had given notice of a question of privilege against the *Indian Express* for publishing in its Bombay issue of 10 May 1985, a news item carrying the name of a member of Rajya Sabha which had been specifically kept out of the proceedings of the House dated 9 May 1985, under my direction.

The editor of the newspaper to whom the matter was referred has expressed deep regret for the inadvertent and unintentional lapse and has also explained the circumstances under which the name appeared in the news item in the Bombay edition of the *Indian Express*, even though the same had been kept out from the news item published in its Delhi edition.

In view of the apology and expression of regret for the lapse, I feel that the matter may be treated as closed. I would, however, like the Press to be more circumspect and careful while reporting the proceedings of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Just one statement, Sir. . (Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us be very calm, I am listening to you. Why are you shouting?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Let us start from this side. . (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is a privilege motion.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: There is no privilege motion. . (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Have you given notice? (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What has happened? Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Those who have given notices may be heard first...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever you have given to me, I have read it. Would you like me to give my ruling, Sir?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): My submission is about what was said yesterday. Following your advice and also the suggestion of the Prime Minister, I fully brushed my English language last night and have brought my language down to the level of the Prime Minister and I have produced the transcript of his Press Conference collected from the tape-recorded version.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is unnecessarily blaming the Press. He did refer to 1975 in his Press Conference. The Government of India, the Press information Bureau...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I read it. . (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please restrain him.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tewary are you raking it? I will handle it.

[Translation]

Why do you want disturbance to be created?

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: You must haul him out... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will handle it. Why do you want to do it? (*Interruptions*) There is nothing wrong about it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even if Mr. Tewary wants to expel me with retrospective effect, he can do it. I have no objection... (*Interruptions*) Let me complete Sir. I have produced the tape-recorded version... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You take note of the tape-record, the audio tape. I have produced the tape-recorded version of the Prime Minister's Conference and I showed that the Press had not distorted his version... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen that. I have seen yours also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Just one word, Sir. After all, we have been much earlier in this House. We are senior members of this House, who have been here for a considerable time, longer than the Prime Minister. At least the impression should not be created which has been done by him yesterday that we are lacking in intelligence, we do not know English, we have not done our homework, etc.

MR. SPEAKER: It is just a repartee.

[*Translation*]

Why are you creating disturbance? I shall call you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want to say?

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Here is the

coverage of the conference. You may kindly check and see whether it is in conformity with what the Prime Minister said.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen it. I have carefully gone through the notes given by Prof. Madhu Dandavate... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

What do you want to say.. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please listen, Sir. The whole thing will be over in one minute. You are only prolonging it. I do not know why you get so upset and so angry.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of getting upset. You are trying to whip up the dead horse.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is not a dead horse at all. (*Interruptions*) Please listen for half a minute. Yesterday, the altercation or argument which took place was not at all about what is the Constitutional provision for now imposing Emergency. Everybody knows that the 44th Amendment is there, and all that. Yesterday, it was made clear. The argument was going on as to what he said in the Press Conference outside. This official transcript says that he did say...

MR. SPEAKER: That also I have seen.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He did say that if the circumstances of the previous Emergency were repeated, we would have to declare Emergency again. He did not say that it was ruled out by Amendment No. 44 which, I think, he was briefed about later on. Excuse my saying it. How can we go by something which does not tally with facts? The whole argument was about this.

MR. SPEAKER: You have advanced your argument, I have also gone through it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We are saying that he made a wrong statement. The House has been misled. What he has claimed

about what he said at the Press Conference is not correct. Here is the transcript.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. Mr Jaipal Reddy, what do you want?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, under your Direction No. 115 and also under Direction No. 222, we have given it. Please consider it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: With due objectivity. Don't try to help some-body, just because...*(Interruptions)* If he has made a mistake, he should own up that mistake.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of helping anybody. Don't say that. Why should I help anybody? I shall not as per the rules. I shall help the House. I shall help the institution. That is all.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Of course; that is what we want you to do.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen it. I will do what my conscience allows me to do.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If he has made a mistake, he should have the grace to admit it. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: It should be expunged.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why expunge? What is unparliamentary in it?

MR. SPEAKER: I want to listen to Mr. Reddy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: To say that the Prime Minister has misguided you is no reflection at all.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: He says that the Speaker is helping somebody. It is a reflection on the Chair. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If somebody said it, I do not mind it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Speaker can defend himself.

MR. SPEAKER: I can take care of myself. I will take care. Even Mr. Gupta will defend me. Don't worry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, if you have a defence counsel like Mr. Tewary, you will loss even a good case of yours.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jaipal Reddy, what do you want to say?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Yesterday, our Prime Minister went on a scapegoat hunting spree.

MR. SPEAKER: What is that scapegoat?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: He found fault with the Press for not faithfully reporting what he said at the Press conference, and he advised us to go through... *(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing more I cannot allow it.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Reddy, you have given it to me. I have read it. Why do you want to read it?

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. I have seen that. Mr. Reddy, sit down. Nothing more. what is this? Sit down now.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : It is absolutely incorrect. I have gone through that. Sit down now. Mr. Acharia, why are you now standing?

MR. BASUDEB ACHARIA: Let me say that yesterday, I repeatedly said that the Prime Minister referred to the 1975 situation, and that if the 1975 situation repeated, he had said that he would not hesitate to have Emergency. That is our objection.

MR. SPEAKER: Unnecessary, uncalled for and irrelevant. Sit down. I have gone through the notes. Now, don't you want to allow me to speak? I have seen it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: (*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record, whatever he says, I have seen it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, don't hurriedly do it.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of hurrying, no question of doing it without seeing anything. Without consideration, I cannot say anything. I have got the notice. I have gone through it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: *rose*.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot force me. I have to go by my conscience.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs, and you are standing. What is this?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then you are certainly within your right to make your interpretation.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Reddy, will you take your seat now? Why do you want to take the time of the House? What will you get out of it? You have given it in writing. You have also said something about it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When we say something you say what will you get out of it. What do you mean by that? What do you mean by saying what you are trying to get out of it? Why should we try to get something out of it? We are pointing out an inaccuracy in the statement. What do you mean by saying what you are trying to get out of it?

MR. SPEAKER: I did not say that. Did I? It is irrelevant.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is not saying what he had said at the Press Conference. It is highly objectionable. On the top of it, what he is saying now was not

said at the Press Conference. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I simply said it is irrelevant in the present circumstances after the clarification...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is absolutely right what he said. I am satisfied with what he had said. I realise it. I have read it. I have gone through it. I know it is perfectly all right.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not subscribe to that. I am fully conscious of what I am saying. I know what I am going to do and what I read. I am not going to transgress the limit. I have carefully gone through the notes given by Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy and Shri Indrajit Gupta together with the transcript of the Prime Minister's Press Conference and the clarification given by him in the House yesterday. I feel that after the clarifications given by the Prime Minister, there is hardly anything substantial which may need further comment. The matter may now be closed.

(*Interruptions*)

(*Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri Indrajit Gupta and some other Hon. Members then left the House*)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Summary of Budget Estimate for Revenue and expenditure for 1985-86 and Budget estimates for 1984-85 and Revised Budget estimates for 1985-86 of Air India

(*English*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-rule (5) of rule 3 of the Air Corporations Rules, 1954 :—

**Not recorded

- (1) Summary of Budget Estimates for Revenue and Expenditure of Air India for the year 1985-86,
- (2) Summary of Actual for the year 1983-84, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for 1984-85 and Budget Estimates for 1985-86, of Air India.

[Placed in library. See No LT 1137/85]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : This behaviour of the opposition is regrettable. This shows only that they are not interested in anything seriously.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't comment upon my ruling. You say something whatever You want to say.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You have seen the newspaper report about Pakistan having.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I had told you about it yesterday. Now you are trying to unnecessarily rake up another thing. When I have given you a promise that we will discuss everything, why do you want to rake it up again?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : There should be a discussion on under 193, a thorough debate on it because Mr. Nixon had said that he was contemplating to drop atomic bombs on India... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : If the Business Advisory Committee decides, we will discuss everything.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Now this proves the nuclear collaboration with Pakistan.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the way to raise this question. Irrelevant. Out of rule.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You are not allowing it?

MR. SPEAKER : No, I will not allow it. I am going to allow discussion on it and not the way you are raising it. Why should you raise it like this when I have given my promise to you that we will discuss it?

What is the point in it?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY ; Two sentences if you allow, there is no harm in that.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already told you, no, it is irrelevant. When I have given you a word that we are going to discuss it, then why raise it again?

Yesterday I told you that we were going to discuss it and we are discussing one subject today.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : A member has a right in the House to formulate his views. You allow every member to raise any matter in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: No. That was under 115 and that was something which I had to reply; that was under the rule, not out of rule. My view might be wrong; that is for me to decide. But they were right under 115; they had given a notice under 115 and also under 222.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Under what rule?

MR. SPEAKER : That is not to be questioned; that cannot be raised here. When I have already given you a promise that we will discuss it, I will get it discussed.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : I draw your attention and make a submission on a serious matter. Your sympathy and support for the farmers is known to the whole country.

MR. SPEAKER : Under what rule are you speaking?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I have given a calling Attention Motion.

MR. SPEAKER ; You come and see me and explain to me. I will listen to you. Whatever is good...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You must listen to me. If I am to listen to every calling Attention Motion on the floor of the House,

then nothing can be done. Your job is to give me the Calling Attention Motion. If you feel that it is very much important and you feel that you must come to me and explain it, then you are welcome to come to me. But how can you expect me to reply to every Calling Attention Motion? There are more than hundred calling attention notices. Can I do that? You can come to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not barred you. You are welcome. My Chamber is yours, I am at your disposal. I am going to discuss everything and decide. So simple it is. I have not closed any doors for discussion. I promised Mr. Tewary yesterday that we would get it discussed. Today it is on the floor of the House. And what I have promised him today, that will also be discussed.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON (Arunachal West) : I want to draw your attention to the insurgents ..

MR. SPEAKER : You give me in writing.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : I have already given you in writing.

MR. SPEAKER : How can I reply to everything on the floor of the House? You can come and tell me.

SHRI K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) To make small submissions, this has been the practice of this House. If you bar us from raising an important matter for which we have given notice, then in future nothing can be done.

MR. SPEAKER : That is the question I am asking you. Will it be possible for me to reply to all the calling attention motions?

SHRI K.K. TEWARY : You are not to reply, but you are only supposed to allow a Member to formulate his point of view for a minute or two.

MR. SPEAKER : here. You sit here and find out whether it can be done.

SHRI K.K. TEWARY : How many Members everyday get up? Five or six hardly;

MR. SPEAKER : You see my position. Just be sympathetic and consider it from my point of view.

Unnecessarily you try to harass me. I go by what you say. When unnecessarily you try to create trouble for me what can I do? I am amenable to you. I have given you my promise. And still you try to do this. Your job is to help me.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Statement Showing the action taken on various assurances and undertakings given by the Ministers in Lok Sabha.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha :—

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| (1) Statement No. XXI—Eighth Session, 1982. |) | |
| [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1138/85] |) | |
| (2) Statement No. XVI—Ninth Session, 1982. |) | Seventh |
| [Placed in Library See No. LT 1139/85] |) | Lok |
| (3) Statement No. XVI) Tenth Session, 1982) |) | Sabha |
| [Placed in Library See No. LT 1140/85] |) | |
| (4) Statement No. XV—Eleventh Session, 1983.) |) | |
| [Placed in Library See No. LT 1141/85] |) | |
| (5) Statement No. X—Thirteenth Session, 1983.) |) | |
| [Placed in Library See No. LT 1142/85] |) | |
| (6) Statement No. IX—Fourteenth Session, 1984.) |) | |
| [Placed in Library See No. LT 1143/85] |) | |

- (7) Statement No. V—Fifteenth Session, 1984.)
 [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1144/85])
- (8) Statement No. IV—First Session, 1985.)
 [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1145/85])
- (9) Statement No. II—Second Session 1985.)
 [Placed in Library See No. LT 1146/85])

Eighth
Lok
Sabha

Notification under Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 and Custom 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) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

- (i) The Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 509 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1985.
- (ii) The Central Excise (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 534 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No LT 1147/85]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. 421 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum reducing basic customs duty on nylon Tyre yarn imported against an import licence issued during the licensing period 1984-85 to 75 percent ad valorem.

- (ii) G.S.R. 454 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 229-Customs dated the 18th August, 1983 so as to provide for total exemption from basic customs duty and countervailing duty in respect of tantalum powder for use in the electronics industry.

- (iii) G.S.R. 455 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 231—customs dated the 18th August 1983 so as to provide for the concessional rate of basic customs duty of 40 per cent ad valorem and complete exemption from countervailing duty in respect of certain additional specified inputs for use in electronics industry.

- (iv) G.S.R. 456 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 232—customs dated the 18th August, 1983 so as to delete the entry relating to piezo electric elements (all types).

- (v) G.S.R. 457 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 279/84—Customs dated the 19th November, 1984 so as to provide the concessional rate of basic customs duty of 5 per cent and complete exemption from countervailing duty in respect of part of computer key boards.

- (vi) G.S.R. 460 (E) and 461 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to aluminium ingots when imported into India

from basic customs duty in excess of 10 per cent ad valorem and auxiliary duty of customs in excess of 15 per cent ad valorem.

- (vii) G.S.R. 463 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in the rate of export duty on semi-finished leather from 10 per cent ad valorem to 15 per cent ad valorem.
- (viii) G.S.R. 464 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 117/82—Customs dated the 19th April, 1982, upto 31st May, 1986.
- (ix) G.S.R. 473 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to glass chattons, when imported into India from the whole of the additional (countervailing) duty leviable thereon.
- (x) G.S.R. 474 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1985 together, 18 with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 43/85-Customs dated the 28th February, 1985 so as to include complete watch case and spring bar/side bar in the list of excluded items, and also to make certain modification in the description of two items in the said list.
- (xi) G.S.R. 475 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 44/85-Customs dated the 28th February, 1985 so as to extend the benefit of duty concession to complete watch cases for quartz analog wrist watches and spring bar/side bar and also to make certain modifications in the description of two items.
- (xii) G.S.R. 476 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 45/85—Customs dated the 28th February, 1985 so as to extend the benefit of duty concession also to machines and testing equipments for manufacture of parts of mechanical and quartz analog wrist watches.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 477 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 46/85—Customs dated the 28th February, 1985, so as to extend the benefit of duty concession also to hot rolled stainless steel flats for manufacture of watch case bezels.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 478 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 47—Customs dated the 1st March, 1984 so as to provide for concessional rate of basic customs duty of 10 per cent ad valorem in respect of Aseptic Processing Machinery also.
- (xv) G.S.R. 486 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum reducing the export duty on coffee from Rupees 570 per quintal to Rupees 415 per quintal.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 514(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 466-Customs dated the 19th August, 1980 upto 30th June, 1986.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 515(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity

- of Notification No. 179/84-Customs dated the 12th June, 1984 upto 30th June, 1988.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 516(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 2-Customs dated the 1st January, 1979 upto 30th June, 1986.
- (xix) G.S.R. 530(E) and 531(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to sponge iron when imported for use in electric arc furnaces from the whole of the basic and additional duties of customs and auxiliary duty of customs in excess of 20 per cent advalorem.
- (xx) G.S.R. 532(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to carbon steel billets other than forging quality billets and billets for stainless steel tubes ASTM-45 when imported for the manufacture of bars, rods or light structurals from the basic customs duty in excess of 15 per cent ad valorem.
- (xxi) G.S.R. 538(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa.
- (xxii) G.S.R. 547(E) and 548(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to components imported for the manufacture of forklift trucks having a capacity exceeding ten tonnes from basic customs duty in excess of 40 per cent ad valorem and auxiliary duty of customs in excess of 25 per cent ad valorem.
- (xxiii) G.S.R. 553(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to notification No. 269-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976 so as to include "EBJ Gas Pipe-line Project" as a "Project" under Heading 84.66 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 thereby rendering imports for the project entitled to uniform concessional rate of duty on all goods imported for the said project. [Placed in library. See No. LT 1148/85].
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—
- (i) G.S.R. 420(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 55/79-CE dated the 1st March, 1979 so as to prescribe that Marine plywood and Aircraft plywood mentioned in the Notification should conform to the relevant standards of the Indian Standards Institution, for the purpose of that notification.
- (ii) G.S.R. 422(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 41/81-CE dated the 1st March, 1981 so as to provide that the concessional rates of duty for matches produced by semi-mechanised middle sector would be available if power is used in giving the cardboard flaps or strips the configuration of a match box.
- (iii) G.S.R. 469(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Cellulose Acetate Moulding Granules (CAMG) and the lumps and scraps arising during the

manufacture of such CMAG from the duty of excise leviable thereon in excess of 10 per cent ad valorem.

- (iv) G.S.R. 470(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to secured wool from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (v) G.S.R. 499(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to cycle rickshaws and parts and accessories of cycle rickshaws from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (vi) G.S.R. 563(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to gelatine and glue flakes from the duty of excise as in excess of 12 per cent ad valorem.
- (vii) G.S.R. 566(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 201/79-CE dated the 4th June, 1979 so as to omit the words "or for repairs" in the Appendix to the said notification. [Placed in library. See No. LT 1148/85].

Notification under All India Services Act, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (1) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 489(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1985.
- (2) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 490(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1985.
- (3) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength of Himachal Pradesh) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 505(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1985.
- (4) The All India Services (Provident Fund) Second Amendment Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 531 in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1985.
- (5) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 568(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1985.
- (6) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 569(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1985. [Placed in library. See No. LT 1150/85].

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta for the year, 1983-84 and statement showing reasons for delay in laying these Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Statistical Institute,

Calcutta, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1983-84.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in library. See No. LT 1151/85]

ASSENT TO BILLS

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 20th May, 1985 :—

- (1) The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1985
- (2) The Finance Bill, 1985
- (3) The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1985
- (4) The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1985.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following seven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 20th May, 1985 :—

- (1) The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1985
- (2) The Coinage (Amendment) Bill, 1985
- (3) The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill, 1985

- (4) The Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Sick Tea Units) Bill, 1985

- (5) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill, 1985

- (6) The Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

- (7) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1985.

AMENDMENTS TO DIRECTIONS BY THE SPEAKER UNDER THE RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN LOK SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the amendments to Direction 115B (Hindi and English versions) issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT 1152/85]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

First Report

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharam-puri) : I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

Sixth Report and Minutes

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneshwar) : I beg to present the Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of

Tourism and Civil Aviation—Tourism Promotion in Himachal Pradesh and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today's Calling Attention relates to a very important subject it should be converted into discussion under Rule 193.

[*English*]

SHRI K.K. TEWARY : Let there be a debate under 193.

MR. SPEAKER : I have admitted it as a Calling Attention Motion. But if all of you want to convert it into a discussion, I have no objection. But you will have to find time and you will have to sit after 6 o'clock.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI (Banaskantha) : We are very happy that you are amenable to this suggestion. This is a very serious and important subject. The sense of the House should be taken and it should be discussed under rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER : When I say that I am amenable to that and I am ready to do it, you have to find the time. After six you have to sit.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Does not matter...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : It will be for today because we have got another discussion tomorrow.

AN HON. MEMBER : Keep it for tomorrow, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got another discussion tomorrow.

AN HON. MEMBER : This is a serious matter, it cannot be discussed under Calling Attention. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I have said, I have no time, I cannot create time...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Today at six O'clock this will be taken up as discussion under Rule 193.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, floods are playing havoc in every States. A discussion should take place on this subject also.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : It will be taken up at six O'clock.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : We can take it up at 4 O'clock, Sir.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I have no objection.

[*English*]

We can do that...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Tommorrow we are going to have a discussion on natural calamities.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, I have also given a notice of Calling Attention on the falling price of jute...(*Interruptions*). Jute mills in West Bengal...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : No, nothing, you can discuss it with me...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have told Mr. Tewary...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, why cannot you be just cooperative ? I have told Mr. Tewary and I have told you that we are going to discuss it...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We will discuss it but it will not be discussed this week because...*(Interruption)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Well, you cannot impose upon me. You come and tell me but not like this...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I have listened, why do you want to do like this ?...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : What sort of Member you are ? Why don't you cooperate when I am cooperating with you ?...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We are always cooperating with you...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Then this is what I have told you that I will get it discussed...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now sit down. Why do you try to always irritate me ? I have given you my promise or not ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : Then why don't you sit down ? What more do you want. Sit down. Take your seat.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, I want to make one submission through you and with your kind permission and that is that the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, with the cooperation of the Ministry of External Affairs, have decided to show that American Film on Training, on Friday at 6 p.m., that is, day after, in the Central Hall. It will be for

M. Psonly. So, I will request everybody to come and see it.

MR. SPEAKER : You put a notice and send to all.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : We will send a notice but I thought.....*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : The Calling Attention has now been converted into a full discussion under Rule 193 and we shall take it up at 4 O'clock. This is the consensus of the House.

12.23 hrs.

PRESENTATION OF PETITION

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by Shrimati Vimla Farooqui, General Secretary, National Federation of Indian Women, New Delhi and others regarding review of the budget, imposition of effective control and limits on the prices of essential consumer goods and remunerative prices to the peasants for their produce.

12.24 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Eighth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd July, 1985."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is : "That this House do agree with the Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd July, 1985."

The motion was adopted.

12.25 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

- (i) **Need to fulfil the reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on priority basis.**

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the framers of our Constitution had made provision for reservation for the Scheduled Castes/Tribes/Adivasis keeping in view their poverty and backwardness. A reservation of 18 per cent and 2 per cent was provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. But this reserved quota has not been filled up even after 38 years of independence as a result of which there is widespread resentment amongst these people. Besides, the percentage of schemes sanctioned for them is also not satisfactory. They are being neglected in this respect also. The funds allotted for them are being misused and the people of these communities are not getting full benefit. In fact these people are being neglected as ever.

12.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I therefore, strongly demand of the Central Government that the reservation quota as provided in the Constitution should be filled on priority basis and the schemes sanctioned for their welfare should be properly implemented so that these people may be benefited and the Government may also fulfil their commitment.

[*English*]

- (ii) **Need for continuance of existing Doordarshan Insat-IB transmitter station at Muzaffarpur and immediate erection of proposed T.V. tower at Darbhanga in Bihar.**

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): It is learnt that there is a move to shift the Muzaffarpur Doordarshan INSAT-B transmitter station to some other State. In this connection it is necessary to mention that it

was a gift to north Bihar by the late Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, under the Satellite Instruction Television Experiment Programme.

The transmitter station has a full programme shooting unit with programme producer and cameraman attached to it. All these years this transmitter station was denied editing facilities despite the persistent demand of the local people. As a result, the developmental schemes in North Bihar could not be properly projected. Instead of meeting this demand, the unit itself is now threatened of its existence. In this regard it is relevant to mention that the Darbhanga T.V. tower which was scheduled to be completed in December 1984 has not yet been taken up. As a result a large number of the rural population of North Bihar is denied the facility which the rest of the country is having. Therefore, it is requested that Muzaffarpur TV transmitter station should not be shifted from this place and Darbhanga TV tower be erected as quickly as possible.

[*Translation*]

- (iii) **Need to take effective measures to root out corruption from the country.**

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): Mr. Deputy, Speaker, Sir, if our country has to develop and reach its cherished goal, it must root out corruption without delay. Effective and concrete steps will have to be taken for this purpose. In the first instance, political leaders must have honesty, far-sightedness, devotion to duty and a sense of sacrifice. They should be proud of adopting this path and should make their lives a model for the people. They will not be able to win the hearts of the people merely by false promises and tall talks. If they fail to win the hearts of the people, they will not be able to exercise any check on corrupt government officers. In such circumstances, the administration will never be free from corruption. This unholy alliance of corrupt leaders, corrupt capitalists and corrupt officers will continue. This corruption includes all such activities which benefit only a few and harm most of the people. Corruption has become a curse for our

country. It is rampant everywhere. The entire society is in its grip and it has destroyed our moral character, ideals, principles, etc. In such a situation, Government should make every effort to eradicate it. If the Government show any carelessness and laxity in this regard, then all our schemes of development work and for providing relief to the poor will not succeed and we shall not be able to achieve to 'Swaraj' of Bapu's dreams in which the people of the poorest section of the society will get the same facilities as are available to kings and emperors.

[English]

- (iv) Need to provide central assistance to the people affected by severe drought in Kalahandi district of Orissa.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): With your permission, Sir, I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377:

The entire State of Orissa was severely affected by drought. Kalahandi is one of the districts in Orissa which is 450 kilometres from Bhubaneswar and is on the Orissa-Madhya Pradesh border which faces perpetual drought conditions in most of its areas. Drought in this district has now created conditions of severe scarcity. Agricultural unemployment is high. About 60,000 people in the Boden block and about 20,000 persons in the Komna block of this district are now in starving conditions. Nearly 25,000 people in the Sinapalli block and another 15,000 in the Khariar block are in dire straits today. There is absolutely no work for them. People do not have any belongings in their houses except a few utensils. Several people have already left their homes for Raipur and other places of Madhya Pradesh in search of work.

I urge upon the Central Government to send immediately a Central Team to the District to study the gravity of the situation and to allot adequate funds for opening large number of mid-day meal centres and also for starting drought relief work in every village. And, Sir, I am very happy that the Prime Minister is going to that

area.

- (v) Need to provide financial assistance to farmers affected by devastating floods in Idukki district of Kerala.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): Sir, many parts of Kerala were seriously affected by a devastating flood in which about 72 people lost their lives and thousands of houses were destroyed. Heavy damage to the agricultural and cash crops has occurred, dealing a crushing blow to the economy of the State.

Idukki district had to bear the major brunt of the nature's fury. Torrential rain and landslides have destroyed vast areas of standing crops. Idukki is the single district which contributes 70 per cent of the cardamom and 30 per cent of the pepper exported from India. Almost the entire quantum of tea produced in Kerala comes from this district. Most of the major cash crops such as pepper, cardamom, coffee, rubber, coconut etc. have suffered serious damage. According to an estimate, in this district, 12,000 hectares of pepper, 11,000 hectares of cardamom, 1,000 hectares of rubber and 400 hectares of coconut have been damaged. Similarly, 5,500 hectares of ginger and 5,400 hectares of banana have also been damaged. The total loss due to the damage of these crops alone in Idukki is estimated to be a little over Rs. 40 crores.

The loss of these valuable foreign exchange earning crops has crushed the economy of Kerala State and Idukki district in particular. It may be remembered that the impact of the damage of perennial crops such as these will be felt for many years, because, it takes several years for these crops to give yield. Widespread damage of such crops means less of production over a long period of time. In these circumstances, the Central Government should provide liberal assistance to the affected farmers. Planting materials, fertilizers and pesticides should be supplied to them free of cost and the entire cost of labour for soil conservation should be paid as grant. The entire cost of the rehabilitation should be met by the Central Government. I would request the

[*Prof. P J. Kurien*]

Government to take immediate steps in this regard.

- (vi) Need to set up T.V. Relay/Transmission centres in Balasore and Baripada districts of Orissa during the current financial year.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Sir, the district of Mayurbhanj in Orissa, being purely a tribal one and the district of Balasore in the State of Orissa being a flood prone and cyclone-affected district, establishment of TV Relay/Transmission centres is most essential to educate the illiterate tribals and the rural masses of both these districts. In addition, the district of Balasore has been well-placed on the defence map of the country, due to the location of biggest Proof and Experimental Establishment, observation centre, and the unique National Test Range, which is the second of its kind in the world and needs special priority in the matter of TV net-work and telecommunications. The State Government of Orissa has requested the Centre to establish one low-power TV transmission/relay centre at Balasore, the headquarter town of Balasore district and at Baripada, the headquarter town of Mayurbhanj district in the 7th Plan period, giving topmost priority.

In such circumstances, I would request the hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting to sanction low-power TV Relay/Transmission Centre—one each at Balasore and Baripada in the State of Orissa in the current year, to fulfil the long-cherished demand of the users, who have purchased hundreds of TV sets from 1982 and kept them idle.

- (vii) Need to direct the Reserve Bank of India to remit the old debts of co-operative Banks to benefit the small and marginal farmers of West Bengal.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Before I raise it, I want to draw the attention of Mr. Janardhana Poojary to this.

Due to repeated natural calamities such as devastating flood in a large area of West

Bengal in 1978, severe drought in the said State in 1982-83, serious crop damage due to pests and insects and widespread flood in 1984, a very large number of small and marginal peasants have become defaulters to cooperative banks and other nationalised banks and are being deprived of any further benefit of loans and other assistances. The situation has been greatly aggravated by the fact that in many cases the debts have become three times more than the principal and consequently have gone beyond the capacity of repayment by the poor debtors. Most distressed are the marginal farmers who are often below the poverty line, as they are deprived of almost all benefits of subsidy schemes and are totally thrown at the mercy of moneylenders. The situation in many other States is also not very different.

In view of this critical situation, I urge upon the Minister of Finance to direct the Reserve Bank of India to remit the old debts of cooperative banks at least for the marginal farmers so that the cooperatives can free the marginal farmers from remaining defaulters. I also urge that the old debts of marginal farmers in other banks also be re-examined and such debts be remitted. In any case as the preliminary step where the interest has become more than the principal for the small and marginal farmers, the interest must be remitted. For this purpose, if necessary, funds should be released from the Central Debt Relief Fund. I earnestly request the Finance Minister to consider this question urgently.

- (viii) Need to set up a steel plant at Vijaynagar in Karnataka.

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : A decade ago, our late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi laid the foundation stone of a steel plant at Vijayanagar in Karnataka. But unfortunately one reason or the other is given and the work on the steel plant is delayed. There is absolutely no problem of infrastructural facilities like water, electricity etc. In fact the Chief Minister of Karnataka has announced in the State Assembly on 6th April, 1985, that he is prepared to supply the required quantity of electricity at any moment as per the demand by the

Centre. He said, "If necessary, electricity would be supplied from tomorrow." He also made it clear that the power quota of Karnataka from Andhra's Ramagundam super thermal project and the entire power of the Raichur thermal project would be earmarked for the said steel plant.

There was a round table conference in February 1985, where eminent steel men discussed about investment priority for the future, operations in short term, market development, labour policies etc.

People of Karnataka are very much agitated about the inordinate delay in the setting up of the steel plant. Therefore, I request the hon. Prime Minister to guide the Ministry of Steel to take immediate steps to set up Vijayanagar Steel Plant.

12.39 hrs.

STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS
 (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up the State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill. Already we have taken 2 hours and 28 minutes. Now, 32 minutes are left. So, I request the Members to be very brief. Each Member may take only two-three minutes. The Minister has also to reply.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : I will take only five minutes.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill of 1985. At the outset, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to state that though the statement of objects and reasons is quite flowery, when one comes down to real brass tacks, when one sees the Amendment and when one comes to the method of implementation, there are certain factors which would have to be looked into and it may be possible for the hon. Finance

Minister to look into them and see whether certain restrictions could be imposed on a few points.

At the outset, I would like first to welcome the move in amending the Act in such a manner that the State Financial Corporations could undertake research and service relating to marketing and investment and carry out techno-economic study and provide technical and other administrative assistance. The reason for my welcoming this is 90% of the various units in the small scale industry collapse because of bad marketing facilities, their inability to undertake research due to lack of finance and the Corporation's inability to really give common services which many of their customers require.

Since the Amendment has come before this House, I would suggest a few things. After it is amended, definitely the State Financial Corporations should be directed categorically to take up groups of industries, especially in the small scale sector. Let it not be that State Financial Corporations only concentrate on the larger and medium sectors and ignore the small scale sector. These facilities to undertake research and service relating to marketing investment and carry out techno-economic service should be meant for the small scale sector and these services are really required more so for the small scale sector than the medium and large scale sectors because the medium and large scale sectors invariably have the financial capacity to create their own research department and they should be made to create their own research department and carry out their studies as well. It is the small scale industries which require the assistance.

Even though it might be said that the State Financial Corporations are not meant to really cater only to small scale industries, at least in so far as these research and service facilities, the finance should be concentrated to help this large group. They may be small industries. Actually, when one sees the total investment and the group of industries, they will be very large. From that point of view, it may be considered,

[*Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam*]

Secondly, I am welcoming the Bill for the fact that an amendment has been brought categorically changing the words in sub-clause (b) of clause 15 at page No. 5 :

“(ii) for the words “convert such debentures or loans”, the words “convert the amounts outstanding on such debentures or loans” shall be substituted ;”

The intention is quite clear. Obviously, if there is an outstanding of Rs. 10, an attempt to convert Rs. one lakh loan, which is given immediately into equity, would not be permitted in future. It is quite understandable why the Government has brought forward this amendment. But at the same time, I feel that a small word of caution, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, may be noted by the Government. That is, certain times, even if amounts are outstanding to short period, it may not be required to immediately convert that into equity. In the past, there has been a tendency for the State Financial Corporations as well as national financial corporations to use this clause which they have in every loan agreement for converting the loans and debentures into equity as a method in which they should gain control of management which is running quite effectively. Obviously, this amendment would stop this action well before that amount becomes outstanding, and would ensure that only amounts which would become outstanding can be converted into equity. At least, a word of caution should be given. An attempt should not be made by State Financial Corporations while using public money, to take over companies just because they do not get on well with the Directors of the managements of companies. There are many instances which the hon. Minister is well aware where the companies have been taken over merely because the Chairmen of the Financial Corporations or of the Companies do not get on. In such situations, I request the hon. Minister may ensure by various directions that it is not repeated.

Further in so far as the other Clauses and amendments of increasing the deposits which the State Financial Corporations can raise, it is my suggestion that the inte-

rest which is offered by the State Financial Corporations on deposits that are given to it should be attractive enough and they should not be restrained by the Reserve Bank of India to such levels when nobody would be interested in buying those deposits.

There is money available in this country which can be mopped up but the hon. Minister, I am sure, would understand that it is not possible to mop it up by 6% or 8% interest because people would not be interested and the fact which is relevant to be brought to the notice of the hon. Minister is that there are private financial institutions coming up in a very large way who are able to mop up public funds and who are, in fact, having private bankers. For example, in my own Constituency in Salem, they have got private bankers. They are able to give loans with obtaining better securities, in fact, from their customers. Why is this so? This is obviously because your financial institutions, State and Central, are not able even to serve the industrial community fully and, at the same time, are not even able to mop up the money that is available among the public.

While welcoming this amendment, I would only like to say one thing finally. Whatever be the amendments we bring to our State Financial Corporations Act as well the Industrial Development Bank Act etc., it is the intention that matters. Are we going to mop up the money that is available in the public and use it for development activity or are we only going to have restrictions and restrains to ensure that no development takes place?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR (Quilon) :
Sir, I rise to support this legislation because it is necessary and timely and it streamlines and rationalises one of the most vital segments of the financial infrastructure in this country for rapid development of small-scale and medium-scale industries.

The importance of the small-scale industrial sector in terms of rural employment and egalitarian distribution of the means of production need not be over-emphasised. It is one of the most potent instruments in our

fight against national poverty and unemployment. In the last 30 years of the operation of the State Financial Corporations from an over-all point of view, their performance has been creditable. To date, they have sanctioned and distributed about Rs. 2,500 crores to about 1.1/2 lakhs small-scale industries in the country. Of this, about 65% has been in backward areas. Of the total disbursement, more than 70% has been sanctioned to the small-scale sector. But the performance of the State Financial Corporations has been plagued by a series of vicissitudes, failures and deficiencies. There has been a severe constraint on resources, poor project appraisal, chronic delays in sanction, large gaps between sanction and disbursement and heavy overdues. This Bill, which is an exercise in pragmatism, seeks to define, clarify, enhance and strengthen these bodies, so that they face the future challenges with confidence.

The first thrust of the Bill is improving the capital base of the SFCs. The authorised capital has been raised from Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 100 crores; the market borrowing has been streamlined and the bodies have been enabled to go to the public as well as to go in for debentures and bonds without the State Government financial guarantees. As has been mentioned here, there is enough money in the market. In 1982-83, for instance, the non-banking companies were able to mop up a growth rate of 32 per cent of deposits from the open market as against 17 per cent in the case of nationalised banks. In the present resource structure of the Financial Corporations, only less than one per cent belongs to deposits from private persons. Enhancing manifold the limit of deposits, the limit of Reserve Bank borrowing and the limit of total borrowing will definitely help to make the State Financial Corporations more self-reliant and strengthen their lending capacity.

Inter-agency coordination has been enhanced by section 4(3) (c) by enabling participation of sister promotional agencies in the share capital base of the SFCs.

• One of the factors which has been

adversely affecting the operation of these Financial Corporations has been large overdues. Sections 31(i) (aa) and 32(4) A make it legally mandatory for enforcement of dues from sureties. Revenue recovery procedure has also been invoked.

The scope of making these Financial Corporations fully promotional agencies has been enhanced by giving provision for research, techno-economic studies and entrepreneurship development. The truncated definition, in the original Act, of 'industrial concern' has been improved to include virtually every area of industrial activity in line with the national financing institutions.

In Sections 26 and 28, the loan limits have been doubled. The size of the undertaking has been increased virtually from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 30 crores in terms of reserve and share capital paid amount. I would like to request the hon. Minister to clarify why such a big enhanced limit of Rs. 30 crores is necessary in this Section, Will it not give a loophole to the banking bureaucracy in the financial institutions, to water down the thrust given by this Government for the development of small scale industries?

So much for the Amendment Bill.

The performance of the State Financial Corporations is going to be determined not merely by the legal framework which you are going to give to them. If you look into the vicissitudes of the operation of these financial undertakings, there has been a wide variation from State to State. Project appraisal, follow-up and monitoring have to be streamlined. Many Financial Corporations have been engines of corruption and there have been reports of unholy alliance between the staff and the loanees, and many systematic frauds keep coming to light. The Augean stable has to be cleaned by the political will of the Ministry.

One welcome feature is the enhanced control the Central Government and the Industrial Development Bank of India are going to have on the SFCs because, for every increase beyond the first stage ceiling

[*Shri S. Krishna Kumar*]

limit in the Act, they have to come to the Government, and the Government will have an opportunity to go deeply into the health and integrity as well as the personnel policies and professional management of the undertaking.

In conclusion, finance is the life-blood of industry ; the Financial Corporations are the life-lines for development of small industries in the States. This amending Bill which has been overdue and which has been the culmination of various attempts by the IDBI and other financing institutions and economists of this country and which is based on the findings of studies and seminars over the last 30 years is a welcome and constructive step and it will be welcomed by all the productive forces in this country.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): I welcome the attempts made in this amending Bill to make a broad base for the purpose of investment and collection of capital for the purpose of financing agencies.

I would like to point out one of the biggest developments in our part of the country. It is the coming up of a number of private agencies—which we call in our language ‘blade companies’—who collect a lot of money on some basis and give it to various agencies for starting of industries and all that and they collect a huge interest. Here they play a big role in accumulating black money in this country. This can be avoided if the governmental agencies can give credibility to the public to invest money. There is a lot of money available in the country and if it can be pooled together and utilised for the purpose of nation—building, that would be a good venture and a good step for increasing our national income.

I had recently gone abroad and there I found many of our people are willing to invest in this country if proper governmental agencies could give adequate security for them to invest their money through some agencies like this. If that investment can be attracted by these financial corporations giving them the necessary guarantee, that

would give us a lot of foreign exchange. I met the Indians’ Associations in the Gulf countries. They are prepared to invest their money to start industries in our country provided we guarantee some job for them. I do not know whether there can be some incentive formula which we can find out by some method for the State Financial Corporations to collect the money by inducing those people and giving them incentives to procure more money for the purpose of giving loans for the various industries. Of course, the base has been widened. It is also a natural thing. More investment is required for the purpose of starting industries. Naturally, the total amount available for small scale and large scale institutions for the purpose of starting industries has to be enhanced and that is being done by this amendment.

Here I would like to point out one thing. There is the co-operative sector which is available in this country and which has come in a big way. If the State Financial Corporations look into that aspect of encouraging co-operative sector to start industries and extend financial assistance to them to start industries by charging a lower interest and giving a preferential treatment to this type of industries which come up in the co-operative sector, that will definitely have a different impact in our country. Therefore, I would request the Minister when implementing the State Financial Corporations Act Also to bring up the co-operative sector with a preferential treatment to give loans and to bring them into the purview of getting loans from the State Financial Corporations and similar agencies.

Now many of my colleagues who have participated in the discussion have brought to light that there is corruption and other practices going on by private industrialists for getting money from the financial corporations and then not paying back the money. It has become a very difficult task to collect money from them as they have invested in bad debts and which they show in their balance sheet as no more available. There are a number of cases available throughout the country where private industrialists took money from the govern-

mental sector for financing their business and invested in certain other business. I was associated with the trade union work in the industrial sector. I have seen private employers taking money from the banks—not only from the financial corporations but even from the nationalised banks and utilising it for purposes for which it was not intended. I have seen such industries are being finally closed down and even the workers are thrown out in the streets without giving them their due wages. I can point out many cases.

13.00 hrs.

Where a large sum of money which owes to the public fund has been misused, to avoid this I would suggest if cooperative sector where there is a democratic base and where there is involvement of the public and involvement of the workers and other sections of the society is involved in this matter that will be better and welcome. Therefore, I request that this State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill, which is supported by me, should provide such provisions as to give special treatment for the cooperative sector and also to attract money from abroad who are prepared to invest in this country.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha Then Adjourned for lunch Till Fourteen of the Clock

14.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha Re-assembled after lunch at Five Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the Bill which seeks to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951. These amendments are essential in order to make the corporation more effective.

At the same time, I would invite the attention of the hon. Member to certain aspects which require to be looked into. At present, certain persons take loans to start a

particular industry. but that money is misutilised or misappropriated by them. Even if they start that industry, they knowingly convert that into a sick unit. Obviously, this results in great problems, particularly problems of labour. At the time of advancing these loans, the authorities concerned should take suitable measures to ensure that the loans will be utilised for the purpose they are advanced. Not only that, after taking loans for particular industries and converting them to sick industries, the persons concerned switch over to other industries either in their own names or in the names of their family members and friends. They take further credit from the same or other financial institutions. That also needs to be looked into and put an end to. It may also happen, as is seen from the report, that the money advanced may not be realised and the overdue will go on increasing causing a great loss to the financial institutions.

In cases where the loan is to be advanced in instalments, before the second instalment is released, it should be scrutinised whether the first instalment has been fully utilised for the purpose for which it had been given.

Only if these aspects are carefully taken care of, we will be able to achieve the desired results.

These amendments will, of course, help the small scale industries to a great extent. But something more is also required to help the small scale industries. They are not able to compete with the medium or large scale industries, and consequently they suffer. The small scale industries must be supported by the various departments of the Government in the sense that they should purchase their requirements from these industries. At present, the small scale industries are not able to sell their goods and these are lying with them.

And in some cases, the Government Departments do not purchase the same products from the small scale industries. They go for the products of bigger industries. So, this requires immediate attention of the Government. What is required is the

[*Shri Somnath Rath*]

realisation of the dues. Dues must be realised at the proper moment when the payment becomes due, or else, the overdue will go on increasing and a time may come that we may reach the saturated point where it will not be possible for the Finance Corporations to advance money. Thereby other people who are to be benefited by these Financial Institutions will be deprived of their legitimate rights. So, this question also needs the active consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHUREA (Jhabua) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. The hon. Minister has introduced a very good Bill. If it is properly implemented, it will help a lot in insuring industrial development of the country. But I am afraid that many a corporation comes into existence and after some time, the whole system goes away and these corporations run into losses, I, therefore, would like to urge the hon. Minister to first evolve a perfect system and frame rules and regulations. Technocrats and honest people should be appointed in them. If other people are appointed, there bodies will not function properly. The reason why industrial development could not take place in the country is that our bureaucracy creates a lot of hurdles. If any entrepreneur intends to establish any industry, he does not get loan and other facilities from the banks or financial institutions in time. So, some such system should be evolved so that efficient officers are appointed and the people are benefited.

As regards research and marketing, small industries produce many items in our country. You know that countries like Japan and Germany produce very fine things and sell them at a cheap price. People are tempted to purchase their products. We should make continuous research to assess the potential for our products in the world market. We want to produce and we should consider in what field we have to make our people advance. In the Soviet Union, no citizen is allowed to purchase foreign goods. But in India the people will never agree to

it. They will always try to buy foreign goods, no matter how fine our own products may be. The products for which financial corporations advance money should find a ready market. Constant research should be made in this regard. An industry, which has been financed by you but whose products do not find a market, will fail. You give public money to the Corporation, but the Corporation gives that money to such industries as tend to collapse.

Secondly, raw material is available in abundance in the backward and adivasi areas. Many industries can be set up in these areas. Any entrepreneur would like to establish his industry in areas where aerodrome, rail and road facilities are available. Nobody is prepared to set up and finance any industry in areas located 200 kms. or 300 kms. away from the road. Therefore, a condition should be imposed on these Corporations that they will have to set up industries in the backward areas so that the people of these areas could get employment and the minerals available in those areas could be fully utilised. Such a condition should be imposed on them.

The regional imbalance in various areas in the matter of industries should also be removed. There should be balanced growth of industries in all the areas. (*Interruptions*).

Since you have rung the bell, I support this Bill without saying anything more. I hope that work will proceed accordingly.

[*English*]

SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister must be congratulated for two of the most important points in this Bill namely, for raising the capital and the limit for borrowing from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs.

There are two suggestions which I would like to make. The biggest problem which a number of people who come to the financial corporations face is that the application that is prescribed is very big and elaborate. I think we will have to simplify it. It is the

IDBI which prescribes these rules and regulations and the finance corporations have no option but to accept the rules prescribed by the IDBI. I am sure that they will simplify this application because there are constant complaints from a number of people.

The second point which I have to make is that there are some restrictions on these corporations so far as lending for a number of items like even theatres and even hospitals is concerned. The hospitals say that they should finance for the equipment and not for the buildings alone. For hotels you finance both for the equipments and the buildings whereas for hospitals, you want to stop giving loans for the building. Even for the trailers earlier, they provided finance but later on they withdrew that also. But these are the essential things required to support this medium and small scale entrepreneurs for different operational purposes. Also I would like to stress on the need to finance transportation vehicles like lorries we are financing but not mini-buses. For financing mini-buses IDBI is not agreeing. But some of the constraints which come in the way of helping people are very important and should be removed.

There is one more thing which I would like to say. The financial corporations are not institutions for mainly making money. The most important item I would suggest is that they should also take some promotional activities. For example, the graduates of the Engineering College and various other colleges when they finally pass, they should pick them up, give them training at the cost of the financial institutions, and later on put them in an industry, or give them opportunity to learn various things thus encouraging them to start their own industries. They should give them employment opportunities or they should be able to absorb them in some industries. They have to take up these issues. That is one important item.

There is one more suggestion which I want to make in this area. For these backward areas specially they have to give

some assistance, even if it requires a lot of risk financing. You cannot expect the recovery of the loans from those areas as it is not so easy to do so. But they have to have special terms and conditions for these tribal areas. There are lot of things which you can generate like various products, if you give some special considerations and special treatment. As I said the corporation has to get some backing from the IDBI for the risk financing for these projects at higher risk rates. If necessary they have to do it.

Of course, a lot of friends have suggested from both sides about no industry districts which have become almost a difficult job. Now this has to be changed to no industry taluk. I am sure the Government's attention is already drawn, to this fact, otherwise the development of industries will not be possible as the medium and small scale industries require large areas for widespread distribution.

There is one more item. What I thought is these corporations should be able to generate nucleus for industrial opportunities. The IDCs put the capital initially. When the things have come into their crawling stage and then come to walking and running stage, they withdraw their investments. At that stage they say even their capital gains are taxed. I am sure they have to consider these aspects because they are the nucleus and they have to generate the capital. They have not to tax on the capital gains, i.e. on the gains on the investment, once they invest it. It should be re-used for the generation of more capital without much dependence on various Government agencies.

I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity given to me. I am sure that the Finance Minister will look into all these aspects.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar):
 I rise to support the amendments moved to the Bill by the hon. Minister. In this respect, I may submit that the loaning process which has gained momentum in the country, came up with the intention of pro-

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

viding financial facilities to the weaker sections, and specially to the entrepreneurs engaged in small scale industries.

In this Bill, it is mentioned that these loaning facilities will be available to the medium sector also. In this case, there is a real, *bona fide* apprehension that the facility being availed of by the small scale industries may also be jeopardized, because entrepreneurs of medium industries may get greater benefit, and others may be left uncared for. I think there should be some sort of a provision in the Act to say that at least 60% of the loan by financial corporations should go to the small scale industries, and that a maximum of 40% should go to medium scale industries.

The hon. Minister has provided that other financial institutions may also be amalgamated with these State Financial Corporations. In this field also, our experience is very sad. Sometimes, other financial institutions running at a loss may be amalgamated with the State Financial Corporations. In that event, the State Financial Corporations which are very sound financially, may also go into losses. A provision should also be made that such financial corporations or financial institutions which are already running at losses, should not be amalgamated with the State Financial Corporations.

The other provision made by the hon. Minister says that the loan recovery period which was 20 years earlier, will be extended by ten more years. This also is not in the interests of the State Financial Corporations, because our experience is that the recovery percentage in various States is very low. I may cite some of the examples from my State. To the extent of more than Rs. 45 lakhs, the Rajasthan State Financial Corporation could not find the man who has taken the loan. A criminal case was registered against the man. It was taken under some fictitious name.

They should be checked. Moreover, the period of recovery should not be extended beyond 20 years. Otherwise, you will give the benefit for 30 years to somebody; thereby, there waiting for the loan would not be able to have the loan, because the financial position of these State Financial Corporations is not very sound.

The most important thing needed for the proper and efficient working of these institutions is that there should be a trained Managerial Service. Our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has said that Government is actively considering the proposal for the creation of the Management Service, especially for public sector undertakings. There must be experts to head these financial corporations also. I have got the experience of my own State. They select persons of their own choice. As a matter of fact, there is no qualification prescribed, saying that the heads of such Corporations must be experts in financial matters.

He must be a trained man. It is very necessary. I expect the hon. Minister, when he comes up with the second amendment in this Bill, to come up with a direction to the State Financial Corporations that there must be a man selected among the persons who has expertise in financial matters and he must be trained as a Manager of some financial institution. He must have some such type of experience when you are giving him an undertaking of Rs. 1 crore. When you are giving him an undertaking of this nature, you do not provide for qualifications of a man who has to run that institution. That is why all State Financial Corporations are not in a sound position today. Therefore the first, and the foremost thing which is needed to be introduced in this Act, as a matter of fact, has been overlooked by the hon. Minister. I think due attention will be given to it and see that managerial service should be a trained service; it should be a qualified one and they should have the credit of running some financial institutions in their previous years or they must have experience of that.

of things are going on, cadre of managerial service is under con-

sideration and the Finance Minister especially should take care of it. The Finance Minister has added Section 25% which reads as follows:

“The Financial Corporation shall have the right to acquire, by transfer or assignment, the rights and interests of any such financial institution as may be notified by the Central Government...”

Then you have added here a proviso which reads as follows:

“Provided that such loan or advance or amount relates to any business which the Financial Corporation may transact under this Act.”

Already you have provided it. When there is any doubt—whether the business comes within the purview of the Financial Corporation—then the matter will be referred to the Development Bank. When the provision is already there in explanation 2 which you have already added in Section 2, then there was no need of this proviso because if you yourself or the authority is not in a position or is not clear that the Financial Corporation has got the right to acquire certain business or certain interests or certain assignment, then why this proviso has been added; it can only be added when there is no clarity. If there is a clarity, when you are acquiring another undertaking or acquiring the property or acquiring assignment or interest or any of financial institution, then and then only Section 25A comes into play. So, there was no need for this proviso. With these words, I congratulate the Minister for coming forward with the amendment which was very much needed. I hope he will consider my suggestions which I have placed before him. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1985, which is under discussion in this House. These Corporations play an important role in the industrial

development of the country as well as in the development of small and medium scale industries.

According to the amendment moved now these financial corporations are also supposed to provide loans to industries with a paid up capital and a reserve of Rs. 30 crores. I totally oppose this provision. Under this provision, it will not be proper in any case to give this facility to industries having a share capital of Rs. 30 crores. Such a provision should not be made applicable even in exceptional case. I am saying this because the main purpose of these financial corporations was to encourage the small scale industries and to ensure the country's development through them.

My other colleagues including Mr. Yadav have stated just now that fictitious transactions take place in the small scale industries set up so far and we do not take any action in this regard. There should be proper monitoring in respect of payment of instalments by them. If any industry does not pay one, two or three instalments, then we should ascertain whether that industry is becoming sick or whether its owner is indulging in some illegal work. Hence, there must be monitoring on repayment of loans. People take loan to lift the cement quota or steel quota or to set up some industry, but in fact they do not establish any industry. The financial corporation must keep this aspect in mind, although it is for the Department of Industries to see to it. The institution, which advances loan, must do monitoring also. The Department of Industries is unable to do proper monitoring. So, it becomes the duty of the financial corporations to make thorough enquiries before releasing the second instalment of loan.

Secondly, many industries are being set up in Balotara in Barmer District, in Pali District and in Jodhpur where dyeing and printing work is undertaken. This work involves the use of a Chemical which leads to pollution, particularly water pollution. Keeping in view the pollution aspect, neither the financial corporations nor the Department of Industries provide any assistance for treatment plants. This results in water

[*Shri Virldhi Chander Jain*]

pollution and these industries are becoming sick day by day. In Rajasthan 60 per cent of the small scale industries are sick. It should therefore be ensured that these industries do not become sick ; otherwise the very purpose of setting them up will be defeated.

I would also like to say that the backward district of Jaisalmer has been declared as a 'no industry district', but the financial Corporation do not provide any help for setting up industries in such backward areas. Unless the Financial Corporations provide help, no industry can be set up in a 'no industry district'. Only such experts should be appointed in the financial corporations who can provide know-how and training for small scale industries. If such arrangements are made, only then the financial corporations can prove a success.

In addition, I would like to say that it is a welcome step to increase the authorised capital. But we must see that the industries being set up by us do not become sick because they pose a big danger and challenge before us.

In the end, I would like to say that you must monitor every loan. Loans should not be given to fictitious persons and nobody should be allowed to misappropriate the loan amount. The amount of loan must be spent for establishing the industries for which it has been advanced.

With these words I support this Bill.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill. Many Members have said many things while speaking on this Bill. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister towards two or three points.

It is true that there is great need to accelerate the pace of industrialisation in the country, because the burden on agriculture will have to be channelised towards industries. It is true that through this Bill a very

important role has been assigned to the State Financial Corporations. It is a commendable step. I would like to point out that the benefits of the schemes prepared in this regard and of these amendments do not reach the persons for whom these are meant. For example, powers have been given to the financial corporations to extend adequate assistance to expand small scale industries in the interior areas. Industries are set up there but due to non availability of power and transport facilities to them they do not function properly. Heavy investment is made in them ; the people also get employment in them but with the passage of time these industries become sick as a result of which our scheme of expanding the industries and improving the country's economy are adversely hit. Hence, attention must be paid to this aspect, It is an important point so far as the setting up of industries is concerned.

Our financial corporations have been in existence since long and it is true that their working has given a severe jolt to our country's economy. The hon. Finance Minister should keep all these practical things in view and streamline the system of working of these corporations so that industrialisation can take place rapidly in the country.

I have seen that if an entrepreneur wants to set up an industry, it takes 3 to 4 years for him to obtain the licence. After that, considerable time is taken to obtain loan from the financial corporations. The result is that an investment of Rs. 8 to 10 crores has to be made in an industry instead of the original estimate of Rs. 2 to 3 crores. In this way, the investment capital multiplies twice or thrice and the entrepreneur is forced to leave the project midway as it becomes difficult for him to set up that industry. So our main object of running these financial corporations should be to avoid procrastination or unnecessary objections and delay in setting up industries.

I do not hesitate in saying that unnecessary delay takes place due to corrupt practices. The delay caused by the bureau-

cracy in forwarding the papers from one table to another is responsible for the non-implementation of the big schemes meant for the good of the public and that is why the people are deprived of the desired benefits.

Sir, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for making stringent provisions for recovery of loan. Some hon. Members have criticised this. It is an important point. If recovery of loans is not effective, these corporations will fail and they will not be able to play their important role and make their contribution to the country's development.

Many hon. Members have said and I would also like to say that the persons, who really want to set up industries are discouraged to do so and a number of objections are raised on their proposals. But there are many persons who have obtained loans in the names of *benami* companies. These companies are not in existence but some people have taken loans in their names and no industry has been set up. The loans are not being recovered from them. So, adequate and proper arrangements should be made to ensure that such thing do not occur in future.

I would like to submit and I think that all the hon. Members will agree to it that the management of these financial Corporations should include not only bureaucrats but non-officials also so that they might play a more effective role in the industrial development of the country.

In the end I would like to say that the rate of interest should be attractive in these state financial Corporations so that more and more capital could be invested.

With these words, I support this Bill.

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Sir, I rise to support this Amending Bill. This piece of legislation is quite welcome. After the long experience of thirty years it will now be possible to make these State financial corporations an effective

instrument to serve its underlying noble purpose and also make it an effective development agency.

The State Financial Corporations are regarded as development banks. Our main objective is to ensure balanced development of all the areas. Although this is our intention, really in the field we find the position is not so. Development is very much lopsided. Therefore, the State Financial Corporations should be backward and rural areas-oriented institutions. Most of its funds should go to the entrepreneurs, living in the backward and rural areas. Otherwise its purpose will not be served and some areas will continue to remain neglected whatever we may think of doing here in Parliament and outside Parliament.

I welcome this piece of legislation because it will provide operational flexibility and increase its share capital. It will now play a more effective role in bringing about progress and prosperity to different areas.

While supporting this Bill, I would like to make a few suggestions for the consideration of the Government. While the loan amount to different entrepreneurs is going on increasing, the number of sick units is also multiplying. Also the arrears and overdue amount is multiplying. Why is it so? It seems to me that there is lack of understanding and coordination between different agencies. While advancing loans to the entrepreneurs it is important they are provided with technical know how, expertise and proper guidance. It is rather more important. Therefore, I would suggest formation of a cell in every such Corporation with the technical experts as members of the Cell. They may provide technical guidance to the entrepreneurs who are provided with loans. I can give here one example. There was a time when everybody who was putting in an application for a bus or a taxi was being granted a loan. But this field as some places already being saturated with the transport operators, resulted in losses to these new entrepreneurs with the result they were unable to pay back and their overdues also went on increasing.

[*Shri Sriballav Panigrahi*]

There should be simplification of procedures. Delays should be avoided. I have come across several instances where because of delay, people have become disgusted. They have lost interest in the middle in pursuing the matter.

Sir, some of these Organisations have become hot-beds of corruption. This backward areas development should be given due emphasis by these Corporations, The whole procedure should be simplified so far as advancement of loans is concerned-

I welcome the provision relating to recovery of dues. The procedure is now simplified. This will now be treated just like land revenue for the purpose of recovery. But at the same time, I suggest, the procedure for giving of loan should also be simplified, There should be a deadline fixed between the date of receipt of application and the date of the grant of the loan. Normally it should not exceed three months. If it exceeds three months, the concerned Organisation or the Officer concerned should owe an explanation to the higher authorities. The scheme should be properly monitored, and properly coordinated.

Sir, very often we find that those officers who are not wanted in the Secretariat in important posts are being shunted out to man these Organisations as Managing Directors or as Chairman. Therefore, they do not have any interest in the functioning of these Organisations. This is a fairly important job and it requires expertise. Therefore, an effort should be made to develop a Managerial Cadre sufficiently trained for this task. Otherwise it will not yield the desired results.

I conclude with one more suggestion. I said at the outset that our objective is to have the balanced development of all the areas in the country. We find that entrepreneurs living in the Capital or near about the Capital where the headquarter of such corporations are located, stand to gain much more than the people in distant areas, who live far away from the headquarters. Therefore, there should be decentralisation, with more powers given to different units with

the setting up of Zonal Offices in important centres which will minimise the harassment to the entrepreneurs coming from rural areas and distant places.

This is a good piece of legislation which was very much needed. It was rather long overdue. This will provide impetus to these Corporations and provide more operational flexibility broadening its operational base to serve the purpose underlying these organisations more effectively henceforward.

With these words I once again welcome this Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Amendment Bill introduced by the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance. The intention of the Finance Minister is that more loans should be advanced for setting up small scale industries. There are 18 State Financial Corporations in the country. I come from Bihar. Due to shortage of time I do not want to say anything about 17 corporations, I would like to say about Bihar only. In Bihar the position is that only a small group of people have got loans from there and have set up industries. Industries are set up every year under fake names. If somebody has got loan once, then again loan is given to the members of his family. A young man of Bihar used to visit the office of the Financial Corporation every year in order to get loan for setting up an industry. He narrated his problem to me. I listened to him and I accompanied him once. As I was not looking like a leader, an employee of the corporation told us that unless we gave bribe, we would not be able to get loan. I can say with full confidence that corruption is rampant in the Bihar State Financial Corporation. Loan worth crores of rupees has been given to the Amuwa Card Board Factory in Gopalganj. There were three or four persons who got the loan, but the factory has not been commissioned uptill now. I, therefore, would like to say that wherever these corporations advance loans or invest money, your study team should go there

and see whether the person who has applied for loan is genuine or fictitious and whether the area where the industry is proposed to be set up is really backward, because there are some persons who, after obtaining loan once, try to obtain loan again in the name of some other factory. In this way only a few persons are getting the benefits from these corporations.

I, therefore, would like to request the hon. Minister that while on the one hand you have increased the limit of financial assistance by bringing here the State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill on the other hand, provision has not been made for the reservation of 60 per cent of the total loan amount for the small scale industries which can give employment to the unemployed youth. In this way the coming generations will benefit from this Amendment Bill. With these words, I thank you.

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL (Sangli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1985 introduced in the House. Till now the function of these financial Corporations was confined to mere advancing of loans but this amending Bill has enlarged the area of their activities. Now, they will also handle the work pertaining to techno-economic study, feasibility, marketing and administrative guidance. I feel that these changes will definitely help in improving the present condition of our industries; particularly the condition of the small scale industries which were facing recession, will definitely improve.

Our financial corporations want to raise more funds. There is great need to provide more facilities to those persons who want to purchase debentures from or deposit money in them. For example, if a lucrative rate of interest and some rebate in income tax are given, then they will definitely be able to raise more funds.

This Bill also contains proposal for increasing the limit of the project cost which is a very good step because the project cost has gone up very high. You have made a proposal to increase this limit from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs in respect of financial companies etc. and from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs.

30 lakhs in respect of partnership firms and other establishments I support this proposal. I would like to give a suggestion here. While financing, you keep the interests of the small scale industries in mind. A basic change is required to be made in since this is a nation building activity. For example, for a cycle project there should be separate units to manufacture its different by-products and components. You may think of setting up a big industry as the units are not developed or they are interdependent. This will provide employment to many persons. If small units are financed, a big unit will emerge. In this way the loan advanced will fetch a return on it and the products can find a market.

I have set up a corporation under the name of Youth Development Corporate Bank in my district. The idea behind it was that if a unit required more funds than it received it in the form of loan from the financial institutions, we can give upto 10 per cent more through our cooperative Bank. But our proposal registration of that bank has not materialised despite our best efforts during the last 3 or 4 years. Our aim is to help those units by giving additional funds. We want to provide them with more help. We shall provide facilities like economic feasibility study, marketing, administrative guidance. etc. I would like to say that the said cooperative bank should get registration as early as possible.

I would like to suggest that while financing small scale industries you should keep in mind the outlines of a big unit. Small units can survive through it only. With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) ; Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I strongly support the State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill. Members from both sides of this august House have supported it. In fact, this Act had been enacted in 1951 and it had many shortcomings. The hon. Minister has brought forward 30 amendments to it. I feel that these amendments have changed the character of the original Act of 1951. It would have been better if the hon. Minister could have brought a new Bill.

[Shri Ram Pyare Panika]

There is no doubt that the people have gathered this impression about the financial Corporations functioning in the country that they cannot get loan from them unless the palms of the officers concerned are greased. Sir, today about 80 per cent of the industries, for which loans have been given, are sick. The sick industries are auctioned. It was the responsibility of the financial Corporations to have monitored the working of the industries which were given loans and to have ensured that facilities like raw-material, power, marketing etc. were providing to them. I do not want to repeat the many things already said here. But I would like to say one or two things. The purpose of setting up these financial Corporations was that they would function as regional banks i.e. they would remove the regional imbalance in the country whether it be in Uttar Pradesh or in any other State.

For instance, the Planning Commission has identified six types of areas— flood prone area, drought prone area, hilly area, desert area, cyclone prone area and tribal area. These areas will be developed. But, sincerely speaking, the Financial Corporations have not even touched These areas during the last 30 years, what to talk of developing them. The sanctioning of loans was not that important there ; it was more important to have taken up development programmes in those areas. These corporations are not giving loans to the people belonging to the backward areas. Instead, as I said earlier, they sanction loan to those who bribe them. Therefore, without saying much on the subject, I want to submit that you change its character by bringing forward new amendment.

It is true that you have raised the limit of the amount and have made it project-oriented instead of security oriented. Not only this, you have also tried to provide it with research, monitoring and technological facilities. I want that the changes which you are bringing about should be directed towards the development of such areas as are economically backward and where there are regional imbalances ; for example, as I said earlier, areas like Mirzapur, Bundelkhand, the six types of areas cited above namely

hilly areas including eight districts of Uttar Pradesh, the desert areas of Rajasthan Madhya Pradesh etc. These Corporations should operate in these areas.

Sir, what is needed today is that there should be proper channelising of the money that you are providing. You just find out how much money out of the total amount was given to the weaker sections and the people belonging to the backward areas in the last 30 years. If money has not reached these sections, it means that you have not sincerely monitored it. Therefore, hon. Minister,, Sir, I want that while you appoint Managing Directors and other paraphernalia on the one hand, on the other, you should also see that before loan is advanced an Advisory Council is formed on which public representatives and M.Ps. and others whom you want should be taken. The experts on Finance and industry should also be associated with it, so that our objective of having a socialistic pattern of society and of removing regional imbalances is achieved.

Sir, I also want to point out that a big conspiracy is being hatched in the mills that have become sick. The officers of the Financial Corporations have advanced loans to such people as do not even exist in the world ; loans are also given to such persons as do exist in this world but their their mills have become sick and are sanctioned by you. As a result of it, the dues are not recovered from them and the payments become overdue. I am happy to note that the hon. Minister has made a provision for recovery on the lines of land revenue. But, even this is not going to suffice. You will have to fix responsibility on the offices and the concerned units to ensure that on the one hand the loans are recovered and on the other, it should be made mandatory for the industry to which you advance loan that it flourishes, generates employment and provides jobs to the educated unemployed so as to remove unemployment. This objective should be fulfilled.

15.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have rung the bell ; perhaps you called me last. Therefore, without saying anything more. I again

hope that the hon. Minister will ensure monitoring of the Financial Corporation of each State on fresh lines and see that its objective is fulfilled.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who welcomed this Bill.

The Bill received appreciation from all sections of the House and it is indeed a heartening feature. Many straightforward and concrete suggestions have been placed before the House and I have taken note of all the suggestions including the note of caution which has been struck by hon. Members Shri G.M. Banatwala and Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam.

Some of the hon. Members have stated that the interest of the small-scale units should be protected. The hon. Member Shri G.M. Banatwala has made a suggestion that the basic industrial culture and industrial economy should be protected.

I assure the hon. Member that the basic structure has not been changed because of the provisions that have been introduced in this Bill.

Shri Satyagopal Misra from CPM has asked "Why this Bill with 31 amendments? Why have you not come with a comprehensive Bill?" My submission here is that the basic structure of this State Financial Corporation has not been changed and hence we felt that the comprehensive Bill or legislation is not required.

Some hon. Members have said that there should not be delay, there should not be corruption and that more assistance should flow to the weaker sections and to the small-scale units and to large-scale units.

I may submit that so far, upto March, 1984 2,02,368 units have been assisted. Out of that, about 1,03,661 units got assistance

upto Rs. 50,000/-. About 60,469 units got assistance ranging between Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 2 lakhs. So, out of the total of 2,02,368 units, about 1,64,130 units got assistance up to Rs. 2 lakhs. Therefore, the small-scale units that accounted for assistance up to March, 1984 are about 73%.

Some hon. Members made suggestions that the interests of the Scheduled Castes should not be neglected and that they should be protected. So far as Karnataka is concerned, in 1983-84, Rs. 552 lakhs have been given to units started by Scheduled Castes. In Rajasthan, to which hon. Member Shri Mool Chand Daga, who made the point, belongs, they got about Rs. 671 lakhs. Here I am not going into each and every State, but I would refer to the point made by Shri Panikka; he has also made a reference to Scheduled Castes. In his State also, the State Financial Corporation has given about Rs. 299 lakhs. These State Financial Corporations are accountable to State Legislatures. They are controlled and monitored by the State Legislatures. These are the provisions. Provisions have been made to get more resources and provisions have been introduced for simplification of procedure; also more powers have been given to raise resources. Under these circumstances, it is for the State Government to take advantage of those and help the small and medium entrepreneurs in order to have speedy and very quick industrialisation of the State.

Here it may be noted that delay is being caused. I do not deny the fact that there is corruption also. Hon. Member Shri Pandey from Bihar has made a point that there, is corruption rampant and also funds are being misused. It is for the State Government to look after the functioning of the State Financial Corporation. Delay is the mother of corruption. There is no doubt about it. In one case in the banking sector - I am just giving one example—a person applied for a loan; he submitted the project report and also the connected papers. He waited for three years. He was made to run from pillar to post. Ultimately there was escalation of the cost. He had in the beginning a project costing about Rs. 3 lakhs, but after three years the cost had risen to Rs. 6 lakhs. One day he approached me and he was telling me that

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

he wanted to commit suicide. That was his plight. He had pumped each and every paise into that project, but no money was coming forward. Immediately I contacted the Bank people. I asked them why they were not doing anything, what was the reason. Then the executive of the Branch told me that there was no reason. You can just imagine. This is the approach. This is the unfortunate thing which is happening not only in the banking sector but in some other sectors also. But we cannot generalise. In some cases it is being speeded up also.

One of the hon. Members has made a point that IAS officers and political people should not be appointed. I am not defending any section, but my submission would be this. In these organisations, competent people, people with integrity and ability, should be posted, whether they are from the IAS cadre or from the political sphere or from any other area. If the right person is posted at the right place, I think, there will be no difficulty; I do not say that there will not be any complaint, but I feel that there will be reduction so far as complaints are concerned.

Hon. Member Shri Madhava Reddy has made a very relevant point. He has pointed out that delay is there and that the delay should be reduced. I wish to bring to his notice one thing. I went to one of the villages in Andhra Pradesh. There are two Branch Managers of the State Bank of India there.

It is not for the Minister or for anybody, Sir, it is for the managers of that village. Even there, the performance of the managers insofar as the recovery is concerned had risen to hundred percent and when I made verification, then they told us that those managers used to go to the people, to the poorest section. They used to monitor. If they wanted some more funds when they failed to pay that amount to that bank back, they used to give more funds. Monitoring was taking place. That was the performance of the bank manager. So, Sir, it depends upon the individuals, their confidence, their dedication, their commitment. If those qualities are found in the personnel I feel Sir, there will not be any difficulty. Hon'ble Member

Shri Madhav Reddi has made another point saying that under these provisions of recovery, the arrears are being recovered as if they were revenue arrears. Sir, the resistance, the objection, has come from some Hon'ble Members insofar as this aspect is concerned I want to make one submission here, Sir. The number of these sick industries, insofar as banking sector, financial institutions are concerned, you will be surprised to know that there are about 83,911 sick units and Rs. 3950 crores are locked. You know Sir, in some of the cases, the industries have become sick; industrialists have not become sick; they are strong. Here also Sir I submit that today we are moving from security oriented approach to project oriented approach. We are also giving the project loan. The risk is also there. Here, the interest of the State Financial Corporation should be protected and also Sir, this amount should be recovered; it should be rotated and it should be given to more people. What will be the position if the State Financial Corporation controlled by the State Government are not in a position to have sufficient fund? So far as the recovery point, as arrears of revenue is concerned, I want to make one submission Sir. When we are giving loan to marginal farmers, or small farmers or weaker sections under IRDP or DRI scheme, we are collecting these arrears as if they are revenue arrears. So my submission is that when we are collecting from weaker sections, why can't we collect from this section also. I hope this House will agree with me that we must have strict provisions insofar as the recovery is concerned. Coming to the assistance that is given to the various sections, the Hon'ble Member Shri Banatwalla has made one point. He stated that it is good that this bill provides for removal of restriction. But now you have increased to Rs. 30 crores. I want to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble that the present limit of one crore rupees has been increased to Rs. 3 crores.

It could be extended or increased to Rs. 30 crores after the notification by the Central Government. If the Hon'ble Members think that it is not proper to increase, it could be stopped there of Rs. 3 crores only. This restricted provision is there in the present

Bill as per Clause 28 i(d). Now Sir, coming to the Hon'ble Member Smt. Geeta Mukherjee and also of the Hon'ble Members, they made one point that there should be assistance in the form of guidance and technical education and technical consultancy should be given. Sir, here, the IDBI which is the apex corporation the apex institution that has set up technical consultancy organisation in some of the States. Even under this Act we have made provision for SF is taking up techno Economics Studies Organisation also.

Here also I want to make it very clear that there is no bar. She has made another point that there are some hill areas. Mr. Panika also made that point—that hill areas should be protected and developed. Here there is a provision in this Bill to that effect. I do not think that the hon Member can have any complaint so far as this aspect also is concerned.

Now giving assistance to small people, that could also be given. One can have a truck or a vehicle with assistance from the financial corporation. One can have assistance even for an anti-pollution scheme. That can also be provided under this scheme.

Before concluding I want to make it very clear that the State Financial Corporations are controlled by the State Governments and in order to safeguard the interests of the small scale units, a representative from the small-scale industries would also be a Director and the small-scale industries would also be protected.

Before concluding I want to appeal to the State Governments to take advantage of this provision and appoint right persons at right places in order to deliver the goods to the people of the State and in order to industrialise and also for speedier completion the projects situated in those States.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Panika made a good suggestion about decentralisation. You are having the office at the headquarters. The poor people cannot come all the way to the headquarters. A lot of time is wasted also. There is need for decentrali-

sation.

AN HON. MEMBER : Also about the Branches.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is about decentralisation and delegation of power.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Already some of the State Financial Corporations are having regional offices and your suggestion and also Mr Panika's suggestion will be noted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : And also one more point. There should be co-ordination with the commercial banks. They get assistance from the financial corporation for starting the industry but they need money for the working capital which they take from the commercial banks. So there should be some co-ordination.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : That provision is also there. Now they can even participate in their projects with other financial institutions including all India institutions.

SHRI P M SAYEED : The rules should be simplified.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the question is:

“That clauses 2 to 30 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

*Clauses 2 to 30 were added to the Bill.
Clause 1. the Enacting Formula and the title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

“That the Bill be passed”.

The motion was adopted.

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DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB)
1985-86

15.19 hrs.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we will take up the Punjab Budget, discussion

and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Punjab for 1985-86.

Motion moved:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1986, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 41.”

Demands for Grants-(Punjab) 1985-86 Submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on 26.3.1985		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	State Legislature	58,91,000	...	58,91,000	...
2.	Council of Ministers	42,94,000	...	42,94,000	...
3.	Administration of Justice	2,80,68,00	...	2,80,68,000	...
4.	Elections	61,40,000	...	61,40,000	...
5.	Revenue	7,54,37,000	...	7,54,38,000	...
6.	Excise and Taxation	3,24,10,000	...	3,24,10,000	...
7.	Finance	41,58,33,000	...	41,58,33,000	...
8.	Public Service Commission	10,21,000	...	10,21,000	..
9.	Civil Secretariat	2,74,51,000	...	2,74,52,000	...
10.	District Administration	4,01,19,000	...	4,01,19,000	...
11.	Police	28,00,94,000	...	28,00,94,000	...
12.	Jails	2,54,17,000	...	2,54,18,000	...
13.	Stationery and Printing	2,26,80,000	14,20,000	2,26,81,000	14,20,000
14.	Miscellaneous Services	3,22,80,000	...	3,22,81,000	...
15.	Rehabilitation, Relief and Resettlement	6,37,000	...	6,38,000	...
16.	Education	111,13,33,000	...	111,13,34,000	...
17.	Technical Education, Science and Technology	1,78,62,000	28,00,000	1,78,62,000	28,00,000

	1	2	3	4
18. Medical and Public Health	43,56,27,000	50,000	43,56,27,000	50,000
19. Housing and Urban Development	1,32,21,000	6,02,80,000	1,32,21,000	6,02,80,000
20. Information and Publicity	1,28,51,000	...	1,28,51,000	...
21. Tourism and Cultural Affairs	45,29,000	10,00,000	45,30,000	10,00,000
22. Labour, Employment and Industrial Training	4,92,72,000	8,52,000	4,92,72,000	8,52,000
23. Social Security and Welfare	14,77,16,000	57,50,000	14,77,16,000	57,50,000
24. Planning and Statistics	87,15,000	...	87,15,000	...
25. Co-operation	4,73,20,000	8,55,14,000	4,73,21,000	8,55,15,000
26. Agriculture	20,45,08,000	2,05,90,000	20,45,09,000	2,05,90,000
27. Soil and Water Conservation	1,85,17,000	...	1,85,18,000	...
28. Food	1,01,30,000	457,44,20,000	1,01,30,000	...
29. Animal Husbandry	6,57,88,000	...	6,57,88,000	...
30. Dairy Development	33,46,000	...	33,46,000	...
31. Fisheries	56,28,000	...	56,28,000	...
32. Forest	8,56,06,000	4,50,000	8,56,07,000	4,50,000
33. Community Development	28,70,88,000	...	28,70,89,000	...
34. Industries	5,84,30,000	3,94,00,000	5,84,30,000	3,94,00,000
35. Civil Aviation	32,27,000	2,50,000	32,28,000	2,50,000
36. Roads and Bridges	12,18,30,000	23,27,50,000	12,18,30,000	23,27,50,000
37. Road Transport	37,27,82,000	6,00,00,000	37,27,83,000	6,00,00,000
38. Multipurpose River Projects	6,75,29,000	20,81,80,000	6,75,29,000	20,81,80,000
39. Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control	34,42,85,000	27,03,37,000	34,42,86,000	27,03,38,000
40. Buildings	30,01,67,000	9,15,98,000	30,01,67,000	9,15,98,000
41. Loans and Advance by the State Government	...	131,37,69,000	...	131,37,69,000

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY

(Katwa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the agency of Punjab has not ended. Today we are faced with a task to endorse the Budget for the state which normally the Assembly of that state has to approve. The unprecedented Crisis that has engulfed the state has made it impossible to continue that kind of normal process of democracy that should have been there. Now, though this has a very limited scope that comes to us by way of a debate on budget but we want to make some points with regard to the present condition that is prevailing in Punjab.

15.21 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI
in the Chair]

We all know that for some years the turmoil that is going on in Punjab has caused serious damage to the economy of Punjab. Punjab was a flourishing State. We know it does not have any big industry but it earned the name for its small scale industry but over the years because of this agitation the investment in this particular area has stopped totally. No grant or loan from outside for the small scale industry has

[*Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary*]

come. Agriculture has also suffered badly. The agitation not only created havoc for the politics in that State but the economy has also suffered badly.

Now, the question comes to us how soon we will be able to bring normalcy to that State and in this context we very much welcome the meeting that was held yesterday between the Akali leaders and the Government. What transpired between the Prime Minister and Mr. Longowal is not officially made known to us but we believe this time—unlike before—the talks will not drift and both sides will be forthcoming to accept a solution and it is very much welcome.

Government has made certain suggestions to the Akali Dal and the Akali Dal also has also declared, particularly Mr. Longowal, their adherence to non-violence; their opposition to Khalistan; their adherence to the Constitution and all that. So, the democratic people of our country are very much encouraged to see this new development. As economic development cannot take place without a political settlement so for this also and for the better interest of the unity and security of the country we want to see that these talks become fruitful and effective and for that we want to reiterate our stand that there should not be any drift in these talks. There may be certain problems coming up during the talks between the government and the Akali Dal. One problem might be the abolition of Special Courts. I believe the Prime Minister has assured Mr. Longowal that they would not pursue the matter any more and abolition of Special Courts will be effective. There may be certain other snags which are purely administrative and which may be standing in the way of a political settlement and on these matters Government should not be very harsh. They have to give in to reason in the interest of a political solution and this political solution we have been advocating since long.

Now, Punjab requires political solution and in that the attitude of the new Government so far has been quite welcome and we want that at this rate, things should progress. While narrating all this, we also very firmly want to say that neither the Government nor the Akalis should be soft in their approach to the extremists.

Now, coming to other things, Punjab is at present, for the last two or three days, as we read in the newspapers, affected by flash floods. They have caused unprecedented havoc and damage in the areas. Except in 1955, in this scale for so many years, it did not happen and the state Government has demanded Rs. 20 crores for relief operation. The Government has to take a sympathetic view and they have to give all aid in this particular time of crisis and the people of the areas require all help from the Government. The sentiments of the people are wounded, we have to show them a good gesture and this is very much required for the restoration of mutual faith between them and the Government so that both the sides can rely on each other. What I want to say is that the rehabilitation programme, that is, rescue and relief operations should be taken up very urgently.

The other point which I would like to mention is that in all this turmoil there is over-emphasis on administrative aspect of the solution. We have seen that the stringent measures have not yielded any good. The people advocating democratic way of running the government want to take up the campaign for the unity of the country, to isolate the extremists and all that. This point was also made earlier. The Terrorists Act is there, the Disturbed Area Act and the Special Courts are there. With all this, what happened? The Extremists are free to hold meetings in Gurdwara. They held meetings in Gurdwara. Now, the democratic-minded people have been barred from holding any meeting. I know several meetings of our parties were banned. Our people have been arrested. The reason was that they wanted to hold meetings and this particular situation was used by certain people in the Administration to put a curb on the democratic activities of our people. This kind of indiscriminate behaviour and attitude are not at all helpful. What we require is the mobilisation of the people for a right solution and who is going to do that? Now, in the garb of emergent condition, the crisis condition, what is happening? Some days ago, that is, on June 3, in Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project some 3,000 workers were retrenched. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House that there was an understanding with the

governor of Punjab also with the State Electricity Board that the persons worked in that Project would be re-employed in Thien Dam Project. When they were demanding re-employment against retrenchment, they were arrested under the Special Courts Act. What kinds of feelings are we trying to inculcate in the minds of the people? All these aspects are to be looked into.

I have seen some items in the Punjab budget papers. So much was said about the Thein dam, but what actually has been the progress? I find that a very meagre allocation of funds has been made under the head Irrigation. What is the present condition and what has been the progress of this project? Water have been flowing to Pakistan. On the other hand Punjab and Haryana are quarrelling about water. In fact, this dam could have built many years before. Prime Minister went to Punjab and made certain declarations. Very good. We did not object to that. But why did they not get those things earlier? Certain kind of crisis had to be created, which forced you to rush there and declare certain things. Was all this necessary? A State should get what is normally and constitutionally due to them and is required for their development. When the Prime Minister went there to assuage their feelings, we supported that. But what progress has been made with regard to the Thein project? I want to know that very specifically.

I do not want to take much time of the House. I and many others like me in our country wish that the present talks become fruitful. There should not be any undesirable influence that may delay or sabotage the talks. There say be attempts to sabotage the talks, but our appeal is that the talks should be continued to find a solution very quickly.

On October 6, two years of President's rule are geind two end. We are going to face a particular kind of situation. What are we going to do? Ours is a democratic country and we must settle these issues amicably in a democratic way and as quickly as possible.

With those words, I conclude.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Punjab budget. It is very good that this discussion on the Punjab budget has come on the heels of the meeting of the Prime Minister with Sant Longowal for the first time after the operation Bluestar

Punjab is one of the most important States of the country and in fact, it is leading in many spheres like industries, agriculture, its contribution to defence forces and host of other things. Punjab has been under the President's rule for the last about two years since October 6, 1983 and, I think, it is the second time that the Punjab Budget has come to Parliament for discussion. It is hoped that the president's rule in Punjab would come to an end as soon as possible. Although we do not know much about the outcome of the talks between Sant Longowal and the Prime Minister, it has heralded a happy turn to the long turmoil that has been turning the affairs of Punjab. What has been happening in Punjab is not the problem of Punjab alone; in fact, it has been very much a national problem.

Therefore, it is very much in the fitness of things that the forces that worked in Punjab in favour of terrorism, and in favour of extremist forces, have a second thought now and are agreeable to come to the discussion table and thresh out matter to find a final and peaceful solution. It has been proved beyond doubt, that at least in our country India, with all our long tradition, political power and political solutions do not come from the barrel of the gun. When we say we detest terrorism, we mean that it is not terrorism, it is not violence, it is not bloodshed that will solve problems. It is true that with force we can only tackle the symptoms, when we arrest people and put them under custody. The final solution so far as the Indian context is concerned, true to our traditions, is by peaceful discussions and debate.

Much has happened since Punjab has been under the President's Rule and I do not like to recall all those incidents, most of them very unhappy. There was bloodshed and each of these incidents had received its due consideration on the floor of this House

[*Shri N. Tombl Singh*]

in the last several Sessions of this House. Therefore, I do not like to take up those things again.

The crucial decision regarding Operation Bluestar taken during the life time of our late Prime Minister was, instead of the controversies that came from the other side, something unavoidable. This aspect has to be considered from a very civilised and cool point of view, because whether it is the Sikh religion, or Hindu religion or the Muslim or the Christian or other religions, temples cannot be utilised for political purposes. Temples cannot be used as fortresses to store weapons. Therefore, any government, whether it is our party government or any other government, has to see that temples are not misused anywhere under any situation. And the Operation Bluestar restored the sanctity of the Golden Temple. Regarding the repairs and other problems mentioned by the Members across the floor, I think those aspects can be given a sympathetic view by the Government of India also. But the basic philosophy that rules our country and particularly our ruling party, by Congress (I) under the able leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been spelt out enough and it is that we care for the integrity and unity of the country and that we shall preserve the unity and integrity of our country at any cost.

Coming to Punjab, Madam, it has been indicated that in certain areas some increase in services has been effected, although it is not very substantial. The areas where major increase in services have been effected are education, medical services, family welfare, public service, sanitation, water supply, agriculture, minor irrigation, community development, transport services etc. Punjab, as I said, holds the key to certain national development. As has been very rightly pointed out, the development of small industries, the success of small industries tries in Punjab and the climate that has been created in Punjab has not only boosted the development of Punjab, but that has led to nation-wide inspiration for all. Therefore, when Punjab suffers, it has a national impact. Therefore, it is quite right that in this Budget some increases have been effected in these spheres.

I would like to make a special reference to the climate of terrorism and the general security to visitors to Punjab and to the general people in Punjab. Whenever there is extremism in a State or in a particular area of a State, the general impression outside is that there is a reign of terror and people are repulsive to that. But as has been the experience in my area, in the North-Eastern areas, particularly Manipur, a long drawn out spell of terrorism and insurgency took place there. But the bright side of that long spell has been that the extremists never touch tourists, they never touch the general people. They have their fixed targets. They kill members of the security forces, they also kill among themselves, they kill secret agents, members of the Secret Service Departments of the Government, but they never touch or terrorise the general people in the State. The visitors and tourists are never affected. There came a time when people do not like to go to Punjab, and very recently when the transistor bomb explosions occurred in Delhi and in the border areas of Punjab, and I think in certain areas in the adjoining States of Haryana etc. there was a region of terror spread among the people outside who used to go to Punjab for touring and on business. Now, the present Administration of Punjab will take care of the general security of the people, particularly the people moving in trains, people moving by buses and people who are doing general business. This is a very important aspect of Administration. Tourism should not suffer because of these things, meaning thereby that the mainstream should not be cut off, the inter-state transactions should not be cut off in that area. I think that has been done properly and I think the present Administration of Punjab has given a new impetus to all the approaches of the State administration. I hope it will do still better and we are grateful for the contribution made by the present administration for bettering the situation and for creating a better atmosphere so that the extremists could be isolated. What is most important in the present meeting between the Akali leader, Sant Longowal and the Prime Minister is that we are not very sure whether the Akali Dal is doing good to all the people in Punjab, whether they do any good to the Sikh community. But one thing

is certain that a political organisation representing a good section of Sikhs now has come to isolate themselves from the terrorism of extremists, some* of whom are not still amenable to reason. If a person has to stay in India as a citizen, may be he is a terrorist at the moment, may be he is influenced by certain forces from across the country, the final outcome will be the realisation that terrorism does not work.

Insurgency does not work. We should all work for the prosperity of the country. That a State like Punjab having such hard-working and dedicated people who have contributed to the maximum extent for the development of our sports, and meeting the needs of our Defence forces, should divert its energies in this manner, is something very painful. So, I would like to tell the present Administration under the Governor that the Department of Information and Publicity in the State has a very big role to play, not only in giving information to the people, but also in maintaining a certain level of healthy atmosphere through several of its media, journals and whatever other instruments it has got at its command. So, the Department of Information and Publicity of the present Administration there should play its proper role.

It has been seen that the allocation has been increased slightly. It should have been increased further. The Administration should explore the possibility of making it more effective, so that the common people of the rural areas in Punjab are not cut off from the mainstream of Indian national life.

The other aspect I would like to touch upon is the employment generation, and training facilities in the Industries Department of Punjab. As I said earlier, the situation in Punjab is not relevant only to itself. Punjab provides training facilities to the rest of the country. This is so in the matter of industries. This position should continue. There should be no lessening of such activities. During the last two years, it has been our experience—my experience also—that certain machinery made in certain parts of Punjab like Amritsar, because of the disturbances in Punjab, could not go out of the state, to other States. This has

hampered the development of the country as a whole in many spheres.

Another aspect I would like to touch upon is the external influence which comes to Punjab at this critical juncture of its life.

15.48 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*].

There are certain individual members of the Sikh community who have very rich business houses in the State, and outside the country. We are proud of them. I think it is true to say that in different parts of the world, if an Indian is to be called out, a Sikh is identified as such. But unfortunately during the last few years, some individuals who have become very rich, have been plagued by foreign agencies. They are planning to create a climate of terror in our country. This has been a very unfortunate development. So, we should see that the foreign influence which comes through these well-established individuals who were earlier citizens of Punjab, is screened and stopped. We should examine how we can stop their coming in.

We have reports about terrorists, particularly those operating in Punjab, which say that their training had taken place in Pakistan and in the United States. It is very strange that some very developed countries which have plenty of money, plenty of power and plenty of nuclear bombs who could just think of helping the developing countries, poor countries; who could spend money for the poor, for the illiterate and for the sick. A devil has come in their country to create terror in other developing countries like India. In Punjab, for instance, they find it very convenient to do it. Then there is a role of Pakistan, our neighbouring country, for whom our leaders, our Prime Minister and our government as a whole has assured full friendliness, long-term friendliness, even a no-war pact. This country being our neighbour is also indulging in training terrorists to operate in Punjab and giving them all kinds of weapons. This we have to condemn. We should see that our citizens particularly younger sections of the popula-

[*Shri N. Tombi Singh*]

tion should not be inspired by the people across the border. Punjab problem should be solved and we should have a democratic government over there. The sooner all outstanding problems are solved, the better it would be for the whole country, not only for Punjab. With these words, I support the budget of Punjab.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Punjab is relatively a developed State more than all other States in the country. There the poverty line is less, about 25 per cent. There are more small scale industries like agriculture and others. People from Punjab are in Defence, in industries, in transport, in Bombay and in all other States. But it is quite unfortunate that the grant and the budget of such a developed State should come in for discussion in this House.

I do not like to go into the past history, but I still blame the Congress Party for whatever things happened there in the last few years. Instead of neglecting the full economic issue just to get political strength you are politically encouraging them to develop certain forces and when these developed forces become so strong, then they try to suppress them. Again because of that suppression, suddenly the other reaction comes and whatever type of action and reaction is there, it has developed into a very biased view against the view of the Congress Party and the government in the minds of these Punjabi people. It has been discussed many times in this House. So, I do not like to go into details because many things have happened.

I have seen the textile agitation in Bombay. It was just started to suppress and kill many workers. Such type of attitude they have taken. I think it is always reacted forcefully and created problems. Believe me I had to talk to my workers in Bombay and other places. They said, our government is so immune that they are not bothered about or morcha, demonstration and jail *barho*. After a long time, our Prime Minister has taken certain positive views. I welcome them. I think you have released 1200 people out of 4000. Some ban on the students' federation was removed. They are making

efforts, after whatever bad things happened in the last so many days, to create some confidence in the mind of the people in Punjab. I welcome this move. I also welcome the meeting which took place yesterday, although nothing has come out. But I was told that it went on for a long time and some solution is coming very soon.

But I would like to express some of my views on this issue. You are giving certain concessions, I think, which are within the Constitution. You are giving other things also. You are flexible in giving them to these people. But if you go on announcing, one by one concessions they also go on accepting. Because ultimately it is not the hand of one man there, even though Akali Dal and all others are there, and I have seen that the people go on accepting one by one but still some factions remain. They will go on demanding some thing more. You will agree to all of them, one by one. You go on announcing and they go on accepting them. But, Sir, whatever you agree to give some other group or some students federation they will meet tomorrow and they will come up again with some counter-suggestion and everything will be a mess.

What I want to suggest is whatever you discuss with the Akali Dal, whether it is a package deal or anything, nothing should come out in public about the discussions till they are finalised. Instances of whatever the Government wants to give and whatever they want to agree to, come out; they should not be announced unless these things are agreed to *in toto*. Nothing should come out about the discussions. Because somebody will still say that he wants something more. This is happening because of these young elements. We cannot call them extremists and ignore their activities. I am certainly not going to agree to violence and other things which are happening in the country. They deserve all condemnation. Today we had seen in the Question Hour what is happening in Nagaland. Young people and students are asking Assamese and other people to go away from there. What is happening in Ahmedabad? The students are taking the lead there. The young elements in this country are no doubt getting education, but they are also getting

frustrated. Poverty is increasing. At present 4.5 crores of young people are unemployed. The students and such young elements are taking advantages of the weaknesses in the society and religious and provincial factions are being exploited. I think it is supposed to be the policy of the Government to eradicate this poverty.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : What about the Punjab extremists ?

DR. DATTA SAMANT : This is concerned with those Punjab extremists because they are also unemployed. What is happening is because of the young elements being unemployed. The economic policies of the Government are causing frustration and we shall have to improve. Four and a half crores of the people are unemployed. That is the figure given by your Planning Commission, for the Sixth Plan. Young minds are frustrated, and they are creating these problems and when the problems are created then you are going to discuss them. Again, in Ahmedabad the leadership is taken by the young elements. When such things are coming up we cannot discuss them and go on agreeing bit by bit. What is happening in Punjab ? What is happening in Nagaland ? Ultimately the different factions go on demanding some things. Economic frustrations are rising in this country. And I think, though you may not like it, we are not bothered about them. We are not taking care of these things.

Take the case of the new policy on industry, which you are going to develop. Is there any coordination ? No, there is no coordination. Anyhow, I appreciate the steps taken in the last two or three days and the developments that have taken place. Our Prime Minister has called them and agreed to certain things, to respect their views and has tried to settle these things. I hope that whatever things will happen, they will lead to closing down or narrowing of differences between the factions. All the factions should be taken into confidence. I suggest that there should be immediate elections in Punjab. I do not think that the ruling party is going to have elections in Punjab.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Do you mean to say that the terrorists should also be taken into

confidence ?

DR. DATTA SAMANT : What do you mean ? You have to tackle them. What do you mean by terrorists ? We should develop confidence in the people and you must find out their problems.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : You said 'all factions'. What do you mean by 'all factions' ?

DR. DATTA SAMANT : You cannot go on dealing with them separately. I am afraid the Congress party is not prepared to have elections in the Punjab because there is some change in the congress. Some 74-year old military man has been appointed as the President. This shows that there will not be any elections immediately in the Punjab.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you got any bias against military men ?

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I have no bias. If you want to have some elections in the Punjab in the near future you should have taken some strong man.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Datta Samant, the only way to solve problems in a democratic polity is to have elections and have a dialogue. Terrorism or violence has no place in a democratic polity. That is what it is. And we should all endeavour to put everything across the table and have a dialogue. That is the only way. We have to do it. There is no other way. We have to do it among ourselves. Nobody is going to do it.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI DATTA SAMANT : What is the cause of the problem ? There are many crores of people who are unemployed. How long will you take to solve the problem of unemployment ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are here to solve this problem. You are interested in the same task.

SHRI DATTA SAMANT : That is why, I request that there should be an immediate election in Punjab.

MR. SPEAKER : I support you in that. I support you that the people's will should prevail. They are the supreme body.

16.01 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON REPORTED TRAINING
TO INDIAN TERRORISTS IN A
MERCENARY SCHOOL IN
ALABAMA

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we take up the discussion under rule 193. Since originally it was a calling attention motion and later on converted by the House into a discussion according to convention, I will call the five people to speak first. Shri B.V. Desai—absent.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the training to the extremists was given in the U.S.A. and it came to light when the Prime Minister of India was due to visit the U.S.A. At that time, an intelligence agent, who was an officer on the pay-roll of F.B.I., disclosed after investigations that these people had hatched a plot to assassinate Shri Bhajan Lal, Chief Minister of Haryana during his visit to that country.

During the second disclosure, it was revealed that Frank Camper was running the 'Ricondo School' on Three acres of land in Alabama for imparting training to the guerillas. There, he gives them training in explosives including Cannon, rocket launcher, all types of weapons and explosive items, so that they may go and work according, to their specific purposes.

Camper admits having imparted training to four Sikhs in this school. Three of these Sikhs were apprehended whereas the fourth—Lal Singh is still absconding the American Police are still looking for him, but he has eluded arrest these people are believed to be behind all the explosions that took place in the country.

The second trainee, Sukhminder Singh was

arrested by the American Police for hatching a conspiracy to assassinate Shri Bhajan Lal, the Chief Minister of Haryana. These extremists were given training in that school. This school used to be run in the name of mercenary schools, permitted under the American law, but instead of giving mercenary training, terrorist training used to be imparted here, so that after their being trained, they could achieve their objective once they got back to their countries.

Camper was himself a well trained person in guerilla warfare who actively took part in the Vietnam War and took to this work on retirement from the pay-rolls of the F.B.I. and C.B.I. He worked there as a top officer

In his statement Camper has said that the way those four or five Sikhs have been trained—I do not go into the number of four or five, because in his statement the hon. Minister has mentioned only four Sikhs ; Anand Singh's name is not included in it, whereas Camper admits Anand Singh's name also and says that Anand Singh and Lal Singh who are absconding today are such criminals as are capable of committing the biggest of crimes any time, so much so that they can blow up a 36 storeyed building, and even destroy the largest bridge in the U.S.A. whose name I am forgetting right now. Both of them are absconding. The information passed on by the U.S. Government. Through their Embassy to our Government does not include Anand Singh's name.

Sir, what I want to say is that Camper himself has admitted it. The four persons who have been given training are so much trained that they themselves can run schools of pretty good standard, can impart good training to other people and can easily commit any crime (in India) Camper has also said that big extremist organisations the world over are assisting these extremists. The blue-print of the entire training given to the Sikh extremists has been given to the F.B.I. and C.I.A. also by Camper. Another trainer, Thomas Norris, who is a F.B.I. agent and who was contacted by Gurupratap Singh Virk for assassinating Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri Bhajan Lal, taking him

for a professional killer, has also given statements which reveal that these five persons were given training their.

Not only this, even today 12 such schools are being run in the U.S.A. in the name of necessary schools where training is being given to terrorists. It is surprising that these schools insert advertisements in *Para Military Magazine* published from the U.S.A. to the effect that this much amount will be charged from those who want to undergo training.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask whether when such incidents are taking place, such conspiracies are being hatched in a country which claims to be a democratic country and issues statements day in and day out that India is a friendly country, the Government of India have lodged any complaint with the U.S. Government and if so, what has been the outcome thereof ?

A spokesman of the U.S. Home Department has said that there is no intention to close these schools imparting training to terrorists as it is a lawful activity. This has appeared in a news item in *The Times of India* dated the 19th July. The spokesman has also said that no U.S. law as such has been violated by imparting training to the Sikh terrorists though those very men are absconding and are wanted by the U.S. police. My submission to Government in this regard is whether they have initiated any steps to prevent these schools from imparting training which is being done at present and may be done in future also.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the money spent on our Embassy in the U.S. is the highest in the world as compared to that on other Embassies. All types of officers are appointed there who work for the defence of our country and try to unearth any conspiracy against our country. It is the total failure of the Intelligence agency of our Government.

In the wake of the paramilitary advertisement about this type of training, four or five Sikhs have been getting training there for several months. What have our officials at the Embassy been doing if they were not able to know about it ? Are they there only

to live in luxury and roam about in big limouines ? You should locate such training centres wherever they are and direct your Embassies to take this matter up with the concerned Governments so as to stop such training and get those terrorists arrested and dealt with properly.

16.10 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the chair*]

I treat all this as a failure on the part of Intelligence. I would like to point out that there are many types of Intelligence agencies working within the country, but for the last 36 years I have not seen them doing anything which can be termed as remarkable. They have not done any such thing. Take, for instance, the time when Sheikh Mujib-ur Rehman was assassinated. India and the then Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had played a vital role in getting freedom for Bangladesh but later Sheikh Mujibur Rehman was killed. We came to know from radio that he was assassinated. It was the biggest failure on the part of our Country's Intelligence Agency. Similarly our aeroplanes have been hijacked many times. But not even once has our Intelligence Agency come to know that such and such an aircraft, such and such flight number would be hijacked on such and such a date and time. There have been four or five such cases. Similarly truckloads of weapons were sent into the Golden Temple. Who sent these weapons, who brought them, and how were they brought in ? Our Intelligence Agency has failed to trace it so far. Two or three M.P.'s have also been murdered. Everyone knew about the notorious hit list of the terrorists which contained many big names in Punjab and those names had appeared in newspapers and it was in the knowledge of common man that they would be eliminated and they were ultimately killed. Our Intelligence Agency was caught napping. They reached the spot after the murder to find out who committed it. Investigation was carried out later on. What a big failure it was on the part of our Intelligence Agency ? Indiraji was assassinated by those very men. The whole world wept and said ;

[*Shri Shanti Dhariwal*]

*Dil ke phaphole jal uthe seene ke aag se
Ghar ko ag lag gayi ghar ke chirag se*
Never before has such a heinous Crime been committed in this democracy. This was the biggest failure of our Intelligence. The transistor bombs exploded all over northern India but the Intelligence Agency did not know anything about it. There was a clash between Assam and Nagaland. AIR gave this news. On the one hand, Government say that they knew everything. If they knew about it, what action was taken in this regard? When everything was over and the bullets had been fired, then you say that you knew everything about it before hand. A case of Intelligence failure happened in Lok Sabha also.....(*Interruptions.*)

It was your Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai who announced the death of Shri Jayprakash Narayan. This failure on the part of Intelligence was during your time.

So, I would like you to urge upon the hon. Minister that we are not satisfied with his statement. What is happening in the U.S.A. today may happen in Canada tomorrow. A case of burning the national flag in Britain has come to light. After the flag was burnt we came to know about it through the papers while the officials at our High-Commission were enjoying themselves at a cocktail party. Therefore, either the Intelligence staff in these Emphassies should be strengthened or else, Intelligence Personnel should be sent there to keep a watch over them. Everything should be tightened. All these things should be done seriously for the security and integrity of this country.

SHRI VISHNU MODI (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, terrorism is posing a grave threat to the world today. Whether it is the developing nations or the developed ones, terrorism has entered a new phase everywhere and a new cult of violence has emerged. A handful of people who have been misled are raising a storm throughout the world. Innocent people are being killed and an atmosphere of fear is being created through terrorism.

If you look at the rise of terrorism in this country, you will find that ever since

the Congress got freedom for the country and its great leaders like Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi made the country a developing nation, some of the powers in the world, who have divided it into two power blocs and claim themselves to be custodians of the world, did not like it and a spate of terrorism started in the country. Terrorism was at its peak in 1977 when a weak Government came to power and later the people of this country realised their mistake and in 1980 routed that Government and gave the reins and leadership of Government in the hands of Shrimati Indira Gandhi once again. Those forces felt that the country would thenceforward progress by leaps and bounds and would emerge as a power to reckon with. I recollect that in 1983 when I was in America, the natives who held high posts were of the opinion that as chaotic conditions were prevailing in the country, Shrimati Indira Gandhi should be the leader for the next ten years. But the irony of fate is such that those very forces conspired and created instability in this country which was on its way to progress and was once regarded as an Eldorado and was a philosopher and guide to the whole world; they conspired in such a way that the country's most popular leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi was brutally assassinated. This incident was a challenge to the country's unity and integrity. As Prof. Tewary told this House according to a CIA report it was believed that if Mrs. Gandhi were removed from the political scene of the country it would disintegrate and go to pieces. But the people of this country showed indomitable courage at that critical moment and stood fast and created history by handing over the leadership of the country to Shri Rajiv Gandhi through a massive mandate. A deep rooted conspiracy of terrorism has been going on ever since Shri Rajiv Gandhi has taken over the reins of the country and announced that he would take the country into the 21st century with the help of his policies. Whether it is bomb explosion in mid air in the 'Kanishka' aeroplane (the facts would be known when the report comes in that regard) or the transistor bombs or the other tragic incidents like the hijacking of aeroplanes and blowing up of bridges, the conditions deteriorated considerably. Some people make tall claims

I would not like to mention the name of any particular country—but I would like that all of us in this House should unanimously condemn training in terrorist activities in any country of the world. Steps should be taken by Government to check such activities. Wherever terrorism is being patronised in any form we should unanimously express ourselves in favour of checking it.

Besides, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the people should be warned before hand through Radio and Television that these elements wish to create disturbances in the country. -Also, if there is no law to deal with them, attention should be paid to making such a law. If someone is indulging in sabotage activities or disturbances are being created or training is being imparted in terrorism, pressure should be brought on those countries to close down such schools. If there is no such law, one should be made to prevent people from imparting such training. Besides, if such training is being imparted in any country, it should be brought to the knowledge of the other countries. The cult of terrorism has played havoc in our country. I condemn it not only in this country but wherever it is. I request the Government to create a climate against terrorism abroad through the External Affairs Ministry so that the people can keep themselves away from such things. Wherever such things are happening, they should be curbed.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
(Panskura): Sir, the whole country is shocked at the revelations made by this School supposed to be run by one Mr. Camper. But, Sir, I am really not at all satisfied with the Statement made in this connection by the Government. To my mind, it is either naive or does not call a spade. What is very necessary in today's atmosphere is not this. Let us look at the Statement itself and see how it goes. In the first para it gives a very serious information with regard to this camp run by Camper, where four of the extremists went to take training. One could not complete the course due to an eye injury,

The rest took training in small arms, use of explosives, street fighting and assassination. Even they got training in chemical sabotage, which might be even going after the Bhopal type of tragedy. So, this is a very serious thing.

In the next paragraph this statement says:

“The evidence collected by the FBI from this training course shows that this was part of a larger conspiracy.

This is where I am really flaggeragasted. If this statement was made by an ordinary citizen of India, I would have understood. But then, is the Government of India in such a predicament as they understand that from America this has emanated that these things are a part of a larger conspiracy only after they heard from the FBI about this particular incident? First of all, have a look at this from where you will know that this training took place in November 1984 and this arrest took place only in May 1985.

If this itself was not known to our Government or if the FBI did not ever tell our Government, then it should have been forthrightly condemned in the statement. I do not find it here. They say it is a part of the larger conspiracy. Who does not know that State terrorism is the established policy of the U.S. Government? Who does not know that these so-called mercenary training camps which are there in America are financed by the so-called individuals? Who does not know that these individuals are connected with the States Department of U.S.A. very seriously? Who does not know that the CIA manual has given a long directive as to how to organise terrorism, sabotage etc., in other countries, particularly Third world countries? If the Government of India did not know all this and if they have understood only from the recent happening that this was a part of the larger conspiracy, then Heaven helps us. I hope it is not so. The actual fact should have been stated here because the whole question has a wider implication and it is very serious.

Everybody knows that this fellow Camper has openly admitted that he has

[*Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee*]

connection with the FBI. Everybody also knows by now that one Mr. Tom Norris who himself is a FBI agent participated in drawing up the action-plan or blueprint for the training of these extremists of Khalistanis. If it is so, FBI was in league with the persons who prepared the blueprint. This fellow Camper says that he knew that his 'pupils', i.e. extremists were going to take the training back to India as commandoes for the Sikh separatist movement. This is his own admission. Everybody knew that. He says that he knew that this is specifically meant for the Khalistan terrorists here and the FBI agent himself took part in making the blueprint. But the FBI never informed the Government of India about all these activities. Is it a question of certain individuals in America who are enjoying the freedom of running some mercenary camps? I would like to know whether our Government, in the light of whatever has been revealed before the talks or after the talks, would try to pin down the FBI on this question. Why have you not been informed? What was our intelligence agency doing either for knowing these things?

In the statement made by the Minister, he says:

"The publicity given to the Camper School has led to a considerable concern in the U.S.A. and the Senate Subcommittee on Terrorism, headed by Senator Delton and it is reportedly thinking of investigating the whole matter."

I do not know whether to cry or to laugh after reading this. Yes, surely if the American people have expressed their concern. I am prepared to believe it. But did the American Government and also the Senate Subcommittee people come to know these things for the first time after the Camper training was published in the Press? I do not believe it. Let me tell the House that according to the Associated Press report which scanned the mercenary magazines of America like *Soldiers of Fortune*, *Gang Ho* and *New Breed*, there are many such schools running in America. According to the *New Breed* estimates, there are as many as 25 such schools running in

America.

Is it for the first time after this Camper's school that they all came to know about this? It cannot be. It is there in the open press. What is the American Government doing?

So, I accuse the Government of America for adopting such a deliberate policy which would destabilise countries like ours. This is a part of that greater conspiracy. Nothing short of that. That should have been clearly stated here. I do not know what to say. Minister's reply says Terrorism is now world-wide and the US Administration has publicly denounced terrorism, both internal and international. It is hoped by all the Governments that US would put a stop to such terrorist schools in USA by bringing a new legislation." What is the basis of such hope? Has the Government of America up to now given us any basis for such hope? Is it not a fact that if we want to put a stop to this kind of schools for sabotage in our country as well as in other countries, then we have to fight tooth and nail and this type of cheek in the tongue will not do?

What I would like to know from the hon. Minister is what steps have been taken by our Government after the reported revelations from the Government of America and before the revelations. After our Prime Minister came back from there, some new things have been revealed. Some new things have been given. Those are given here but they were not there earlier.

I would like to know whether our Prime Minister has made any serious protests and what steps they are really expecting from America.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, not only the people of India but the people of the entire world have become stupefied by the dark shadows of terrorism cast over the whole world. Terrorism is not new to the world. Terrorism had been resorted to achieve political objectives since long, but today everyone is concerned at the increasing terrorist activities in almost every country

Of the world, particularly the democratic countries. It is a matter of great concern that the terrorists are being given systematic training to carry on their activities. Funds and arms and ammunitions are also being to them for the purpose.

When news item appeared in the press that a training centre existed in the Alabama City of the U.S.A., everybody was shocked and that was but natural. However, it is also true that these training centres are not a new thing. Training Centres are being run not only in Alabama but in New York, Illinois and Indiana also. They are being run all over the United States of America and in other countries also. There are not new. But today the roots of terrorism have gone so deep that it has spread panic to the entire world and our country has also fallen a prey to terrorism. Everybody is naturally concerned about it.

It is a matter of great concern that schools for giving training to terrorists are being run in a country which calls itself a democratic country and the protector of democracy and where the headquarters of U.N.O. are located and which preaches to the people of the world about freedom, equality, democracy and fraternity. How can a civilised person forgive such a country where such a such training schools are being run because after getting training in these schools, the terrorists kill innocent people including women and children and also people travelling by air? Recently, in Delhi transistor bombs were exploded as a result of which men, women and children living in *jhonparties* also were affected. The victims of terrorism do not know why they are killed in this manner.

Such type of training is being given in the U.S.A. C.I.A. of U.S.A. has earned a very bad name. It will not be very wrong if most of the people in the world are of the view that C.I.A. is providing protection to these training centres in the U.S.A. because history bears it out that a large number of political murders have been engineered and many governments have been dislodged through such terrorist activities. Such incidents have taken place not only in Asia, Africa or South America, but in the Euro-

pean countries also. Through these terrorist activities a super power tries to twist the foreign policy of many countries in its favour. One super power of the world has been indulging in such activities in developing countries, newly independent countries and non-aligned countries since long and political leaders have been murdered there. We have read in the newspapers that after receiving training in the Alabama Mercenary Combat Training Centre many students committed a large number of murders in the Lebanon refugee camp and they had a hand in killing the opponent of President Marcos of Phillipines. The students, who got training in this very centre, had a hand in the murders that took place in South America as well as in other political crimes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today I would like to say that such a thing which is going on in America is wrong from every angle. It is wrong from the point of view of humanity, from the point of view of civilisation and from every other point of view. The U.S.A. should close down such training centres. I shall not condemn the U.S.A. for this act as strongly as I would wish because our Prime Minister has just come back from there and he might have discussed it there. In the statement made today the U.S.A. Government has been requested to close down such training centres.

Recently, I happened to go through a statement of President Regan which he made at a meeting of the American Bar Association. I would like to quote some portions from that—

[English]

“We must act against the criminal menace of terrorism with the full weight of the law—both domestic and international. We will act to indict, apprehend and prosecute those who commit the kind of atrocities the world has witnessed in recent weeks.”

[Translation]

President Regan has said that through legal action and in every possible way this dangerous menace—both domestic and

[*Shri Zainul Basher*]

international—should be curbed. We hope that such training centres will be closed down in the U.S.A.

[*English*]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :
America is telling lies.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : They have assured us that they will close them down. I don't know I have to believe what my Government says.

[*Translation*]

Our government have said in the statement that the U.S.A. proposes to do so. While giving a reply, the Foreign Minister will give the details. But the entire world is concerned about the manner in which the big powers are resorting to terrorism as an element of foreign policy. I hope that full attention will be paid in this regard keeping in view the concern of the peace loving people of the world. The entire world is in the grip of terrorism. Even the U.S.A. is falling a prey to terrorism. All other countries—big and small—are victims of terrorism. Innocent people are being killed. We hope that keeping in view all these things, a consensus will emerge, and a climate will be created in the world in which such activities will not be given any encouragement and protection.

[*English*]

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM (Tenali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, our persistent policy has been to be friendly with all the countries in the world, including the U.S.A. and USSR. But as we move more friendly with USSR, it is unfortunate to observe that the USA is going too far from us. This is the unfortunate situation which we are facing now. But still there are some friends who believe that the USA is our friendly country. Is the attitude in the activities of the USA anywhere near the definition of a friendly country? That we have to conclude now. Let us begin from the particular instance where the training of terrorists is going on in America. The details are given and I need not go into them. There are

more than 25 terrorist schools and these are being permitted without the knowledge of America! We are not prepared to believe that. In such a country like the USA with so much of FBI and so much of sophisticated machinery, is it believable that these schools are in existence without the knowledge of America? That is one instance Sir. First we must take that in any country a terrorist school to exist is an offence against the society and that is not limited to only one country. Unfortunately our terrorists had training in one of these American schools and for them there is no limitation. People of other countries can join them and get training in terrorist activities and in the manufacture of lethal weapons. It is an offence against the whole world and against the whole society. The attitude is being taken by the USA that all this is being done without the knowledge of America and that we can believe that it is our friendly country.

The attitude of USA from the very beginning we are difficult to believe. Let us begin from the Indo-Pak war during that war USA sent its navy into our Bay of Bengal. Secondly, the recent revelation of Mr. Nixon saying that he wanted to use atomic weapons in the India-Pakistan war and the reasons adduced by him are very very assuming. His reasoning was that India was prepared to occupy even Pakistan and if Pakistan was occupied by India, then China will intervene which will invite Soviet reaction. That was the reason why he thought of using atomic weapons against India. It is a very assuming argument. Not only that, observe its recent attitude. USA is going to give Pakistan 5 billion dollars as aid. That is another attitude which we have to take into consideration to come to the conclusion whether USA is behaving as a friendly country or not. All this is being done in spite of our repeated protests to USA not to help Pakistan to become a nuclear power. Our only anxiety is that if Pakistan becomes a nuclear power, it will constitute a danger to our country. These protest were lodged by our very beloved Prime Minister during his recent tour of USA. In spite of it America is going with its programme of helping Pakistan with 5 billion dollars.

All this would go to show that we cannot believe that America is behaving as a friendly country to India. So I would like to draw your attention that from the very beginning the attitude of America in politics has been consistently anti-people, anti-democracy and anti-revolutionary. Let us take countries like Cuba, Vietnam and Nicaragua. In all these countries the consistent policy of America has been one of an anti-revolutionary attitude. With this attitude being consistently practised, can we believe that USA is a friendly country of India? I am afraid that we cannot say that it is a friendly country.

With this attitude we are also not prepared to believe that this terrorist-training activity is going on without the knowledge of the USA Government. So let us lodge a strong protest with USA for allowing these schools and the terrorist literature to go into the hands of the public. So I appeal to the Government to make a strong protest to USA.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today I read a press report under the following heading:

[English]

“Training the world in terrorism unveils the ugly face of America’s democracy.”

[Translation]

We are having a discussion on this problem. It is a very big challenge to the entire humanity. You might have heard that a devil is given training in order to make him a man, but it has not been seen anywhere that man is given training to become

a devil so that humanity is put an end to in the world. It is beyond one’s comprehension. One can understand for a while that men may be cruel, but it is a matter of great surprise that women are also found to be involved in it. It is surprising because women are very compassionate and kind hearted. It is a matter of great regret when I read the statement of Frank Camper’s wife that they were not concerned with what the people did outside after receiving training in these camps. They are not concerned at all that innocent persons including children are murdered openly. They are not concerned at the fate of those innocent passengers of ‘Kaniska’ which exploded in the air and all of whose passengers had met their watery grave in the ocean. Many bridges are blown up as a result of which railway trains are involved in accidents and when the wives, who are awaiting the return of their husbands, come to know about their death, they are unable to control their tears. These people do not bother about all these things.

I do not have enough words to condemn all the terrorist organisations which are active in the world today. Not only government but all of us should consider over this matter because it has posed a great danger before us. Across our borders training is being given to spread terrorism. All the countries of the world are facing the problem of terrorism, but it has become a very serious matter for independent and developing countries like ours.

The activities of extremists have been on the increase in our neighbouring countries during the last 5 years and this climate of terror has posed a danger to universal brotherhood as well as to our unity and integrity. It has become a very big question mark for our cultural values and democratic institutions. In the U.S.A. of course these people are being given training. We have read in the newspapers that in Mexico also more than Rs. 6 crores have been spent on this work during the last 18 months. A huge amount is being spent on giving training to extremists in the USA and many other countries. Several training centres have been set up in those countries. Besides,

[*Shrimati Krishna Sahi*]

such training centres are also functioning in Canada as has been reported in the press. Some people from our country as well as from our neighbouring countries go to these camps for receiving training. We have heard about mutual exchanges between two countries in the fields of art, literature, trade, etc. but we have neither seen nor heard about mutual exchanges for providing training in genocide.

Today it has become a matter of concern for all of us. Recently the transistor bomb episode has taken place. After that we have come to know that those people were given training in electronics and after receiving training in electronics when they come here, their widespread and well-planned activities posed a danger to our country. Our country was making very good progress. We were marching ahead in every field. Every type of development was taking place in our country and it had become so powerful that many countries started feeling jealous of it. In order to create political instability in our country, a conspiracy was hatched to murder Smt. Indira Gandhi. When our present Prime Minister was about to visit the U.S.A. a conspiracy was hatched to murder him also. One or two persons could be arrested and punished, but after this more will emerge and this process will continue. I, therefore, would like to say that unless the training centres being run in the USA and other countries are banned, this drama will not end.

We have heard that some of our Ex-servicemen have gone abroad and are getting training. This is a very serious matter. Those who were entrusted with the security of the country are bent upon destroying it now and are getting regular training there on terrorism. This organisation of retired army personnel is proving dangerous to us. We have been told that 27 or 28 such organisations of Indian origin are getting training in foreign countries. We have kept a close check on their activities but that is not enough

There is need for dealing with them in an effective and firm way. It is because

extremism appears before us in many forms. It has many faces. Sometimes it comes as hijacking or bomb explosions; sometimes it shocks us in the disguise of transistor bombs or the poisoning of drinking water. These happenings are most unfortunate for all of us and we hope that our Government would take effective steps in this regard but at the same time we, the people's representatives, should sit and put our heads together and give a thought to this matter of grave concern.

[*English*]

SHRI G.G. SWELL (Shillong) : Mr. Chairman, in the wake of Prime Minister's visit to the United States of America which has generated a considerable amount of goodwill and a climate of cooperation and communication, I think we should continue to strengthen that and it is necessary for us in this House, to speak with constraint and circumspection. Even so, in connection with the training of certain Indian terrorists in this mercenary school in Alabama in the United States, there are certain facts which stand established and are irrefutable. We do not know how many of these kinds of schools are there in America, but they are there with the full knowledge of the American authorities, if not with the support of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of America. The American people and the American Administration may have their own perspective of things. Therefore, it should be fully within their knowledge that a number of Indians, may be Indian citizens, may be people of Indian origin have sought training in this School and according to the statement of the Dean of the School, Mr. Frank Camper, they had made it very clear that they were not interested as such in mercenary training in leading out their services for payment in fighting other people's wars. This is what mercenarism is. They were not interested in the kind of training. They were interested in doing certain things against the Indian leadership, against the Indian people, in doing certain things to destabilise India. They have made it clear and Mr. Frank Camper has stated as much. They wanted to be trained into and got pos-

session of special weapons to assassinate Indian leaders, particularly the Prime Minister ; they were interested in explosives in order to blow up bridges, to blow up high-rise buildings in this country, to repeat Bhopal like tragedies through some kind of chemical explosions, if possible to blow up a nuclear plant. Therefore, this would have been within the knowledge of the FBI and this training had been given to them in November last and it was only now that things have been brought to light.

Therefore, we would agree with what the Prime Minister said even after his return from the United States of America, that although the Government of America have shown a little more cooperation, they are still not coming out fully about this conspiracy against India.

17.00 hrs.

I would only like to say this on the floor of this House that it is in the interest of peace in the world that there should be better communication and better cooperation between India and America. We are utterly sincere in this and we will like to have reciprocity on the part of the United States that they are also utterly sincere in this new climate of cooperation.

Now, terrorism is a global and universal phenomenon today. America itself has just had the trauma of the hijacking of the aeroplane of the Trans World Airlines. That trauma led President Reagan to think in terms of boycotting and blockading Beirut airport. That is an over-reaction and as it turned out, it was a non-starter. But it is indicative of the mood of the trauma that has seized the people of America. Therefore, if terrorism is to be combated, it has to be combated through cooperation among different States and Governments and people, but, if possible, through some kind of an international undertaking. I do not know how that is possible. First of all, there

should be a political will. President Reagan himself had been a recipient of a terrorist's bullet on his body a year or two ago. We congratulate that he escaped, he got over it. We are happy that today he is also getting over another ailment for which he had to go for an operation and only yesterday, this House expressed its relief and conveyed its goodwill to him and to the Government of America for his speedy and full recovery.

The Prime Minister of Britain, Mrs. Thatcher, the other day made a very strong speech to combat terrorism, because she herself escaped death by assassination by the skin of her teeth only last year. Therefore, this is a phenomenon which has to be combated in that way. How it is going to be done, it is more than we can say at this moment, but there has to be utter sincerity and cooperation among countries on this. Perhaps it would be necessary that this question is taken up in the United Nations, that ways and means are found by cooperation among the different countries.

Well, I do not know how much to say on this, it can be done, it has to be done. President Reagan had gone to the extent of saying some time ago that terrorists should be found out and terrorists should be done away with wherever they are. Perhaps that might be an answer, to have a kind of an international force to do that, but I think that this kind of private schools that are being run, which are not under the control of an established Government should not be encouraged. And I think, it is necessary for us to convey to the American Government that they should find some way of banning these kinds of schools. These are free lancers, they get training and everything and they can do anything they like with that. Mr. Frank Camper wanted to draw a line between terrorism and mercenarism. He went on saying again and again in that film that he was against terrorism and, therefore, he was training these people to combat terrorism in different parts of the world.

[*Shri G.G. Swell*]

But who are these mercenaries? The individuals who go to him, they are not deputed to undergo training in his school by any established government. They are the people who go thereon their own. And therefore, when these people go to their country or any other country to do some kind of things, it is terrorism. It cannot be distinguished. I think he was making a bad point when he tried to say that he was against terrorism and therefore he was giving this training. This kind of schools are utterly undesirable. If any kind of training is to be given to the people, to the commandos to combat to the terrorists, it should better be done by the Governments themselves. Well, that is all that I want to say, Mr. Chairman, thank you very much.

17.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Mr. Chairman Sir, schools of murderers have been opened in the USA. When we read about them in the newspapers for the first time, we could not believe that there can be such schools also. Later when detailed reports were received we came to know that there is not only one such school but there are 25 other schools also giving training to murderers. These schools impart training in the execution of murders, in using dangerous weapons and making big bombs. The Campers in Alabama even said that they had a blue print of the plans to do away with many citizens of India and liquidate leaders in a systematic way. They also said that whatever was happening there was all due to those schools. No amount of condemnation would suffice.

The limits to which they can go was brought to light by some American magazines. They even said that these people were being given such training that they could even go in for nuclear weapons which could be used by the terrorists.

There are five universities in America and all of them have reactors where uranium is stored in small quantities. Imagine

for a minute that if they plan to steal uranium from there they can easily make an Atom bomb. They are given such training. If you think over it seriously you will come to know how dangerous such terrorist activities can be.

The American Government and the American President say on the one hand that the terrorists should be liquidated and they condemn their activities but on the other hand they say that they do not have any law under which these schools could be closed down. The American Government display their helplessness. The need of the hour is to mobilise public opinion against it. I would request the Government and the Prime Minister that the non-aligned Countries should put pressure on these nations. A mass movement should start so that all the countries should keep one another informed about the terrorist activities and the infiltration of their citizens in other countries and only if the Intelligence agencies of all these countries work together, the terrorist activities can be controlled throughout the world. I would request the Government and the Hon. Prime Minister to help stop whatever is happening in America and it is for the American Government to make a law to put an end to it. This is the foremost duty of that Government. If they do not do it then I would appeal that we should raise this matter in the United Nations and force the American Government to close down these schools.

I would even say that although they claim that they would not give shelter to terrorists actually they are giving not only shelter to them but also training. The American Government are aware of it. They should give a categorical assurance to the people of India and to the Indian Government that they would take all possible step to close down these mercenary schools where murderers are being trained.

The irony of fate is that America signs agreements with us and talks of export import trade; but do they want to export weapons to this country? What do they wish to do? It is all the more necessary to seriously bring this to the notice of the American Government. Our Prime Minister visited

America and held detailed discussions about these extremist activities and incidents and even after all this, if the American Government does not agree then we will have to think once again about the type of relations we should have with that Government. We wish to have good relations with them but what are their intentions? We cannot go by what they say or what welcome they accord. What we need is their positive help in this regard. We are not asking them for the moon. We are merely saying that these despicable activities which are going on in that country would have to be stopped by them. We want an assurance in this regard from them that all possible efforts would be made because these dangerous activities can cross any limits. There is no end to it. Innocent lives are snuffed out; innocent people are killed. This has happened earlier also. The assassination of 'Rastra Mate' Indira Gandhi' has taken place in the recent past. The BBC did not pay any heed to the warning but broadcast the announcement to give award to the assassins. We did condemn it. But the Country from where the announcement was made and the Radio which announced it did not apologise. Such things should not happen in future and the Indian Government should exert pressure on those countries and make them understand that India will not tolerate it any more. I would also say that there is no need for us to become more vigilant.

The Speakers who preceded me raised doubts about the working of our Intelligence and our Embassies. Howsoever the Home Minister may justify our Intelligence agency it has been a failure. It has been so on more than one occasion. 25 schools for the training of terrorists were opened. Conspiracies are hatched even after our Prime Minister has been assassinated. We came to know about it through news papers and our Embassies and Intelligence agencies were blissfully ignorant of it. We shall have to raise an anti-terrorist Squad to put an end to these terrorist activities and liquidate them within the country and abroad. For that we shall have to stand on our own feet. Pleading with other countries will not help much. We shall have to raise our own machinery which would get information about such activities abroad and forestall

such elements so that they may not be able to hatch plots for the assassination of the leaders and innocent people in our country. Not only this, they should not be allowed even to raise their evil eye towards them. To create such a machinery has become absolutely essential. Govt. should give it a serious thought. Such a machinery should be raised both in and outside the country so that such terrorist activities are put to an end to. Besides putting pressure through the U.N.O. and all other countries, India should create such a machinery and give a lead to other countries so that such activities are put an end to throughout the world. If need be, mutual agreements may be signed by various countries and efforts may be made to eliminate such terrorist activities by passing on available information.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Close on the heels of the *Kanishka* disaster came the news that in the USA, terrorist schools are run, to train the Indian terrorists also who want to carry on subversive activities in India. That School in Alabama, the Recondo School has produced a blueprint, as we have learnt already, to hit targets which are Indian. They may be in India, or may be outside India—in New York, London, Toronto, California etc. This School, we know, is run by Frank Camper. Frank Camper is a war veteran. He took part in the Vietnam War, and he is a very reputed person in America, in the ruling circles and in the conservative circles. They consider him a hero; and the school that he runs there in America is nothing illegal. That is perfectly within the law.

We saw a film, which was on the interview with Camper, thanks to the Government of India. In that film, startling revelations are made by Camper himself. It is quite legally that they are training the mercenaries. He tries to draw a distinction between mercenaries and terrorists. But we do not understand how we can accept the difference, when we feel the attack on ourselves, or when they train mercenaries to go and attack the legally-elected Government of Nicaragua, or when a person graduated from the same school plants a bomb in *Kanishka*—what difference does it make

[*Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary*]

then? They are trying to convince us that these kinds of schools can be run in a democracy perfectly legally, as they are not purported to train terrorists, but mercenaries. But what power do they have to forcibly interfere in the affairs of other sovereign countries? They have an arrogant power. That is not a democratic power; that is not a progressive power.

Their intention to give training to persons who want to hit India has a particular meaning. It is part of a bigger process, about which we have been telling people over the years. How an attempt is being made— I am not going into details; so much has been said now. One attempt is being made to say that with that school, the U.S. Government has nothing to do. That is a private concern for that matter. The U.S. Government is a Government of the Privates. Everything in the U.S. is private.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur): Don't demand nationalization.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: If they face some countries like Viet Nam, they will understand what is nationalism.

Frank Camper, in the interview, had admitted that he was an agent of F.B.I.,

That FBI which revealed the conspiracy against our Prime Minister and Shri Bhajan Lal. Then when Mr Camper was asked about his link with CIA, he said, if I have a link with CIA, I am not supposed to tell you about that. So, it is quite convenient for this country to do it which is a source of international terrorism. We have to understand it now; we cannot just allow them to deceive us by some memorandum of technology and money that may come in. If some money and technology can shut our mouth and close our eyes to the real danger that is coming to our unity and integrity and independence, then we do not know what will happen to this country. We have to see how the demand should be made. If some demands are made, very good. If a demand is made that you have to close down that kind of school in your country, it is good. But to some it is quite ridiculous to tell the demand also. The hon. member Shri H M Patel was telling that how can you

make a demand that they should close down their school, because it is a sovereign country. If they like they will do it; if they don't like then they will not do it. But we have to tell them in a firm manner. Then we have to take our own course of action. If they do not close it, we have to try to build pressure, international pressure. Are we to believe that America is not civilized. There are codes of human behaviour all over the world. We may have to take it up with certain international forums, although that sometimes becomes ineffective. Against South Africa. how many times resolutions are being passed in UN? Who is caring for that? Now USA is also feeling the pinch of terrorism that is TWA. What is that? They felt it very good. Is that the only first act of terrorism in Lebanon? Lebanon is terrorised by USA and Israel and as a retaliation, they have done that; that is a very bad thing; that is not the way to do it. But we have to understand what is the source of terrorism and this is where we have to make our efforts.

Their global strategy is to create certain areas of influence. Some days ago, President Reagan had declared that he was outlawing some countries of the world. See how a mind is acting. What are those countries? They are Nicaragua, Cuba, Iran, Libya and North Korea is DPRK. They are sanctioning money in their Parliament to aid mercenaries in Nicaragua. 30 million dollars they have sanctioned some days ago. They are training mercenaries. How to differentiate it? What business they have to aid it in Nicaragua and to send mercenaries? Then some graduates from that school took part in the massacre of Sabra Camp, in Palestine, in Philippines, in South Africa and everywhere. So, we have to understand all this; we have to be unequivocal in our approach, in our condemnation. If they do not accept it, if they say that they cannot do anything in this, then we have to think about it in our own way. The hon. Minister has said that USA think that it is perfectly within the law. If they do not listen to us, then we have to try to adopt other options; we cannot just remain silent. When they give money, it is part of their strategy to dominate over India; when they aid terrorists, that is also part of their strategy to dominate over India. In

that approach, I at least see the problem; and I am not at all surprised that they give this kind of training and this kind of inhuman approach they are having. They are not at all bothered that Kanishka could be the result of some person who graduated from that school.

Mr. Camper Said "What to be bothered about?,, It is smoothing like a traffic inspector who gives training to a person and should he be bothered when some accident is committed by some of his trainees. Now, this is the kind of approach that is pursued in America and everything they do is in the name of anti-communism. Anything anti-communism is sacrosanct. One of the national dailies of our Press wrote that the theory of anti-Communism and thereby aiding the mercenaries and terrorists does not apply to India. For Mr. Reagan anti-Communism does not mean anti-CPIM or anti-CPI only. Non-alignment gives rise to communism in their concept. So also independence and self-reliance. So, you have to be dependant on them, for whatever they say. This is the kind of thing that is going on and we have to understand that this is a clear attack on our independence, on our sovereignty, on our self-reliance, and all that path we have chosen. And in that way we have to take it up, I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister about the action they have taken, how they are pursuing the matter, what kind of condemnation has been issued, what are the words actually used and so on. All that is very much necessary.

I find that the film about this is very revealing, and I think all the Members have not seen it. They should have an opportunity to see it. The members of the Press should also see it. The whole country should see it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : It should be shown to the people on the TV.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I quite agree. But some people say that there are schools on terrorism being run and that may not be quite good. But I just do not understand one thing. They may got to know by so many other means. Then Press should be told not to report on people will read this.

AN HON. MEMBER : Others may show it to the people.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Yes They will smuggle the film and they will show it. To creat the sight atmosphere and to alert the people, government should show the film in the T.V. But if the government decide to give half information I am helpless.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For the information of hon. Members I want to mention that the Hon. Prime Minister will make a statement on Punjab at 5-45 p.m. today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is that a part of the debate on terrorism?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Tewary.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Tewary the Great in opposing imperialism.

PROF. K.K. TEWARI (Buxar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we have spoken *ad nauseum* about this menace of terrorism and I am firmly of the view that this horrendous revelation of training camps for terrorists in America is an assault on our freedom, on the concept of our integrity and our national unity.

Sir, these schools or a cluster of schools that exist for the training of these terrorists and mercenaries, well, they have been in existence there and terrorists have been exported to different parts of the world, whichever country has refused to fall in line with the philosophy of Pax Americana, has been sought to be subdued through murders, de-stabilisation and such other acts of violence unleashed through the help of such elements. Therefore, this has not surprised me. This report that the schools are going on and persons of Indian origin are being trained to take murder and destruction to India, this did not come to me as a surprise. What surprised me most, and that part is more revealing.

This revelation came through FBI and that too on the eve of Prime Minister's visit. It is very instructive to know that FBI came out with reports that these terrorists may pose a danger to the life of the Indian Prime Minister while he is on the

[*Prof. K.K. Tewary*]

American visit. But later on it transpired in one of the statements—one of the terrorist-trainees said—that they were trained in planting explosives which could have led to the destruction of big bridges or houses or even blowing up of atomic reactors in India. And it also included an assault on the life of the Prime Minister. But FBI which, I, on the basis of my information, can say, has been funding and directing the activities of these schools, had suggested that this act of assassination of Indian Prime Minister should not take place on the soil of America; it can take place anywhere else in the world, but not on the soil of America. I do not know how far and to what extent Government of India was informed or is in the know of this fact. Therefore, I am firmly of the opinion that running of this school or this group of schools by American elements like Camper, is the ugliest, the most deformed and depraved form of imperialism. Let us not delude ourselves in believing that mere talks, mere suggestions from some do-gooders from America would dissuade imperialism from its depredations, because, by nature, imperialism is murderous, predatory and violent. I am again addressing the whole House and I am sure, every Member of this House will join me in cautioning the Government that if we face this menace of terrorism or source of terrorism, whether it is America, Britain or Canada, it is not through negotiations but by mobilising the people of India, who once, fought the British imperialism and shook the foundations of British empire, the precursor American imperialism. Let us mobilise the people of India, let us mobilise the peace loving people of the Third World and let us also go to the friendly countries and mobilise world opinion for a special session of the UN General Assembly for the condemnation of the merchants of death, who are operating from the soil of America. America which projects itself as the country of freedom and liberty, I am sorry to remark, has turned into the kingdom of Satan from where death is exported, from where destruction is exported. Again I say, let us not nurse hallucinations and illusions of smaller and bigger size. India is the prime target of world imperialism today.

Sir, in my previous speech, when I spoke from this floor of the House on the Congressional hearings in American Senate Sub-Committee, I had requested the Foreign Minister about that report of Hardgrave. I had suggested that if you want to prepare the people of India against the similar happenings in this country, let that Hardgrave report be placed on the Table of the House; let every Member of Parliament have a copy of it. This report was prepared much in advance of Madam Gandhi's death. This remains an obnoxious mystery. It always irritates my mind to think how the American authorities conducted a study much before the death of Madam Gandhi, and how come American authorities knew that Madam Gandhi was going to be murdered.

Mr. Foreign Minister, your Government has been maintaining that FBI is not sharing certain vital pieces of information with the Government of India. May I know what is the nature of this information? Does this information relate to a sustained conspiracy in America to assassinate Madam Gandhi? Personally I feel—I do not know what is your information about it and you may not reveal it to the House—this information which you are calling from or you want from FBI, relates to the plot to assassinate Madam Gandhi, advanced preparation for that horrendous crime which robbed India of its tallest leader and threw us into the vortex of that terrible trauma which we had to undergo after Madam's assassination. We cannot forget that. Or does it relate to the new plot to assassinate the present Prime Minister? What is this information which you say FBI is not sharing with you? Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity to caution this House and to caution, through this House and through you, Sir, this country that the patrons of Pol Pot, that fiendish character of Kampuchea who put to the wall ten million people in Kampuchea, who rased that ancient civilisation of Kampuchea to the ground, the patrons of Zionism in Israel, the patrons of racism in South Africa, the people who first exposed innocent humanity to the ravages and horrors of atomic war in

Hiroshima and Nagasaki, I say in the third world war, they cannot be rusted. And, Sir, my contention is that we have to meet this challenge. Now this terrorism is the latest threat to our country. This has been preceded by several developments. Unfortunately, I do not have time enough at my disposal otherwise I would have gone into all small details of the processes of destabilisation as practised by CIA and Imperialism in different parts of the world. We are not unaware of what happened in Chile, we are not unaware of what is happening in Nicaragua, we are not unaware of what is happening in Afghanistan. Are we unaware? The Minister for External Affairs, would you please enlighten this House as to how much money is being spent? My information is that about 300 million dollars Americans are giving every year to the groups of Muzahiddins in Pakistan who have training camps there directly under the supervision and guidance of CIA agents, and terrorists from Punjab are sharing the training in these camps, and Pakistan is acting as the conduct for terrorism. Your planes were hijacked and taken to Pakistan. Now the same terrorists, the same groups are being protected. A trial is on, a fake trial. You will bear me out, Mr. Foreign Minister, that as on today those terrorists are being tried but this is not for punishing them, this is an elaborate arrangement to propagate and to publicise this. Pakistani authorities are taking advantage of this and this is being done in Pakistan. Mr. Foreign Minister, you have been talking and people have been talking. I am sorry to say that sometimes we tend to become very naive, very simplistic in our analysis, in our approaches. Where is the law? The lawless laws of Britain? The lawless laws of America? The lawless laws of Canada? Are we unaware that on BBC network radio network, that Chauhan, that fugitive from law, went on a programme and announced a prize on the head of Madam Gandhi?

And after her assassination, he was allowed to go on the same programme exulting on that assassination. I would like to ask, will the British authorities allow the Irish Republican freedom fighters to broadcast similar programmes on the BBC

network? The British claim to be civilised people and they have a set laws. But laws which propagate and facilitate propagation of the philosophy of murder are to be condemned universally.

I had also suggested in my last speech that there appears to be a close cooperation and similarity in the actions of the British authorities and the actions of the Canadian authorities. In fact, these groups of terrorists operating from the Canadian soil are being given huge funds in the name of their being minorities. They are supposed to propagate their minority culture and minority religion. But in fact, this is all finding its way into such heinous activities like training camps or purchase of arms. I would like the hon. Foreign Minister to enlighten the House as to how many IRA freedom fighters have been hanged, jailed or punished by the British authorities under the same set of laws and how many anti-Indian terrorists have been punished under the same laws. I would like him to give us figures on this.

Sir, I would like to emphasise that this is a very serious challenge and it is a continuing challenge to our freedom. This challenge is a continuing challenge to the life of our leader and other men in public life. This so-called Camper school is a proxy. Behind the Camper there are other forces operating. Their aim is to assassinate the Indian leaders whether they are in India or outside. Have we forgotten; the dastardly and cold-blooded of our diplomat Mahtre? His murder took place in Britain. Have the British authorities been able to bring the culprits to book? How is it that some of the murderers of Mahtre are now operating from Pakistan? They were allowed to flee from Britain and now they are in Pakistan. Therefore, the whole scenario is frightening and we must gird up our loins because it is a challenge of a century. Such type of challenges come once in history. This challenge has come to us.

Here I would like to emphasise that it is not a group of officials in the External Affairs Ministry who will bring about a solution. It is the will of the people of India to remain independent, the will of the

[Prof K.K. Tewary]

people of India to maintain the inviolability of our frontiers, to maintain the integrity of this great nation that will meet the challenge now posed to us, to the lives of our leaders and to our frontiers.

Therefore, without going into greater details, I would only say that time has come when the people of this country have to be mobilised. The people of the third world have to be mobilised. Of course, sometimes the American authorities also feel the pinch of terrorism, but their pinch seems to be very peripheral. It does not hit them to the bones. In our case it is hitting us to the bones. Therefore, Sir, it is a question of our survival. And when survival of the nation is at stake, we must not leave any stone unturned to prepare ourselves to face this supreme challenge that has been posed to the nation. Therefore, I think the Ministry and the Government will rise to the occasion and accept the challenge and fight it to its logical conclusion. And I think the people of India are capable of fighting the challenge.

With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI (Banaskantha) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, terrorism deserves to be universally condemned by all of us. There are no two opinions about it. Looking to the entire gamut of terrorism, it would be appreciated that there are various designs and motives behind training the people for perpetrating a crime, training the people for de-stabilising a country, and training people for murdering the heads of States, etc. When we examine their entire activities, what we find is that these terrorists act in two ways. In one way, they try to justify their activities for espousing some cause and they say, 'We have a particular goal and we are including in these terrorist activities for that purpose'. Another is to keep somebody at ransom to create some disturbance, particularly in developing countries (who are trying to sustain on their own legs) which are coming up to equate with the developed countries. Now, these terrorists are trying to thwart and to subvert these developments. So, in these two different ways they are operating for different designs. But it is very un-

fortunate that despite all our condemnation of violence in any form, violence has not subsided at all and it goes on increasing.

Sir, the United Nations tried to pass some Resolutions in the past against such terrorist activities. Unfortunately today we find that all those resolutions of the United Nations are remaining only as dead-letters and nothing more!

17.47 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, it was a shocking revelation to us to know that in America these mercenary schools are imparting training for terrorists. This has been causing great concern to us and they have been trying to sabotage this country also. It is also our concern that our neighbouring country with whom we are always trying to foster friendly relations, with whom we are trying to share each other's difficulties, is trying to impart training for terrorists. There are some terrorists who are being trained there and this is a matter of great concern for us.

I am glad that our hon. Prime Minister visited America. There has been lot of goodwill shown by the American Government and President Reagan. The American President condemned various kinds of terrorist activities. We all welcome all these sentiments. But we would like to ask whether it is merely a 'lip-sympathy' or whether there is any definite move to combat terrorism which is being generated from that country itself. Sir, it is said that these mercenary schools are within the framework of the law of the United States. It may be so. But, when it has been revealed to America that this school is producing students who are capable of destroying vital installations and committing heinous crime, they should have taken note of it and put a ban on to put a ban on such schools which impart training in terrorism. If it is not banned, these terrorist activities would operate as a great barricade and obstacle for the developing countries. In this respect, the imperialist and western countries are always eager to achieve that goal. America says that they have also been victims of the activities of terrorism because their own plane was hijacked. Even Britain can say that they became victims

and their Prime Minister escaped death by a teeth-skin. But it is not enough. We find that in larger and larger areas, terrorism is posing a great threat. They are more active in our country when our nation is trying to foster unity and solidarity amongst its own people.

Unfortunately condemnation of terrorism is not forthcoming with full-throated enthusiasm. In India, we are happy that all sections of society, maybe a Hindu maybe a Muslim, maybe a Sikh, maybe a Christian, condemn terrorism and therefore, if terrorism which has started some disturbances in some parts of our country is going to be combated and contained, we have to put it in the larger context and therefore, I would like to ask the Minister whether the Government of India would like to initiate a proposal or would like to take up this matter before the United Nations to evolve a code of conduct to condemn terrorist activities in any country and to put a ban on imparting training to terrorists in any country. I would also like to know whether the Government of India would try to evolve some formula at least among the developing countries and the Third World countries by which unitedly they can stand and fight against terrorism so that these countries may not fall a prey to the designs of the imperialist countries. I would request the hon. Minister on these two points and I would submit that as I stated in the beginning of my speech, it deserves universal condemnation. It is very good that regarding the Calling Attention motion, you rightly found the importance of this matter and therefore, it was converted into a free discussion.

Mr. Swell rightly said that free lancers can act in any way they like. When they are out of school, they can do anything and perpetrate or commit any type of offences and therefore, such activities have got to be curbed. We do not know the number of schools in America; they may be more or they may be less, but they have got to be nipped in the bud and I hope that our message from here would convey to all the countries, maybe Britain, maybe America or any other country, that we believe that these anti-national activities or the anti-world activities are not conducive to peace, they are anti-world peace and therefore, they should stop them.

With these words I again impress upon the External Affairs Minister to find out and evolve a formula or suggest something to the world polity that some formula is evolved with a view to contain terrorism.

With these words, I thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chhapra): Mr. Speaker, sir, so far, my knowledge has been that wherever education or training is given, it is for acquiring knowledge, for enhancing knowledge, for making a man a man, but it is for the first time that I have come to know of the training being given in Alabama in America for making a man a devil. The youth and the students are taught the methods of assassination. They are taught how to dislodge the government of any country through terrorism, how to create disorder in any country and have to imperil the freedom of any country. It is not surprising for me because and imperialist country, any country believing in the doctrine of imperialism, such as, America subscribes to the theory that it can impose its hegemony on all countries of the world by hook or by crook. This is the result of that policy that training in terrorism is being given in Alabama in America. We should not be surprised at such things taking place in America or any other imperialist country. That is why that government has expressed its inability to close down such training centres. This policy of theirs is nothing new. What are the functions of C.I.A.? what is its policy? It also pursues the policy of terrorism. The C.I.A. personnel are given training in terrorism on the same lines and while working for the U.S.A. it adopts the same policy. Therefore, if the American President or the Government of that country are really pained at this incident, if they are really against terrorism, as they have condemned it, they should apologise not only to the Government of India but to the entire world and should ban such schools even if they have to take the most stringent measures for it. Our Govt. should also not be a silent spectator. They should also create such

[*Shri Ram Bahadur Singh*]

a climate in and outside the country through the media, through meetings, and through education and training so as to squarely meet the challenge of terrorism. As long as a good fight is not given to the terrorists unitedly by the people of this country as also the peace-loving people the world over, neither this country nor the rest of the world can get rid of them. Therefore, Government should take up such steps within the counting so that these terrorists may not flourish and exploit minor issues.

Without going into other things I only want to point out that if a country becomes weak from within, outsiders get an opportunity to raise their finger at it. Our country has become weak in every sense of the word. Therefore, I would like to impress upon Government that their economic and social policies should be such as would be about equality and prosperity in the country so that no outsider can raise his finger at it. If such a society is not set up, we may resist such elements for a short period but we shall not be able to prepare our countrymen to fight against them indefinitely. Therefore, I would urge Government to be prepared to fight terrorism from both the angles.

With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, terrorism in one form or another always exists in the society and in the world. But what is becoming alarming is its increasing incidence. According to one American expert Dr. Brian Jenki, there have been 151 incidents of terrorism reported during the first quarter of the current year. Out of these, Europe had the major share. 63 cases have been reported in Europe; 46 in Middle East; and 28 in Latin America. It is this aspect of increasing incidence of terrorism which is becoming more and more alarming.

Of course, terrorism has many forms. Sometimes it operates as a cover for liberation movement. People feel justified to over-throw the foreign government with the help of power. Sometimes, the logic

extends and exceeds the dynamics of terrorism whereby the terrorists claim that they are overthrowing the unjust government. It is this aspect, the adoption of a romantic posture, the adoption of a brave posture that ultimately makes a man brave enough to disregard...

MR. SPEAKER : How one can be romantic in terrorism, Professor Sir ?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : This is what hero worship means. A dacoit can become a hero by just scattering away a few corns to the poor. This is how even a man poses a hero shape and he becomes a hero not because he is a terrorist but because he is justifying that he is fighting for the just cause. He is convincing the world that he is doing something noble. He is fighting for the cause of the oppressed and he is appealing to the society and he becomes a hero. So, this aspect is dangerous.

Of course, a person who becomes a terrorist disregards any consideration for life and property and has brutalised himself into a brute and has left all things of humanity.

Any-how, in America, what we find is, terrorism has taken the shape of anti-communism. Now the Americans are on record to say that terrorism is justified so far it contains communism. So, it is an international phase of terrorism which they have sanctified. In some other society, in the earlier phase of our history, in the Napoleon war etc., terrorism had taken a patriotic movement. But what is becoming alarming today is, it is terrorising the innocent human beings.

In the modern phase of terrorism, that is more ugly. We must condemn this. When the planes are hijacked, the innocent people are drowned, they are killed or kidnapping takes place or hostages are taken and things of this type take place, then humanity has fear and terror. So this is a recent discovery of a school in Alabama where they give training and where 22 such courses have already been held in the school, where it is an organised attempt, an affair which is planned and meticulously executed and from where the terrorists are set out to carry out their mission. The mission may be to overthrow a Govern-

ment, the mission may be to destabilise a Government like the Government of India or the mission may be to carry on and to help the war in Pakistan. These very things may happen. But what is most alarming now and which has become very serious is this international terrorism as it is killing thousands of people who are quite innocent. The case of this Boeing 747 flight 182 of Air India is one such instance. The hijacking of TWA plane is another. What crime these people have committed ?

They have committed no crime. Yet, they are falling victims to the pangs of international terrorism. We must understand this. What do we find in USA? There is a sub-committee of judiciary headed by one of the persons called Mr. Jeremial Denton. He says he must find out whether the acts of the terrorists or acts of terrorism are violating the international laws. There are no international laws. There are only international conventions. If you are thinking in terms of laws that are to be established, the fundamental law of international laws is humanity. One innocent person should not be punished. It is the innocents who are the victims of terrorism. So this is the greatest crime against humanity that is emanating. It is unfortunate that a Government is spending millions of dollars in giving training in arms. Sometimes they are operating in Nicaragua to overthrow the legally accepted, the democratically elected Government. Sometimes they operate in far away countries and sometimes they pinprick democracies like India. This is not to say that terrorism persists more in dictatorships and less in democracies. It is hardly the case. It has been proved that terrorist friends can operate anywhere in any part of the world and anybody can become the victim. The assassination of Madam Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is just proof that nothing is safe, nobody's life is secure and anybody can do anything if the training on terrorism spreads to all other parts of the world. It is not without reason that the Father of our Nation, fought the greatest empire on earth, with the weapon of non-violence. It is this weapon of non-violence that India has offered to the world and this is a surer remedy to defeat the psychology of terrorism. We must fight back with all the force at our command, with all the tea-

chings of our great leaders and prophets like Gurunanak, Gautam Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi that no violence and terrorism can deliver the goods to this world and that with these the face of humanity will be full of blisters and scars and glooms and that nobody can save this. It is a path shown by Mahatmaji and Gautam Buddha, Jainism and Buddhism and Ahimsa of Gandhiji only can save humanity from disaster and not this international terrorism. This spending of millions of dollars, the sending of squads, people ready to sacrifice their lives for killing thousands of people who are innocent is just a phase of fanaticism. Let us call it. It is fanaticism and nothing short of it and the psychology of terrorism must be fought not by hatred and they cannot be fought by opening of anti-terrorist schools. Let us understand it clearly. Whatever laws that we make, they are the laws of civilised society. They are the laws of those who obey. Terrorists obey no law. Terrorists do not love their lives. They do not love their relationships. They do not love anything that is good in humanity. They are the brutalised creatures that have descended upon this earth as a result of the psychology of hatred and violence. In order to fight it, we must stand up as a nation and India is the one nation that can spread the message of love, affection and non-violence. It is the sure answer to the psychology of terrorism which must be got rid of.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the last two hours we have been discussing in this House the repercussions of terrorism and have been condemning the terrorist activities and the part played by Mr. Frank's School and other such Schools of terrorism training in America.....

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The claps are for the Prime Minister only.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Not for Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

MR. SPEAKER : It is simultaneous; a cooperative entry.

The hon. Member will resume his seat. Now, the Prime Minister.

STATEMENT RE: PUNJAB

18.06 hrs.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we had committed our Party to giving the utmost priority to solving the problems in the Punjab. I have great pleasure in informing the House that, after some months, we have taken a very concrete step forward today. About 20 minutes ago, Sant Harchand Singh Longowalji and I have signed a Memorandum of Settlement. This will bring to an end a very difficult period through which the country has passed. It will be the beginning of a new phase of working together to build the country, to build unity and integrity in our country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I lay on the Table of the House a copy of the Memorandum of Settlement arrived at between the Government and the Shiromani Akali Dal represented by its President Sant Harchand Singh Longowal.

[Placed in Library *See*. No LT 1154/85]

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Where is the Memorandum of Settlement ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is here.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : It was signed only 20 minutes ago. Only one copy is there...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It has to be read out. We welcome this. We only appeal to the Prime Minister to read it out.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Do you want me to read out the whole thing ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Alright: I will read it out.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We appreciate the difficulty...

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : There is no difficulty. The Rajya Sabha will have to wait a little bit. Otherwise, it is alright.

Memorandum of Settlement

1. *Compensation to innocent persons killed*

1.1 Along with ex-gratia payment to those innocent killed in agitation or any action after 1.8.82, compensation for property damaged will also be paid.

2. *Army recruitment*

2.1 All citizens of the country have the right to enroll in the Army and merit will remain the criterion for selection.

3. *Enquiry into November incidents*

3.1 The jurisdiction of Shri Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission enquiring into the November riot of Delhi would be extended 'to cover the disturbances at Bokaro and Kanpur also.

4. *Rehabilitation of those discharged from the Army*

4.1 For all those discharged, efforts will be made to rehabilitate and provide gainful employment.

5. *All India Gurudwara Act*

5.1 The Government of India agrees to consider the formulation of an All India Gurudwara Bill. Legislation will be brought forward for this purpose in consultation with Shiromani Akali Dal, others concerned and after fulfilling all relevant constitutional requirements.

6. *Disposal of Pending Cases*

6.1 The notifications applying the Armed Forces Special Powers Act to Punjab will be withdrawn.

Existing Special Courts will try only cases relating to the following type of offences;

(a) Waging war

(b) Hijacking.

6.2 All other cases will be transferred to ordinary courts and enabling Legislation if needed will be brought forward in this Session of Parliament.

7. Territorial Claims

7.1 The Capital Project Area of Chandigarh will go to Punjab. Some adjoining areas which were previously part of Hindi or the Punjabi regions were included in the Union Territory. With the capital region going to Punjab the areas which were added to the Union Territory from the Punjabi region of the erstwhile State of Punjab will be transferred to Punjab and those from Hindi region to Haryana. The entire Sukhna Lake will be kept as part of the Chandigarh and will thus go to Punjab.

7.2 It had always been maintained by Smt. Indira Gandhi that when Chandigarh is to go to Punjab some Hindi-speaking territories in Punjab will go to Haryana. A Commission will be constituted to determine the specific Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab which should go to Haryana, in lieu of Chandigarh. The principle of continuity and linguistic affinity with a village as a unit will be the basis of such determination. The Commission will be required to give its findings by 31st December 1985 and these will be binding on both sides. The work of the Commission will be limited to this aspect and will be distinct from the general boundary claims which the other Commission referred to in Para 7.4 will handle.

7.3 The actual transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab and areas in lieu thereof to Haryana will take place simultaneously on 26th January 1986.

7.4 There are other claims and counter-claims for readjustment of the existing Punjab-Haryana boundaries. The Government will appoint another commission to consider these matters and give its findings. Such findings will be binding on the concerned States. The terms of reference will be based on a village as a unit, linguistic affinity and contiguity.

8. Centre-State Relations

8.1 Shiromani Akali Dal states that the Anandpur Sahib Resolution is entirely within the framework of the Indian Constitution; that it attempts to define the concept of Centre-State relations in a manner which may bring out the true federal characteristics of our Unitary Constitution; and that the purpose of the Resolution is to provide greater autonomy to the State with a view to strengthening the unity and integrity of the country, since unity in diversity forms the corner-stone of our national entity.

8.2 In view of the above, the Anandpur Sahib Resolution in so far as it deals with Centre-State relations, stands referred to the Sarkaria Commission.

9. Sharing of River Waters

9.1 The farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan will continue to get water not less than what they are using from the Ravi-Beas system as on 1.7.1985. Waters used for consumptive purposes will also remain unaffected. Quantum of usage claimed shall be verified by the Tribunal referred to in Para 9.2 below.

9.2 The claims of Punjab and Haryana regarding the shares in their remaining waters will be referred for adjudication to a Tribunal to be presided over by a Supreme Court Judge. The decision of this Tribunal will be rendered within six months and would be binding on both parties. All legal and constitutional steps required in this respect be taken expeditiously.

9.3 The construction of the SYL canal shall continue. The canal shall be completed by 15th August 1986.

10. Representation of Minorities

10.1 Existing instructions regarding protection of interests of minorities will be recirculated to the State Chief Ministers. (Prime Minister will write to all Chief Ministers).

11. Promotion of Punjabi Language

11.1 The Central Government may take some steps for the promotion of the Punjabi language.

[*Shri Rajiv Gandhi*]

This settlement brings to an end a period of confrontation and ushers in an era of amity, goodwill and cooperation, which will promote and strengthen the unity and integrity of India.

Sd/- Sd/- Sant Harchand Singh
Rajiv Gandhi Longowal President,
Prime Minister of Shiromani Akali Dal
India

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur). We want to express our total agreement with the Memorandum of Settlement that has been signed by the Prime Minister and Harchand Singh Longowal and we hope that this will open a new chapter of unity, integrity and amity and strengthen our Indian national unity with the Hindu-Sikh unity as the basis.

MR. SPEAKER : I agree and I think we, on behalf of the whole House, can give all Kudos to you and congratulations.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : The whole House congratulates the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Now Mr. Mushran.

DISCUSSION ON REPORTED TRAINING TO INDIAN TERRORISTS IN A MERCENARY SCHOOL IN ALABAMA—

(*Contd.*)

[*English*]

18 17 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we resume the discussion.

Shri Mushran.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : After such a big news nothing can be transacted.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF K. K. TEWARY : What is this ? That is a different issue and this is a different issue.

SOME HON MEMBERS : Tomorrow, tomorrow.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The memorandum of understanding reached now is the biggest step that can be taken against terrorism as a phenomenon.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : On any happy occasion we get a holiday, Sir. *Punjab ke baad kuch Jamega Nahi.*

[*Translation*]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Are you serious to this extent only? This issue is different and that issue is quite different.

[*English*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: This will be concluded tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr Mushran—you conclude now. He is the last speaker. Let him finish and the Minister will reply tomorrow.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: All right. Always we are ready for a compromise. I think he is not in a mood to speak.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): He is the last speaker. Let him finish and we will keep the reply for tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can continue.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I will not speak keeping in view such an unwilling House.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : He has concluded.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : People do not want to listen. ... If the Minister can speak tomorrow, I can also speak tomorrow. ... I should not be taken for granted. ...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: That is also good enough for us.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Very correct. He does not want to speak to an empty House and empty gallery.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, you may conclude today.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Sir, what I am trying to say was that we have been discussing for a very long time and condemning terrorism, terrorists and activities which are being related to terrorism. I would like to add a new dimension. Whereas we wholeheartedly condemn terrorism; we condemn terrorists I personally feel we should condemn those people who indirectly promote terrorism and are hidden behind the statute of liberty. This is the point I am trying to highlight.

For the last 20 years we have had a recorded history of American endeavours in making our strength weak. First they tried mercenarism in 1965 war. On a large scale Pakistani 'mujahids' and infiltraters were sent particularly in Poonch and Rajouri sectors during the war. When they failed in the battle-field they tried the same trick in individual assassinations at various places like South America, Africa, Middle East, South East and even in other countries, particularly those countries which had newly emerged from the shackles of slavery and got their freedom newly and who were trying to emerge as developing countries. In most of the countries they succeeded.

So far as India was concerned after every test through Pakistan which America was fully financing and blessing we have gone from strength to strength and a time came when they took no hesitation in harbouring and encouraging these terrorists who ultimately took away the life of our dearest Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and today they have not shut their endeavours. Their efforts are very much going on to try and create a situation in the country when the basic integrity and freedom of our country can be threatened. In all other parts of the world they have tried to change the Government by murdering the head of the Government or the mercenaries have tried to get old scores settled or personal vendetta settled but so far as the freedom of a country is concerned

they have tried in the biggest way with us. I also condemn Mr. Frank and his so-called schools of terrorism for mercenaries and terrorists for their rebarious activities but I will have no hesitation in condemning the American government in trying to play Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. To our Prime Minister they say we will give you technical, scientific and economic help. These words I have been listening to since I was a student in 1948 and even the speeches, I believe, I have nothing to do with External Affairs, are the speeches which are made just for the sake of making speeches. We should not go by Dr. Jekyll all the time Today is the time when we should think of Mr. Hyde also. I strongly urge not only the U.N. General Assembly or the U.N. Security Council but also other International forums where the American government has a part to play; where the American government has a nerve to be twisted we should try and build necessary pressure so that the blessings accorded by the American government to terrorists schools like the one which is run by Mr. Frank got exposed.

The assassination of our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the culmination of their activities. They thought that after her assassination, the country would disintegrate because of lack of leadership of character and personality and it will lead such a big country to utter chaos. But they did not realise the strength of the country, the strength of the Congress-I party and the political maturity which the country has attained and which has been created on the political foundations which have been laid by the non-violence preachings of the Father of our Nation and the industrial progress under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as also the thrust given to our country to emerge at least into the Twentieth Century by the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. They thought that we would disintegrate. Their aim has not been fulfilled. But they might have achieved partial success in killing our late Prime Minister. Let us not be only satisfied by condemning Mr. Frank or 25 odd schools of terrorism being run in America. I do not think that it requires a major Constitutional amendment to the American Constitution or a great Act for

[Shri Ajay Mushran]

putting a stop to the training and running of such schools. After all these schools were not training students for the welfare of America. They were clandestinely meant for destruction and disintegration of developing countries. They are meant more for those places where America always wants to keep bush fires in flame. The United States of America wants Asia to burn, African countries to burn and South-East Asia to burn with a view to completely stalling the developments of the countries which have emerged as independent countries after the Second World War.

Sir, I would personally feel that it is not enough to condemn Mr. Frank Camper and his schools. So far as the decisions are concerned, I personally feel that we should have known these activities long time ago. I should personally feel that we should have a more dedicated staff particularly the officers and the staff serving Indian Embassy in the United States of America, to know the activities of such a nature long time ago. I hold no brief for anybody. But I certainly hold brief for my country, for freedom and integration of my country which is very dear to all of us. Anybody posted in the

Embassies abroad, particularly in America is not worth the salt if he does not feel the same way as I do.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

18.27 hrs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): On Behalf of Shri Janardhana Poojary, I beg to lay on the table a copy of Notification No. 174/85-CE (G.S.R. 606 (E)) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 70/85-CE dated the 17th March, 1985 so as to withdraw exemption of excise duty granted to footwear made from duty paid resins or plastic material, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[Placed in library. See. No LT 1153/85]

18.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 25, 1985 | Sravana 3, 1907 (Saka).

