

Eighth Series, Vol. XVIII NO.5

Wednesday, July 23, 1986
Shravana 1, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Sixth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XVIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price - Rs. 6.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, July 23, 1986/Sravana
1, 1908 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Scholarship to SC/ST Students

*82. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the centrally sponsored scheme of giving scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the State Governments are required to pay monthly sum to such students for pursuing post-SC technical and commercial courses ;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to a news report captioned "Scholarship racket busted" appearing in the Times of India (Delhi) dated 27th May, 1986 wherein it is stated that Government have been defrauded of several crores of rupees by payment of scholarships through bogus educational institutions in Gujarat ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) The scholarship money under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

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Tribes Students is paid to eligible students by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in accordance to the procedure laid down by them in this regard.

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir. According to the information furnished by the Government of Gujarat, the allegations regarding drawl of scholarship by bogus organisations on the basis of false certificates was entrusted to Anti-corruption Bureau for enquiry. They have suggested to the State Government Complete hundred percent audit of the institutions before completing investigations.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : The allegations are very direct and not at all indirect. The report, as it came out in the Press says that 137 organisations were running bogus institutions and annually at least 3,000 students were drawing scholarships to the tune of about one thousand and odd rupees, or about Rs. 1,035 permonth. Even an honourable Member of Parliament, Shri R. Valiulla, has brought it to the notice of the Government that it has been shown that 1,700 students had drawn about 23 lakhs of rupees and he himself has inquired into it and found that only five students were getting education after passing the SSC Examination, and only five were thus getting the scholarship. So, after all these things, a reply has come. Of course, the inquiry is being done by the Government of Gujarat, I do not blame the Central Government. The Government of Gujarat have referred the case to the Anti-Corruption Bureau for inquiry and they have suggested cent per cent audit of all the institutions before they should start the investigations.

So, my question is, what is the fate of the direct charges made in the Press, regarding those 137 organisations. If you have to wait till the cent per cent audit is

complete, then what will happen to the inquiry ?

MR. SPEAKER : You do not argue, you put the question.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : My question is, whether the cases of seven hundred students getting scholarships of Rs. 1,035 have been proved. What action has been taken regarding those concrete cases ? At least one, two or three could have been investigated. If you want to have cent per cent investigation then the inquiry will never take place.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Narayan Choubey, how many times are you going to repeat that ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What has been done to complete at least one concrete inquiry ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He is making it more concrete.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He can ask the Minister whether she agrees with his speech or not.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : He can respect his speech.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : The Chief Minister of Gujarat has ordered an inquiry into the whole case. The Social Welfare Minister has also said that there is a *prima facie* case in this matter. And they found that there is some bungling somewhere. So, they are awaiting the audit report. The inquiry has been instituted ; it is not that the inquiry has been stopped till the audit report comes. In the meantime, other enquiries will also be going on. The Department of Social Welfare Gujarat has got the *prima facie* report. A detailed report they will be getting shortly. Then they will be taking action. The Gujarat Government has assured me that within a week they will be taking action.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : So the Government agrees that there is a *prima facie* case or there are some *prima facie* cases against some persons as per the report. As per Government rules, when-

ever Railway people go on strike they are removed from service by applying Article 311 (2)(c). After *prima facie* cases have been established that there has been some bungling, have some of these people been suspended or discharged from employment or not ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : That report has come only recently. Action will be taken on that without waiting for the detailed report. That I can assure you.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Throughout the country this kind of malpractice is going on while disbursing scholarships. The hon. Minister says that it is a State subject and all that. But this is a problem prevailing throughout the country. For instance, very recently in my State the same kind of racket had happened. Immediately my Government had issued instructions to issue scholarship cheques directly to students concerned. Therefore, I want that the Central Government should make a uniform law throughout the country in order to avoid such discrepancies as far as importing education particularly to weaker sections of the society, is concerned.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : The disbursements of scholarship is left to the State Government as each Government has got some procedure. Some States have started giving this scholarship through cheques. I think this is the best method and other States should also follow that.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Is the Government of India adopting this method throughout the country ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : This has been decentralised so that scholarships can be disbursed smoothly.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : So far as the question of giving scholarships to the Harijans and Adivasis concerned, there are a number of lacunae in it. Sir, the first is.....

MR. SPEAKER : You put the question.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : The scholarships to the Harijan students are given not only in Gujarat but the other state too. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the scholarship for 1980 was received in 1984 and that for 1984 in 1986. This is how scholarships are being given. Since it is not being given in time, it is being grossly misused.

MR. SPEAKER : You put the question.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : I am putting the question. 75 per cent amount of the scholarship goes into the pockets of the officers. With a view to removing these lacunae, the hon. Minister.....

MR. SPEAKER : She is hon. lady Minister.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : What action has she taken in this regard? Will a commission be appointed or will the States be given some directions so that there lacunae could be removed?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Sir, with regard to the concern expressed by the hon. Member, I have to state that we had appointed a committee in March to be about improvements in the method of giving post-matric scholarships to the Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe students with Additional Secretary and some other officers as its members. They will go into this matter in depth and suggest ways as to how improvement could be brought about so that the poor students could get the scholarships in time and consumption could be removed, if there is any.

[English]

Sub-Contract for Photocopying and Typing of Secret Documents

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*83. **SHRI MANIK SANYAL :**
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Bharat Electronics

Ltd., Bangalore had given sub-contract for photocopying or typing secret defence documents although the company had typists and photocopying machines inside the factory ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for this action ;

(c) where, when and at what level such a decision was taken ; and

(d) whether a review of the practice is proposed to be made soon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) It is not a fact that BEL Bangalore had given secret documents on sub contract for photocopying or typing. Only documents which were not of Secret nature were given on sub-contract for typing or photocopying.

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

(d) Instructions have already been issued to discontinue the practice of giving even unclassified documents for typing or photocopying outside BEL premises.

SHRI MANIK SANYAL : Before dealing with my first Supplementary question I should say that the Minister concerned should direct the BEL Authority that secret documents are not given to sub-contractors. May I know why casual approach is being shown to Defence institution by the Government, particularly when foreign spies are very much active in our country? This is my first supplementary.

SHRI SUKH RAM : There is no casual approach at all. This instruction has been issued in order to avoid any complication in future. Otherwise, as far as this undertaking is concerned, it is of a greater repute and they have been dealing with all these things with care and precaution. This was a news given by the Chairman and the General Secretary of some union. This news was quite false and it was carried by the UNI, which

agency I think is very important and they do check up the news. But in this case verified that they did not check up with the management and they gave the story which caused panic in the minds of the people.

SHRI MANIK SANYAL : My second supplementary is : May I know when and at what level it was decided to seek private agency's help in the matter of Defence documents ? And whether a thorough inquiry is to be conducted into this matter ? Because it is a very serious matter ? Photocopying and typing arrangements are there but still the Ministry is giving sub-contract. It is a very serious matter and I think it should be dealt with in a different way.

SHRI SUKH RAM : If the hon. Members had heard me properly, he would have found that this is not a serious case at all because whatever documents were given for photocopying.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI MANIK SANYAL : Sir, is he aware of the fact ?.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What was the necessity to appoint a sub-contractor.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SUKH RAM : We are also concerned about the nation. It is not the monopoly of the other side. We are also concerned about this.....(*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : He should not put aspersions on the other side.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is a joint venture.

SHRI SUKH RAM : As I have already indicated, only unclassified documents of routine nature were given for photocopying and typewriting for the reason that there have been off and on breakdown problems with the photocopying machine... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : This is not going to defend the country.....breakdown or machine in such a factory ?..... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ANIL BASU : What are those

unclassified documents, Sir ? Will the Minister place them before the House ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : Those documents were not of a serious and secret nature at all.....(*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : How can we know that ? Let him place them here Sir... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MANIK SANYAL : What are those unclassified documents, the Minister should explain.

SHRI SUKH RAM : Sir, I may assure the hon. Members that if they have got any information about it, then I will definitely hold an inquiry.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANIL BASU : When we are entering the computer age, the Minister is saying there is breakdown of the typing and photocopying machines..... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : There has been break down of the system also. On the first day we saw some poisonous attitude towards the Union leader. Two days ago we heard anti-trade union attitude in this House and again this is what this Minister did it. This is the attitude of the Government. (*Interruptions*). Anyhow, I draw your attention to the fact that for the same question, the same Minister on 17th in the Rajya Sabha said—'No Sir. Does not arise'. After four days he gives a big reply—unclassified documents have been given. This is the way they are treating Parliament. On one day they are giving one answer and on another day they are giving another answer. This is the attitude of the Government towards the Parliament and towards the trade union.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : The questions might have been different. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Anyhow, I want that there should be an enquiry of these facts and the Report of the enquiry should be placed before the House. Where such a type to private party of contract is there in Defence, that should come to the House. Will the Minister do that ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : I do not know how the hon. Member has inferred that we have got poisonous attitude towards the trade unions. As a matter of fact our Government and our party has been in favour of trade unionism. We have passed legislation for the welfare of the trade unions. So, the question of any such arbitrary attitude towards the trade union does not arise at all. My only submission is that at least the union also should behave with responsibility. They should not give a wrong impression outside. Secondly, the hon. Member has said just now that for the same question replies are different. The reply is the same. Against part (a) in Rajya Sabha I have said.....

MR. SPEAKER : No, question from the Rajya Sabha should be referred to. (*Interruptions*). It was not logical on the part of the hon. Member to have done so. You should not do it.

SHRI SUKH RAM : I have simply explained it in part (a). So, the reply in both the cases is the same. There is no difference at all. As I have already stated that they were unclassified documents which were supplied by them and instructions have already been issued not to do it in future and since there was no mala-fide established against the management, the question of holding enquiry does not arise.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Is it a fact that both the classified and un-classified documents just cannot be distinguished and explained before the union leaders? All these documents can easily be reprinted and copied by the Defence establishment on their own without giving sub contract. Will the Minister in this regard take care of this special element in the trade union having their political identity who nakedly defended the Chinese Aggression in 1962? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Who defended the Chinese aggression? No answer is coming to that.

(*Interruptions*)

Land for Widows of Defence Personnel

*84. **DR. V. VENKATESH :** Will the

Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the widows of defence personnel are given land in different parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the rules therefore ;

(c) whether widow of any defence personnel has been given land in Karnataka State ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (d). As the subject matter of allotment of land to widows of defence personnel in different parts of the country is a State subject, and governed by the rules of the State concerned, the information/rules are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

DR. V. VENKATESH : The problem is this. Servicemen are serving the country and they live along with their children and their wives. The wives lose their husbands in the warfields. During the course of time what happens is this. The land owned by these servicemen is being taken away under the various Land Reforms Acts of the different States as at present. The widow is returning home and she will be losing both the husband as well as the land of the particular State. The Land Reform Acts of the different States are all different. Is there any special provision for the widows of the defence personnel to have the land back? Is there any sort of direction or instruction from the Government of India in this regard?

SHRI ARUN SINGH : As I said, the information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House. I would like to say one point about the question. This question is neither constrained by time nor by space. The question says : "Widows of defence personnel given land in different parts of the country" since 1947. Therefore, the total information will have to be collected. Based on the facts, these can be mentioned in broad general terms. There are three or four

classifications of how we define widows. For example there are widows of personnel who have been given gallantry awards. There are widows of the defence personnel who have been killed in war. There are also widows of defence personnel who have died in peace time also. And finally there are widows of ex-servicemen and the total number involved is very large. The information being asked for in this question does not specifically relate to the various Acts which the hon. Member has mentioned. Therefore I will need time to collect the information and give it.

DR. V. VENKATESH : My next supplementary is this. The Government of India has sanctioned ordinary family pension to family members of those who retired before 1st January, 1984. They are otherwise not covered by this particular pension scheme. What I specifically want to know is this. Very recently there has been a High Level Committee on the problems of ex-servicemen and they have submitted the report. May I know whether the Government of India is fully aware of their problems? What steps have they taken so far as far as the welfare measures are concerned, of the widows of these ex-servicemen?

SHRI ARUN SINGH : I would like to assure House that the Government of India is fully aware of the problem. As a starting point, we have created a division in the Ministry under an Additional Secretary with the basic objective of trying to cross relate all the State Legislations on the subjects of welfare of ex-servicemen, welfare of widows of defence personnel and welfare of children of defence personnel. It is because these different States have been adopting different criteria. The first starting point of this particular exercise will be to hold the necessary discussions with the State Governments and the attempt will be to regularise across the country a standard series of measures for the defence personnel and their families.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : As the hon. Minister has stated, a special division has been created in the Ministry of Defence for the welfare of ex-servicemen and their

dependents. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. How long will it be for the parameters of responsibilities and duties of this particular division to be finalised? Will they be able to incorporate in those rules and regulations the quantum of help which is to be given under this division to ex-servicemen, their widows and war widows etc? I am asking this particularly in view of the 20 point programme wherein priority is laid down in respect of the poor people living below the poverty line in regard to distribution of land for agricultuee. Will it also be contemplated to include this category of service personnel and ex-servicemen to be qualified to get that land for agricultural purposes? This is my question.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : Sir, the basic parameters of the work outline of the Division are set. They have to deal with ex-Servicemen and the families of the Defence personnel who have lost their lives in the cause of the country.

In so far as the allocation of land and so on is concerned, Sir, as I said, this is basically a State subject, we will not be able to promulgate legislation or administrative orders from the Centre which will be binding on the states. We will have to do this by mutual negotiation and by discussion, and understand the problems of the State Governments as well in trying to implement this. But this will certainly be the task.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Sir, I would like to know whether the Government will consider the widows of ex-Servicemen on par with freedom fighters and give the pension directly to the widows?

SHRI ARUN SINGH : I am not clear about what that means—'pension is paid directly to the widows.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : The question is whether the widows of the ex-Servicemen are treated and given pension on par with freedom fighters like what the Karnataka Government is doing.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : Sir, I am unable to answer that because there is

no relativity between the two. Widows and family members of ex-Servicemen or serving personnel are entitled to certain pension rights based on their husbands' service. Therefore, the questions are quite unrelated.

Kudal Commission on Gandhi Peace Foundation

*86. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kudal Commission inquiring into the affairs of the Gandhi Peace Foundation and other organisations has presented its fifth interim report to Government ;

(b) if so, what are the main conclusions of the Kudal Commission in its fifth interim report ;

(c) whether the Kudal Commission has been consistently giving interim reports for the past several years ; and

(d) whether Government propose to take final decision to wind up the Kudal Commission and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d). Kudal Commission has so far presented five interim Reports to the Government. First interim Report was laid on the Table of the House on 4th December, 1985 and the second and third on 7th May, 1986. Fourth and fifth interim Reports are under consideration of the Government. No decision about winding up of the Kudal Commission has been taken.

SHRI H.M. PATEL : Sir, the hon. Minister is aware that the Kudal Commission was appointed in February 1982, and it was asked to submit its report on or before July 31, 1982. Since then, you said, five interim Reports have been submitted, and fourth and fifth are under examination. The present extension which you have given expired on the 31st of January 1986, and you have taken no decision whether to extend it further or to wind it up. Judging from your reply you have decided to extend it. What are the considerations that have weighted with you in taking such a decision ? Why is it

taking such a long time ? Is the Minister aware that in its first interim Report.....

MR. SPEAKER : Don't discuss it. Put the question.

SHRI H.M. PATEL : Sir, it is necessary.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow discussion on a report. You ask the question.

SHRI H.M. PATEL : This is very necessary, Sir. All right, I will sit down.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : The term of the Commission is due to expire on the 31st July, not on the date mentioned by the hon. Member. And as I mentioned in the main reply, we have not decided to wind up the Kudal Commission. If you want me to give the reasons, I am prepared to read out the long list. There is sufficient work for which we want the Commission to complete it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What is the work, Sir ? Let him read them out, Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right, you can put it on the Table of the House.

S. BUTA SINGH : Yes, Sir.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : How can a question be asked now ? If he gives the reply, we would like to ask further.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is the reply ? Has he laid the reasons on the Table ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he has to do.

SHRI H.M. PATEL : When he is prepared to give the reasons which might enable us to ask Supplementaries, what is the harm ?

MR. SPEAKER : He will put it on the Table of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.M. PATEL : How can I ask a supplementary without knowing what it is ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Would he have to go to the Table to find out what it is ? The substance must be told.

MR. SPEAKER : If you want him to read, I don't mind. It will take the time of the House.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Why don't you permit a discussion on the subject ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Why it is considered necessary that the Commission should continue working is :

- (i) Keeping in view the work already accomplished by the Commission, the gravity of the matters which have so far been brought to light by the Commission and the abundance of material which is presently has in its pipeline ;
- (ii) Certain organisations are making adverse publicity in respect of the Commission to avoid further facts being brought to light by the Commission which will gravely impair their credibility in the eyes of their influence over a large number of voluntary organisations ;
- (iii) Some of the organisations were involved in anti-national activities which include the preparation, publication and export of large-scale maps of restricted and sensitive areas of the country to various foreign funding agencies under the garb of socio-economic activities.
- (iv) The Commission has issued a number of notices under section 8(B) of the Commission of Inquiry Act after satisfying itself that *prima facie* cases exist in respect of allegations concerning the procurement, publications and export of large-scale maps of restricted and sensitive areas of the country to foreign funding agencies in

gross violation of the laws of the land. Similarly, notices under section 8(B) have either been issued or are in the process of being issued on other sensitive matters such as aerial survey/photography of certain areas in the Hazari Bagh district of Bihar and supplying the same to EZE of West Germany, links between AVARD and the Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi with the Asia Foundation, a front organisation of CIA, collusion between the Sarva Seva Sangh and the Swiss International Development Agency to destabilise the Government, receipt of foreign funds by the Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi directly from the U.S. Embassy and Ford Foundation, collection of biological data by the Gandhi Peace Foundation from the hunger-belt of the country and transmitting, the same to a foreign agency to facilitate research on biological war, publication and circulation of inflammatory information.....(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : These are the cases which the Commission is going to inquire.

S. BUTA SINGH : These are the instances which the Commission is going to inquire.

The Inquiry proceedings in some of these cases are at a fairly advanced stage and are likely to be completed within the next two or three months, after which the Commission would record its findings and give specific recommendations to the Government on the *modus operandi* adopted by these organisations in their espionage activities.

Apart from the sensitive issues mentioned above, the Commission presently has more than 400 allegations in its pipeline, 100 of which are at various stages of investigation and inquiry.

A number of matters relating to the Commission are pending before the various High Courts. In 22 cases, the inquiry

has been stopped due to stay of proceedings granted by the High Courts. One of the most important matters...*(Interruptions)* which is pending before the Delhi High Court relates to the question whether the Commission is empowered to call for documents, books of accounts and other relevant records from the organisations under inquiry. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : This is what I have said. It is not feasible. This is all right.

S. BUTA SINGH : These are the various reasons.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDI : It is a self-perpetuating Commission.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Sir, they are CIA agents and are sending the country's secrets to other countries in lieu of money. Thus, they are committing treason against the country. Stern action should be taken against them. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ?

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : These people will call even Mahatma Gandhi as a CIA agent...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Don't go to that.

[*Translation*]

You sit down. Let him put the question. You ask your question when your turn comes ? How are you doing it now ? *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

S. BUTA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the worst of all is, there is a serious allegation of possible eviction of Harijans who were dear to Mahatma Gandhiji.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is non-sense.

S. BUTA SINGH : Who is non-sense—Dandavateji or myself ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Neither you are non-sense nor am I non-sense. The allegation which is made is non-sense. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. No flinging please.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Not a single word goes on record. Without my permission, nothing is recorded.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Sir, may I just clarify one point ?

SHRI H.M. PATEL : Sir, my second supplementary is...

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Mr. Dandavate has just mentioned that...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he is yet to ask second supplementary...

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Mr. Dandavate has just mentioned about Mahatmaji's name being denigrated. I would just like to advise that one of the enquiries is being made for purchase of books for the Library denigrating Mahatmaji.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : These are new disciples of Mahatma Gandhi.

AN HON. MEMBER : Gandhi is not Mahatma.

SHRI H.M. PATEL : The hon. Minister has not applied his mind to these things. This commission was appointed in 1982. I would with your permission read them out :

“To enquire into the work and activities including publications and sources and misuse of funds in the name of Gandhian institutions.”

(Interruptions).

Please permit me to bring out the essential aspects. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is perfectly within his right to point out

what were the terms of reference and what they have in view. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. Let him put the question.

SHRI H.M. PATEL : In the first instance, in the report, the Commission said that it has identified something like 450 cases which require detailed enquiry. 63 of these have reached the first stage of enquiry. Now this has taken them four years to do. At this rate, it seems that it would take them another something like 50 years. So far, in spite of all that the hon. Home Minister has said, he has not said that they have framed specific charges against anybody. (*Interruptions*). I think it is very legitimate thing to ask. I would like to ask how long it will take this commission to complete detailed enquiry into 450 cases if, so far, it has not been able even to frame specific charges in respect of any of these very grave matters.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Till they are out of power. (*Illustrations*.)

MR. SPEAKER : How do you object ?
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : What are you trying to prove about it now ? He has the right. Anybody can reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The primary responsibility is of the Prime Minister.

S. BUTA SINGH : We are a team of the Prime Minister.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : It is not correct to say that no cases have been registered based upon the report submitted by the Kudal Commission. On the basis of the first interim report, four cases have been registered by CBI. On the basis of the second interim report, two cases have been registered by the CBI. On the basis of the third interim report, two cases have been registered by the CBI. Many other cases have been referred to.
(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : May I request the hon. Minister as to what action has been initiated against all those individuals and institutions which have defrauded the country and whose activities are anti-national ?

S. BUTA SINGH : After the report is received, it is processed in the Ministry of Law and wherever a *prima facie* case is established, it is registered against an individual as well as organisation. The report has been read by my colleague, Shri Chidambaram. We are in the process of registering the cases. Every report that has been submitted, even the future report that is likely to come, we will follow them up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that there is a growing feeling in the Press and among the social institutions, that these enquiries are instituted against those Gandhian institutions which have associated themselves with Jayaprakash Narayan in his fight against emergency...

(*Interruptions*)

I have a right to ask the question. You are not the Minister. There is only one Minister and the Minister will reply. If the Minister is not able to reply, let the Prime Minister reply. ...

(*Interruptions*)

I am perfectly within my right to ask the question. Since he might not have heard my question, I will repeat it. Is it not a fact that there is a growing feeling in the Press and also among the social institutions that these allegations are made against Gandhian organisations which have associated themselves with the late Jayaprakash Narayan in his fight against emergency ? In this context I would like to know, after this Commission was set up, how much amount has been spent on the Commission for the last several years and what is likely to be the budget by the time it completes its work ? I would like to have a specific answer.

S. BUTA SINGH : It is not true and I reiterate that the Congress Party has never

sought to follow some of the Janta Party leaders...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The question is about the Government and not about the Party.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please.

S. BUTA SINGH : ...in victimising their political opponents.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jaipal Reddy, this is not proper.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : In their heydays, you yourself are aware, what was happening in the Patiala House. A Commission was set up, loudspeakers fixed right upto the Delhi main station. It never happened. ...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is the question and what is the reply ? Why don't you pull him up ?

MR. SPEAKER : No question of pulling him up.

S. BUTA SINGH : All this was against one of the biggest leaders of the world—Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Let me assure the hon. Member that we also hold Shri Jayaprakash Narayan in the same respect and same esteem as the hon. Member on the other side do. But there are certain organisations which have been listed and which have been found guilty. If you want me, I can read the names. ...

(Interruptions)

I am reading the names.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, please expunge his remark. He said that they have been found guilty. On the contrary, the Commission is trying to enquire into it. The Minister cannot sit

over the Commission. No report has come out.

S. BUTA SINGH : The investigation is in various stages, The Commission has brought out certain facts before the Government of India and we are processing it. These are the organisations. I do not know which one of them the hon. Member is about to associate with Jayaprakash Narayan because he knows the inside picture and I do not know the inside picture.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I know the inside story about the Gandhian organisations and also of Jayaprakash Narayan and also Mahatma Gandhi.

S. BUTA SINGH : I am only telling the names of the organisations.

An organisation called AVARD, Gandhi Peace Foundation, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and All India Sarva Seva Sangh. The allegations are : total mis-utilisation of funds given to them. The type of cases being registered are : mis-utilisation and mis-appropriation of funds and grants given by the Government of India, money-lending activities, forcible eviction of Harijans and violation of aims and objects. ...*(Interruptions)* Again, AVARD, Gandhi Peace Foundation, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Society for Developing Gramdan, Lok Niti Parishad. The types of cases are : misappropriation of funds, violation of aims and objects, violation of provisions of FCRA, evasion of income tax, violation of terms of lease and purchase of books for library denegrating Mahatmaji and his ideas.

(Interruptions)

Again, the organisations are AVARD, Gandhi Peace Foundation, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Lok Niti Parishad, and the cases against them are mis-utilisation/mis-appropriation/diversion of grants and funds given by the Government of India, violation of aims and objects, violation of provisions of FCRA, violation of provisions of Income Tax Act. Again, involvement of the same organisations. These are the various types of cases under investigation. The hon. Member wanted to know...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Both the parts of my question have not been replied to.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants the amount and the time...

SHRI S. BUTA SINGH : Whatever is necessary is being spent. Ordinarily for the proper functioning of the Commission, there is an allocation made ; Rs. 2.14 crores have been spent so far.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please protect me, Sir. He has not replied to the first part.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : I will reply to the first part. As usual, certain Members from the Opposition have caught hold of the wrong end of the stick. The Commission...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is not the country's assessment, not the press assessment, not the social institutions' assessment. That is, Mr. Prime Minister, your assessment. We do not accept that.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Are you ready to listen to the answer or not ? Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Commission was set up to look into certain irregularities. We did not set up the Commission keeping in mind who might or might not have been supporting any leader at any space in time. If the organisations that are found guilty of having misappropriated funds and done other things by the Commission happen to be linked up as Prof. Madhu Dandavate has inferred—we have not inferred ; Prof. Madhu Dandavate says, these organisations which have done all these wrong things are linked up... (Interruptions). If you feel they are linked up, if you feel—you perhaps know better than us as to who were linked at that time—I have no answer to that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Since the Prime Minister has intervened, I want to know whether a single Gandhian organisation that has supported the Emer-

gency has been brought into the picture... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. Not allowed. Next Question...

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : We have not put any restriction on the Kudal Commission. They are looking precisely at the organisations they want to look at.

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, I want to make a small correction. The amount spent is Rs. 1.2 crores and not Rs. 2.14 crores.

Steps to Control Migration of Minority Community Families from Punjab

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*87. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA :

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of families belonging to minority community in Punjab have migrated from that State to Delhi and other parts of the country owing to terrorist activities in Punjab ;

(b) the number of such persons in Delhi and other places ;

(c) the steps taken by Union Government to control this migration ; and

(d) the help rendered by Union Government to such families in Delhi and other places ?

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

Statement

According to available information about 1400 families have moved out of certain areas of Punjab to Delhi and adjoining States upto 20th July, 1986, due to extremist activities in the State. These include about 300 families which have migrated to Delhi.

2. Union Home Minister and Chief Minister, Punjab met Hindu migrants in Delhi on 2nd July, 1986 in an effort to persuade them to return to their homes in Punjab.

3. The Home Minister in his letter to the Chief Minister of Punjab has expressed great anxiety in connection with the movement of Hindu families from Punjab and has suggested that :

- (a) Immediate steps should be taken by the Punjab Government to instil a sense of security amongst members of the Hindu community to stop further movement ;
- (b) The State Government should consider sending prominent leaders (especially Sikhs) to Delhi to persuade the families which have moved out of Punjab to return to their homes and to assure to them proper security ; and
- (c) Those families who do not wish to go back to their places of residence as also those who are likely to move from Punjab apprehending their security should be provided shelter in secure places preferably in the Cantonment areas, within the State.

Delhi Administration will provide lodging facilities until their return to Punjab is facilitated. The migrant families will also be given a suitable amount to meet their food needs.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask a supplementary from the hon. Minister. The migration that is taking place in the wake of Punjab problem and terrorist activities there, is a bad omen for the unity and integrity of the country. In this connection, the suggestions given by the hon. Minister to Shri Barnala have been implemented to some extent. At the same time, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that four Ministers of the Barnala Government are giving protection to the terrorists and are calling the operation Mand being led by Shri Riberio as 'Operation Fraud' ? To what extent will

they be able to check the migration when such things are happening ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. lady Member has raised a very important issue. The migration of some families of the minority community from Punjab has engaged the attention of the entire country and the newspapers have also called reports to this effect. This is our endeavour, and we are making efforts with the cooperation of the Punjab Government to create conditions under which the families which have migrated to Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and to some other States from Punjab are brought back to their homes with adequate protection. In this connection, the Hon. Prime Minister has also held talks with the Chief Minister of Punjab and has advised him to create conditions soon to facilitate their return. I myself accompanied by the chief Minister had gone to those families in Delhi and teams were sent from the Punjab Government to Haryana also who met these families. Efforts are being made to create such conditions as only as possible under which the situation may improve, peace may return to the State so that these people may go back to their homes.

As stated by the hon. Member herself, the arrangements for the migrated families have been made in Delhi and it is our endeavour to see that conditions in Punjab improve soon and these families return to their homes.

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : My second supplementary is that in how many families the sense of security was instilled after Shri Barnala met them in the camps in Delhi and how many families have since returned to Punjab ?

I would also like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that on the one hand these families are being asked to return to Punjab and on the other hand, the people of a particular community are being settled there under the protection of some Minister there ? Do the Central Government feel that normal conditions can really be restored in such a situation ?

S. BUTA SINGH : This fact has also come to light that some influential people, especially from the political field, who are

in power there and are also outside the Government are directly or in league with others encouraging this process. Allegations made in some newspapers to the effect that step-motherly treatment has been meted out by the Punjab Government to those families who have gone to Punjab from other States, has also been brought to the notice of the Chief Minister. Thus, all these things have been brought to the notice of the Chief Minister. I would like to inform the august House that the situation has improved a lot, especially, during the last 10 or 15 days. It will be our constant endeavour to see that peace should return to the border areas, especially Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Ferozepur and Kapurthala, etc. which are terrorist-affected areas, so that these people could return to their homes.

[English]

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : SIR, I would like to know something about the rehabilitation, relief and support which is being rendered by the Union Government to the migrants. It is stated here that Delhi Administration will provide lodging facilities until their return to Punjab is facilitated. The migrants will also be given suitable amount to meet their food needs. That means what? Have they been given any amount so far? If so, what was the amount which was given? The Minister has particularly referred to the arrangements made at Delhi. Out of 1400 families which migrated from Punjab only 300 families have settled down at Delhi. The rest of the people must have migrated to other States.

S. BUTA SINGH : We have the reports from the States and also Delhi. Most of the families were initially helped by various voluntary organisations including Hindus and Sikhs. There was help from all sections of the society. But when it came to Delhi Administration to provide shelter, food and good living conditions for these people we discussed it. The Chief Minister of Punjab also when he addressed these people said that Punjab Government will extend help to them while they are in Delhi but they should also be thinking of going back to Punjab.

As the hon. Member has mentioned in Delhi 319 Hindu families consisting of 1210 persons had migrated from Punjab till 20th July, 1986. Out of them some families have returned to Punjab on persuasion. When they met the Prime Minister they expressed their desire that they would like to go back if suitable conditions are created. Some of the families have shifted and 15 families consisting of 76 persons have left Delhi. The Delhi Administration is also providing lodging facilities until their return to Punjab is facilitated. The migrant families are being given suitable amount to meet their food needs.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : What is the amount?

S. BUTA SINGH : It has been worked out in consultation with the families by the Delhi Administration...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : My first supplementary has not been answered. They have not done anything for the migrants, nor they have been able to stop the migration. Therefore, my second supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : No second supplementary.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : What is the amount?

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH : As I said earlier, it has been decided in consultation with the migrants that the Lt. Governor will maintain them as long as they do not return to Punjab. I would like to inform that the amount sanctioned...

(Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : He will find out from the Lt. Governor.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Yesterday I was in Punjab and I met so many youths in Punjab and I would like to share my feelings with the House. As

you know, our Prime Minister and our Government are cooperating with the State Government to stop all terrorist activities and to help the minority people return to Punjab. But I was surprised to read an irresponsible statement by a Cabinet Minister of the Punjab Government.....** which appeared in the press. In his statement, he said that the terrorist operation in Punjab was a fraud. When the Central Government is cooperating with the State Government, why should there be a statement like this by a Minister of the Cabinet rank ?...(interruptions).

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is a good question, why are you spoiling it ?

(Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : She is right.....she is right.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : It has come out in the newspapers.

AN. HON. MEMBER : But he is not here ; his name cannot be mentioned.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, you cannot name any person who is not present in the House. The name should not be recorded.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: This is a very serious matter. What is the reaction of the Government ? Let the Minister reply.

S. BUTA SINGH : Do you want me to reply to Mamataji ? I thought she was sharing her experience of her visit to Punjab with the House. We have read in the newspapers and I propose to take up with the Chief Minister of Punjab. Definitely, a senior Cabinet colleague cannot go against the policies of his own Government, but it is for the Chief Minister of Punjab to take action. I cannot add anything to it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Migration from Punjab is taking place at various levels. The Home from Punjab. There is no other kind of migration has himself

referred to migration ; Hindus are migrating from one part of Punjab to another part. I would like to know how many such families have migrated from one part to another part. It is also one kind of migration.

S. BUTA SINGH : According to the information furnished to us, 155 Hindu families have migrated within the State— 13 in District Amritsar, 2 in District Kapuarhala and 140 in District Gurdaspur, upto 11th July 1986. That is the information.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Boundary Dispute Between Karnataka and Maharashtra

*85. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY ;
SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the recent violent incidents in Belgaum, any steps have been taken by Union Government for the settlement of boundary dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) to what extent the area of disagreement between two States has narrowed down ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The boundary dispute can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the concerned State Governments. Recently the Chief Ministers of the two States met and held discussions. The Central Government will render all possible assistance to the States to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution of the dispute.

Amount Involved in Lotteries

*88. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the amount of money estimated to have been pumped into

lotteries organized by the Central and the State Governments during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 so far and how much money in all has been disbursed through such lotteries to the winners of the lotteries ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : The requisite information has been called for from the State Governments and UT Administrations and will be laid on the table of the House.

Communal Riots

*89. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places where communal riots took place during the period 1 January—15 July, 1986, State-wise ;

(b) estimated loss of life and property in each States ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). On the basis of the available information, the following are the figures of casualties and estimated loss of property in the various major communal riots :—

S. No.	Name and Place of communal riot	No. of persons		Estimated loss of property (Rs. in lakhs)
		Killed	Injured	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	BIHAR			
	Nawada April 22	10	10	Not available
2.	GUJARAT			
	Ahmedabad Jan. 5-7	9	29	7.73
	Jan, 22-24	5	6	0.38
	March 26-30	4	13	0.05
	July 9-17	49	177	The figures of loss of property in connection with the communal violence at Ahmedabad from July 9-17, 1986 have not yet become available.
	Veraval			
	March 26-27	13	44	246.98

1	2	3	4	5
3. MADHYA PRADESH				
	Sehore Feb. 16-17	8	57	100.00
4. MAHARASHTRA				
	Nasik May 10	8	3	43.05
	Panwal May 10	2	8	66.48
5. UTTAR PRADESH				
	Meerut Feb. 26	2	15	7.42
	Neuria (Pilibhit) March 26-27	26	21	Not available
	Allahabad June 14-18	9	41	2.65

(c) The question of controlling communal disturbances and maintaining communal amity is constantly engaging the attention of the Central Government. Though the primary responsibility of maintenance of peace rests with the State Governments, the Central Government remains in constant touch with them. Material support in terms of paramilitary forces and equipment is provided to the State Governments as and when required. In the above instances, six companies of para-military forces were provided to the Bihar Government on 18th April. Similarly, 34 companies of para-military forces were made available to the Gujarat Government for controlling the communal riots. Apart from this, timely alerts are sounded and guidance and advice provided, as and when required. Detailed guidelines for affective control of communal violence which were reviewed and revised in 1985, have also been circulated amongst all the State Governments.

Disturbances in Darjeeling Division

*90. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India are aware of the reports regarding the violent disturbances created by certain persons belonging to so-called Gorkha National Liberation Front in Darjeeling district ;

(b) whether Government of West Bengal has approached the Union Government for any assistance in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Union Government and the steps taken in this matter ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Government has remained in touch with the State Government. Para-military forces have been made available as requested by the State Government. The Government is keeping a watch on the situation.

Firing by Pak Along Jammu and Kashmir Border

*91. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH :

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be

pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pakistani troops have indulged in unprovoked firing at Indian positions along Jammu and Kashmir border recently causing tension in the region ;

(b) whether attempts have also been made by the Pakistani troops to encroach upon the Indian territory ; and

(c) the steps taken to protect the Indian borders against such firing by the Pakistani troops from across the border ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) There have been some cases of unprovoked firing by Pakistani troops on Indian positions along the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir. Such firing incidents are, however, not uncommon.

(b) There has been no such attempt recently.

(c) Our Armed Forces are on constant vigil to meet any threat to the security of the country.

Signal Bombs Near Tarapur Atomic Power Plant

*92. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that signal bombs were found near Tarapur Atomic Power Station ; and

(b) if so, what additional security measures have been taken for the safety of the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Some signal cartridges used by ships for signalling distress were found near the Tarapur Atomic Power Station. The Signal cartridges were not explosive.

(b) No additional security measures are wanted as a result of this beyond the strict security measures already in force.

UPSC Examination Centre at Varanasi

*93. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any request from Banaras Hindu University Students Union for opening of Union Public Service Commission's examination centre at Varanasi ; and

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

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

(b) The question of opening a centre at Varanasi has been considered by the Union Public Service Commission. In view of the fact that there are already two centres in Uttar Pradesh at Allahabad and Lucknow and having regard to their proximity to the place and on overall Consideration, the Commission have decided not to open a centre at Varanasi.

Spending on Research and Development in Science and Technology

*94. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that spendings on Research and Development in the field of Science and Technology are pretty low ;

(b) if so, the factors responsible therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to bring the spendings on Research and Development at par with other developing countries of the world ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Science and Technology (S&T) have been given significant support since Independence. This may be seen from the steady increase in the total expenditure (Plan+Non—Plan) on S&T from Rs. 20 crores in the First Plan to Rs. 3716 crores in the Sixth Plan—Rs. 2064 crores and Non-Plan Rs. 1652 crores). Research and Development expenditure in the country as a percentage of GNP is higher than almost all the developing countries with one or two exceptions like the Republic of Korea. For the Seventh Plan, the allocations are of the order of Rs. 7535 crores consisting of Rs. 4398 crores under Plan and Rs. 3137 crores under Non-Plan (estimated). It may, therefore, be noted that efforts have been made to step up allocations for the S&T sector within the framework of available national resources.

Arrest of Spies in Jammu and Kashmir

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

(a) whether it is a fact that three persons operating as spies were arrested recently by the security forces in the border district of Rajouri in Jammu and Kashmir ;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by the Government to check spying activities by Pakistani nationals in Jammu and Kashmir ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). According to the information available, 3 persons were arrested by Jammu & Kashmir Police in Rajouri sector between May 31 and June 4, 1986 for their trans-border activities.

Security agencies have been exercising utmost vigilance to detect, unearth and neutralise espionage and other anti-national activities.

Memorandum of Understanding Relating to Mizo Problem

*96. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the Memorandum of Understanding recently signed by Shri Laldenga with the representatives of the Union Home Ministry to solve the long outstanding Mizo problem ;

(b) whether the process of its implementation has started ;

(c) if so, whether there are any difficulties in implementing any part of the Memorandum ; and

(d) how these difficulties are proposed to be overcome ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) A Copy of the Memorandum of Settlement on Mizoram has been laid on the Table of the House on the 21st July, 1986.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) So far there has been none.

(d) Does not arise.

Escape of Khalistani Protagonists from Palam Airport

*97. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 27 June, 1986 about three Khalistani protagonists escaped from Delhi Airport in October, 1985 ;

(b) whether involvement of any officials has been found in this escape ;

(c) whether the matter has been investigated and if so, the action taken in pursuance of the results of the investigation ; and

(d) the number of details of instances of similar escapes during the preceding one year and the steps taken to prevent their recurrence ?

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

(c) A Departmental Enquiry is being conducted against the defaulters.

(d) There were no cases of the above type during the last one year.

[*Translation*]

Influx of Persons from Bangladesh into Tripura

*98. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of persons from Bangladesh are entering into India ;

(b) if so, the number of such persons ;

(c) the action taken so far by the Government to check the refugees from Bangladesh and to deport the foreigners already entered so far into India ; and

(d) the number of refugees who have been sent back and the time by which all the refugees are likely to be sent back ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d). Recently there has been a large influx of tribal refugees into Tripura from Bangladesh. According to the information received from the Government of Tripura, till 15-7-1986, 19885 refugees entered into the State. Besides, 17286 refugees were pushed back by the BSF.

BSF and the State Government have been advised to prevent further influx. The matter regarding creating conditions conducive for the early return of tribal refugees has been taken up with the Bangladesh Government at various levels. During the recent visit of the Bangladesh President the matter was taken up with him by the Home Minister. He has assured the Home Minister that all tribal refugees will be taken back.

[*English*]

Separate Ministry for Consumer Goods and Services

*99. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :
SHRI P.R. KUMARA-
MANGALAM :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been receiving representations on various consumer problems of goods and services from consumer groups ;

(b) if so, the number of such representations received during the last 3 years and action taken thereon so far ; and

(c) whether in view of the vastness and importance of various issues of consumer interest involved in supply of goods & services largely from Government/public Sector a single ministry is proposed to be entrusted to look after all the work pertaining to consumer goods and services ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 123 representations/complaints/suggestions from various consumer groups were received by the Department of Civil Supplies during the last 3 years. Necessary steps were/have been taken, wherever possible, to implement these suggestions and to redress the grievances.

(c) No, Sir. It is not feasible to entrust the entire work to a single Ministry.

[*Translation*]

Guidelines to States for Appointment of Spouses at one Place of Posting

*100. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI . Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government have issued any guidelines to the States for the posting of spouses at the same station ;

(b) whether State Government have implemented them ; and

(c) if not, further steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir. However, the Central Government have issued guidelines regarding posting of spouses at the same station in respect of employees of Central Government and Central Public Undertakings, subject to fulfilment of certain administrative requirements.

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

[English]

Bench of Central Administrative Tribunal in Kerala

*101. SHRI VAKKOM PURSHOTHAMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal has been set up at Ernakulam in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). A decision has been taken to set up a Bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal at Ernakulam. The bench will be set up shortly.

Road Accidents and Regulation of Traffic in Delhi

718. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the accident rate and fatal accidents have not decreased in Delhi despite introduction of traffic lights, overbridges, one-way traffic etc. ;

(b) whether any comparative studies have been made on rate of accidents and

smooth flow of traffic before and after the providing such facilities ; and

(c) whether Government are aware that at old fashioned roundabouts such as on Prithviraj Road (in front of Taj), Udyog Bhawan roundabout of Motilal Nehru Marg/Janpath inter-section, heavy traffic goes on smoothly despite total absence of traffic police, traffic lights etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) No, Sir. With the introduction of traffic lights, over-bridges and one-way traffic, the rate of accidents and fatalities show a downward trend as shown below :

Year	Rate of road accidents per 1,000 vehicles.
1981	7.45
1982	7.38
1983	7.30
1984	7.13
1985	6.76

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The roundabouts at Prithviraj Road (in front of Taj) and Udyog Bhawan and the roundabout at Motilal Nehru Marg and Janpath intersection are coping well with the needs of the growing traffic. As such there is no traffic problem at these points in spite of the heavy traffic. Roundabout is a self controlled intersection and hence there is no development of staff at such intersections during normal times. Roundabouts are converted into signalled intersection after the traffic flow reaches the level of saturation.

High Level Committee on Prices of Essential Commodities

719. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has suggested the setting up of high-level committee to take action to check rise in prices of essential commodities ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the suggestions ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the note submitted to Prime Minister, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has suggested that "a Prices Committee consisting of about 10, representing Government, Industry, Trade and Agriculture, headed by the Finance Minister should be constituted to undertake advance action when adverse trends are anticipated in respect of any commodity.

(c) The price situation in general and prices of essential commodities in particular are kept under constant surveillance by Government and action is taken, as necessary. Already a number of Committees at various levels are monitoring prices. There is, therefore, no proposal nor any need to set up another Committee on prices as suggested by FICCI.

Sale of Ivory by West Bengal Forest Department

720. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Forest Department has sold 132 kg. of seized ivory in its custody to the West Bengal Handicraft Corporation despite the strict Central directive forbidding such sale ;

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

(c) the reaction of Union Government in this regard ?

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

(b) It has been reported that 132.00 kg. of Indian elephant ivory was sold by the West Bengal Forest Department to the West Bengal Handicrafts Development Corporation on 5-2-86. On other details are available.

(c) A report has been sought from the State Government on 10th July, 1986. No report has yet been received.

Cut in ^{Tree} Three Plantation Targets

721. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while the nation celebrated the 37th Vana Mahotsava in the first week of July, 1986, some of the state Governments like Uttar Pradesh announced a cut in the tree-plantation programme targets for the current year and for the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) if so, the details of such cuts, indicating the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what are the current year's targets for tree plantation in each State and Union Territory under various programmes indicating the financial outlay therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir. The targets of afforestation for 1986-87 have been finalised in consultation with State/U.T. Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The targets for tree plantation under the 20-point programme in each State/U.T. are indicated in the enclosed Annexure. The proposed central allocations from National Wastelands Development Board in 1986-87 are also indicated in the statement given below.

Statement*Statewise Afforestation Targets for 1986-87 (in lakh nos.)*

State/U.T	Target	Financial Allocation for NWDB (in lakh Rs.)
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	3000	130
2. Assam	400	160
3. Bihar	2600	167
4. Gujarat	1631	320
5. Haryana	725	196
6. Himachal Pradesh	625	310
7. Jammu & Kashmir	522	100
8. Karnataka	2500	110
9. Kerala	1200	90
10. Madhya Pradesh	3700	338
11. Maharashtra	2400	64
12. Manipur	160	100
13. Meghalaya	150	140
14. Nagaland	350	180
15. Orissa	2400	180
16. Punjab	550	180
17. Rajasthan	1100	160
18. Sikkim	110	64
19. Tamil Nadu	2400	116
20. Tripura	320	96
21. Uttar Pradesh	4500	334
22. West Bengal	1400	110
23. Union Territories	1541.52	293
Total	34284.52	3938

Implementation of 20-Point Programme

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

(a) the names of the States which have consistently achieved high rating in the implementation of 20-Point Programme during the past three years ;

(b) whether Union Government have given any incentive to these States for their commendable work and the nature of the incentive given ; and

(c) if not, whether any incentive will be given to such States in future ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHARY) : (a) Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra are the three States which have consistently come in the first five States in ranking in the implementation of the 20-Point Programme during the past 3 years.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration to give any incentive to such States.

Organisations Receiving Foreign Contributions

723. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ashoka Society, New Delhi, International Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), New Delhi and Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi have received any fund from abroad under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, during the last three years ;

(b) if so, details thereof, organisation-wise ; and

(c) the countries from which funds originated and the particulars of the organisations which have contributed the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Out of the three associations, only Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi has reported the receipt of funds under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act.

(b) and (c). Information is indicated in the statement given below.

Statement*Statement of Receipt of Foreign Contribution by the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi*

S.No.	Name of Organisation	Amount of foreign contribution received (In rupees)			Name of the Donor Organi- sation & Country
		1983	1984	1985	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Rajpur Road, Delhi-31.	1,23,180.00	No infor- mation regarding receipt of foreign con- tribution has been received from the	4,89,760.00	(i) Konrad Adenauer Foundation, 5208, St. Augustin, Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany. (ii) Ford Foundation, 320 East 43rd Street, New York, U.S.A.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Tribal Families

724. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of tribal families have been displaced on account of execution of development projects in different States ;

(b) if so, the number of such families, State-wise so affected during the years 1983 to 1986 ;

(c) whether such displaced families have been rehabilitated with adequate compensation ; and

(d) if so, the State-wise number of such rehabilitated families and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (d). The required information is being called for from all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the Central Ministries/Departments. As soon as the same is received, this will be placed on the Table of the House.

Promotion to Scheduled Tribes Employees

725. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and percentage of Scheduled Tribe employees in the Tribal Development Agency in the Ministry, category-wise ;

(b) whether it is a fact that promotion of a number of employees belonging to Scheduled Tribe category is pending ;

(c) if so, the details and the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the time by which promotion will be awarded to all deserving employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The position indicating the category-wise number and percentage of Scheduled Tribe employees in the Tribal Development Division in the Ministry is indicated in the statement given below.

(b) to (d). No, Sir.

Statement

Statement showing the category-wise number and percentages of Scheduled Tribe employees in the Tribal Development Division in this Ministry

S. Category No.	Total number of employees	Scheduled Tribe employees	Percentage
1. Group A	13	1	7.7%
2. Group B	14	1	7.1%
3. Group C	27	1	3.7%
4. Group D	12	1	8.3%

Bride Burning in Delhi

726. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON :
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that almost every 12 hours a woman is burnt in Delhi alone ;

(b) the number of cases of bride burning in Delhi since 1980, year-wise ;

(c) what steps have been or are being taken by the Government to stop the atrocities on women ; and

(d) details of programme for antidowry campaign ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) and (d). The steps taken by Government to stop atrocities on women and details of the programme for anti-dowry campaign in Delhi are as follows :—

1. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 has been amended by the "The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1984". All the offences under the Act, as amended, have been made cognizable.
2. A new Section 498-A IPC has been introduced and made cognizable as per criminal Law Amendment Act, 1983.
3. A "Crime against Women" cell has been created in Delhi Police to deal exclusively with crimes against women.
4. Instructions for post-mortems/ examinations by two Surgeons in dowry death cases have been issued to eliminate the chances of manipulation.
5. Delhi Administration have detailed Special Magistrates for recording the dying declarations of the victims in such cases.
6. In the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 a new section 113-A has been inserted which deals with presumption by a Court as to abetment of suicide by a married woman.
7. It has been made mandatory as per amendment of section 174 Cr. P.C. that inquest shall be conducted by an S.D.M. into the cause of death of a woman who dies within seven years of her marriage in circumstances giving rise to suspicion or where there is any doubt regarding the cause of death.
8. Immediate steps are taken for investigation of cases under the close supervision of Deputy Commissioner of Police.
9. Public are being education on the eradication of the evil of dowry through radio, T.V. and other mass media.
10. Short Stay House has been set up by Delhi Administration at Tihar Road for use by women in distress to enable them to tide over the period of distress.

Statement

The details/number of case under which brides/women are reported to have been burnt or are reported to have died due to burning since 1980 are as under :

Year	No. of Cases Reported U/S 302 IPC	No. of Cases Reported U/S 306/309 IPC	No. of Cases Reported U/S 174 Cr. P.C.
1980	12	92	166
1981	13	39	214
1982	21	78	254
1983	19	85	226
1984	26	104	240
1985	19	78	261
1986	14	40	136
(upto 30.6.1986)			

Allocation of Funds to States under Social Forestry Scheme

728. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise amount allocated under Social Forestry Scheme during the last five years and the criteria adopted while allocating the funds ;

(b) the States which have again asked for the funds under this scheme and the amount of grants paid to each of them ;

(c) whether Union Government have asked the State Governments to furnish the details of the utilization of the funds and if not, the reasons, therefor ;

(d) the basis on which further grants have been given ; and

(e) whether it is a fact that some states have sold the seedlings instead of distributing them free of cost for plantation ; if so, the names of the States which have done so and on what basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The information is given in the statement given below. Funds were allocated on the following considerations :—

- (i) The budget provision under the relevant scheme during the year ;
- (ii) The budget provision made by the State Government against its matching share ;
- (iii) The performance of the State in the previous year ; and
- (iv) The targets which are likely to be achieved by the State with the available funds during the year.

(b) All the State/U.T. Governments implementing the scheme during the last five years have indicated that they will continue to implement the scheme and accordingly tentative allocations have been indicated to them as per details given in the enclosed Annexure. Funds would be released during the year 1986-87 accordingly.

(c) Yes, Sir, the State/U.T. Governments are required to furnish details of physical achievements and expenditure.

(d) The basis on which grants are allocated has been set out in reply to para (a) above.

(e) Many State/U.T. Governments

have a policy of free distribution of seedlings, often with a ceiling in respect of the number distributed free. Seedlings required in excess of such ceiling are sold. Some State Governments have also provided for free supply of seedlings to beneficiaries from weaker sections and rural poor.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Funds allocated during last 5 years (81-82 to 1985-86)	Fund released during last 5 years (81-82 to 1985-86)	Allocation indicated in 1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	424.30	402.69	100.00
2.	Assam	304.79	331.63	120.00
3.	Bihar	499.84	396.63	140.00
4.	Gujarat	357.20	295.56	100.00
5.	Haryana	298.66	229.38	60.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	281.67	205.50	80.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	119.19	2.30	40.00
8.	Karnataka	320.79	317.76	90.00
9.	Kerala	246.20	234.63	80.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	685.48	764.86	150.00
11.	Maharashtra	248.61	91.03	40.00
12.	Manipur	103.73	72.28	50.00
13.	Meghalaya	113.69	74.21	50.00
14.	Nagaland	192.80	182.75	80.00
15.	Orissa	362.32	322.70	100.00
16.	Punjab	244.89	248.70	90.00
17.	Rajasthan	524.79	434.65	110.00
18.	Sikkim	91.73	44.28	30.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	331.88	303.14	80.00

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Tripura	106.73	77.22	50.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	582.40	360.90	170.00
22.	West Bengal	213.92	115.27	40.00
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	127.80	74.96	20.00
24.	Delhi	45.50	33.48	15.00
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	45.00	17.40	15.00
26.	Mizoram	294.06	522.61	100.00
Total :		7167.87	6156.56	2000.00

[English]

Target for Procurement of Food and Rice729. SHRI N. DENNIS :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the targets fixed for procurement of wheat and rice during 1985-86 for distribution under the public distribution system ;

(b) details of actual procurement, State-wise as compared to the previous year ; and

(c) what are the targets fixed for the year 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (c). No targets of procurement have been fixed as paddy and wheat are procured for extending price support to farmers and rice is procured under levy on millers and dealers.

(b) A statement is given below.

Statement*Procurement of Wheat and Rice out of 1985-86 and 1984-85 Crops*(Position as on 18th July)
(in '000 tonnes)

State/Union Territory	Wheat		Rice (including paddy in terms of rice)	
	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	1555	1768
Assam	—	—	28	19
Bihar	—	4	24	28
Gujarat	—	—	19	22
Haryana	2321	1959	1048	977

1	2	3	4	5
J & K	2	1	39	55
Karnataka	—	—	80	90
Kerala	—	—	—	Neg.
Madhya Pradesh	4	14	592	356
Maharashtra	—	—	1	1
Orissa	—	—	128	101
Punjab	6467	6135	4198	4266
Rajasthan	102	37	31	45
Tamil Nadu	—	—	850	787
Uttar Pradesh	1569	2148	1030	1099
West Bengal	—	2	67	96
A & N Island	—	—	Neg.	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	3	3
Chandigarh	—	—	7	5
Delhi	—	Neg.	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	10	10
ALL INDIA	10465	10300	9710	9728

Neg.—Below 500 tonnes.

Permission for Procurement of Levy-Free Rice by Kerala

730. SHRI T. BASHEER :
SHRI K. MOHANDAS :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any request from the State Government of Kerala to permit the State Civil Supplies Corporation to procure levy-free rice from the surplus States for distribution through Civil Supplies Corporation outlets in the State ;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government in this regard ; and

(c) whether Government had given permission last year for procuring rice from the surplus States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). No request has come from the Government of Kerala for permission to purchase levy-free rice on State Government account from the surplus States either for the last season or during the present season.

Delay in Implementing the Programmes

731. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise details of programme that have been found not implemented according to the schedule stipulated in the Project Reports ;

(b) the steps being taken to remove the loopholes in such programmes ; and

(c) the extent of cost escalation due to the delay in the implementation of such programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) This Ministry monitors Central projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above which are under implementation. Out of 264 such projects under implementation as on 31.3.1986, 134 projects have recently been

reported as not being implemented as per schedule. State-wise details are indicated in the Statement given below.

(b) Project implementation is monitored by the implementing Ministry/Department as well as the Ministry of Programme Implementation ; loopholes are being identified and follow-up action taken to overcome them.

(c) Cost escalation of a project is due to various factors of which delay is one. It is not possible to quantify separately the cost escalation due to delay,

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
H. Pradesh	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rajasthan	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Haryana	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tripura	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Projects located) at various) places/off) shore	8 (ONGC)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9
TOTAL	20	19	35	13	3	4	4	6	18	7	2	1	2	4	134

**Use of Forest Land for Non-Forest Purposes
in Kerala**

732. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals from the Government of Kerala for use of forest land for non forest purposes are pending with the Union Government ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A statement showing details is given below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Forest Area	Remarks
1.	Construction of Athumpukulm-Thanmthodi. Road.	1.2 ha.	State Government requested on 14.7.86 to send a correct and revised map of the area,
2.	Diversion of forest land for granting title deeds to persons possessing forest lands before 1.1.1977.	28588.159	Proposal received in the Department on 4.7.1986.
3.	Rehabilitation of Evictees from Kallada Irrigation Project in Quilon district.	115.00	Proposal received in this Department on 11.6.1986. The site is to be inspected by Government of India Officers.

Capital Output Ratio in Major Sectors

733. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study predicts higher incremental capital output ratios in all the major sectors of the economy, viz., agriculture, manufacturing, mining, railways as compared to the Sixth Plan ;

(b) whether the new projects in major industries such as fertilisers, cement, paper and pulp and tyres and tubes are likely to experience higher capital-output ratios due to the continuing escalation in capital costs ;

(c) whether in view of the rising capital-output and incremental capital-output ratios the Seventh Plan growth targets would be difficult to achieve ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (d). From the Question, it is not clear as to which Study the Honourable Member is referring. The Seventh Plan Document (Vol. 1)

Chapter 3 gives the details of "Objectives, Strategies and Pattern of Growth in Seventh Plan", salient features of which are indicated below :—

The Incremental Capital output Ratio (ICCR), which relates the increase in GDP at market prices to the total investment over the Plan period, is expected to be around 5 in the Seventh Plan. This is a little higher than the ICCR realised in the Sixth Plan but lower than the trend value of 5.5. The lower value is expected to be realised because of the emphasis on efficiency which is a crucial part of the Seventh Plan strategy. The growth rate of G.D.P. (at factor cost) is expected to be 5 per cent over the Seventh Plan period and is in line with the growth rate achieved in the Sixth Plan. In this regard it may be pointed out that the Seventh Plan is aiming at 5 per cent growth rate on a base year, 1984-85 which by and large, was normal, unlike the Sixth Plan, for which national income in the base year, 1979-80 was well below normal.

Per Capita Income of States

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

(a) details regarding the per capita income in each State in the country ;

(b) the per capita income in Kerala during the past 5 years ; and

(c) the details of the plan for raising the per capita income of those States whose per capita income is lower than the national average ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The estimates of per capita income of various states including Kerala for the period 1980-81 to 1984-85 are shown in the statement given below.

(c) The 7th Five Year Plan provides for many poverty alleviation programmes mainly by transferring assets and skills and providing employment in the slack seasons of the year. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) are conceived with this in view. The outlays under IRDP, NREP, etc. in the 7th Five Year Plan would be based on the principle of selectivity, geared to actual incidence of poverty in different states. These will help the states with higher poverty ratio to get higher allocation of funds under such programmes so as to enable them to achieve faster reduction in poverty and improve their per capita income. Further, under modified Gadgil formula, 20 per cent of the central assistance allocated to non-special category states is distributed among the states having per capita income below the national average.

Statement

Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices

(1980-81 to 1984-85)

(Rs.)

State	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-(P) 84	(1984-Q) 85
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	1358	1661	1713	1965	1996
2. Assam	1201	1416	1596	1762	1821
3. Bihar	929	1007	1120	1287	1369
4. Gujarat	1928	2330	2400	2823	2997

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Haryana	2325	2594	2873	3059	3296
6. Himachal Pradesh	1545	1856	1967	2244	2316
7. J & K	1455	1568	1705	1979	2075
8. Karnataka	1453	1644	1679	1957	...
9. Kerala	1382	1441	1689	1951	2196
10. Madhya Pradesh	1183	1285	1423	1721	1716
11. Maharashtra	2232	2466	2634	2983	3232
12. Manipur	1294	1423	1498	1673	2062
13. Meghalaya	1135	1236	1308	1483	1727
14. Nagaland	...	...	...	...	...
15. Orissa	1101	1308	1339	1636	1534
16. Punjab	2681	3094	3418	3560	3835
17. Rajasthan	1220	1433	1622	1908	1838
18. Sikkim	835	900	1079	1300	...
19. Tamil Nadu	1324	1635	1626	1783	2070
20. Tripura	1206	...	...	...	...
21. Uttar Pradesh	1272	1298	1501	1655	1764
22. West Bengal	1573	1645	1771	2231	...

Q : Quick Estimates

P . Provisional

... : Note available

Note . Owing to differences in methodology and source material used the figures for different states are not strictly comparable.

Source : Directorates of Economics & Statistics.

Raising of Women's Battalion in CRPF.

735. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is a proposal to raise a women's battalion in the Central Reserve Police Force ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the time by which such battalion will be raised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

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

(b) The female battalion is being raised to deal with law and order situations arising out of participation by women in demonstrations and agitations.

(c) The battalion is likely to be raised by November, 1986.

Smack Addiction Amongst Kids

736. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the kids in the country are becoming habitual of consuming smack day by day :

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to save the kids who have suffered from this disease ; and

(c) the details thereof and what further steps Government propose to take to bring awareness amongst kids of its adverse effects ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No such information is available.

(b) and (c). A variety of legal administrative and welfare measures are being taken by the Government to counteract the problem of drug abuse and to make the parents, teachers and public aware of the consequences of addiction.

Foreign Assistance for cleaning of River Ganga

737. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank have undertaken to assist India in cleaning the Ganga ;

(b) whether a number of representatives from World Bank, the Netherlands and the France have visited Allahabad and certain areas ;

(c) if so, whether the representatives of the Netherlands held discussions with the authorities concerned in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details of the discussions held and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The following schemes have been tentatively identified for possible World Bank Assistance in the context of Ganga Action Plan.

- (i) Rehabilitation works/installation of treatment plants.

(ii) Procurement of equipments for sewer-cleaning/water quality monitoring.

(iii) Technical assistance in training.

(b) Representatives of the World Bank have visited New Delhi, Hardwar-Rishikesh, Lucknow, Kanpur and Varanasi. The representatives of the Government of Netherlands have visited New Delhi, Kanpur, Mirzapur and Varanasi and the representatives from France have visited New Delhi & Varanasi.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The following schemes have been identified for Dutch assistance :

(i) Integral Sanitation Project at Jajmau, Kanpur.

(ii) Sanitation Project at Mirzapur, U.P.

(iii) Industrial Counselling for reduction of pollution caused by certain types of industries such as textiles, distilleries, sugar mills etc.

(iv) Strengthening of the capability of Indian institutions and organisations.

The project proposals are under evaluation and negotiation.

Development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands as Tourist Resort

738. SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Islands Development Authority has been set up to develop the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep Islands as tourist resorts of international standard ;

(b) whether it is proposed to develop these islands as free ports for the establishment of industries on the pattern of Hong Kong ;

(c) whether any efforts have been made by the Indians settled in Hong Kong to develop these islands on the pattern of Hong Kong ; and

(d) if so, the details, thereof and the aims and objectives of the Islands Development Authority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to set up an Island Development Authority to evolve policy guidelines for an integrated development strategy. The development of these islands as tourist resorts cannot be taken up in an isolated manner but has to be integrated with the over all development of these islands. For this purpose it would be necessary to commission a series of studies with the help of experts on the natural resources, ecological implications etc.

(b) and (c). The issue is linked up with the availability of infrastructure and other facilities and no decision has yet been taken to establish a free port in these islands.

(d) The aims and objectives of the Islands Development Authority are under finalisation.

Indo-Soviet Joint Space Flight

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for another space flight with Indian and Soviet Cosmonauts jointly ;

(b) if so, whether it is going to be materialised ;

(c) whether India is launching Indian Remote Sensing Satellite under the Indo-Soviet space programme ; and

(d) if so, when ?

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

LOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) At present there is no proposal for another Indo-Soviet joint space flight.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The launch is presently scheduled for 1987.

Attack on Pakistani Diplomat in New Delhi

740. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM :** Will the **Minister of HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Pakistani diplomate posted in New Delhi was attacked and injured on 27 June, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the progress of investigation in the case ; and

(c) whether any motive has been established and any arrest has been made ?

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

(b) and (c). A case FIR No. 305 dated 27.6.86 U/S 341/323 IPC, PS Lajpat Nagar has been registered and investigation is still in progress. No arrests have been made so far.

Decoders Lying at ET & TD Corporation

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

(a) whether a good number of imported decoders are lying unused at the Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation godowns ;

(b) if so, the number of decoders imported, their cost and country from where they were imported ; and

(c) the number of decoders put to use in private and Government offices and public sector undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC, ENERGY; ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Due to non-availability of indigenous teletext decoders at the time of introduction of teletext service of Doordarshan, it was decided to import 10,500 set-top decoders with modification kits during November 1985 through ET&T from M/s. Sofratev, a

French Government undertaking, at the landed cost of Rs. 2.64 crore approximately.

(c) So far ET&T has sold 252 nos. of teletext decoders to various parties as listed in the statement given below. In addition, out of 400 decoders received as a gift by Doordarshan from M/s. Sofratev, about 130 have been installed at various Government offices, public sector undertakings etc.

Statement

List of parties to whom the Telecast Decoders were supplied by ET and T.

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Qty.
1.	Electronic Consortium Pvt. Ltd.	91
2.	Fuse base	13
3.	Jupiter Radios, New Delhi	26
4.	Video	13
5.	Beltron	1
6.	Weston	26
7.	Climax	13
8.	Cosmic	1
9.	Sonovision	1
10.	Monica	2
11.	Binatone	1
12.	Canon	2
13.	Indian T.V.	2
14.	Beltek	2
15.	Tridant	1
16.	Incas	1
17.	Videon	1
18.	Electrocn	1
19.	Taj Palace	1
20.	Electronics Corporation of India	34
21.	Central Electronics Limited	2
22.	Hibeam	10
23.	National Projects Construction Corpn.	1

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Qty.
24.	National Informatics Centre, New Delhi	2
25.	Mr. Prataprao Bhonsle, Member of Parliament New Delhi	1
26.	Mineral & Metals Trading Corporation	1
27.	Indian Airlines	1
28.	Steel Authority of India	1
Total :		252

[Translation]

Procurement of Wheat

742. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the farmers are facing difficulty on account of less procurement of wheat by the Food Corporation of India on the pretext of paucity of funds and godowns ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue suitable instructions to the Food Corporation of India to procure wheat from the farmers ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir. Procurement of wheat by FCI from farmers has increased to 36.27 lakh tonnes during the 86-87 rabi marketing season (till 11.7.86) as against 26.04 lakh tonnes procured during the 1985-86 rabi marketing season.

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

[English]

**Production of Titanium by T.T.P. Ltd.
Kerala**

743. SHRI A. CHARLES : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the optimum capacity production of titanium in the T.T.P. Limited, Kerala ;

(b) the quantity of titanium produced during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 ;

(c) the reasons for the low production ; and

(d) steps, if any, taken to save this industry from the present crisis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Project to Harness Ocean Energy

744. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give financial assistance for any project to harness Ocean energy ; and

(b) if so, details of the project and the quantum of allocation ?

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

AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Research work is being very actively promoted by the Government for harnessing wave energy, tidal energy and thermal energy from the ocean.

(b) The Indian Institute of Technology, Madras is working on a project for generating electric power from the waves. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made during 1986-87 for the development of a pilot plant. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has sanctioned a scheme on wave energy to Calcutta Port Trust with an outlay of Rs. 1.78 lakhs for phase one of this project.

The Central Electricity Authority under the Department of Power is studying the feasibility of setting up a tidal power project in the Gulf of Kutch. An estimate of Rs. 531 lakhs has been approved by the Government for this project.

The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and the Department of Ocean Development have jointly undertaken an Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion programme (OTEC) with an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs during 1986-87.

[*Translation*]

New Industrial Schemes for Uttar Pradesh

745. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes for setting up new industrial units and expansion of the existing industries as proposed by Uttar Pradesh Government for inclusion in the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the steps taken by Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

Statement

In the Seventh Five Year Plan proposals submitted to the Planning Commission, the State of Uttar Pradesh, had proposed industrial schemes under the following broad heads :

(Rs. crores)	
Outlay Proposed	
1. Village & Small Industries	269.00
2. Large & Medium Industries	785.00
3. Mining	31.00
	1085.00

These covered programmes under small scale industries, industrial estates, khadi and village industries, handlooms, power looms, handicrafts and sericulture under village and small industries, programmes of the state corporation for textiles, cement, electronics, sugar etc., state industrial and financial corporations, development of infrastructure and mineral industries.

The proposals submitted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh were examined and discussed subsequently at the level of the Planning Commission with the Chief Minister of U.P.

Considering the availability of resources and *inter se* priorities for various sectors, outlays of Rs. 171.50 crores for village and small industries, Rs. 399.63 crores for large and medium industries and Rs. 28.60 crores for Mining were agreed to by the Planning Commission. A statement indicating distribution of outlay is given below :

(Rs. crores)

	7th Five Year Plan (1985-90)	
	Outlay proposed by State Govt.	Outlay agreed to by Planning Commission
A. Village & Small Industries		
1. Small Scale Industries	94.75)
2. Industrial Estates	24.00)
3. Khadi & Village Industries	29.00)
4. Handlooms	71.75	) 171.50
5. Power Looms	1.25)
6. Handicrafts	28.25)
7. Sericulture	20.00)
Sub Total :	269.00	171.50
B. Large & Medium Industries		
1. U.P. Textile Corporation	102.50)
2. U.P. State Cement Corporation	21.00)
3. Pradeshiya Indl. & Invt. Corpn.	146.50)
4. U.P. State Indl. Dev. Corpn.	54.00)
5. U.P. Electronics Corporation	51.00)
6. U.P. Financial Corporation	40.00)
7. Tool Room	5.00)
8. Auto Tractors Limited	20.00)
9. Land Acquisition	5.00	) 399.63
10. Infrastructural facilities	38.00)
11. Indl. Potentiality and Feasibility Reports	2.00)
12. NOIDA	15.00)
13. Subsidy on Generating Sets.	16.00)
14. Staff for Heavy Industry Section	0.25)
15. Subsidy for Backward Area projects	8.75)
16. Hill area schemes (K & G vikas Nigam)	10.00)
17. Sugar Industry	250.00)
Sub Total :	785.00	399.53
C. Mining	31.00	28.60
Total :	1085.00	599.73

These programmes are spread all over the state separate details of new and expansion schemes have not yet been furnished by the State Government to the Commission.

[English]

implementation of the Assam Accord so far ?

Implementation of Assam Accord

746. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the progress made in the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : A statement showing the progress of implementation of Assam Accord is given below.

Statement

Implementation of the Assam Accord

S. No. of	Text	Progress
1	2	3
5.2	All persons who came to Assam prior to 1-1-66 including these amongst them whose names appeared on the electoral rolls used in 1967 elections, shall be regularised.	The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1985 has come into force with effect from 7-12-85. The Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 1936 and amendment to the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964 have been notified on 15-1-86 to give effect to the provisions of this Act in respect of 1-1-56 to 24-3-71 entrants.
5.3	Foreigners who came to Assam after 1-1-66 (inclusive) and upto March, 1971 shall be detected in accordance with the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 and Foreigners (Tribunal) Order, 1964.	The State Government have been asked to start the work of detection immediately.
5.4	Name of Foreigners detected will be deleted from the electoral rolls in force. Such persons will be required to register themselves before the Registration Officers of the respective districts in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939.	Necessary guidelines have been issued to take up this work.
5.5	For this purpose, Government of India will undertake suitable strengthening of the governmental machinery.	Sanction has been accorded and conveyed to the State Government to the creation of 18 additional posts in the rank of S.P. for appointment as Special Registration Officers together with nucleus staff and purchase of vehicles.

1	2	3
5.6 On the expiry of a period of ten years following the date of detection, the names of all such persons which have been deleted from the electoral rolls shall be restored.		To be undertaken in due course.
5.7 All persons who were expelled earlier, but have since re-entered illegally into Assam, shall be expelled.		This is a continuing process. The State Government of Assam have informed that they are examining a proposal made by DG, Police Assam for further intensifying the work.
5.8 Foreigners who came to Assam on or after March, 25, 1971 shall continue to be detected, and expelled in accordance with law. Immediate and practical steps shall be taken to expell such foreigners.		This is also a continuing process. The State Government have been requested to give it a push.
5.9 The Government will give due consideration to certain difficulties expressed by the AASU/AAGSP regarding the implementation of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983.		The views of the State Government are being examined.
6. Constitutional, legislative and administrative safeguards, as may be appropriate, shall be provided to protect, preserve and promote the cultural, social, linguistic identity and heritage of the Assamese people.		No suggestions are pending with the Central Government.
7. The Government take this opportunity to review their commitment for the speedy all round economic development of Assam, so as to improve the standard of living of the people, Special emphasis will be placed on education and Science and technology through establishment of national institution.		Planning Commission are giving due consideration for the speedy all round economic development of Assam. The Assam's Seventh Plan Outlay has been finalised at Rs. 2100 crores as against the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 1115 crores. The plan would be almost wholly financed through Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 2065 crores.
8.1 The Government will arrange for the issue of citizenship certificates in future only by the authorities of the Central Government.		The power of issuing citizenship certificate has been withdrawn from the collectors of the Districts. This power would henceforth vest only in the Central Government.
8.2 Specific complaints that may be made by the AASU/AAGSP about irregular issuance of Indian Citizenship Certificates (ICC) will be looked into.		No complaints have been received so far.

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- 9.1 The International border shall be made secure against future infiltration by erection of physical barriers like walls, barbed wire fencing and other obstacles at appropriate places. Patrolling by security forces on land and riverine routes all along with international border shall be adequately intensified. In order to further strengthen the security arrangements, to prevent effectively future infiltration, an adequate number of checkposts shall be set up.
- 9.2 Besides the arrangements mentioned above and keeping in view security considerations, a road all along the international border shall be constructed so as to facilitate patrolling by security forces. Land between border and the road would be kept free of human habitation, wherever possible. Riverine patrolling along the international border would be intensified. All effective measures would be adopted to prevent infiltrators crossing or attempting to cross the international border.
10. It will be ensured that relevant laws for prevention of encroachment of Govt. lands in tribal belts and blocks are strictly enforced and unauthorised encroachers evicted as laid down under such laws.
11. It will be ensured that relevant law restricting acquisition of immovable property by foreigners in Assam is strictly enforced.
12. It will be ensured that Birth and Death Registers are duly maintained.
13. AASU/AAGSP call off the agitation assure full cooperation and dedicate themselves towards the development of the country.
- Assam PWD have been asked to undertake the survey work for construction of road on Assam Sector of the border on priority. Other allied measures to strengthen vigilance on the border are also being taken.
- A plan to strengthen the net work of BSF border outposts and observation towers and equip them with necessary anti-infiltration device and vehicles for intensive round-the-clock vigil and patrolling has been taken up for implementation.
- According to the State Government, the existing laws are sufficient and would be strictly enforced.
- State Government is initiating action in this regard.
- According to the State Government, the Commissioner (Health) has been asked to go into the matter with a view to streamline the existing arrangements. State Govt. have been advised to take the help of RGI, if necessary.
- Agitation has been called off.

1

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14. The Central and the State Government have agreed to :

(a) Review with sympathy and withdraw cases of disciplinary action against employees in the context of the agitation and to ensure that there is no victimisation.

(b) Frame a scheme for ex-gratia payment to next kin of those who were killed in the course of the agitation.

(c) Give sympathetic consideration to proposals for relaxation of the upper age limit for employment in public services in Assam, having regard to exceptional situation that prevailed in holding of academic and competitive examinations etc. in the context of agitation in Assam.

(d) Undertake review of detention cases, if any, as well as cases against persons charged with criminal offences in connection with the agitation, except those charged with Commission of heinous offences ;

(e) Consider withdrawal of the prohibitory orders/notifications in force, if any.

According to information received from the State Govt. and the Central Ministries/ Departments, disciplinary cases in connection with participation in the agitation have been reviewed.

According to the State Govt., the next of kin of the persons killed/missing in the course of the agitation have been paid ex-gratia grant @Rs. 5000 per person in almost all the cases and Deputy Commissioners authorised to make payment if any case has been left out.

(i) General relaxation for six years for a period of 3 years w.e.f. 15-8-85 was earlier decided upon by the State Govt. This has been recently extended to 5 years.

(ii) Orders for general relaxation for 6 years for a period of 3 years have been issued by the Central Govt. on 30-9-85.

All the NSA detenus detained in connection with the agitation have been released. The criminal cases have also been reviewed by the State Govt.

State Government have withdrawn notification under the Assam Disturbed Areas Act, 1955 through out the State except in case of vital installations and Assam-Nagaland border area. Prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C. have also been withdrawn.

Ref. No.

Brief subject

Remarks

Para 3

(a) The Election Commission will be requested to ensure preparation of fair electoral rolls ;

The Election Commission extended the time by 20 days upto 27th September, 1985 for filing claims and objections to the draft electoral rolls. Ten Central

Ref. No.	Brief subject	Remarks
	(b) time for settlement of claims and objections to be extended by 30 days, subject to this being consistent with the election rules ; and	observers were also deputed to Assam to supervise the preparation of the electoral rolls. Electoral rolls finally published on 7th November, 1985 and elections held in Assam on 16-12-1985.
	(c) the Election Commission will be requested to send Central Observers.	
	3(2)	
	(a) to establish an oil refinery in Assam in the Private Sector. (b) Central Government will render full assistance to the State Government in their efforts to re-opening ;	The proposal for establishment of an oil refinery in Assam in the private sector is under consideration in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.
	(i) Ashok Paper Mill	Consultations are going on between the Central and the State Governments concerned and the financial institutions regarding re-opening of the Ashok Paper Mill.
	(ii) Jute Mill	The Mill has been partially reopened by the State Govt. with an advance of Rs. 38 lakhs to meet the emergent requirements of funds in anticipation of reimbursement from the Central Govt. Consultations are in progress between the Central Govt. and the State Govt. and the financial institutions for additional funds and allied matters for a complete revival of the Mill.
	(c) An I.I.T. will be set up in Assam.	The proposal for setting up an IIT in Assam is under active consideration with the Ministry of Human Resource Development who are pursuing this proposal in consultation with the State Government.

Subsidy for Allotment of Rice to Kerala

747. PROF. K.V. THOMAS :
 SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :
 PROF. P.J. KURIEN :
 SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
 SHRI K. MOHANDAS :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of rice allotted to Kerala every month during the year 1986-87 so far :

(b) whether more rice will be allotted during the monsoon period ; and

(c) the subsidy given by Union Government for supply of rice to Kerala during the period 1985-86 and 1986-87 so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). During 1986, the Monthly allocation of rice to Kerala for the public distribution system has been 1,25,000 tonnes. In addition, special extra allocations of 20,000 tonnes and 25 000 tonnes have also been made for the months of June, 1986 and July, 1986 respectively.

(c) The amount of subsidy involved on issues of rice in Kerala under the public distribution system is estimated at Rs. 109.46 crores during the year 1985-86 and Rs. 20.21 crores during 1986-87 (upto May 1986).

Advanced Computer Parts Unit in Bangalore

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

(a) whether an advanced computer parts unit is proposed to be set up at Bangalore ;

(b) whether the proposed unit is going to produce microfiche readers and advanced printed circuit boards for computers ;

(c) if so, the cost of the project ;

(d) whether the project is proposed to be set up by Government or by private sector ; and

(e) the details in this regard ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) (i) Rs. 16 lakhs towards land & Building ;

(ii) Rs. 8 lakhs towards indigenous capital goods ; and

(iii) Rs. 40 lakhs towards imported capital goods.

(d) By Private Sector.

(e) The company has been issued an Industrial Licence for the manufacture of (i) High speed character printers (Dot Matrix Printers)—1000 nos. per annum, (ii) Mini floppy disc drives—2000 nos. per annum, and (iii) Low profile electronic key board—15000 nos. per annum with their unit to be located near village Konnappana, Agrahana on Bangalore-Hosur Road in Karnataka. They are in the process of implementing this project with foreign collaboration.

Agreement for Super Computers

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

(a) whether a final agreement for supply of super-computers from USA or Japan has been signed ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

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

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

(b) Government of India is evaluating the Super-Computers from USA & Japan. A final decision regarding the type and configuration of the Super Computer will be taken as soon as this evaluation is completed.

Writing of CRs by Government Servants

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

(a) whether Government propose to authorise any class or classes of Government servants to write their own Confidential Reports ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. In the Confidential Report formats for the IAS introduced from 1983-86, provision has been made for the officer reported upon, upto the level of Super Time Scale, to indicate their achievements and contributions during the year. This is a kind of self appraisal and is in consonance with the principle of Management by objectives. The reporting officer is required to comment upon these aspects.

The cadre controlling authorities of all the Group 'A' Central Services have been advised to revise the CR formats of their officers on the model of the CR formats revised for the IAS.

Impact of Setback in US Space Programme on India's INSAT-IC Programme

751. **SHRI MURLI DEORA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the nature and extent of impact of recent setback suffered in the US Space Programme on India's INSAT-IC programme ;

(b) the effect on our various plans and programmes in the field of communications, education, etc. designed to spread intensive "awareness" campaigns ; and

(c) whether Government are keeping in view any alternatives in the event of such setbacks in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Prior to the "Challenger" accident of 28th January 1986, the INSAT-IC was scheduled to be launched by Challenger in end-September 1986. Following the accident, the Space Shuttle (STS) flights are presently suspended and are not expected to resume earlier than first quarter of 1988. As such, a STS launch opportunity for INSAT-IC is not expected to be available atleast until end-1988/early 1989. A Delta 3920 (expendable launcher) Launch opportunity for INSAT-IC is also not available at least until sometime in the second-half of 1988.

(b) In terms of the availability of on board propellants for attitude maintenance and station-keeping, the INSAT-IB satellite is expected to have a useful life through end-1989 plus and minus six months. As long as INSAT-IB satellite continues to operate satisfactorily, the impact on INSAT services from the delay in operationalisation of INSAT-IC will be basically limited to the growth in the long-distance telecommunications service and some of the regional TV feeds that were planned using INSAT-IC, the "active, spare satellite". To minimise the impact, action has been taken to procure an alternative launch service for launching INSAT-IC at the earliest, which is presently expected to be first quarter of 1988. Efforts will continue to advance the launching to second-half of 1987.

(c) The present situation in which a number of different launchers have suffered failures within a six month period is very unusual. The real solution lies in achieving self-reliance. The second-generation INSAT (INSAT-II) satellites

are now under indigenous development. The next obvious step, on which preliminary work has begun, is to develop a suitable cryogenic upper stage which, with the first two stages of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle which is already under development, can provide geo-stationary launch capability for INSAT-II class satellites.

Solution of Ex-Servicemen's Problems

752. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are devising a system that will ensure automatic solution of ex-servicemen's problems in future ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(c) the agencies involved for implementation of this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) No automatic solution to the problems of ex-servicemen is possible.

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

[*Translation*]

Procurement of Wheat by Food Corporation of India

753. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India and other state agencies have exceeded all previous records in the matter of procurement of wheat ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this procurement has increased in all the States excepting Uttar Pradesh where it has gone down ;

(c) the reasons for decline in the procurement of wheat in Uttar Pradesh ; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to bring about improvement in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The total procurement in all the States has increased to an all time record of 104.65 lakh tonnes during the 1986-87 rabi marketing season. However, wheat procurement in U.P., during the 1986-87 rabi marketing season, upto 18-7-1986, has declined to 15.70 lakh tonnes from 21.48 lakh tonnes in the previous season.

(c) the decline in wheat procurement in U.P. is apparently on account of purchases of wheat by private trade.

(d) Wheat is procured by public agencies when voluntarily offered by farmers for sale at the support price fixed by the Government of India. Wheat offered for sale by farmers in U.P. has been purchased. The present overall wheat procurement and stock position is satisfactory.

[*English*]

Children's Homes

754. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the inhuman treatment meted out to the inmates of the Children's Home in Pandav Nagar, Delhi, by forcing the children to eat human excreta as a punishment, as reported in the Indian Express dated the 14th May, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the matter as also in the working of the Children's Homes ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the remedial steps taken/proposed by Government to reform the working of Children's Homes and punish the guilty persons ?

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

(b) to (d). The Home in question is being run by Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, a voluntary organisation with the help of grants from the Government.

On the basis of preliminary enquiries held by Delhi Administration, the supervisor of the Home has been suspended and is being proceeded against. The honorary worker who was incharge of the Home has been disassociated from the activities of the Home.

Projects Pending Clearance

755. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects pending with Government for clearance from environmental angle ;

(b) whether core sector projects have been given any priority in disposal ;

(c) whether the project of Orissa Thermal Plant is pending clearance ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) whether the Seventh Plan targets are likely to be disturbed on account of delay in clearance of projects by the Department of Environment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The number of development projects in various sectors such as Mining, Thermal Power Industry and Hydel Power awaiting environmental clearance is 244. Out of these 208 are pending due to non-submission of requisite information by the project authorities. 76 projects are pending clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for the same reason.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). While Ib Thermal Power Station (4 × 210 MW) has been approved, Talcher Sugar Thermal Power Station

(2 × 500 MV) is under consideration. An Inter-ministerial and multi-disciplinary Working Group constituted for the purpose has already visited the site and submitted a report based on which a final decision will be taken shortly.

(e) Clearance of projects from environmental angle is not delayed wherever requisite information is supplied in complete form.

Self-Sufficiency in Foodgrains

756. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains and which of the States are not self-sufficient in food production ;

(b) whether any additional allocation of food has been made to States which are not self-sufficient, State-wise ; and

(c) whether allocation is being made for Tamilnadu in this current season ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) India is self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains given normal rainfall and weather conditions. On the basis of available data it is not possible to classify the States as self-sufficient or otherwise.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Facilities to War Widows Family Members of Defence Personnel

757. DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities which are made available to war widows/family members of the killed/missing defence personnel ;

(b) whether the facilities are uniform in all the States and Union Territories, if not, how do they compare ;

(c) details of the facilities that are denied in some States alongwith the names of those States/UTs ; and

(d) steps being taken to make the facilities uniformly available throughout the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The following facilities are generally provided to war widows/family members of killed/missing defence personnel :

- (i) Cash grants from the Welfare Funds of the Service concerned, as well as from the War Bereaved and Disabled Ex-servicemen Special Relief Fund, are given depending on individual circumstances and requirements.
- (ii) Children allowance till the age of 23 years is attained.
- (iii) Children education allowance at actual expenditure, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 p.m. per child in the case of officers, and Rs. 19 p.m. per child in the case of JCOs/ORs.
- (iv) Educational concessions and scholarships providing for tuition fee, boarding charges, uniform, and cost of books and stationery.
- (v) Preferential admission to Medical and professional educational institutions against reserved vacancies. (40 seats are reserved every year in Medical/Dental Colleges for the wards of deceased/disabled, serving and ex-service personnel of the Armed Forces. In Engineering institutions too there are similar reservations in many States, but the extent varies from State to State.
- (vi) Preferential allotment of oil products agencies, Jai Jawan Stalls,

house sites and houses, and of surplus land. However the exact nature and extent vary from State to State.

(vii) Employment assistance to up to two members of the family of Defence personnel killed in action.

(b) and (c). The facilities are not identical in all the States. Illustratively, according to information available the States of Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura and UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Pondicherry do not have reservations for house sites/houses. Similarly in the States of Nagaland, Sikkim, Meghalaya and the UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Andaman & Nicobar, there are no reservations in professional colleges because no professional colleges are located there. Generally however the larger States have similar provisions and minor divergences are dictated by local circumstances.

(d) The Government of India generally endeavours to bring about uniformity in the States in all such matters relating to ex-servicemen. The position is also reviewed annually in the forum of the Kendriya Sainik Board, in which all States are represented.

Promotion Policy in Respect of IAS Officers

758. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the essential reforms introduced in respect to promotions of IAS officers to the grades of Joint Secretary and above in the last year ;

(b) whether a system of percentages has been introduced in such promotions ;

(c) how Government to propose to prevent improper competition and undesirable practices from infecting the services due to promotions by percentage-wise systems being contemplated ; and

(d) whether Government propose to review this system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTRE OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Empanelment of officers for appointment to posts in the Centre at the level, of Joint Secretary and above is made on an evaluation of the merit of the officers based on their record and performance. Appointments are made from panels.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Procedures for empanelment and appointments are under review from time to time.

Revamping of Pension Policy

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

(a) whether Pension Policy is proposed to be revamped and made more humane ;

(b) whether the pension policy has not been finalised by the Fourth Pay Commission in its 3 Volume Report ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to help the pensioners suffering from inflation and price-rise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (c). Examination of pension structure, including death-cum-retirement benefits, has been referred to the Fourth Central Pay Commission with a view to having a proper pension structure for all pensioners both present and future. The Commission has divided its Report into two parts. The first part relating to structure of emoluments, allowances, conditions of service, etc., was submitted to the Government on June 30, 1986. The second part dealing with the pension matters is expected to be received about 3/4 months. In the meantime the pensioners have been granted dearness relief in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

Talcher Heavy Water Plant

760. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI** : Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Talcher heavy water plant is facing a crisis due to explosion recently ;

(b) the remedial measures Government propose to take to avoid such crisis in future ;

(c) whether Site Selection Committee has received any proposal from West Bengal Government for a super atomic power plant in that State ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Due to leak followed by fire some minor damages to piping and control system took place. Necessary repairs are in progress. Instructions have been issued to improve maintenance practices so as to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

(c) Some sites have been suggested by West Bengal Government for setting up an atomic power plant.

(d) Reports of Site Selection Committee for the Eastern Electricity Region, of which West Bengal forms a part, is under consideration of the Government.

Licences to set up Sugar Factories

761. **KUMARI D.K. THARADEVI** : Will the **Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

(a) number of licences issued in the last 2 years for setting up sugar factories ; and

(b) whether Government propose to increase production of sugar instead of going in for its import ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) During the last two sugar years viz ;

1983-84 and 1984-85 (October-September); 19 Letters of Intent/Licences were issued for setting up of new sugar factories.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Dowry Deaths in India

762. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of dowry deaths or suspected deaths of newly wedded girls occurred in India during 1984-85, 1985-86 and from 1-4-1986 to 30-6-1986, State wise ;

(b) whether it is a fact that inspite of legislation, the dowry deaths are not curbed completely ;

(c) how many and which State Governments have appointed special cells to identify investigate and prevent dowry deaths ;

(d) whether the Union Government have given guidelines for prevention of dowry deaths ; and

(e) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (e). The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for enforcing law relating to such offences.

The available information regarding dowry death cases reported during the years 1984, 1985 and upto May, 1986 is indicated in the statement given below.

The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have already been requested to ensure investigation of cases of death of young women by officers not below the rank of Dy. S.P., post-mortem by a team of two doctors, non-disposal of dead bodies without postmortem, obtaining of no objection certificate from the Police, non-issue of certificate without parents or guardian or or relations from bride's side seeing the dead body and setting up of district advisory committee with fair representation of women with a view to assisting the investigation and prevention of crime against women.

Statement

Statement Showing the Number of Cases as 'Dowry Deaths' Including Dowry Deaths by Burning or Suicides in India During the Year 1984 to 1986.

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ Union Territories	1984	1985	1986	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
STATES					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	13	N.A.	
2.	Assam	5	1	5	Upto April, 1986
3.	Bihar	8	16*	N.A.	
4.	Gujarat	8	10	...	Upto January, 1986
5.	Haryana	54	99	64	Upto May, 1986

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5	3	2	Upto May, 1986
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	...	20**	N.A.	
8.	Karnataka	32	35	14	Upto April, 1986
9.	Kerala	1	5	1	Upto March, 1986
10.	Madhya Pradesh	N.A.	...	...	Upto Aril, 1986
11.	Maharashtra	124	136	32	Upto March, 1986
12.	Manipur	...	...	...	Upto April, 1986
13.	Meghalaya	...	...	...	Upto March, 1986
14.	Nagaland	...	...	...	Upto May, 1986
15.	Orissa	4	...	3	Upto March, 1986
16.	Punjab	34	32	2	Upto February, 1986
17.	Rajasthan	30	29	29	Upto May, 1986
18.	Sikkim	...	...	...	Upto May, 1986
19.	Tamil Nadu	11	12	5	Upto April, 1986
20.	Tripura	...	...	...	Upto May, 1986
21.	Uttar Pradesh	182	323	110	Upto April, 1986
22.	West Bengal	N.A.	88	N.A.	
UNION TERRITORIES :					
23.	A.N. Islands	...	...	...	Upto, May, 1986
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	...	...	...	Upto March, 1986
25.	Chandigarh	...	2	...	Upto April, 1986
26.	D. and N. Haveli	...	...	...	Upto June, 1986
27.	Delhi	30	33	16	Upto May, 1986
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	...	...	...	Upto May, 1986
29.	Lakshadweep	...	...	...	Upto May, 1986
30.	Mizoram	...	...	...	Upto May, 1986
31.	Pondicherry	...	...	...	Upto May, 1986

NOTE : 1. Figures may be treated as provisional.

2. N.A. stands for 'NOT AVAILABLE',

3. (...) shown in each column indicates the 'NIL' information.

4. * Excluding the months of August and September of 1985,

5. ** upto February, 1985.

Illegal Arms Factory in Mayapuri, Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an illegal arms factory has been unearthed in Mayapuri in Delhi during June, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the details of the arms, ammunition and other articles seized from the factory ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to keep alertness over the running of such illegal arms factories ?

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

(b) The following items have been recovered from the factory :

1. 7 complete air pistols.
2. 201 complete pipes.
3. 59 Kamanies.
4. 407 pistol barrels.
5. 2400 rubber washers for air pistol.
6. One pistol cover.
7. 19 air gun butts.
8. 3 air pistols marked Tommy.
9. 2 air guns.
10. 284 finished pipes.
11. 49 springs.
12. One Varhier.
13. 12 needles.
14. One magic meter.
15. 8 different seals.
16. 16 machines of various kinds.

(c) The Delhi Police have taken a number of steps to detect such illegal

arms factories and sale of such illegal arms, as under :

- (i) Strict watch over the persons suspected to be involved in manufacturing and smuggling of illegal arms is kept.
- (ii) Intelligence system has been strengthened.
- (iii) Periodic raids are conducted to check the suspected places.
- (iv) Armed pickets at strategic points have been stationed to check suspicious persons carrying such arms.
- (v) Border check posts have been set up to detect persons carrying such arms.
- (vi) Regular meetings with police authorities of neighbouring States are held to coordinate action the detect/nab smugglers/manufacturers of arms.

Licence for Roller Flour Mills

764. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have called applications for licence for Roller Flour Mills ;

(b) if so, number of applications received from the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka ; and

(c) whether Government propose to de-licence Roller Flour Mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) It was decided in December, 1985 to permit a limited number of new units of capacity upto 30 MTs per day to be set up in various States/Union Territories. The State Governments were accordingly advised to obtain applications from entrepreneurs for grant of permission and

forward them to the Central Government for further consideration.

(b) The number of applications forwarded by the State Governments of Maharashtra, Gujarat & Karnataka are as follows :

1. Maharashtra ...	268	
2. Gujarat ...	78	(only list received)
3. Karnataka ...	217	

(c) Keeping in view the present comfortable wheat situation obtaining in the country it has since been decided to exempt the roller flour milling industry from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 subject to the following conditions :

1. The undertaking may not be located :

(a) within the standard urban area limit as determined in Census of India (1981) of a city having a population of more than one million ; or

(b) within the municipal limits of a city with a population of more than five lakhs, as determined in the said census.

2. The industrial undertaking does not fall within the purview of MRTP Act or Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation

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

(a) the number of editions of national atlas brought out by the National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation, Calcutta since 1954 ;

(b) the number of surveys conducted and the details of the changes made, if any ;

(c) how do they coordinate with the Department of India ; and

(d) yearly total expenditure of the Organisation for the last three years towards pay and allowances etc., materials, inland tours and foreign tours ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC, ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation (NATMO) was established in August, 1956. The first National Atlas of India "Bharat Rashtriya Atlas" in Hindi was published in 1957. The first English edition of the "National Atlas of India" in 8 volumes was released in 1981. The second English edition of the Atlas is under preparation.

(b) NATMO publishes only thematic maps. No field surveys are carried out by it but the relevant data are collected from various organisations/agencies from time to time and the maps updated.

(c) At the initial stages, the Organisation adopted the base maps produced by Survey of India. Some of the information contained in the topographical maps published by the Survey of India is also utilised. Survey of India is printing the maps published by the Organisation.

(d) Expenditure during last three years under different categories is as follows :

Item	(in lakhs of Rs.)		
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Pay & Allowances	69.99	80.75	93.68
Materials	2.92	6.70	3.13
Travelling expenses (inland)	1.35	1.71	2.70
Travelling expenses (Foreign)	0.14	0.59	0.14

Social Forestry Programme in Rajasthan and Gujarat

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

(a) whether the target set up for social forestry programme in the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat during the Sixth Five Year Plan Period has been achieved ; and

(b) the target fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan period for these States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The targets under afforestation, including social forestry during the Sixth Five Year Plan in Gujarat and Rajasthan have been achieved.

(b) Targets for Afforestation, including social forestry, are fixed on a year to year basis. The targets for the first 2 years of the Seventh Plan are as follows :

(Seedlings in lakhs)

	1985-86	1986-87
Gujarat	2,550	1,631
Rajasthan	820	1,100

Purchase of Aircraft Carrier for Indian Navy

767. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are considering the purchase of a third aircraft carrier for the Indian Navy ;

(b) whether the name of HMS Illustrious is under consideration in this regard ;

(c) whether any other alternative for meeting the same objectives as that to be met by the third aircraft carrier has been considered and rejected ; and

(d) the estimated cost of maintaining this aircraft carrier ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view to replies (a) and (b) above.

Supply of Super Computers

768. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI
PATNAIK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the present need of India as far as super computers for its meteorological research programmes including the study of monsoon is concerned ;

(b) the names of countries with whom orders have been placed for these computers so far ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the United States and Japan have gone back on their words for supplying super computers to India ; and

(d) if so, what are the plans of Government to procure the necessary super computers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Government of India is considering the procurement of one Super Computer for Meteorological studies including research programmes and monsoon studies.

(b) A formal order has not yet been placed for the procurement of Super Computer for Meteorological studies.

(c) and (d). Government intends to place an order for Super Computers after completing the evaluation of Super Computers from USA and Japan. Further action in this regard will depend on the negotiation with the concerned Govern-

ment regarding India's request for procurement of Super Computers.

New Forest Policy

769. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the new forest policy has been finalised ;
- (b) if so what are its details ; and
- (c) if not, the reason of the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Extensive consultations with different Departments and Ministries of the Central Government had to be undertaken. The draft of the new policy has been referred to state governments and union territories, for their views.

Talks with Bangladesh on Influx of Tribal Refugees into Tripura

770. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that the issue of large influx of tribal refugees into Tripura from the Chittagong Hill Tracts has been taken up with the Bangladesh High Commissioner in New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the latest position about the said issue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). On 5th May, 1986 the matter was taken up with Bangladesh High Commissioner in New Delhi and he was asked to convey our concern to his Government and request them to arrange for immediate return of the refugees. Also on 23rd May, 1986 Foreign Secretary spoke to the Bangladesh High Commissioner about the continued influx and delay in repatriation of refugees. During the recent visit of Bangladesh President, the matter was

taken up with him by the Home Minister. He has assured the Home Minister that all the tribal refugees will be taken back.

Uranium from Sea

771. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to mine uranium from sea on the lines of oil and gas exploration ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Families brought above poverty line under 20-Point Programme

772. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of families lifted above the poverty line so far under the 20-Point Programme and the number of families proposed to be lifted above the poverty line during Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether data prepared at the block level in this regard are not relevant to reality and if so, whether Government propose to get the position re-examined ; and

(c) the measures being taken to lift the poor above poverty line ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Information about the number of families lifted above poverty line so far under the 20-Point Programme cannot be ascertained separately from the impact on poverty of overall economic policies and programmes. During the Seventh Plan the

number of persons below the poverty line is expected to go down from 272.7 million in 1984-85 to 210.8 million in 1989-90.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The overall strategy of plan and the pattern of growth is designed to contribute to a reduction in the poverty ratio. A number of poverty alleviation programme like Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee programme are continued aiming at increasing the income of the poor by creation of assets and generating employment. Further, the programmes like Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Development Programme, Minimum Needs Programme emphasis on small and marginal farmers, strategy for village and small industries etc. will also help in the reduction of poverty.

[English]

Construction of Wall along International Border with Pakistan

773. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to construct a wall all along the international border with Pakistan is being considered ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Wasteland Development and Social Forestry Scheme for West Bengal

774. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated for wasteland development and social forestry scheme during the year 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 for West Bengal ;

(b) whether the amounts allocated during 1984-85 and 1985-86 were spent fully ; and

(c) the special measures being taken to implement the schemes during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The information is indicated in the statement given below.

(b) No, Sir. The allocated amount had not been spent fully during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86.

(c) The following measures have been taken to implement the schemes to promote wasteland development activities during the year 1986-87 :—

(i) The allocation for the social forestry component under NREP and RLEGP has been increased from 20% to 25%. The States have been directed to utilise the increased allocation of 5% for promoting decentralised peoples' nurseries.

(ii) The following new Centrally sponsored schemes for promoting wastelands development along with allocation therefor, have been communicated to the State Government for implementation in 1986-87. Another scheme—“Establishment of Silvipastural Farms” is also being taken up :—

1. Scheme for Rural Fuelwood Plantation and afforestation of Eco-Sensitive Areas in Non-Himalayan Regions.

2. Decentralised Peoples' Nurseries.

(iii) Action Plan for wastelands development has already been circulated for implementation to all the State Governments including West Bengal wherein emphasis has been laid on increasing people's participation substantially in the wastelands development programme.

Statement

Allocation made under various centrally sponsored schemes of Wastelands Development and Social Forestry in West Bengal.

Year	Amounts allocated (Rs. in lakhs)
1984-85	420.00
1985-86	1461.00
1986-87	1368.45

NOTE :—Information pertains to relevant Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by National Wastelands Development Board and Rural Development Department.

Steps to Control Air Pollution

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

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a steep increase in air pollution in the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof as cited by various studies ;

(c) the names of most air polluted cities in the country ; and

(d) the measures proposed to check air pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). According to the monitoring data, the air quality in various parts of the country is, by and large, within the prescribed limits. While the oxides of sulphur and nitrogen are below the limits, the suspended particulate matter is on the higher side. This is attributed to the natural dusty conditions, industrial activities and coal based thermal power generation. The exhaust of automobiles also constitutes a significant source of pollution in the urban centres.

(c) Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta are among the highly polluted cities in the country.

(d) The measures taken include the following :

- Air pollution control zones have been identified ;
- Emission standards and stack heights for polluting industries have been evolved and Task Forces set up for phase-wise implementation of these standards ;
- Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control devices and shifting of polluting industries from congested areas ;
- The State Governments have been advised to enforce emission regulations for control of vehicular exhaust ; and
- A network of air quality monitoring stations has been set up.

[Translation]**Clearance of Forests in Gandhamardan Hills**

777. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an industry is being set up after clearing the forest of Gandhamardan hills in Sambalpur district of Orissa ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the tribal people of this area have expressed their resentment against this ;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any concrete action in this regard ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). There is a proposal for opening a bauxite mine in Gandhamardan hills which is being opposed by some of the local population.

(c) and (d). In view of the possible adverse environmental impacts of the proposed project it has not yet been decided whether this project should be undertaken.

[English]

**Supply of Rice for Onam Festival
Season to Kerala**

778. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala has made any representation to the Ministry for additional allocation of rice to Kerala for meeting the demands of the Onam festival season which falls during the month of September ;

(b) if so, quantity and quality of rice intended to be allocated ; and

(c) whether Government propose to supply boiled rice which is preferred by the people of Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under our present policy, no allocations of rice are made from the Central Pool for specific festivals. However, allocations for the public distribution system are made on month to month basis keeping in view the requirements of the various States/UTs, availability of stocks in the Central Pool, and other related factors.

(c) Food Corporation of India is required to supply only rice conforming to fair average quality within PFA limits. Efforts are also made to supply boiled rice to Kerala, depending upon its availability in FCI stocks.

Population of Indian Nepalese

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

(a) the actual population of Indian-Nepalese according to Census of 1981 ; and

(b) State-wise break-up thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). The question on Nationality and Citizenship have not been canvassed in the 1981 Census and hence the Population of Indian Nepalese is not available.

Concession to Electronic Industries

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

(a) the details of the concessions available to electronic industry ; and

(b) the number of licences issued to Kerala for setting up electronic industries in 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Apart from the various concessions given to the electronic industry in the past and laid on the Table of the House from time to time, recently on 16th June, 1986 Government has further rationalised the customs duties on raw materials required for manufacture of electronics components, on computers and computer spares etc. through customs notification Nos. 342 to 353.

(b) During 1985-86, 2 Industrial Licences, 5 Letters of Intent and 19 Registrations have been issued to Kerala for setting up Electronics Industry.

**Filling up of Reservation Quota
in Class I to Class III Service**

781. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of reservation quota for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class I, II and III services under the Central Government ; and

(b) the special efforts made during 1985-86 to fulfil the quota in Class I and Class II services ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) The percentage of reservation for SCs and STs in appointment to various Group 'A' (Class I), Group 'B' (Class II) and Group 'C' (Class III) services under the Central Government is indicated in the statement given below.

(b) Various concessions in age, fee, travelling allowance, standard of suitability, relaxation in experience qualification

in direct recruitment, separate interview of candidates belonging to these communities and Coaching centres for SC/ST candidates for various competitive exams do exist. Apart from pursuing them vigorously, with effect from 1st July, 1985, the SCs/STs candidates have been granted full exemption of fee for admission to any recruitment examination/selection in modification of the earlier order according to which the candidates belonging to these communities were required to pay the fees at 1/4th of the normal rate.

Statement

Statement showing the percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in appointments to various Group A (Class-I), Group B (Class II) and Group C (Class-III) Services under the Central Govt. Services

The percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes prescribed for different modes of appointment are as follows :—

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
(i) Direct recruitment on an all-India basis by open competition and all appointments by promotion wherever reservation is applicable.	15%	7 1/2%
(ii) Direct recruitment on an all-India basis otherwise than by open competition.	16 2/3%	7 1/2%
(iii) Direct recruitment to Group C posts normally attracting candidates from a locality or region.	Percentage are prescribed in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the respective States/Union Territories.	

Killings in Delhi by Terrorists

782. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of killings in Delhi by terrorists during the last two years ; and

(b) the details thereof and the action taken to check such incidents ?

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

killings by terrorists in the capital are as under :—

1984	1985	1986
—	57	—

(b) The details of such incidents are as under :—

49 persons had died in Bomb Explosions which took place in various parts of Delhi in May, 1985 and 3 persons in an explosion in Lahori Gate area in September, 1985. 38 cases under various sections of IPC and Explosive Substance Act were registered and are under trial in Court.

2. On 31.7.85, three armed persons opened fire on Shri Lalit Maken outside his house No. L. 106, Kirti Nagar, New Delhi, while he was going to attend Parliament House at about 10.00 A.M. Shri Lalit Maken, Smt. Gitanjali Maken and a third person named Bal Kishan Khanna, a visitor of Shri Lalit Maken were seriously injured and declared dead at Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi. A case FIR No. 315/85 U/s 307/302/34 IPC and 27/54/59 Arms Act at PS Moti Nagar, New Delhi was registered and investigation started. The case is still under investigation and all out efforts are being made to apprehend the suspected criminals.

3. On 4.9.1985 at about 9.30 A.M., three persons came on a Scooter. They opened fire with Stengun 9 m.m. pistol and killed Shri Arjun Dass, Member of Metropolitan Council and Constable Bijender Singh, his personal Security Officer, Six other persons were also injured. A case FIR No. 504 U/s 307/302/395/397 IPC and 27/54/59 Arms Act at PS Vinay Nagar, New Delhi was registered and investigation started. The case is still under investigation and all out efforts are being made to apprehend the suspected criminals.

The following steps are taken by Delhi Police to check such incidents :—

1. An Anti-terrorist Cell under Dy. Commissioner of Police, Special Branch has been created in Delhi Police.

2. Intensive checking of hotels and guest house is done regularly to locate terrorists and suspected criminals and strangers.

3. Stepping up of externment proceedings and action against criminals under the National Security Act.

4. Surprise checking of the vehicles to detect those involved in Commission of Crime.

5. Police pickets set up at certain strategic points and on the borders to check incoming buses and other vehicles from neighbouring States.

6. A watch is being kept at possible hide outs in order to locate terrorists visiting Delhi from Punjab.

7. Inter-District meetings with the Police officials of adjoining States.

8. Intensive foot and mobile patrolling including armed patrolling with walkie-talkie sets and wireless field motorcycles.

Thefts of Arms and Ammunitions from Ordnance Factories

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some thefts of arms and ammunitions have been reported from the various Ordnance Factories ;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 (upto June, 1986) ;

(c) whether these thefts have been investigated ; and

(d) if so, the number of persons held guilty and prosecuted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, three cases of attempted thefts were reported during these years the details of which are given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). Action has been started against the four persons involved in the three cases of attempted thefts as given in the statement attached.

Statement

Details of the three cases of attempted thefts are given below :

(a) Ammunition Factory, Kirkee

On 19-5-1984 Shri Jaswant Singh Baghe, Token No. G1/99 employed as Fitter in the Inspectorate of Armament situated inside the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee was

found in possession of 743 bullets of 7.62 mm. The material was confiscated.

Shri J. swant Singh Baghe was suspended and his case was handed over to the police for further investigation. Shri Singh was acquitted by the Court of Judicial Magistrate for want of proper evidence but the Police authorities have appealed to the High Court against the acquittal.

(b) Ordnance Factory, Khamaria

(i) On 9-11-1985, Shri Dojilal, Token No. OCF/176 was caught in unauthorised possession of 24 Nos. of 0.303 inch filed caps and 20 Nos. of 0.50 inch spotter filed caps. The materials was confiscated.

(ii) On 20-12-1985, S/Shri R.K. Mehta, LDC and T.R. Sahani, Chageman were caught for attempted theft of 9 Nos. of live 0.303 inch cartridges. The material was confiscated.

S/Shri Dojilal, R.K. Mehta and T.R. Sahani have been placed under suspension pending completion of disciplinary proceedings against them.

[*Translation*]

Survival Percentage of Saplings

784. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the survival percentage of saplings of trees out of those planted every year ;

(b) the steps being taken for maintenance of old trees ; and

(c) whether Government have framed any policy for checking pollution by introducing private afforestation and if so, the extent to which it is being implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The survival percentage in the plantations raised by the States/U.Ts. Forest Departments is broadly estimated to be between 50 to 60. There is, however, wide variation in survival rates ranging somewhere from 10 to 90 percent depending on different agro-climatic, edaphic and biotic factors.

(b) The block tree plantations are maintained in the first three years wherein operations like weeding, soil working, replacement of the dead plants, fertilizer application are undertaken, along with protection of the planted trees. After three years, only protection of the planted trees is provided for. Under the farm forestry programme, i.e. saplings distributed to farmers and institutions which now account for nearly fifty percent of trees planted, maintenance and protection of the planted trees is done by the farmers and other individuals and institutions respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government have stipulated environmental guidelines for siting of industry, wherein provisions has been made for private afforestation to control industrial pollution. No assessment has so far been made on the extent of afforestation done specifically to arrest pollution.

[*English*]

Regularisation of Services of Employees Working on Temporary, Casual or ad-hoc Basis

785. CH. RAHIM KHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether lakhs of employees under various services of Central Government are serving in various departments for years together as temporary casual and on ad-hoc and contract basis against permanent/regular posts ;

(b) whether Government propose to frame some suitable policy to regularise the services of all such employees who are in continuous service for six months or 120 days or more ; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI):

(a) There is no centralised monitoring of information relating to such employees. Casual Employees unlike temporary, *ad-hoc* and contract employees, are not appointed against sanctioned posts.

(b) and (c). (i) Temporary employees are all regular appointees and in their cases, the need for regularisation does not arise.

(ii) Ad-hoc employees are those, who are appointed against regular posts, whether temporary/permanent, without following the provisions of the Recruitment Rules for the post and the normal procedure of selection. Therefore, they can be regularised only, when they are selected for the post, in accordance with Recruitment Rules and the normal selection procedures.

(iii) Instruction already exist facilitating the regularisation of casual employees against Group D posts subject to certain conditions.

(iv) Contract Appointments are made only for limited period and the question of regularisation of their services does not arise.

Levy or Sales Tax on Safety Matches in Delhi

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

(a) whether sales tax is leviable on the safety matches in the neighbouring States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan whereas it is not leviable in Delhi consequent to which lakhs of rupees worth safety matches is exported monthly from Delhi to neighbouring States ;

(b) if so, how Government propose to check the illegal flow of safety matches from Delhi to neighbouring States ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to levy sales tax on safety matches in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Only hand-made safety Matches are exempted from sales tax in Delhi. The Matches (other than hand-made) are taxable at the rate of 4%. Delhi is not a major centre for the manufacture of hand-made safety matches. The trade in hand-made safety matches between Delhi and the neighbouring States is part of normal inter-State trade and commerce.

(b) The flow of trade in safety matches from or through Delhi to the neighbouring States is not illegal and hence the question does not arise.

(c) Some representations in this regard have been received by the Delhi Administration.

Amount Spent by Different Ministries for Delhi

787. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount being spent by different Ministries and their organisations/undertakings for development and improvement of Union Territory of Delhi ;

(b) amount out of the budget of each Ministry and of the undertakings under each Ministry spent or to be spent for capital expenditure in Delhi and in different States and Union Territories, State/Union Territory-wise break up for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 for each Ministry ; and

(c) the revenue expenditure of each Ministry incurred within the Union Territory of Delhi and how much is incurred in different States of Union Territories, State/Union Territory-wise break-up for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to

(c). Plan investment by the Centre covers a wide range of both infrastructural and social services as well as investment in public sector projects and units. While the former are decided on national requirements the latter are decided on techno-economic and other considerations. Since the basis and criteria for central investments are different, it is not possible to give a complete picture of central investment in any State/Union Territory as investment figures in all those are not maintained.

Development of Equatorial Centre at Thumba, Trivandrum in Seventh Plan

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

(a) whether any plan has been prepared for the development of the equatorial centre at Thumba, Trivandrum during the Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the progress made in space technology so far and the future plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has Sounding Rocket facilities at the THUMBA Equatorial Centre at Trivandrum and Balasore. These will be maintained and marginally improved to meet all the present and projected requirements of Sounding Rocket experiments in Space Science, Technology and Applications. There are no specific plans for large scale augmentation of Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station (TERLS).

(c) The details of progress made in Space Technology so far and the future plans are given in the Space Research and Development Profile for the Decade 1980-1990, Performance Budget 1986-87 and Annual Report 1985-86 of the Department of Space, Copies of which are available in Parliament library.

Cops Aiding Drug Smugglers and Looting Persons in Delhi

789. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Delhi on June 13, 1986 a businessman was robbed of Rs. 70,000 by the police cops on duty ;

(b) whether any report has been received that some of the cops aid and abet criminals dealing in smuggling of contra-band drugs ;

(c) whether the Delhi Police has any organised force to keep a tab on the recalcitrant cops ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No such incident took place on 13-6-1986. However, a case of robbery on 12-6-1986 under Section 392-IPC (Police Station Saraswati Vihar) has been registered.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Each District has a Vigilance Cell headed by an Inspector under the over all supervision of District Deputy Commissioner of Police.

There is also a Vigilance Cell headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Police under the over all supervision of Commissioner of Police.

An Anti Corruption Unit headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Police under the over all supervision of Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration also keeps vigilance over recalcitrant elements in the Delhi Administration.

Links of Private Gun Manufacturers with Terrorists

790. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of private gun manufacturing factories were located by police in Delhi during the last one year ;

(b) whether these manufacturers had links with the Punjab terrorists or the underworld of the Capital and the neighbouring State ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) action taken against the unlawful manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Two unlicensed arms factories were unearthed by the Police in Delhi during the year 1985 and four in 1986 (upto 30-6-1986).

(b) During investigation it has been found that the persons arrested in this regard had neither any links with the Punjab terrorists nor with the underworld of the Capital and the neighbouring States.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Cases have since been registered against the unlawful manufacturers and are pending investigation.

Projects Behind Schedule

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

(a) the names of the on-going projects costing over Rs. 20 crores taken up during the Sixth Five Year Plan which have been monitored recently and found to lag behind the schedule by a period of (i) 10 years (ii) 5 years, in the Ministries of Transport (including new railway lines, National highways, airports, waterways and bridges), Energy and Water Resources (projects for hydel thermal generation and irrigation projects) ;

(b) the action taken by Government to expedite each one of these projects; and

(c) the cost escalation in each project ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) There are no projects in the Ministries of Transport (new railway line, national highways, airports, waterways and bridges) and Energy and Water Resources (Hydel Thermal generation and Irrigation) costing above Rs. 20 crores, taken up during the Sixth Five Year Plan which have been monitored recently and found to lag behind the schedule for a period of (i) 10 years, and (ii) 5 years.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

Clearance to Himachal Pradesh for Felling of Trees for Various Projects

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

(a) whether any new schemes involving felling of trees for drinking water supply, irrigation, Rural electrification, and road construction have been forwarded to the Union Government by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for clearance during the financial year 1985-86 and current financial year ; and

(b) if so, the names of such among them which have been cleared and the likely date by which each of the remaining schemes would be cleared ?

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

(b) A statement showing details of such proposals is given below. Final decision could not be taken on eight proposals on account of non-submission of some essential information by the State Government. A final decision in respect of these proposals is dependant on receipt of requisite information from the State Government.

Statement

1985-1986 (April, 1985 to March, 1986)

Sl. No.	District	Name of the Project	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Chamba	132 KV Transmission line from Jassure to Bathri.	Approved. Letter issued on 20-9-85.
2.	Shimla	Construction of Housing colony.	Rejected. Letter issued on 17-5-86.
3.	Mandi	Construction of Rubani to Manola road.	Approved. Letter issued on 5-8-85.
4.	Kangra	Construction of Bodh-Chakkidhar road.	Approved. Letter issued on 5-6-86.
5.	Sirmour	Construction of 220/132KV Sub-station by HPSEB.	Information sought from the State Government on 22-8-85. Information still awaited.
6.	Kulu	Construction of approach road to South Portal.	Information sought from the State Government on 11-9-85. Information still awaited.
7.	Kinnaur	Construction of Nathpa-Jhankri Hydro Electric Project.	Approved. Letter issued on 25-4-86.

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|------------------------|--|---|
| 8. Sojan | Construction of 132 KV transmission line from Solan to Kinnaur. | Information sought from the State Government on 23-6-1986. Information still awaited. |
| 9. Shimla | Construction of Chajia-Ghoond road. | Information sought from the State Government on 13-2-86. Information still awaited. |
| 10. Shimla | Construction of Water Storage Tank. | Approved. Letter issued on 30-5-86. |
| 11. Shimla | Construction of 220 KV transmission line from Sungra to Borotiwala. | Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 not attracted. Letter issued on 13-3-86. |
| 12. Shimla | Construction of 66 KV incoming line from Averi to Nogli and outgoing line from Nogli to Averi. | Approved. Letter issued on 4-6-86. |
| 13. Chamba | Construction of Chamera Hydro Electric Project Stage-II. | Information sought from the State Government on 5-6-86. Information awaited. |
| 14. Chamba and Kangra. | Construction of 400 KV transmission line from Khiari to Moga for Chamera Hydro Electric Project. | Information sought from the State Government on 10-7-86. Reply awaited. |
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Sl. No.	District	Name of the Project	Remarks
1	2	3	4
15.	Shimla	Construction of link road from Shilliro to Reog via Kia-a. 1986 (April to 15th July, 1986)	Information sought from the State Government on 30-4-1986. Reply awaited.
1.	Sirmour	Mining of lime-stone on lease basis.	Information sought from the State Government on 11-7-86. Reply awaited.

Ban of Private Security Agencies

793. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI AMARSINH
RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government propose to ban private security agencies ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) how many security guards are likely to be affected by the proposed ban ; and

(d) steps proposed to be taken to rehabilitate such security guards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Super Computers from U.S.A.

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

(a) whether India is discussing with the USA about sale of two super computers ;

(b) if so, the cost of each of these 2 super computers and the conditions attached to their sale by the USA ; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

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

India is evaluating the Super Computers being marketed by USA and Japan. A final decision regarding configuration, cost and other details is yet to be taken in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Institutions Receiving Foreign Contributions

795. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Baptist Church, Agartala, Tripura, Raipur Churches Development and Relief Committee, Chattisgarh (Madhya Pradesh) and Vikas Maitri, Ranchi District (Bihar) have received any fund from abroad under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, during the last three years ;

(b) if so, details thereof, institution-wise ; and

(c) the countries from which the funds have originated and the particulars of the institutions which have contributed the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Raipur Churches Development and Relief Committee, Chattisgarh (Madhya Pradesh) and Vikas Maitri, Ranchi District (Bihar) have reported the receipt of funds under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act during the last three years. No receipt of foreign contribution has been reported by the Baptist Church, Agartala, Tripura.

(b) and (c). Information is indicated in the statement given below.

Statement
*Statement of Receipt of Foreign Contribution by the Raipur Churches Development and Relief Committee, Chattisgarh,
 Madhya Pradesh and Vikas Maitri, Ranchi District, Bihar*

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount of foreign contribution received in (Rs.)			Name of the Donor Institutions/ Organisations and Country.
		1983	1984	1985	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Raipur Churches Development and Relief Committee. Chattisgarh, Madhya a	3,43,334.60	1,87,000.00	10,61,262.10	Christian Conference of Asia, Kowloon, Hongkong. M/s. Terres Des Homes, Postfatch, West Germany. W.M.E. URG World Council of Churches, Switzerland. Hongkong Christian Council, Hongkong. Bread for the World, West Germany. Christian Aid, London, U.K. Christian Conference of Asia, Singapore. OXFAM, U.K. Through Programme for Social Action, Kerala, India. Through Terre Des Hommes, Secunderabad, India. Through Partners in Justice Concerns Nagpur, India. Through BUILD. Bombay, India.

P

2. Vikas Maitri, Ranchi District, Bihar	12,06,606.00	19,41,012.00	17,12,787.72	Evangelische Zentral Fur Entwich- lungshilfe, E.V. Miltol Strasse, W. Germany Codel Inc. Cordination of Development USA. Gossnev Mission Handderys, W. Germany, CEBEMO, Netherlands. CAFOD, 2 Garden Close, U.K. TROCAIRE. 169, Booters Town, Ireland.
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Same Station Posting for Couples in Government Service

796. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8449 on 30 April, 1986 regarding same station posting for couples in Government service and state :

(a) the number of requests for posting of husband and wife under Central Government employment at the same station that are pending decision ; and

(b) whether a specific time limit has been fixed for conceding such requests for posting at the same station ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) It is for the administrative authorities concerned to consider the requests for posting of husband and wife at the same station and take a decision in accordance with the guidelines issued in this regard. The position regarding the pendency of such requests with those authorities is not centrally monitored by the Department of Personnel & Training.

(b) No, Sir.

Nationalisation of Forest Products

797. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) details of the forest products nationalised, State-wise ;

(b) the details of the Government's price for each forest products, State-wise ;

(c) whether there is any difference in the price of the products from Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor ; and

(e) action contemplated to stop such disparity ?

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

The forest produce nationalised by some of the State Governments are as follows :

BIHAR : Seeds of Sal, mahua, kusum, karanj, palas and fruits of aonla, harra, jongi, bahera, tendu patta, timber species of sal, assan, khair, harra, bahera, karamb, dhantha and bamboos.

WEST BENGAL : No nationalisation.

ORISSA : Tendu Patta and sal seeds.

MADHYA : Tendu patta, harra, gum,

PRADESH sal seed ; timber species teak, sal, saja, mahua, dhirra, bija, khair, tendu, dhaora, shisham, karanj, lendia, salai & bamboos.

(b) There are no fixed sale prices for the forest produce which are disposed of through tenders/auction.

(c) Yes.

(d) The variations can be attributed to local conditions such as accessibility to the market, demand and supply and the quality of the produce.

(e) The fixation of price is left to the State Governments and would depend on market conditions at the time of disposal of the produce.

Suicide by Drug Addicts

798. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government where the drug addicts committed suicide in absence of brown sugar or other drugs to which they were addicted to ; and

(b) if so, the details of such cases during the last three years till now, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No such information is available with the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Lack of Nourishing Elements in Food

799. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the population of Uttar Pradesh is affected due to lack of nourishing elements and protein in their food ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make any arrangement for the affected area of Khalilabad in Basti district ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Surveys carried out by the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau of the Indian Council of Medical Research, which cover Uttar Pradesh, indicate that the diet in a majority of households is deficient in calories ; it is deficient in protein only in a small percentage of households. The diet is also deficient in Vitamin 'A' and Riboflavin. These deficiencies are sought to be made up through supply of foodgrains at subsidised prices through the public distribution system, supplementary nutrition programmes, Vitamin 'A' and anaemia prophylaxis programmes, etc.

(b) and (c). The Ministry has no information about Khalilabad area in Basti district. Nor does the Ministry have any proposal under consideration for that area.

Safety Measures in Atomic Energy Power Stations

800. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India are looking into the question of providing adequate safety measures in their atomic

energy power stations keeping in view the possibilities of accidents in atomic power stations ;

(b) if so, the time by which the necessary arrangements are likely to be made ; and

(c) whether Government are aware that neither officers nor employees of the atomic power stations are fully conscious of this aspect and they do not take necessary precautionary measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Government is constantly reviewing safety of Nuclear Power Stations based on the expert advice given by Safety Review Committee of the Department and Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. As such there is no question of any time frame having been fixed for this purpose.

(c) Personnel working in nuclear power stations are fully aware of the need to provide safety measures in the plants and are trained to take necessary precautionary measures.

[*English*]

Machinery for Summary Trial of Terrorists

801. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide for a special law and machinery for summary trial of terrorists to revive confidence of the people in law and the enforcement machinery and maintain conditions of security ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, what other steps are contemplated to restore the feeling of security of person and property among the people which has been shaken due to terrorist activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985 already contains provision for summary trial of certain offences under the act.

(c) The Central Government is in constant touch with the State Governments and is providing necessary assistance for anti-terrorist and counter-terrorist operations.

Production in Indian Rare Earth Ltd.

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

(a) whether Indian Rare Earth Ltd. has started production on experimental basis in Orissa ;

(b) whether it is a fact that it has sold products worth Rs. 20 crores of which sixty percent is in foreign exchange ; and

(c) if so, details of the profit made ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Company has sold Products worth about 1 crore of which 90% were exports and 10% were sold in the country. As the Commissioning trials are still in progress the question of any profit does not arise at this stage.

Index of Industrial Production

803. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is considering a proposal to give weightage to different industries in the compilation of the index

of industrial production to ensure that industrial growth was correctly reflected in the key economic indicators ;

(b) if so, whether Government had appointed a high level official committee to revise the weightage of different industries in the index of production ;

(c) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its recommendations to Government ; and

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations and by what time Government are likely to take a final decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The main recommendations of the Working Group are given in the Statement below. These are under active consideration of Government and a final decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Statement

The main recommendations are :

- (i) The base year of the new/revised series of the Index of Industrial Production should be 1980-81.
- (ii) The basis of classifying industries for the revised series should be as per the National Industrial Classification 1970 in place of the Annual Survey of Industries classification followed in the current series.
- (iii) Inclusion of items originating from the small scale industrial sector be ensured in the revised series.
- (iv) An effective mechanism be evolved to ensure availability of production data in time.
- (v) Items originating from un-organised sectors like cotton textile in the decentralised sector should be included in the revised series.

- (vi) The weighting diagram of the revised series based on 352 items—61 from mining and quarrying 290 from manufacturing and 1 from electricity was also drawn up and finalised for adoption.

Delegation of Powers to State Governments in Forest Management

805. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are contemplating to delegate full powers to the State Governments in forest management and with that end in view to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 ; and

(b) if so, since when and the details of the proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Progress of Light Combat Aircraft

806. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM :
DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of Light Combat Aircraft has started in the country ;

(b) if so, the progress made so far ;

(c) the countries with whom negotiations are therefore composite technical collaboration, supply of fight control system, engines, multiple components of LCA etc. ;

(d) how long will it take to start this project ; and

(e) the present stage of our missile development project ?

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

(b) The feasibility studies on the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) have been completed. The Air Staff Requirements for the LCA have been finalised. The project Definition Phase of the Programme is currently under progress.

(c) Discussions are being held with firms in West Germany, United Kingdom, France and USA.

(d) The LCA programme has already commenced and presently Project Definition Phase is under progress.

(e) The missile programme has moved from the design stage into development phase. One of the projects has entered into flight test phase. The programme is progressing satisfactorily.

5-Day Week System in Central Government Offices

807. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :
KUMARI D.K. THARADEVI :
SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER ;
SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN :
SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHI-MALA BALI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports about the increasing inefficiency in the Central Government offices on account of 5-day week system ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to revert to the old schedule of 6-day a week ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (c). No report of increasing inefficiency in Central Government offices on account of 5 day week has come to the notice of this Ministry. Nor is there any indication of

a fall in output. In view of this, there is no proposal to revert to the old schedule of 6 days a week.

CBI Custody for Contacts of Terrorists Arrested by Canadian Police

808. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether nine people suspected to be the contacts of the seven terrorists arrested by the Canadian Police on June 14, 1986, have been taken into custody by the CBI in Jalandhar ;

(b) if so, whether Canadian Police had informed CBI that the base of the conspiracy was at Jalandhar ;

(c) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(d) whether investigations in this regard have been completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). On the basis of information received from the Canadian authorities about a conspiracy being hatched in Canada for the creation of Khalistan by force and to indulge in terrorist and disruptive activities in India for the purpose and the contacts of the conspirators with their counter-parts in Jullundur, a case under the Terrorist & Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act 1985 has been registered and 12 persons from Jullundur and one from Amritsar have been arrested.

(d) The investigation is in progress.

Dacoities and Robberies in Delhi

809. SHRIMATI PRABHAVATI GUPTA :
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dacoities robberies which took place in Delhi during the last one year upto June, 1986 ;

(b) the number of culprits arrested ;

(c) the number of cases solved ; and

(d) the steps taken to protect the life and property of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) During the last one year from July, 1985 to June, 1986, 24 cases of dacoities and 221 of robberies were reported in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) 63 persons in dacoities and 274 persons in robberies.

(c) 15 cases in dacoities. 124 cases in robberies.

(d) A number of steps have been taken by Delhi Police to control crime such as increased foot and mobile patrolling, intensive checking of hostels and guest houses, posting of pickets at vulnerable places, action against bad characters and known criminals, vigilance at crowded places, appointment of Special Police Officers and Inter-State/Inter District crime review meetings.

Visit of Terrorists from Abroad

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

(a) whether some terrorists wanted in connection with various cases came to India and staged their exit from the country without being apprehended and brought to book ;

(b) if so, the number and details of such terrorists during the preceding one year ;

(c) whether any terrorists have escaped from custody after being apprehended during the said period ; and

(d) what drawbacks in the security arrangements have been identified facilitating their escape ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Government have no specific information so far about terrorists, as referred to in the question, having come to India and staged their exit.

(c) According to information available one Harjinder Singh @ Jinda S/o Guljar Singh had escaped from police custody in Ahmedabad. Two more accused persons namely Sukhdev Singh @ Sukha @ Labh Singh S/o Puran Singh and Gurinder Singh @ Bholu S/o Gopal Singh Ramgaria escaped with the help of some terrorists from the Jalandhar Court on 5-4-1986.

(d) The authorities concerned are examining the circumstances leading to the escape of these undertrial prisoners with a view to taking appropriate corrective measures.

Promotion in Indian Statistical Service

811. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the promotion positions against 176 vacancies in Grade III of the Indian Statistical Service that arose till 1983, as directed by the Supreme Court on 11 February, 1986 ; if so, the reasons for not reviewing the promotion positions which arose during 1984, 1985 and 1986 till 11 February, 1986 ;

(b) whether 23 Grade IV Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Officers have been promoted against 40 vacancies reserved for them ; if so, the reasons for not promoting those SC/ST officers who had completed 4 years service in Grade IV of ISS before 11 February, 1986 ;

(c) whether any proposal for dereservation of 17 reserved vacancies was sent to the Department of Personnel and Training and the Commissioner for SC/STs before these 17 reserved vacancies were dereserved by the Department ; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposal and comments of DP&T and the Commissioner for SC/STs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) 176 promotions from Grade IV to Grade III of the ISS made upto 11th February, 1986 were reviewed by the Government. There were no promotions which were made in 1984, 1985 or upto 11-2-86 in 1986 necessitating any review pursuant to the directives of the Supreme Court.

(b) The 176 promotions were made on different dates between 1974 and 1983. All the eligible Schedule Caste & Scheduled Tribe officers who had put in 4 years of service on the respective dates of promotion were duly considered. 23 such officers belonging to SC and ST were promoted. Those who have completed 4 years of service on 11th February 1986, will be considered in any future DPC meetings that may be held to promote persons from Grade IV to Grade III.

(c) Necessary intimation to concerned Ministries/Officers are being sent.

(d) Does not arise.

Vacancies in Indian Statistical Service

812. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed all the promotion positions till 11-2-1986 in Grade III of the Indian Statistical Service in the light of the new seniority list of Grade IV of ISS finalised in accordance with the directions given by the Supreme Court on 11-2-1986 in *Narendra Chadha and other Vs. Union of India and others* ;

(b) if so, the total number of vacancies till 11-2-1986 and their distribution according to dates on which they arose ;

(c) the number of vacancies against which promotion positions have been reviewed ; and

(d) the number of vacancies against which promotion positions have not so far been reviewed and the reasons for not reviewing the promotions positions against these vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes Sir. The Government has reviewed all promotions made till 11-2-86 in Grade III of the ISS in accordance with the Supreme Court directives.

(b) Yes Sir. The review made by the Govt. covers the following promotions made on the different dates as per details below :

Date	Number
31-05-74	35
15-12-76	21
08-05-79	11
06-01-81	7
17-03-81	1
05-01-82	18
23-09-82	3
17-03-83	31
14-12-83	49
	—————
	176
	—————

(c) and (d). The directive of the Supreme Court was to review the promotions actually made upto the date of judgement irrespective of the number of vacancies. Hence the question of reviewing of the promotions against vacancies does not arise.

Implementation of Punjab Accord

813. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN :

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :

SHRI T. BASHEER :

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in regard to the implementation of the Punjab Accord ;

(b) the problems coming in the way of the full implementation of the Accord ; and

(c) the steps taken contemplated to expedite the pace of its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c). Out of 11 items in the Memorandum of Settlement, 7 items (Compensation to innocent persons killed) (item : 1) Army recruitment (item : 2) ; Inquiry into November incidents (item : 3) ; Rehabilitation of those discharged from Army (item : 4) Disposal of pending cases (item : 6) ; Centre-State Relations (item : 8) ; and Representation of Minorities (item : 10) have already been implemented. Action has been initiated to implement the remaining 4 items All India Gurudwara Act (item : 5) ; Territorial Claims (items : 7) ; Sharing of river waters (item : 9) ; and Promotion of Punjabi language (item : 11) as well.

Territorial Claims (items 7) : On the basis of the Venkataramiah Commission's report submitted on 10.6.1986, the question of specifying the villages comprising about 70,000 acres to be transferred from Punjab to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh, has, on 20.6.1986, been referred to Hon'ble Justice D.A. Desai, retired Judge, Supreme Court of India and Chairman of the Law Commission of India.

Sharing of river water (item : 9) : A 3-Member Tribunal comprising Shri Justice V. Balakrishna Eradi, Judge of the Supreme Court as Chairman and Shri Justice A.M. Ahmadi, Judge of the Gujarat High Court and Shri Justice P.C. Balakrishnan Menon, Judge of the

Kerala High Court as two members of Tribunal, was constituted on 2nd April 1986. The Tribunal had so far 8 sittings.

Promotion of Punjab language (item : 11): With regard to promotion of Punjabi language, the Ministry of Human Resource Development have taken a number of steps and a plan of action in this regard has been chalked out by them.

All India Gurudwara Act (item : 5) : The Chief Ministers of all States and Union Territories have been requested to convey their views in the matter.

The Government have made sincere efforts to implement the Accord and further efforts in this direction are continuing.

Concentration of Pak Troops in Border Area

814. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noted the danger to country's security with the opening of 795-mile long all-weather jeepable Karakoram highway linking the Chinese border town of Kashgar to the Pakistani capital city of Islamabad and the stationing of 10,000 Pakistani troops in the region ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to safeguard India's sovereignty and integrity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government keep a constant watch on all such developments that have a bearing on our national security and take appropriate measures to ensure full defence preparedness.

Visits of MPs to Projects of National Importance

815. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether several visits of MPs were organised during the year to projects of national importance ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any reports of MPs on their impressions and suggestions on the project visited have been prepared and sent to the concerned Departments/Project authorities ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon by the Projects ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). During the year 1986 so far, only one visit of Members of Parliament was arranged on 14th March, 1986 to the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, New Delhi, on the occasion of Krishi Vigyan Mela. Seventeen Members of Parliament (14 from Lok Sabha and 3 from Rajya Sabha) joined the visit. The Members were shown round the various stalls of the Mela depicting the research work being done at the Institute in the fields of oil seeds, foodgrains, fruits, vegetables, flowers etc. The members also held discussions with the scientists and officers of the Institute, during the course of which they sought information and offered suggestions.

(c) and (d). No report has been received so far in this Ministry from any Member of the visiting Group.

Performance of New Departments

816. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the creation of two departments for (i) 20-Point Programme and (ii) Project Planning and Institutional Finance has shown any result so far ; and

(b) if not, the remedial measures being taken to accelerate the pace of development ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) The Ministry of Programme Implementation has the following 3 Divisions : (i)

Infrastructure Monitoring Division (ii) Projects Monitoring Division and (iii) Programme Monitoring Division. There is no Project Planning and Institutional Finance Department.

The Infrastructure Monitoring Division deals with monitoring of the performance of the 9 Infrastructure Sectors, *viz.* Power, Coal, Steel, Railways, Cement, Fertiliser, Shipping, Telecommunication and Petroleum and also does inter-sectoral coordination.

The Projects Monitoring Division monitors the Performance of all Central Sector Projects costing more the Rs. 20 crores *viz.* Atomic Energy, Civil Aviation, Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Coal, Communications, Fertilizers, Mines, Steel, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Power, Department of Public Enterprises, Railways and Surface Transport.

The Programme Monitoring Division monitors implementation of 32 items of the 20-Point Programme. They include Anti-poverty Programmes of raising incomes, assets and quality of life of poor, the Minimum Needs Programme of rural water supply, house sites and construction assistance, rural electrification, rural health, nutrition, elementary education, adult literacy and slum improvement as well as other major programmes aided at increasing Production and Productivity in the economy, efficient Distribution of consumer goods, Population control, improving the working of the public enterprises, etc. The implementation of the 20-Point Programmes is monitored by this Division in all the 22 states and 9 Union Territories.

The Ministry plays a catalytic role in ensuring speedy implementation of projects and programmes by monitoring the progress, identifying slippages and keeping the concerned authorities including concerned Central Ministries and State Governments informed. The Ministry has helped generate a greater awareness of the need to ensure timely and speedy implementation of projects and programmes. The problem's coming in the way of implementation are taken-up at the highest levels with the concerned authorities including the Chief Ministeries of

States. Meetings of Group of Central Ministers have also been held to remove bottlenecks coming in the way of speedy implementation.

(b) Does not arise.

Persons Arrested for Spying in Tamil Nadu

817. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 12 persons including some foreigners who were masquerading as Shri Lankan militants were arrested in Madras on 7th June, 1986 on charge of spying ;

(b) if so, the nature of the spying activities indulged in by the arrested persons ; and

(c) whether a number of local people are also involved in their spying activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). According to the information available at present, five persons were arrested under the provisions of the Official Secrets Act read with the provisions of the Foreigners Act and of the Passport Act on June 7, 1986 at Madras. The case is still under investigation.

Anti-National Activities in Darjeeling Hills

818. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
SHRI D.N. REDDY :
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-
CHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have made any investigation for identifying the the powers internal and external behind

the so called Gorkha National Liberation Front Movement in Darjeeling hills and the sources of funds for the secessionists ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the investigation and the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). There is no definite information about major powers instigating and financing the movement of the Gorkha National Liberation Front. The Front has been raising funds through collections and donations and through the sale of calendars, etc. The situation is under watch.

Report of Lakhar Committee on Escape of Prisoners from Tihar Jail

819. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Lakhar Committee has submitted its report on the circumstances leading to the escape of Charles Sobhraj from Tihar Jail and the general security lapses prevailing there ;

(b) if so, the main findings of the report ;

(c) whether the report has pinned individual responsibility on some officers and if so, their names and the action taken against them ; and

(d) what administrative changes have been suggested for better security observance and how many have been accepted for implementation ?

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

(b) The main finding is that the escape was directly attributable to the negligence

and lapses on the part of a number of jail officials.

(c) The Committee had pinned individual responsibility on the following officials :

(1) Sh. V.D. Pushkarna, Deputy Supdt.

(2) Sh. S.R. Yadav, Assistant Supdt.

(3) Sh. Jhuman Singh, Warder (Posted as Deori Darban)

(4) Sh. Anand Prakash, Warder (Posted as Deori Munishi)

(5) Sh. Ram Chander, Warder (Sentry)

(6) Sh. Selvan, Constable, T.S.P.

(7) Sh. Suleman, Constable, T.S.P.

(8) Shri Jai Pal Singh (4) Warder (Gate keeper on duty at Ward No. 13).

(9) Sh. Rattan Lal, Warder (on Deori Darban Duty)

(10) Sh. Prem Bahadur, Warder (on Gate Keeper duty at Ward No. 13)

(11) Sh. Sat Prakash, Warder (On deori munshi duty)

All the Officers have been placed under suspension. 8 are being prosecuted and departmental action against the other 3 is being taken.

(d) The Committee has suggested a full time I.G ; Security of the jail through one agency ; to keep a shadow on the visitors of the hardened criminals ; training of the jail staff ; creation of a special jail away from Central Jail for political prisoners ; and through screening of the entire jail staff. According to the Delhi Administration, almost all the suggestions have been accepted by them.

Non-Formulation of Transfer Policy in FCI

820. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems faced by the employees of Food Corporation of India in different

Zones due to non-formulation of transfer policy ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any transfer policy of employees in north zone has been framed or is under consideration ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Food Corporation of India is following the transfer policy guidelines issued in 1974 for all its employees.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). There is no separate transfer policy for FCI's employees in north zone. As per the general transfer policy, Category-II, Category-III, and Category-IV employees are normally transferred within the Zones, Regions and Districts respectively subject to administrative exigencies. Category-I employees are liable to be transferred on all-India basis.

[*Translation*]

Permission Under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for Laying Pipelines for Drinking Water

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

(a) whether under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 it is obligatory to obtain the permission of the Union Government even for construction work of laying pipelines for drinking water schemes ; and

(b) if so, the justification therefor ?

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

(b) To ensure that forest lands are diverted to non-forest purpose only when it is unavoidable.

[*English*]

Manufacturing of Electronic Watches by Keltron

822. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Keltron have submitted a proposal to manufacture one million low priced electronic watches per year ;

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon ; and

(c) whether this will make the country totally self-sufficient and self-reliant in watches and components, thereby stopping imports and curbing smuggling ?

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

(a) and (b). M/s. KELTRON holds an industrial licence for manufacture of 2 lakh Digital Electronic Watches. They have written to Department of Electronics to expand their existing licenced capacity to 1 million nos. per annum. They have been advised to apply for substantial expansion of their capacity in prescribed form to Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (SIA).

(c) Semi-conductor Complex Limited (SCL), a central public sector undertaking have launched a programme for manufacture of low cost Digital Electronic Watches. Availability of indigenously manufactured low cost digital electronic watches in the country with necessary after sales support is expected to discourage imports and curb smuggling.

Border Issues in States

823. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where border issues between them have been lingering on for many years ;

(b) the details in this regard ;

(c) whether the Central Government are considering to take steps to solve the border issues as early as possible ;

(d) whether some of the Chief Ministers have met him in this regard recently and discussed their border problems ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c). Boundary disputes between the following States involving territorial claims/counter claims are pending :

- (i) Maharashtra and Karnataka ;
- (ii) Karnataka and Kerala ;
- (iii) Assam and Nagaland ; and
- (iv) Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

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

(d) No Chief Minister has met the Home Minister recently in this regard.

(e) Does not arise.

Use of Latest American Missiles Against Indian Helicopter in Siachen Sector

824. SHRI P. NAMGYAL :
SHRI R.M. BHOYE :
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETHI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Stinger Missiles supplied by the USA to Pakistan were used by Pakistan against one of our helicopters engaged in supply mission in the Siachen sector last month ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to counter the use of such weapons by Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have no information about the use of Stinger missiles by Pakistan against our aircraft in the Siachen Glacier area.

Government keep all developments having a bearing on the country's security under constant watch with a view to taking appropriate measures to maintain full defence preparedness.

Central Investment in Kerala

825. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of Central Investment in Kerala during the years 1982-83 to 1985-86, year-wise ; and

(b) whether Kerala Government have achieved their target in implementing the 20-Point Programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Statewise investment figures by the Central Government are not available, as Central Investment is not decided on Statewise basis. However, the Bureau of Public Enterprises brings out annually "Public Enterprises Survey" indicating only the investment in Central Public Enterprises in various States. The Survey Reports are placed on the Table of the House by the concerned Ministry.

(b) Kerala Government achieved 90% or more of the Annual Target in 14 out of 24 items during the year 1985-86.

Issue of Identity Cards to People Living in Border Areas

827. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA
GOWDA :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has agreed to issue identity cards to people living in border areas ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the time by which the final decision in this regard will be taken ; and

(d) the extent to which the influx of foreign refugees will be checked ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (A)

A Pilot Scheme for issue of identity cards in four selected Tehsils in four border districts of Rajasthan has been recently approved. The scheme is aimed at checking anti-national and anti-social activities and infiltrations into border areas. Under this scheme identity-cards are proposed to be issued to permanent residents, temporary residents and visitors separately. Public servants carrying duly authorised official identity cards and foreign nationals having a valid passport/visa and/or other valid travel documents will be attempted. The scheme is centrally funded and an expenditure of about Rs. 36 lakhs is expected to be incurred on this scheme in the current financial year.

Assistance to Tripura for Bangladesh Refugees

828. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN :

SHRI SAIFUDDIN

CHOWDHARY :

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the help extended to the State Government of Tripura to handle the situation due to large scale influx of tribal refugees in the State from Bangladesh ;

(b) whether State Government has requested for any help from the Centre ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c).

The Government of Tripura have requested for funds for providing temporarily food and shelter to the tribal refugees. They have also requested that the question of return of Bangladesh refugees may be taken up with Bangladesh Government.

An amount of Rs. 51 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Government of Tripura for the maintenance of Bangladesh refugees who have entered into Tripura. The matter regarding creating conditions conducive for early return of tribal refugees has been taken up with the Bangladesh Government at various levels.

Supply of Super Computers

829. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's request for super computer from USA for weather predictions has not been favourably responded by the USA and if so, details thereof ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the USA has raised the question of full utilisation of such capacity of super computer in India and inadequate work load in areas of weather broadcasting and if so, the reaction of Government ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that USA raised the security angle of the transaction and passing of technology to the third party and if so, the reaction of Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC, ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Final decision on procurement of Super Computer, mainly for weather prediction, from a company is yet to be taken.

(b) and (c). Such matters are generally raised during negotiations. Final results depend on the outcome of the negotiations.

Assistance to Kerala for Modernisation of Police Force

830. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government have sought any additional assistance for modernisation of police force during the current year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Over and above the earmarked amount, no additional assistance has been sought.

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

Time-Bound Development Projects in North-East

831. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee of Central Ministries has decided to make development projects for the North-East to be time-bound ;

(b) if so, how this is proposed to be done ;

(c) whether similar strategy is on anvil for the other States too ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the 10th Meeting of the Committee of Ministers for economic development of North-Eastern region held on 24th June, 1986, the Official Level Committee headed by Home Secretary constituted to service and support the Committee has been directed to chalk out time schedule for the implementation of the Central Sector Projects for the North-East region.

(c) and (d). Planning Commission and the Ministry of Programme Implementation are monitoring Plan implementation of development schemes both in terms of financial expenditure and physical achievement. Special emphasis in this regard is being given to certain ear-marked high priority sectors like minimum needs programme 20-Point Programme, agriculture and rural development, irrigation and power development, etc.

Pollution in Yamuna

832. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI SUBASH YADAV :

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any action has been taken to get the water of Yamuna cleaned in pursuance of the recommendations of a High Powered Committee ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the amount allocated for the purpose so far ?

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

(b) The activities undertaken include :

—Augmentation of capacities for the existing sewage treatment plants ;

—Renovation of the existing sewage treatment plants and pumping stations ; and

—Installation of branch sewers and systems for diversion of sullage water to prevent its flow into the river.

(c) The allocation for the water supply and sanitation schemes during 1986-87 is Rs. 55.73 crores.

Afforestation Schemes

833. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the afforestation schemes prepared by the various State Governments are in doldrums ;

(b) if so, names of such States whose schemes of afforestation are in doldrums ; and

(c) whether Central Government propose to issue instructions to all the State Governments to go ahead with the execution of afforestation schemes and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Detailed guidelines for action have been issued to all the States and Union Territories in September, 1985 itself. The policy decisions, prescriptions and action plans that emerged at the first meeting of the National Land Use and Wastelands Development Council in February, 1986 have also been communicated to them for implementation.

Revisions of Lists of SCs/STs

834. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to revise the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) if so, by what time ;

(c) the criteria for inclusion of new castes in the proposed list ;

(d) whether Government propose to include Christians of Scheduled Castes

origin who are socially, educationally and economically backward in the list of SCs/STs ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). In the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the rules of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, comments from all the State Governments/U.T. Administrations have been called for. The final view in the matter would be taken after the same is received from all the State Governments/U.T. Administrations and processed in consultation with Registrar General of India.

(c) The following criteria have been adopted for the inclusion of any community in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

SCHEDULED CASTES

Extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of the traditional practice of untouchability.

SCHEDULED TRIBES

Indications of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large and backwardness.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. There is no such proposal in view of the Proviso made in para 3 of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.

Electronics Complex in West Bengal

835. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal Government have forwarded any proposal for setting up of an electronic complex in West Bengal for clearance ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Government of India has not received any proposal from West Bengal Government for the setting up of an Electronic Complex in West Bengal. However, West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corporation, a Government of West Bengal Undertaking is setting up an Integrated Electronic Complex at Bidhannagar.

Storage and Preservation of Foodgrains

836. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSHI :

M SHRI ANARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any effective scientific storage and preservation of foodgrains plan has been finalised by Government to avoid waste and unhealthy condition of foodgrains ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether fungus affected wheat and rice cause serious diseases among the people and also damage the fresh foodgrains which are stored there alongwith rotton foodgrains ; and

(d) the number of air-conditioned storage room available in the country to preserve the foodgrains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The fungus affected wheat and rice may affect the health of the people besides infesting fresh foodgrains, if stored with it. The Food Corporation of India stores separately if fungus affected grains are found.

(d) In our country foodgrains are not stored in air-conditioned godowns.

Corruption Charges Against Former Chief Minister of Haryana

837. SHRI MANIK REDDY :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 143 on 5th March, 1986 regarding report on corruption charges against former Chief Minister of Haryana and state :

(a) whether the inquiry report has since been processed and examined by Government ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be processed and decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). The report of Shri Justice Jaswant Singh is being processed and it is not possible to give the time by which a decision is likely to be taken thereon.

Setting up of All India Services for Medical and Engineering Services

838. KUMARI D.K. THARADEVI :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State whether Government propose to set up an All India Service for Medical and Engineering Services similar to the IAS and IPS to manage efficiently the Medical and Engineering establishments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : A decision regarding constitution of any new All India Service can be taken only after the consultations with the State Governments. As there is no consensus among the State Governments on the question of

constitution of new All India Services in the fields of Medical and Health and Engineering, no decision in this regard, has been taken so far.

Expenditure on Research and Development in Science and Technology

839. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of expenditure on Research and Development in Science and Technology during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(b) how does this compare with the expenditure incurred in this field by other developing countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Expenditure on Science and Technology, under Plan, incurred during the last three years, by the scientific agencies/departments and on the Science and Technology component of major socio-economic sectors is given below :

	Rs. crores
1. 1983-84	827.95
2. 1984-85	878.73
3. 1985-86 (R.E.)	1123.08

(b) According to the UNESCO Statistical Year Book 1985, the expenditure on R & D in India at the end of the Sixth Plan was of the order of 0.8% of GNP which is higher than almost all the developing countries with one or two exceptions like the Republic of Korea.

Pollution Control Measures

840. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Institute of Urban Development, Bombay has suggested several measures to control pollution ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government propose to examine the measures in details ; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The suggestions made by the Institute of Urban Development, Bombay have not been received by Government of India ;

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

Taking out of Recruitment of Scientific Personnel from Purview of UPSC

841. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take out the recruitment of Scientific personnel in departments which have been identified as scientific and technical in nature from the purview of the Union Public Service Commission ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To provide a better executive support system to the Scientific Departments for effective realisation of result oriented and time-bound programmes of scientific research and technological development.

National Advisory Council for Program Implementation

842. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Advisory Council to advise the Ministry of Programme Implementation for better implementation of the 20-Point Programme ;

(b) if so, the details including its organisational set up, its functions and responsibilities and its aims and objectives;

(c) the financial implications involved and the annual burden on the exchequer in doing so ;

(d) the time likely to be taken in setting up the Council and when the same will start functioning ;

(e) whether the 20-Point Programme is likely to be revised ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) A proposal to this effect is under consideration.

(b) to (d). Details are not, as yet, available.

(e) and (f). The revision of the 20-Point Programme is under consideration. The details will be available after the programme has been revised.

Average Income of Rural and Urban People

843. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are having separate figures of average income of rural persons and urban persons ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether Government had made promise to keep such record of income of rural and urban people separately on the basis of 1980-81 ; and

(d) if so, whether action has been initiated to work it out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The Central Statistical Organisation has published separate figures of total as well as per capita income in rural and urban areas for the year 1970-71 only in the National Accounts Statistics, January, 1981. The figures are given in the table below :

Estimates of rural and urban incomes (at current prices) (in India--1970-71)

	Rural	Urban
Total income (Rs. crores)	21672	12847
Per capita income (Rs.)	499.4	1200.6

Separate estimates of income for rural and urban areas are not compiled annually but only for the years during which population census are conducted since basic data on working force required for these estimates is provided by the population census.

(c) The Minister of State for Planning while explaining the latest position regarding rural-urban estimates of income in fulfilment of an assurance in the Lok Sabha on 31st January 1986, on the subject "Half an Hour Discussion Regarding Per Capita Income", had indicated that the Central Statistical Organisation would compile these estimates for the year 1980-81 after the receipt of detailed results on working force of 1981 census from the Office of the Registrar General of India.

(d) The working force estimates for 1981, based on 20 per cent sample, are awaited from the Registrar General of India and the computation of income estimates for the rural and urban sectors can be taken on hand, only after their receipt.

[*Translation*]**Border Areas Development Programme**

844. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated for the Border Areas Development Programme under the Special Areas Development Programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) the total amount earmarked for the border districts of Rajasthan under this programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(c) the programmes to be undertaken under this programme ; and

(d) the programme being taken up this year and the amount allocated for these programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) An amount of Rs. 200 crores has been provided for the Border Areas Development Programme as part of the Special Areas Development Programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) Funds have not been earmarked State-wise under this Programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) Schemes for balanced development for Border Areas, not only from the economic point of view, but also from the security angle, will be undertaken under this Programme.

(d) An amount of Rs. 40 crores has been allocated for this Programme for the current year. The Government of Rajasthan have submitted schemes for Rs. 31.49 crores, while the Government of Gujarat have submitted proposals for Rs. 90.71 crores for inclusion in the Programme by the Ministry of Home Affairs. A Pilot Scheme for issue of Identity Cards in selected border tensils of Rajasthan has been approved for being

taken up under this Programme in the current year at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 36 lakhs.

[*English*]**Organisations Receiving Foreign Contributions**

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

(a) whether some voluntary agencies which receive financial support from the Government of India have also received foreign contributions ;

(b) whether some of these agencies, institutions and organisations have prominent political figures among their patrons or functionaries ; and

(c) the particulars of such agencies, institutions and organisations which have received more than Rs. 1 lakh as foreign contribution during any of the last three years for which reports have been submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Launching of Satellites

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have decided to launch three Satellites this year ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with cost likely to be incurred thereon and the purpose to be served ?

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

(b) As per present plans, SROSS-1, first in the Stretched Rohini Satellite Series is expected to be launched this year from Sriharikota through the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV). SROSS-1 is a technological mission intended to characterise the performance of ASLV in terms of launch environment/ and satellite injection parameters during its orbital phase. The project cost for two SROSS satellites, the first of which is scheduled for launch this year, is about Rs. 9.00 Crores.

Protection of Forests and Animals

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

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Union Government to protect the environment in Similipal in Orissa ;

(b) whether Government have prepared any scheme to protect the forests and animals ;

(c) whether any assistance has been given to Orissa Government or other Organisations in this connection ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(c) and (d). Similipal is covered by a centrally sponsored scheme 'Project Tiger' to protect the environment and wildlife. The scheme was introduced in 1973-74 with the objective of maintaining a viable tiger population. Survival of tiger is considered to be an indication of a healthy eco system.

Since 1980-81, Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 51.76 lakhs has been extended to the State Government of Orissa whose own contribution for the protection of Similipal has been of the order of Rs. 52.26 lakhs over the same period. Considerable success has been achieved in controlling 'Akhand Shikar' in Similipal forests after the introduction of the scheme and providing protection to the wildlife.

Steps to Curb Pollution

848. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that provisions of Factories Act, 1948 and Industrial Licensing Procedure regulating the setting up of factories emitting poisonous and highly toxic gases near thickly populated towns are being violated on a large scale ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to prevent pollution and for purification of the environment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir. However, some factories have not adopted necessary emission control measures.

(b) The steps taken include :

(i) Task forces have been set up in various States to identify the hazardous industries and to ensure necessary safety measures ;

(ii) Procedure has been laid down for environmental clearance before issue of Industrial Licences and selection of sites for polluting industries ;

(iii) Air Pollution Control Zones have been delineated for strict enforcement of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and

(iv) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control measures and shifting of polluting industries from congested areas.

Ganga Action Plan

849. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether different works of the Ganga Action Plan have been given to foreign agencies or contractors ; and

(b) if so, the considerations for allotting the work to foreign contractors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However offers of assistance have been received from some countries and the position is as follows : U.K.

The offer of assistance for providing advisory services to Ganga Project Directorate by Thames Water Authority, a public body in U.K. has been accepted. The assistance covers the following areas :

- river quality modelling.
- issues of river quality management.
- resource recovery technologies in sewage treatment and operating practices.

FRANCE

- The French have made an offer of assistance and submitted a project proposal for setting up of a sewage treatment plant at Konia-Dinapur, Varanasi.

U.S.A.

- A few Joint Indo-US Workshops will be organised in 1986-87. A Joint workshop on land treatment and land application of sewage was held in New Delhi in June, 1986.

WORLD BANK

The following projects have been tentatively identified as possible areas of World

Bank Assistance in the context of Ganga Action Plan :

- Rehabilitation works/installation of treatment plants.
- Procurement of equipments for sewer-cleaning/water quality monitoring.
- Technical assistance in training.

NETHERLANDS

The following schemes have been identified for Dutch Assistance :

- Integral Sanitation Project at Jajmau, Kanpur.
- Sanitation Project at Mirzapur, U.P.
- Industrial Counselling for reduction of pollution caused by certain types of industries such as textiles, distilleries, sugar mills etc.
- Strengthening of the capability of Indian Institutions and organisations.

Pollution Emitting Industries near Ganga

850. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any perspective plan for phasing out or shifting pollution emitting industries such as leather tanneries, opium refineries, dyeing units, distilling units, etc. from the catchment area of the Ganga ; and

(b) if so, the details about the Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cleaning of River Ganga

851. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Action Plan to clean the Ganga does not pay adequate attention to all the relevant issues such as augmenting of flow of water during the lean season, restricting the claim on water by industries, farmers and municipalities and eliminating pollution at the sources ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Although the focus of the Ganga Action Plan is on the reduction of pollution caused by municipal wastes from 27 Class-I cities, the Government recognise the relationship between water quality, types of water use, quantity of use, flows and river regime.

(b) Accordingly, as part of the Action Plan, water quality modelling has been initiated in consultation with the organisations concerned.

Reserve Quota in All India Services

852. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of candidates who appeared in the IAS and IPS examinations held during the last 3 years and the number of successful candidates out of them who belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, separately ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the reserved quota of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates was not filled up during that period ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken/contemplated by Government to ensure the fulfilment of the reserved quota in the said services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service is made through the Civil Services Examination conducted by the U.P.S.C. every year. The number of candidates who appeared in the Civil Services Examination during the last 3 years, total number of candidates recommended by U.P.S.C. for appointment to various services, including the I.A.S. and I.P.S., number of S.C./S.T. candidates recommended for appointment is given below :—

Year	Total of appeared exam.	Total recommended	S.C.	S.T.
1983	9354	845	140	75
1984	9581	814	129	71
1985	9483	790	126	67

(b) to (d). No, Sir. Allocations to various Services, including I.A.S. and I.P.S. on the results of Civil Services Examinations conducted in 1983 and 1984 were made against vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates to the full extent. The results of Civil Services Examination, 1985 were declared in June, 1986. The Service allocation is yet to be finalised.

Candidates Appeared in Examination held by UPSC

853. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of candidates appeared in the examinations of UPSC during the last three years and the number of candidates with Hindi and with English medium declared successful separately ;

(b) the number of English knowing examiners and Hindi knowing examiners in the UPSC separately ; and

(c) whether Government propose to get the answer books of the candidates with

Hindi medium checked by Hindi examiners only ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) Of all the examinations conducted by the Commission, only in the Civil Services (Main) Examination, the candidates are allowed the option to answer their papers either in English or in any one of the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. In four other examinations viz. (i) Stenographers' Examination, (ii) Assistants' Grade Examination, (iii) Section Officers'/Stenographers' (Grade 'B'/Grade D) Limited Departmental Competitive Examination and (iv) Grade I (Under Secretary) Limited Departmental Competitive Examination for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates, the candidates are given the option to answer all or some the papers in English or in Hindi. A statement showing the number

of candidates who appeared and those qualified with English medium and Hindi medium during the last three years, is given below.

(b) The Commission appoint examiners for a particular examination depending on the number of candidates in a particular subjects/paper and the language medium offered by them, if the rules of the examination so permit. The number of examiners for an examination would vary from examination to examination and for the same examination from year to year. The Commission do not have any fixed number of English knowing examiners and Hindi knowing examiners for their examinations.

(c) The Commission normally employ Hindi knowing examiners to evaluate the answer books in which Hindi medium is used.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Examination	Year	No. of candidates appeared			Total	No. of successful candidates				Total
			English medium	Hindi medium	Other language medium		English medium	Hindi medium	Other languages medium		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Civil Services (Main) Examination	1983	7782	1371	201	9354	772	56	17	845	
		1984	7932	1413	236	9581	731	61	22	814	
		1985	7952	1327	204	9483	715	59	16	790	
2.	Assistant's Grade Examination	1983	10281	7158	No such option is allowed	17439	386	117	No such option is allowed	503*	
		1984	16532	12411	option is allowed	28943	461	87	is allowed	548**	
		1985	22160	13713	allowed	35873	Result not declared yet			—	
3.	Stenographers' Examination	1983	2999	777	No such option is allowed	3776	217	21	No such option is allowed	238	
		1984	3539	1035	option is allowed	4574	133	22	is allowed	155	
		1985	5136	1382	allowed	6545	216	4		220	
4.	Section Officers' / Stenographers' (Grade 'B' / Grade I) Limited Departmental Competitive Exam.	1983	873	10	No such option is allowed	883	284	3	No such option is allowed	287	
		1984	811	9	option is allowed	820	205	2	is allowed	207	
		1985	756	12	allowed	768	Result not declared yet			—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Grade I (Under Secretary)	1983 1984	32 50	Nil Nil	No such option is allowed	32 50	22 29	Nil Nil	No such option is allowed	22 29
	Limited Departmental Competitive Examination for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.	1985	47	Nil	allowed	47	16	Nil		16

*Including 67 candidates recommended in supplementary list.

**Including 138 candidates recommended in supplementary list.

[English]

Suspension of I.A.S. Officers

854. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of I.A.S. officers suspended during the last one year at Centre and States ;

(b) the number of officers out of them reinstated ; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the agitation by indefinite fasting etc. resorted to recently by any IAS officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Eleven IAS officers were placed under suspension by State Governments during the last one year. No IAS officer was placed under suspension by the Central Government during the said period.

(b) One.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Central Government is aware of the case of Shri Dharam Singh Rawat, IAS, presently working under the Uttar Pradesh Government, who observed fasting at Lucknow and New Delhi. He has been placed under suspension by the State Government.

Fuel Wood Plantation

855. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plantations for fuel wood have been started on the land on both sides of the railway lines ; and

(b) if so, how many kilometres have been covered ?

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

since the year 1981-82 on land along the railway lines, as also in available areas in railway station compounds, railway yards and railway colonies. The planting of trees on railway sides is essentially of non-browsable species, and also meets some fuelwood needs.

(b) Plantations have been raised so far along railway lines, yards and colonies over an area of 24,000 hectares. The information is maintained in hectares and not in kilometres since it covers plantation not only along railway lines but also in other railway areas as set out in (a) above.

Fence Between Bangladesh and West Bengal

856. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether fencing work on Bangladesh and West Bengal border is going on ; and

(b) if so, when it was started and how long it will take to complete the work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). It has been decided to take up the construction of border road etc. all along the Indo-Bangladesh border. Instructions have been issued for taking up the survey work for border road on priority.

[Translation]

Cases of Atrocities by Delhi Police

857. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of atrocities and loot etc. committed by Police in Delhi and the number of cases out of them registered during the last six months ;

(b) the number of cases in which immediate action was taken and of those in which delayed action was taken and also of those in which action is still pending ;

(c) the reasons for delay in these cases; and

(d) the action being taken by the Government to ensure that the police personnel do not commit crimes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) During the last six months, three cases were reported, which were registered by Delhi Police.

(b) Immediate action was taken in all the cases.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Strict legal action is taken against the police officers, who are found involved in such cases.

[English]

Revenue from Tendu Leaves

858. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where tendu leaf is grown ;

(b) the quality of various tendu leaves grown in those states ;

(c) whether Central Government get any revenue out of the tendu leaves produced and exported by the tendu leaf growing States ; and

(d) the average export of tendu leaves per annum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) Orissa has five quality classes of tendu leaves viz. Quality I to Quality V. Uttar Pradesh has adopted three grades of tendu leaves namely Grade—I to Grade—

III. For the purpose of export Government of India have prescribed grade specifications of tendu leaves viz. Fancy, Extra Special, Good, Standard, Fair and General.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The average export of tendu leaves during the year 1981-82 to 1983-84 is 4141 tonnes per annum.

Pending Cases of Freedom Fighters Pension

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

(a) whether a large number of cases for the sanction of freedom fighters' pension are still pending with the Government ;

(b) if so, the number of claims pending State-wise with the Government for decision along with the reasons for the delay in the sanction of these pensions ;

(c) whether any target date has been fixed for the clearance of all such cases by giving priority to this task in view of the advanced age of the claimants ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor, and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the sanction of pension cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). Out of total of 4,44,725 applications received so far, both under the 1972 & 1980 Schemes, pension has been sanctioned to 1,39,279 freedom fighters and their dependents as on 30-6-1986. 2,31,799 cases have been rejected and 73,647 cases are pending mainly for want of State Governments verification reports. A statement showing State-wise pendency of applications is given below.

(c) and (d). Target date of 15th August, 1986 for disposing of all pending applications received in time i.e. before 31-3-1982 has been fixed and for this purpose, special efforts are being made and special steps taken. Cases to be

decided on the recommendation of non-official screening committees will be finalised only after receipt of their recommendations. Cases of exceptional nature will be taken up after the special drive is over.

Statement

Statement Showing the Position of Applications Pending Finalisation as on 30th June, 1986.

S.No.	Name of the States/ U.T. Admns.	Number of Penden- cies
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3301
2.	Assam	4880
3.	Bihar	13584
4.	Gujarat	83
5.	Haryana	101
6.	Himachal Pradesh	41
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1402
8.	Karnataka	1407
9.	Kerala	4603
10.	Madhya Pradesh	410
11.	Maharashtra	9417
12.	Manipur	85
13.	Meghalaya	83
14.	Nagaland	13
15.	Orissa	1121
16.	Punjab	1041
17.	Rajasthan	52
18.	Tamil Nadu	349
19.	Tripura	873
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1017
21.	West Bengal	24319
22.	INA Cases	4856

1	2	3
UNION TERRITORIES		
1.	Chandigarh	10
2.	Delhi	185
3.	Goa	361
4.	Pondicherry	52
Grand Total		73,647

**Atrocities on Scheduled Castes
and Scheduled Tribes**

861. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an increase in atrocities on Scheduled Castes during the last six months ;

(b) if so, the number of such atrocities during the last six months as on 30th June, 1986 State-wise ;

(c) the number of male, female and children belonging to Scheduled Castes families killed, injured and the details of the loss property ; and

(d) the details of directions/guidelines issued by the Union Government to the State Governments to curb atrocities on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below. As full information in respect of all the States for the first 6 months of 1986 is not yet available, it is not possible to make any comparison at this stage.

(d) Comprehensive guidelines suggesting different preventive, corrective, rehabilitative and personnel policy measures with regard to crimes against Scheduled Castes have been conveyed to the State Government from time to time.

Statement

Statement showing crimes against Scheduled Castes reported during the first six months of 1986

S. No.	Name of State	Total crimes	Murder	Grievous Hurt	Information available upto
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52	03	04	April, 1986
2.	Bihar	388	13	27	March, 1986
3.	Gujarat	196	05	24	April, 1986
4.	Haryana	37	02	02	May, 1986
5.	Himachal Pradesh	18	—	01	May, 1986
6.	Karnataka	79	01	01	April, 1986
7.	Kerala	37	02	—	January, 1986
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1630	39	68	April, 1986
9.	Maharashtra	154	02	10	April, 1986
10.	Orissa	75	01	04	April, 1986
11.	Punjab	09	05	01	April, 1986
12.	Rajasthan	457	13	40	April, 1986
13.	Tamil Nadu	269	02	02	April, 1986
14.	Tripura	NIL	NIL	NIL	April, 1986
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2097	122	309	May, 1986
16.	West Bengal	NIL	NIL	NIL	March, 1986
Total		5498	210	493	

Note : 1. Information in respect of other States is 'NIL'.

2. Separate figures regarding crimes against males, females and children are not maintained.

3. Figures regarding loss of property are not maintained.

**Purchase of Advanced Jet Trainer
Aircraft**

862. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :
SHRI SRIBALLAV
PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a deal for purchase of most modern advanced jet trainer aircraft for the Indian Air Force has been finalised between India and Britain/France ;

(b) if so, the number of trainer aircraft to be purchased and the country from where these will be purchased ;

(c) the extent to which the imported aircrafts are superior to the Indian jet trainer Ajeet ; and

(d) whether there is some proposal to improve the Indian aircraft jet to the level of imported jet aircraft trainer, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor ?

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

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

Leakage in Madras Atomic Power Plant

863. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :
SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy water escaped into a vault inside the reactor building of Madras Atomic Power Plant I on 26th June, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether an enquiry committee has been constituted to find out the causes and if so, the details thereof and findings of the committee ;

(c) whether it was an act of sabotage and whether the culprits have been arrested ; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such leakages in future in all the atomic plants ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The entire quantity of heavy water has since been recovered.

(b) and (c). The investigations carried out so far do not indicate sabotage as a cause of this incident.

(d) Standard procedures call for such incidents to be reviewed by the Station Safety Committee and Safety Review Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy. Steps to prevent such leakages in future are drawn up in consultation with these Committees.

**Writing of CRs by Government
Employees**

864. SHRI V. TULSI RAM :
SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA
MURTI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to finalise the new form for Confidential Reports and the IAS officers shall write their reports themselves ;

(b) if so, whether this new procedure will be adopted for all the Government employees irrespective of their posts ; if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons for discrimination amongst the civil servants ;

(c) whether there is some proposal under the consideration of Government to do away with the Confidential Report system for better performance of work in all the fields by brilliant hard working and honest employees ;

(d) if so, details thereof ; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The Government have introduced new Confidential Report Formats for the IAS Officers from 1985-86. The Officers will not write their own reports. As a part of the report, the officers upto the level of Super Time Scale have been asked to indicate their achievements and contributions during the year. This is a kind of self-appraisal and is in consonance with the principle of Management by objectives. The reporting officer is required to comment upon these aspects.

(b) The cadre controlling authorities of all Group 'A' Central Services have been asked to revise the CR formats for their officers on the lines of the formats of the IAS Officers keeping in view the nature of functions, duties and responsibilities assigned to the concerned Services.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Naval Physical and Oceanographic Laboratory

865. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for electing Kakkanad in Cochin as a suitable spot for setting up the Naval Physical and Oceanographic Laboratory NPOL ;

(b) whether Government had at any stage considered Cannannore as a likely spot for the NPOL in view of its proximity to Keltron as also the Naval Academy at Ezhimaka ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for changing the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Kerala State Government was approached for land close to the Naval Base for the expansion of Naval Physical and Oceanographic Laboratory (NPOL). The State Govern-

ment was requested for land at Kakkanad, which met all the necessary requirements like adequacy of area, scope for technology build up and expansion of facilities and closeness to NPOL. Naval Base and University. Accordingly Kerala Government provided land at Kakkanad where civil work is already in progress Cannannore is about 200 Kms. away from Cochin.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Setting up of Pension Adalats

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

(a) whether Government propose to establish pension Adalats in the country ;

(b) nature and scope of such Adalats ; and

(c) statutory sanctions to be provided ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) No decision has been taken to establish pension Adalats in the country. However, as an experimental measure, Pension Adalats are being held for the pensioners of the Northern Railway on 1-8-1986.

(b) and (c). The Pension Adalats will deal with individual grievances of the pensioners as distinct from the policy matters within the existing framework of the Statutory Rules.

Allocation of Funds to States for Modernisation in Prison Administration

867. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have released a sum of Rs. 135 crores to 16 States for construction of sub-jails and modernisation in prison administration ; and

(b) how many States have so far utilised this amount and the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). Under the award of the Eighth Finance Commission, Government have provided an amount of Rs. 135.56 crores for the upgradation of standard of jail administration for the period 1985-89 for 16 States. Out of this an amount of Rs. 67.97 crores has been provided for the construction of sub-jails (except in Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Sikkim and Tripura). An amount of Rs. 33.89 crores representing 25% of the amount has been released to the States in 1985-86 on-account basis. This amount pertains to all the schemes for the jail sector and not merely to the construction of sub-jails.

Voluntary Discipline in Prices and Supplies

868. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Minister had written to the Chief Ministers to call meetings of manufacturers and traders at the State and district levels to ensure voluntary discipline in prices and supplies ;

(b) if so, the other points mentioned in the communication ;

(c) if so, the number of States that have taken action on the proposal made by the Union Minister ;

(d) whether any reports from the States about its implementation have been received ; and

(e) if so, the number of States which have not implemented the suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As regards other points, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Food and Civil Supplies briefly urged the Chief Ministers to keep the prices and availability of essential commodities, particularly foodgrains, edible oils and sugar, under vigil. The sale of essential commodities like potatoes, onions, eggs, tea, pulses and spices may be arranged through retail outlets and mobile vans of Super Bazars ; consumer cooperatives and State Civil Supplies Corporations. The important role of Public Distribution System and the need to improve, strengthen and expand its network to reach remote, inaccessible and far flung areas was emphasised. They were advised to intimate if they needed additional quantity of foodgrains and imported edible oils for Public Distribution System. The Chief Ministers were requested to remove restrictions on inter-State movement of oilseeds and edible oils.

(c) to (e). Replies were received from 17 States/Union Territory Administrations indicating that the various suggestions made by Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Food and Civil Supply were being examined. Government of West Bengal has just acknowledged the receipt of the letter. However, detailed information on action taken/proposed to be taken has been received so far from five States/Union Territory Administrations. This is a continuing exercise and action is generally taken by the States Governments over a period of time, to keep the prices under check and improve the availability of essential commodities.

Central Research Advisory Council

869. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Research Advisory Council has started functioning ;

(b) if so, the details of the work done by this body ;

(c) whether development of infrastructure has to be stepped up in the tribal villages ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The first meeting of the Central Tribal Research Advisory Council is scheduled to be held on 29th July, 1986. The Council being advisory in nature, will take stock of the work of the Tribal Research Institutes, Research Advisory Committees in the States and will lay broad guidelines for research, evaluation, documentation and surveys, etc., relating to tribals.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Working Group on Development of Scheduled Tribes during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) discussed the strategy for infrastructural development in the tribal areas and have made some recommendations. The action on these recommendations is taken care of by the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) programmes formulated by the States. Outlays are also being stepped up during the Seventh Five Year Plan, for example,

in one of the major sectors of infrastructure "roads and bridges", the outlay during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) has been stepped up to Rs. 504 crores as against the Sixth Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 313 crores. In other sectors also similar stepping up is being contemplated.

Per Capita Income and Expenditure of Sikkim

870. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the per capita income and expenditure of Sikkim for last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : The per capita income of Sikkim as computed by the State Government for the last five years, for which the figures are available, is as under :

Year	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	
	at current prices	at constant (1982) prices
1979-80	727	826
1980-81	835	888
1981-82	900	900
1982-83	1079	1008
1983-84	1300	1093

The 38th round survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation during the period January-December, 1983 included the survey on consumer expenditure in the State of Sikkim. The per capita consumer expenditure as revealed by this survey for the year 1983 is as follows :

Per Capita Expenditure for 1983 (Rs.)

Rural	Urban
1729	2952

Central Guidelines for PDS, Health, Education Programmes

871. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have advised the State Governments to undertake a massive programme to implement public distribution system, health and education on priority ;

(b) if so, when such directions were sent to the State Government ; and

(c) the steps taken by different State Governments to implement the guidelines sent by the Ministry of Welfare in this regard ?

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

Statement

The Ministry of Welfare have sent guidelines to the State Governments on the implementation of Concessional Wheat Programme in the Tribal Areas on 18th December, 1985. With a view to benefitting the population living in ITDP areas, Ministry of Welfare have written to the State Governments of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa in January, 1986 permitting them, as a one time measure during 1986-87 only, to utilise funds upto 10% from the Special Central Assistance to strengthen their Public Distribution System in these areas, advising them simultaneously to submit their Action Plans in this regard to Department of Civil Supplies. Accordingly, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar have sent their proposals which are under consideration. Similarly, recommendations of the Working Group on Tribal Development during the Seventh Plan in respect of Education and Health sectors have also been sent to the State Governments on 21st June, 1985 and 10th January, 1986 respectively.

Copies of the Report of the Working Group on the development of Scheduled Castes during the Seventh Five Year Plan containing recommendations of the Working Group, inter-alia, on supply of essential goods, Health and Education have been sent to the State Governments in August, 1985.

The Concessional Wheat Programme is being implemented by the State Governments in all the I.T.D.P. areas. Guidelines regarding Health and Education for

the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also taken into consideration by the State Governments while preparing their Special Component Plans and Tribal Sub-Plans.

Post Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students

872. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the amount of scholarships being paid presently to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students at different levels of post-matric education ;

(b) whether the rates of scholarships have not been revised since a long time ;

(c) whether there is a demand for increasing these rates ; and

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

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

(b) The rates of Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students were last revised in July, 1981.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Working Group on the Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during Seventh Plan, the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and various Voluntary Organisations representing the interests of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities have suggested for the enhancement of scholarships rates. The scheme of Post Matric scholarships is currently under review which inter-alia, includes the issues of revision of rates.

Statement

Statement showing the rates of scholarships being paid presently to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students at different levels of Post-Matric education

Group		Hosteller		Day scholar	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
A. (Medical/Engineering B.Sc Agri/B.V.Sc. etc.)	Ist year	185	195	100	110
	IIInd year and thereafter	185	200	100	115
B. (Degree in Indian system of Medicare, Homeo- pathy, Diploma Course in Engineering/Medical/ Technology etc.)	Ist Year	125	135	100	110
	IIInd Year and there- after	130	145	105	120
C. (Certificate Courage in Engineering/ Medical/Technology, Post Graduate Courses in Arts and Science.)	Ist Year	125	135	100	110
	II Year and thereafter	130	145	105	115
D. (General Degree Course).	II Year and thereafter	115	130	70	85
E. (Classes of 10+2 system and Ist Year of General Degree Course.)	Ist Year	75	85	50	60
	IIInd Year and Ist Year of General Degree	80	95	55	70

Supply of Electricity and water at Concessional Rates to SCs.

873. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide electricity and water at concessional rates to the families of Scheduled Castes in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government propose to implement this scheme in all parts of the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government have no such proposal of providing electricity and water at concessional rate to Scheduled Castes families in Delhi.

(c) No, Sir. Government of India have no such proposal.

Scheme to Supply Ration at Subsidised Rates to SC/ST

874. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme to supply ration at subsidised rates to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country whose purchasing power is low ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Under the Public Distribution System, foodgrains are supplied at reasonable prices to all sections of the population, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Foodgrains at specially subsidised prices are also being supplied to the people living in the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas and tribal majority States, and under the rural employment programmes and nutrition

programme for young children, pregnant women and nursing mothers.

Development of Wasteland in Rajasthan and U.P.

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

(a) the schemes proposed for development of waste land in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Apart from distribution of seedlings under farm forestry and block plantations, constituting the Social Forestry Programme, there new schemes are also being introduced with effect from 1986-87 in all the States of India including Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh :

(i) Rural Fuelwood Plantation including Afforestation of Eco-Sensitive Areas in Non-Himalayan Region,

(ii) Establishment of Silvipastoral Farms ; and

(iii) Decentralised Peoples' Nurseries. Besides these, externally assisted social forestry projects are also being implemented in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh from 1985-86.

(b) The targets of afforestation for 1986-87 are :

Rajasthan Rs. 11.00 crores and Uttar Pradesh Rs. 45.00 crores. Plantation work is expected to be in progress with the onset of the current monsoon. Work in nurseries will commence in October.

Environmental Pollution in Rajasthan

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

(a) whether increasing pollution is posing threat to life in major towns of Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, the causes thereof ;

(c) the number of industrial units responsible for such environmental pollution; and

(d) the total percentage of sulphur dioxide emitted in Kota ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Some of the major towns in Rajasthan are faced with pollution problems due to increasing industrial activities ;

(c) and (d). According to the State Pollution Control Board, there are 129 air polluting industries. Of the total sulphur dioxide emission in the State, the contribution of Kota is 59.75 per cent.

Financial Assistance to States for Development of Urban Consumer Co-operative Stores and Retail Outlets

877. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry under the Centrally sponsored scheme had called for proposal from the State Governments for the development of urban consumer cooperative stores and other retail outlets ;

(b) whether Union Government have offered central assistance to the State Governments for this purpose ;

(c) if so, the number of proposals received from the different State Governments ; and

(d) the financial assistance offered to each State for that purpose in 1985-86 and 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). A statement is given below :

S. No.	States/U.Ts.	Statement		(Rs. in lakhs)	
		1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
		No. of proposals received.	Amounts sanctioned	No. of proposals received.	Proposals approved in principle and funds being released.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	32.88	—	
2.	Assam	6	5.20	—	
3.	Bihar	4@	—	—	
4.	Gujarat	1	0.90	1	3.65
5.	Haryana	1@	—	—	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3@	—	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	6.70	1	
8.	Karnataka	17	16.05	2	2.70
9.	Kerala	15	2.88	2	1.80
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5	4.37	1	
11.	Maharashtra	20	52.835	2	
12.	Manipur	—	5.00*	—	
13.	Meghalaya	2	2.16	—	
14.	Orissa	8	5.12	5	
15.	Punjab	1@	—	—	
16.	Rajasthan	8	1.98	2	
17.	Tamil Nadu	9	27.88	1	5.26**
18.	Tripura	2@	—	—	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	28	22.24	10	2.88
20.	West Bengal	5	2.34	6	0.36
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	12.63*	—	—

*The proposals for assistance were received prior to 1985-86 and sanctions were made during 1985-86.

@Proposals for which additional information from the States has been asked for. Some of the proposals received were found not feasible and the State Governments have been informed accordingly.

**Proposal sanctioned during 1985-86 but assistance released during 1986-87.

Deal with Multi-National Companies for Silicon

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

(a) whether it is a fact that efforts are on to enter into a silicon deal with overseas multi-national companies at the expense of indigenous production ;

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

(c) the extent of adverse effect the imports will have on indigenous production ?

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

ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There will be no adverse effect on indigenous production.

Title Deeds to Settlers in Forest Land in Kerala

879. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :
SHRI P.A. ANTONY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have asked for the clearance of the Central Government for granting title to occupants who are possessing forest lands since 1977 ;

(b) number of such families without title over the land they possess ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to grant them title ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Clearance for diversion of forest lands has been sought from the Central Government.

(b) According to information received from the State Government there are about 50000 such cases.

(c) The grant of title is the responsibility of the State Government. The proposal for clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act will be finalised as soon as all essential information is available.

Development of Western Ghats

880. **PROF. P.J. KURIEN :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Western Ghats Development Scheme, and the amount spent so far, with State-wise break-up ; and

(b) amount proposed to be spent in the Seventh Five Year Plan under Western Ghats Development Scheme with details of the projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The Western Ghats Development Programme was introduced during the year 1974-75, and is being continued since then. The programme was conceived as part of the special programme for the development of hill areas in the country in pursuance of the decision taken in the National Development Council in 1972. Parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Union Territory of Goa are covered by the Programme. The main thrust of the programme in the Seventh Plan is to maintain the ecological balance of the Western Ghats region.

Upto the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 100.41 crores was spent under the programme. The State-wise details are given below :—

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/ U.T.	Fifth Five Year Plan	Sixth Five Year Plan
		1974-79 & 1979-80	1980-85
1.	Maharashtra	8.71	24.06
2.	Karnataka	5.47	14.42
3.	Tamil Nadu	3.89	14.09
4.	Kerala	5.98	18.64
5.	Goa	1.37	3.78
Total		125.42	74.99

(b) A sum of Rs. 116.50 crores is allocated as Special Central Assistance for the Western Ghats Development Programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Statewise break-up is as follows :—

Sl. No.	State	Rs. in crores
1.	Maharashtra	38.10
2.	Karnataka	28.20
3.	Kerala	23.80
4.	Tamil Nadu	19.90
5.	Goa	6.00
6.	Western Ghats Secretariat, Surveys & Studies	0.50
Total		116.50

Afforestation, development of plantation crops (Rubber, Tea) and horticultural crops including spices, soil conservation, Khadi and Village Industries (bee-keeping) sericultural, minor irrigation and construction of foot bridges are the relatively more important schemes funded under the programme.

SC/ST Reservation in A.F.M.C., Pune

881. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes at Armed Forces Medical College, Pune, the number of seats filled and reasons for short filling during each of the last three years ; and

(b) whether there is shortage of good candidates for admission to medical course and if so, details thereof and efforts made to overcome the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Ten per year, out of total seats of 130, provided they qualify in the written test within the first five hundred of the combined merit list. The number of seats filled during the last three years year-wise is as under :

1984	—	Nil
1985	—	1
1986	—	Nil

The reason for short filling is that there were no SC/ST candidates who qualified within the first five hundred in the Combined merit list.

(b) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Religious Minorities Getting Contributions from Abroad

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

(a) whether it is a fact that religious minorities are getting contributions in large quantities from abroad ;

(b) if so, the nature of control exercised by Government over these institutions ;

(c) the nature of control exercised by Government over the accounts of these institutions and the eventualities in which

Government are empowered to inspect their accounts ;

(d) whether Government have inspected the accounts of any such institution ; and

(e) if so, the name thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Substantial foreign contributions are being received by associations of various religious minorities in India.

(b) and (c). Every association receiving foreign contribution is required under the provisions of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act to furnish, within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner, an intimation to the Central Government regarding the amount of foreign contribution received by it, the source from which and the manner in which such foreign contribution was received and the purpose for which and the manner in which such foreign contribution was utilised by it. Every association is also required to submit audited accounts duly certified by a Chartered Accountant every year. The Central Government can also authorise inspection of any account or record of an association where it suspects that any provision of this Act has been or is being contravened by the Association.

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

[*English*]

Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen

883. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have evolved a scheme to resettle ex-servicemen in sensitive border areas in an effort to strengthen the country's frontiers ;

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

(c) the amount earmarked for the current financial year and in Seventh Five Year Plan and the number of ex-servicemen to be resettled ;

(d) whether Government have approached various State Governments in this connection ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (e). During the Seventh Plan there is an approved scheme for development of border areas for which an allocation of Rs. 200 crores has been made over the Plan period. This scheme will be taken up in a phased manner. Among the measures under consideration to bring about development of border areas keeping the security angle in view is resettlement of ex-servicemen along some border areas. Rajasthan Government in consultation with the Central Govt. propose to allot an areas equivalent to 50,000 bighas for ex-servicemen and 12,500 bighas for ex. BSF personnel in Stage II of Indira Gandhi Canal Project.

Per Capita Investment in Kerala

884. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of per capita investment and the rate of per capita increase in the income in Kerala during the Sixth Five Year Plan period ;

(b) whether it was below the National average ; and

(c) is so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to increase the per capita investment and the per capita income of Kerala during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The per capita investment in Kerala under the

Sixth Plan of the State was Rs. 624. Per Capita income increased from Rs. 1382 in 1980-81 to Rs. 2196 in 1984-85 at current prices.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Kerala's Seventh Plan outlay has been fixed at Rs. 2100 crores which is about 35.5% higher than the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 1550 crores. The State Plan lays greater emphasis on employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes which are productive and income generating.

Requisition of Properties during Second World War

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the properties requisitioned by his Ministry during the Second World War in 1942 have not been de-requisitioned so far ;

(b) if so, the reasons why those properties have not been released ;

(c) the procedure for getting those properties de-requisitioned ;

(d) the number of buildings requisitioned by the Ministry of Defence during Second World War in 1942 in Bombay ; and

(e) the number of cases pending in courts and number of buildings de-requisitioned upto date, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (e). Some of the properties which were requisitioned during Second World War have not yet been de-requisitioned as these are still required for defence purposes. These are being retained under the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act (RAIP Act), 1952. In accordance with the Act, the properties requisitioned before 10th March, 1970 have either to be acquired or to be derequisitioned before 10th March, 1987. At present, 31 building

are held on requisition, 4 court cases, 2 in Maharashtra and one each in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh are pending.

Indigenous Content in BEL's Products

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

(a) whether most of the systems/equipments developed, manufactured and supplied by Bharat Electronics Ltd. fall under the category of direct import substitution ;

(b) whether on an average indigenous content in BEL's products is as high as 80 per cent ; and

(c) what has been the gross value of imported components (lnded cost, inclusive of taxes, etc.) used by BEL, year-wise for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The average value added which represents indigenous content is about 60%.

(c) The information is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount
1983-84	3880.99
1984-85	4415.87
1985-86	5675.00
	(Provisional)

Setting up of Solar Huts by Army in N.E. Region Border Area

887. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the solar huts set up in the border areas of North Eastern region by the Army have proved successful ;

(b) whether wind energy and solar energy trials have also been successful with the Army ;

(c) whether the completion of Rs. 35 lakh biogas plant project of the Air Force at Gorakhpur is going on as per expectation as also solar barracks at Leh ; and

(d) whether feedback on (a), (b) and (c) above has been provided to the Energy Ministry and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) No solar huts have been installed by the Army in the border areas of North Eastern Region.

(b) Two wind mills which have been installed so far at Army Hospital, Delhi and Gopalpur Cantt. are working satisfactorily. Solar energy projects are now at the planning stage only.

(c) Generation of biogas from water hyacinth on a large scale is being attempted for the first time in the experimental R&D plant, under construction at the Air Force Station at Gorakhpur. There have been some slippages in the completion of the work due to non availability of cement and steel. Civil works for solar barracks at Leh have been completed.

(d) The Ministry of Defence is now executing pilot projects on non-conventional energy as advised by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and the feed back is sent to that department.

Setting up of New Sub-Offices/Stations of save Foodgrain Campaign

888. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up any new sub-offices/stations of the 'Save Foodgrain Campaign' during the Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, the names of the places, State-wise, where such stations have been set up during the first year of the Seventh Plan ; and

(c) the details of the proposals for the remaining years of the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Supply of damaged food to Fair Price Shops by Food Corporation of India

889. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether diet, including charcoal and gravel mixed wheat supplied to fair-price shops by the Food Corporation of India is being sold in Delhi ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir. However, news item to this effect appeared in one English daily dated 20/6/86.

(b) Every one concerned has been re-instructed about the procedure evolved to ensure supply of pure foodstuffs to the public through fair price shops.

Robberies and Thefts in Running Trains

890. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of armed robberies and thefts committed in the running trains on various sections of the Indian Railways during the last one year (till date) as compared to the robberies/thefts committed during the corresponding period in the previous year ;

(b) the estimated loss suffered by the travelling passengers and the amount of compensation, if any, paid by the Government as against their loss ;

(c) which sections of the Indian Railways are most prone to such incidents ; and

(d) what steps have been taken by the Government to review the existing safety arrangements particularly for long distance travel to remove the shortcomings ?

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

Law and Order Situation in Delhi

891. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of violence and murder have increased recently in Delhi ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to maintain law and order situation in the capital of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. There has been no increase in the incidents of violence and murder in Delhi during the last six months (Jan. to June 1986). A statement showing the crime figures for the period from January to June, 1986 and the corresponding period for the year 1985 is given below.

(c) A number of steps have been taken by Delhi Police to maintain law and order in the capital such as increased foot and mobile patrolling, intensive checking of hostels and guest houses, posting of pickets at vulnerable places, action against bad characters and known criminals, vigilance at crowded places, appointment of Special Police Officers and Inter-State/Inter-District crime review meetings.

Statement

Crime Head	1986 (Jan-June)	1985 (Jan-June)
Dacoity	11	16
Murder	131	169
Attempt to Murder	134	125
Robbery	102	139
Riots	68	64
Snatching	66	89
Hurts	887	993
Burglary	906	876
Thefts	6230	6878
Misc. I.P.C.	6335	5898
TOTAL I.P.C.	14870	15247

Infiltration of Pakistani Trained Terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir

892. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Pakistani trained terrorist have infiltrated into the Border districts of J & K ;

(b) the number of such terrorists arrested so far ; and

(c) what security measures have been taken to curb this infiltration in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). No Pakistani trained terrorists as such have been reported to have infiltrated into the border Districts of Jammu and Kashmir during the current year.

(c) Security forces have been exercising utmost vigilance to check any possible infiltration.

Sarkaria Commission Report

893. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have extended the term of the Sarkaria Commission ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in sub-mission of the report by the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Replies to the questionnaire have not been received by the Sarkaria Commission from six States. Besides a request was received from a State Government for extending the term of the Commission as that State Government required some more time for furnishing its views on Centre-State Relations to the Commission. The Government has, therefore, extended the term of the Commission from six months from 1-7-1986 31-12-1986.

Activisation of Public Distribution System in States/Union Territories

894. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have given any assistance and directions to the States and Union Territories to activate the Public Distribution System ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the States have been asked that the Public Distribution System should mostly operate through co-operatives on priority basis ;

(d) whether any State have been asked to provide facilities to the Co-operative Societies to operate the same in the urban and rural areas ; and

(e) whether any assistance has been given by the Union Government to Orissa during the last three years in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The Government of India has, from time to time, been drawing the attention of the State Governments/Union Territories for strengthening and revitalising the Public Distribution System. The guidelines issued in this regard are as follows :

- (1) Opening of new fair price shops, wherever necessary, to provide easy physical access to consumers and supply of a ration card to every family both in urban and rural areas.
- (2) Provision and improvement of infrastructural facilities, such as storage and transportation of essential commodities to the last link i.e. fair price shops in rural, backward, remote and inaccessible areas.
- (3) Provision of a proper monitoring system at the block, district and State headquarters levels to ensure up-to-date information in respect of supply or otherwise, of essential commodities to the fair price shops.
- (4) Preparation of district-wise plans for allocation and distribution of wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oils, controlled cloth, kerosene, salt and coal.

(5) Setting up of Consumers' Advisory and Vigilance Committees at various levels including the fair price shop level.

(6) A schedule for training of employees engaged in PDS work.

(7) Tightening of inspection and enforcement measures to ensure that fair price shops function properly and essential commodities reach the people, particularly those belonging to the weaker and vulnerable sections of the population.

(8) Developing a system of effective coordination among various agencies engaged in the task of procurement, storage and distribution of essential commodities within the State.

There is a Central Sector Scheme for providing financial assistance for the setting up/strengthening of Civil Supplies Corporation and construction of godowns during the Seventh Plan period. Under this scheme, assistance is given to the States/Union Territories in the North-Eastern Region, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(c) The Government has been suggesting to the States/Union Territories that where new fair price shops are to be opened, they should consider encouraging, *inter-alia*, the co-operatives to open the outlets particularly in the rural areas.

(d) and (e). Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of consumer co-operatives in the urban areas, assistance is provided to the Consumer Cooperatives for opening retail outlets which may also deal in Public Distribution System items. There is another Central Sector Scheme under which assistance is given to rural cooperatives towards margin money for undertaking consumer business including public distribution items.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for assistance to consumer cooperatives in urban areas, a total amount of Rs. 155.75

lakhs was provided to Orissa from 1971 upto 1985-86 towards setting up of retail outlets and for rehabilitation of the wholesale consumer stores. Under the scheme of assistance for rural consumer activities, an amount of Rs. 120.85 lakhs was provided to the village societies in Orissa for undertaking consumer business during 1978-79 to 1985-86.

Meeting of Standing Committee of National Integration Council on Communal Disturbances

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

(a) whether it is proposed to convene a meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Integration Council to discuss the communal situation developing in certain States as is seen from the disturbances which took place there during the recent months and to suggest a solution to the problem ;

(b) if so, when such a meeting is proposed to be convened ; and

(c) what other steps are proposed to be taken by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). The question of convening a meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Integration Council is under consideration. However, the National Integration Council has been convened on 12-9-86 to consider the former Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for Welfare of Minority.

Assistance to Kerala for Strengthening PDS

896. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any request from State Government of Kerala for financial assistance for strengthening of public distribution system by opening more retail outlets etc. ; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cases of Eve-Testing, Molestation and Rape in Delhi

897. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of eve-teasing, molestation and rape reported in Delhi during January to June, 1986 ;

(b) the number of cases registered ; and

(c) the number of people arrested in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). The number of cases of eve-teasing, molestation and rape reported/registered and persons arrested during January to June, 1986, are shown below :

Crime Head	Cases reported/ registered.	Persons arrested.
Eve-teasing	1396	2235
Molestation	47	57
Rape	62	77

Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities

898. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the index of essential consumer commodities during each of the last 12 months ;

(b) how does it compare with the index for the corresponding previous period ;

(c) whether there has been a price rise ;

(d) if so, its impact on persons below the poverty line ; and

(e) the steps taken to protect the people below poverty line from the impact of inflation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The information is furnished in Statements. I and II below.

(c) There has been some increase in the prices of several essential commodities during the past 12 months.

(d) and (e). The increase in the prices of essential commodities would have some impact on persons below the poverty line. However, a few key essential commodities like foodgrains, edible oils, sugar and kerosene are distributed through the Public Distribution System which is being strengthened and expanded. Several essential commodities are also sold through the consumer cooperative retail outlets at reasonable prices. The rural poor continue to get supplies of foodgrains at cheaper rates under various special programmes.

Statement-I
Wholesale Price Indices of Selected Commodities
 (Base 1970-71—100)

Commodity	1986											
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rice	290.1	298.1	300.5	295.5	289.6	275.4	274.6	275.5	280.7	286.3	290.9	295.2
Wheat	217.9	224.6	223.9	226.5	228.6	231.4	232.8	244.9	249.4	233.9	222.0	225.9
Jowar	234.3	236.9	238.5	241.8	237.7	246.4	251.0	248.2	254.6	253.7	257.0	252.8
Bajra	249.0	249.8	269.7	286.0	279.0	288.1	295.3	301.1	308.3	312.1	304.5	289.6
Gram	538.4	562.5	574.1	602.6	617.0	611.7	583.4	583.1	564.7	490.0	439.7	429.8
Arhar	287.6	296.5	298.2	324.9	326.2	315.7	311.9	315.6	320.2	310.1	327.4	352.0
Moong	489.9	458.2	429.2	434.4	421.0	416.7	422.7	420.8	425.8	417.8	424.2	402.7

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Masoor	415.9	447.5	447.5	465.3	499.4	499.4	476.0	489.7	504.4	482.3	446.3	463.8	487.7
Urad	440.0	404.9	404.9	396.2	384.7	387.3	385.5	382.7	382.3	383.5	381.6	384.3	383.6
Potatoes	194.2	218.7	218.7	216.6	221.2	219.5	210.2	168.4	169.7	216.3	355.3	350.6	382.5
Onions	287.5	282.7	282.7	294.1	335.5	427.5	374.6	364.8	344.8	293.9	236.5	205.3	210.5
Milk	284.4	281.3	281.3	283.6	285.8	283.7	283.8	280.1	283.2	287.5	289.4	294.5	289.1
Fish	546.2	545.7	545.7	525.3	492.7	465.0	490.2	499.4	511.6	529.0	580.8	594.9	577.0
Meat	588.5	492.9	492.9	506.7	511.5	528.3	525.9	529.1	533.5	534.6	550.0	562.1	564.6
Chillies	315.9	315.4	315.4	297.9	287.0	246.1	236.4	205.0	192.0	175.5	177.2	168.4	143.4
Tea	452.4	409.4	409.4	370.4	360.4	375.2	414.4	413.3	390.2	358.6	365.5	392.0	430.1
Coke	575.2	575.2	575.2	575.2	575.5	575.2	575.2	598.5	606.3	606.3	606.3	606.3	606.3
Kerosene	382.7	382.7	382.7	382.7	382.7	382.7	382.7	382.7	403.5	410.4	410.4	410.4	410.4
Atta	207.1	182.5	182.5	200.1	213.4	214.4	222.7	222.9	232.5	232.1	235.9	234.4	233.8
Sugar	298.6	294.5	294.5	282.4	281.8	284.3	304.8	333.8	303.8	308.9	307.8	305.1	298.1
Gur	487.7	500.8	500.8	493.1	509.7	455.7	407.4	419.4	412.6	410.6	414.2	440.2	483.4
Vanaspoti	282.9	284.7	284.7	284.0	284.4	303.7	315.4	322.4	325.1	324.2	328.5	335.6	348.7

Groundnut oil	309.6	311.5	300.8	306.3	307.8	322.5	325.2	316.6	316.4	321.8	342.3	364.6
Mustard oil	223.1	221.0	221.6	234.4	239.9	244.6	248.4	246.2	244.1	249.4	281.6	300.4
Coconut oil	285.5	263.0	251.0	255.3	246.7	243.7	237.2	238.9	250.9	282.3	310.5	298.6
Salt	242.0	241.5	241.6	241.2	238.8	240.7	239.0	233.9	236.4	235.1	235.5	236.1
Soap	321.3	321.3	321.3	321.3	321.3	321.3	319.5	325.9	332.1	332.1	332.1	332.1
Matches	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0
Cotton cloth (Mills)	269.7	270.5	270.6	270.6	270.6	270.6	271.9	271.9	271.5	271.4	271.8	271.8
All commodities.	362.3	362.3	357.6	360.0	357.9	356.4	357.5	358.9	359.8	363.0	367.2	371.1

(P)—Provisional

Statement—II

Wholesale Price Indices of Selected Commodities

Commodity	1985											
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rice	282.0	282.7	279.6	273.5	270.2	261.3	265.3	266.8	267.4	272.5	277.7	283.5
Wheat	207.8	209.3	207.8	208.1	211.2	210.4	216.2	214.5	212.6	209.7	208.6	210.7
Jowar	247.9	247.1	247.3	246.4	243.6	239.1	241.2	232.8	230.6	233.6	228.6	230.2
Bajra	213.4	213.7	208.0	205.4	212.8	214.5	220.2	219.7	221.8	225.3	225.8	236.3
Gram	463.0	484.0	496.2	527.9	549.0	546.2	544.3	545.6	521.1	488.6	498.9	506.0
Arhar	355.7	356.7	357.3	363.0	351.9	333.7	305.1	284.5	283.4	289.0	289.7	272.1
Moong	437.0	433.6	430.9	452.0	454.0	457.2	465.0	471.9	493.1	500.3	508.8	501.5

Massor	376.7	434.7	425.3	452.2	474.5	471.7	454.7	374.9	354.6	379.9	387.2	389.5
Urad	390.2	397.0	391.5	395.6	389.0	396.0	405.0	406.6	402.4	408.0	397.6	402.0
Potatoes	186.9	198.2	213.9	208.0	223.8	163.5	110.0	98.6	88.2	98.5	114.3	163.3
Onions	346.0	327.0	299.1	347.7	406.7	302.9	226.7	253.3	282.5	262.3	252.4	275.3
Milk	267.6	271.8	270.2	269.6	269.1	266.4	264.8	265.1	265.9	274.3	281.2	280.9
Fish	462.6	475.6	451.8	443.3	429.3	440.3	474.2	406.3	490.8	438.7	445.7	494.9
Meat	413.9	414.8	410.3	415.8	420.5	448.7	463.0	468.3	469.5	469.5	471.3	483.8
Chillies	261.6	283.0	282.8	326.6	345.8	370.2	334.0	273.2	267.0	283.7	290.9	308.4
Tea	537.2	531.6	457.4	460.0	508.3	484.5	479.4	485.6	461.2	479.2	470.5	456.0
Coke	575.2	575.2	575.2	575.2	575.2	575.2	575.2	575.2	575.2	575.2	575.2	575.2
Kerosene	346.2	346.2	346.2	346.2	346.2	346.2	346.2	346.2	363.7	382.7	382.7	382.7
Atta	223.5	212.4	209.6	202.8	202.8	204.5	210.6	214.8	216.2	218.6	212.5	212.5
Sugar	244.2	246.7	240.9	242.4	242.4	246.7	246.0	240.7	245.6	268.0	270.3	280.3
Gur	411.7	430.2	422.0	416.9	381.5	356.6	365.2	348.4	361.7	392.2	417.4	446.4
Vanaspati	277.4	276.9	276.6	277.9	278.6	278.6	278.6	276.5	280.2	287.7	287.4	285.3
Groundnut oil	362.2	259.3	338.2	327.3	316.2	318.5	319.0	308.0	311.0	305.8	300.4	295.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mustard oil	292.2	292.2	282.6	274.0	274.7	262.9	248.2	236.0	240.5	233.6	231.2	224.3
Coconut oil	521.7	498.7	511.4	524.8	510.1	511.1	494.2	441.8	393.5	358.3	327.6	303.7
Salt	231.5	235.4	236.0	240.1	244.3	247.9	244.3	239.6	238.9	247.6	249.1	242.9
Soap	319.0	323.6	323.6	323.6	323.6	323.6	323.6	323.6	328.7	336.3	321.3	321.3
Matches	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0
Cotton cloth (Mills)	254.5	254.5	256.1	260.1	261.4	261.4	264.0	264.1	263.9	264.8	265.8	266.9
All Commodities	342.8	346.3	342.4	343.1	341.3	338.3	340.1	339.2	343.5	350.5	353.7	357.5

12.00 hrs.

(English)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I have raised a very important privilege issue.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall go through each and every paper.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : This is a very serious matter.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is something by which the Prime Minister's Office is being denigrated by some persons. I will only tell you... (Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. I have not allowed.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have read it. So many things appear in the Press.

[Translation]

We cannot go by the press reports.

[English]

I have gone through it. I have seen it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Sir, I have given a notice of privilege against the 'Sunday Mail'.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me Sir. I will find out.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out. Why are you standing in the aisle? This is not the way. I will go into the matter. I will look into it. I will study it. That is what I can do.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I only want some information. Will you go through the matter afterwards?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, I will not. I have rejected it outright. No, no.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But you cannot similarly dispose of the privilege motion..... (Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, professor, I do not agree with you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Any number of precedents are there.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, Professor! Why are you persisting? No Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Tell us the reason.

MR. SPEAKER : No reason. You come to me.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No. Not allowed. I have not allowed the hon. member to speak anything on the subject.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed you Mr. Suresh.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. I have not allowed the Professor. I have allowed Sureshji.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You cannot shun our notice like that. You can say, "I am considering it."

MR. SPEAKER : No Sir, I will not. I have seen it. I have considered it and I have rejected it. No Sir.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to have a discussion. This is my ruling.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No. I have seen it. So many things come in the Press. I am not going to take notice.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. I am not going to bother. No, Sir. Absolutely not allowed. I am not convinced.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Suresh Kurup, do you want to say anything ?

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Sir, very serious reports have appeared that the Union Carbide Corporation is selling off its Agricultural Division.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Suresh, we have already had an assurance on the Floor of the House from the Government. If it fails, we will take it up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : It is there in Today's newspapers Sir. They are selling off their Agricultural Division.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Guptaji, you are a very intelligent man.

[English]

We already got an assurance on the Floor of the House only yesterday. They are there. They also have ears and eyes. They also read papers. They will have to be answerable on the Floor of the House. Not me. They have to do it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : They should come up with a statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We will find out when the time comes.

[Interruptions]

We cannot contemplate in the void.

[English]

I cannot do it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice of a Calling Attention Motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall look into it.

*(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the time for Calling Attention. No, please. Not allowed.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : In Delhi University.....

MR. SPEAKER : I shall look into it. You may come and discuss it with me.

*(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : What Shri Ramswaroop Ram says, does not form part of the record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order, Mr. Basheer ? What is your problem ?

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : Sir, in the Indo-Pakistan Border, tension is mounting up.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me in writing.

MR. T. BASHEER : Sir, there is an extraordinary concentration of.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question like that, Mr. Basheer. You know that there are rules. There is no such rule.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow it. No, no. I am not going to budge.

(Interruptions)

SHRI T. BASHEER : The Prime Minister of Pakistan said in New York.....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No. It does not matter. Whoever said it, it does not matter for me. What matters is the rule of the House.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. No.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, your members are not behaving.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : A grave decision has been taken by the Union Government which will harm the public sector. They are going to form a consultancy firm.....

MR. SPEAKER : Give it in writing. I will look into it. I assure you ; I will look into it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it ; that is what I said. Don't persist, Mr. Chowdhary. It is a very bad habit. I assure you that I will look into it.

SHRI INDRAJEET GUPTA : Please look into it.

MR. SPEAKER : Unnecessarily he is haranguing. I have given my undertaking.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Are you going to allow a discussion on this ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have said I will consider it. I will get the information...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : That is right. I am happy about it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ramswaroop Ram, if you persist, I will ask you to withdraw from the House.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down. No problem. Nothing like this. Nothing is going to form part of the record. Mr. Minister, I will ask your Member to withdraw from the House, if he persists like this. It is very bad on his part.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Does not matter. You have to go by the rules. Not like this.

[Translation]

You can come and discuss it with me.

[English]

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the proper way. Not allowed. Not allowed. Now Papers Laid. Mr. Arun Singh.

12 06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Notifications under Coastal Guard Acts

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 123 of the Coast Guard Act, 1978 :—

- (1) The Coast Guard (Law Officers) Recruitment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 214 in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 1986.
- (2) The Coast Guard (General) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 4(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2771/86]

**Notifications under Customs Act and under
Central Excise Rules, 1944**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA PUJARI) : I beg to lay
on the Table—**

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G.S.R. 751(E) to 759(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum relating to the levy of auxiliary duty of customs on goods falling under the First Schedule of the Custom Tariff Act, 1975.

(ii) G.S.R. 903(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 276/85—Customs dated the 28th August, 1985 so as to provide for exemption from additional duty of customs on polyester fibre to be supplied to the handloom sector for the manufacture of low price fabrics under a duly approved programme.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—
2772/86]

(2) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944—

(i) G.S.R. 738(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1986 together with an explanatory note making certain amendment to Notification No. 177/86-CE dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to permit utilisation of special Excise Duty lying unutilised

because of merger of basic and special Excise Duties on certain commodities in 1985 Budget for the payment of basic Excise Duty on finished Excisable goods.

(ii) G.S.R. 795(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to narrow woven man-made fabrics of width not more than 30.5 cms. from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

(iii) G.S.R. 796(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 109/75-CE dated the 30th April, 1975 so as to substitute 'Chapter 58' appearing in the opening paragraph by 'Chapter 58' appearing in the opening paragraph by Chapter 54 or 55 or sub-heading No. 5901-20 or 6001.12'.

(iv) G.S.R. 799(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to yarn doubled or multifold from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

(v) G.S.R. 800(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to plates, blocks, sheets and strips of micro-cellular rubber (other than plates, blocks, sheets and strips of latex sponge) from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

(vi) G.S.R. 801(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1986 together

- with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to polypropylene staple fibre and tow tops from so much of the duties of excise as is in excess of amount calculated at the rate of Rupees 50/- per Kg.
- (vii) G.S.R. 811(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 221/86/CE dated the 2nd April, 1986 so as to exempt flavouring essences and concentrates used within the factory of production in the manufacture of aerated waters.
- (viii) G.S.R. 812(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum allowing set-off of the excise duty paid on the flavouring essences and concentrates brought from outside and used in the manufacture of aerated waters.
- (ix) G.S.R. 813(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to specified parts and accessories when used as Original Equipment in the manufacture of power tillers.
- (x) G.S.R. 814(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1986 regarding exemption to tyres, tubes and flaps when used as Original Equipment in the manufacture of power tillers.
- (xi) G.S.R. 815(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 65/86-CE dated the 10th February, 1986 so as to exempt internal combustion engines when used as Original Equipment in the manufacture of power tillers.
- (xii) G.S.R. 816(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 75/84-CE dated the 1st March, 1984 and 225/86-CE dated the 3rd April, 1986 so as to make certain changes in these notifications consequent on the enactment of Finance Bill, 1986.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 825(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding concessional rate of excise duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem* for fuel efficient petrol driven motor vehicles of engine capacity not exceeding 1000 cc. namely, motor cars, vans and cross-country motor vehicles as against the normal rate of duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem*.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 850(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to self-adhesive tapes of plastics from the duty of excise as is in excess of 25 per cent *ad valorem*.
- (xv) G.S.R. 883(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 70/77-CE dated the 7th May, 1977 so as to withdraw Central Excise exemption in respect of Cigarettes supplied for consumption on

board a vessel of the Indian Navy.

- (xvi) G.S.R. 884(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 187/88-CE dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to substitute the words and figures 'Chapter 84 or 85' appearing in the First proviso by the words and figures 'Chapter 39 or 54 or 55'.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 855(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 192/68-CE dated the 16th November, 1968 so as to substitute 'sub-heading No. 4009.93' appearing in the opening paragraph by 'sub-heading No. 4009.92'.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 900(E) and 901(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing an effective duty at the rate of 10 paise per kilogram on 'Cu' tobacco for use in the manufacture of machine rolled cigarettes and a nil rate of duty on 'dust of tobacco arising in the course of conversion of raw tobacco into cut tobacco into cut tobacco' while allowing simultaneously the said duty paid on 'cut tobacco to be set off against the excise duty payable on cigarettes.
- (xix) G.S.R. 904(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 191/85-CE dated the 28th August, 1985 so as to provide for

excise duty exemption to polyester fibre to be supplied to the handloom sector for the manufacture of low price fabrics under a duly approved programme.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2773/86]

**Correction of answer to USQ No. 3464
re : Licences issued to UPTRON for
electronic industry**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table a Statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on 19 March, 1986 to Unstarred Question No. 3464 by Shri Harish Rawat regarding Licences issued to UPTRON for Electronic Industry and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2774/86].

**Notification under Administrative Tribunals
Act and All India Services Act**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH MENGTI) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 :—
- (i) The Orissa Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members) Rules 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 935(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1986.
- (ii) The Orissa Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 396(E) in

Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2775/86]

- (2) 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 :—
- (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 378 in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1986.
 - (ii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 380 in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1986.
 - (iii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 408 in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1986.
 - (iv) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 409 in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1986.
 - (v) The All India Services (Leave) Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 411 in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1986.
 - (vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 412 in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1986.
 - (vii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 480

in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1986.

- (viii) The All India Services (Study Leave) Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 496 in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2776/86]

12.08 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 1986, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd July, 1986.”

INDIAN ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.09 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

Twentieth Report

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharam-puri) : I beg to present the Twentieth

Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Member, May I remind you that whatever you have in your mind to discuss on the floor of the House, you are always welcome to come and give notices properly. About Calling Attention and all such things which you want to raise on the floor of the House, I cannot and I am not expected to reply to all of them on the floor of the House, here. But I can assure you

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara)—*rose*

MR. SPEAKER : No ; don't discuss with me like this. You are welcome, and I will not bar any discussion which is worthwhile. There is no question at all. But why do you want to do it like this ? Why can't you come and tell me ?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I will ask you to withdraw from the House. Don't misuse your authority. Don't misuse your position. Read the rules and then come to me. It is very bad on your part. Now Calling Attention. Mr. Zainul Basher.

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Acute power shortage in various parts of the country

[English]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghajipur) : I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"Acute power shortage in various parts of the country and the action taken by the Government in that regard."

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : It has not rained in Rajasthan and it is in the grip of famine.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You are entitled to have the discussion.....

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Severe femine conditions exist there.

MR. SPEAKER : If this is so, then you should come and meet me in my Chamber. Why don't you come ?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : We are submitting it to you.....

MR. SPEAKER : Go ahead, who is stopping you from doing so ? This is not the way, you are creating pandemonium in the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You may be right but this is not the way. You come and meet me and I shall carefully listen to all that you have to say and allow that which is important.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : We shall not come to you in this regard. Whatever we have to say, we shall say it here.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall not listen to you here.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : This is the floor of the House. We must make our submission here.

MR. SPEAKER : Then I shall not pay any attention here. These are the rules. You have yourself framed the rules.

[English]

I have not made them. You have made them.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : We shall meet you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You may break the rules, and if you say, I would also break them. But this is not the way.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You come and talk to me in my Chamber. If there is some important issue, I shall certainly allow that to be raised in the House.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : There is the question of the dignity of the House. There is the dignity of the Prime Minister's office. You get so much angry with us that it is not possible to argue with you.....

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of getting angry. Whatever is worth, I do. But when I have studied this matter, I cannot allow it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But you don't allow us even to convince you in your Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER : Always.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We are not very keen to come to your Chamber, but you don't.....

MR. SPEAKER : It is not my Chamber. Who says it is my Chamber ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Naturally. That is your Chamber. This is our Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER : That is your Chamber. I am your servant. I carry out your orders.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We will invite you to this Chamber to explain.....

MR. SPEAKER : I carry out your orders ; I carry out your directions ; I carry out your rules.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is extremely difficult to raise any procedural issues. You shout so much at us that we feel guilty as if we are committing some sin or crime.

(Interruptions)

[Translation

MR. SPEAKER : Now you see what they are doing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Prof. Dandavateji, you will have a sore throat.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will never have a sore throat. My throat will remain like this throughout life.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All that you say will be done.

(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I share the concern of the Hon'ble Members about the power shortage in the country. The present power shortage is mainly on account of the demand for power outstripping the generation, and reduced hydel generation due to low reservoir levels. At the same time, the delayed and weak monsoon conditions in several parts of the country have led to an increase in the demand for power in the agricultural sector.

Sir, I would like to assure the House that all possible measures are being taken to augment the availability of power. The Seventh Plan envisages commissioning of an additional power generation capacity of 22,245 MW. In 1985-86, a capacity of 4,223 MW was added which is the highest ever in any year. The generation in 1985-86 was 170 billion units, which was 8.6% more than the generation in 1984-85 and the target of generation was also achieved.

The thermal component in our total installed capacity is about 64%. The power availability, therefore, depends very substantially on the performance of thermal power stations. The plant load factor of thermal stations during 1985-86 reached 52.4% as compared with 50.1% in 1984-85. Measures are being taken to further improve the P.L.F. A Centrally sponsored Renovation & Modernisation programme with a Central component of Rs. 500

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

crores is being implemented to achieve this objective.

The generation during April to June in the current year was 10.4% more than the generation in the corresponding period of last year. However, States such as Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Orissa have experienced power shortages of more than 10% during April to June in the current year. Most of these States depend to a substantial extent or even entirely on hydel generation. Kerala, which has only hydel generation, had a satisfactory power supply position till the middle of June but the State had to impose power cuts and restrictions due to the unsatisfactory monsoon conditions to which I have already referred. To the extent possible, assistance is being arranged for deficit areas from neighbouring systems. Simultaneously, demand management measures are also being implemented following a system of graded priorities. While doing so, a higher priority is being accorded to the agricultural sector and its minimum requirements are being met.

The Central sector stations have continued to perform at high levels of efficiency, and have achieved a Plant Load Factor of 66.5% during the first quarter of 1986-87. This has assisted in mitigating the power shortages and in managing the demand in the States. With the increasing share of Central generation, the stability of power supply is expected to improve further.

Hon'ble Members would appreciate that there has been a considerable improvement in the over-all availability of power. However, some States are still facing a power shortage mainly on account of their own thermal stations not performing well, as also due to low hydel generation. I may assure the Hon'ble Members that no efforts will be spared to assist the States in all possible ways to meet their power requirements to the maximum extent possible. I apologise for the delay in coming to the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the hon. Minister on this point and I am also very happy about it that the Central sector

power stations are functioning very efficiently. If these power stations had not functioned properly, then the serious problems which the States are already facing in regard to power would have been aggravated. So far as the efficiency of the Central sector power stations is concerned, I am all praise for that, but the State Electricity Boards are more responsible for the grim situation of power supply at present. With the exception of one or two States, all the other State Electricity Boards are not functioning efficiently and complaints regarding their negligence, inefficiency, corruption and political activities have been raised in this House and outside several times during the past few years.

MR. SPEAKER : You have only ten minutes to speak.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : I shall not take more time than that. After so many days, I have come to the conclusion that it would be very difficult to improve the functioning of the State Electricity Boards. The Rajya-dhyaksha Committee had kept this point in view while recommending that the subject of power generation and distribution should be brought on the Union List. That would facilitate the generation and distribution of power. If it is not possible to bring power distribution on the Union List, at least the subject of power generation must be brought thereon. There is no way except this. The various Energy Ministers had assured this House several times that talks were being held with the State Governments in regard to this matter and that some solution would be found out after the talks. I want to know whether there has been some slackness in the efforts initiated by the Central Government between 1981 and 1982 in this connection, and whether the Centre itself is evading the issue? I would also like to know about the reaction of the State Governments in this regard and what steps the Centre is going to take in this regard?

I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the share of hydro-power has been declining and we have been paying greater attention to the thermal power generation, whereas it is easier and less expensive to generate hydro-power. Small hydel power stations

can be installed near our several water-falls. Many of our big hydro-power projects have been held up due to the inter-State disputes. In so many cases, the projects have been held up because of the disputes regarding the canals flowing from one State into the other and as a result of them, big hydel-power stations are not being installed. In such cases, small hydro-power stations can be installed which involve lesser cost. At least, the power requirements of a particular area can be met by such small power stations. I want to know what the Government is doing for the extensive exploitation of our hydro-power resources ?

Thirdly, at certain places in our States, the distribution and transmission losses are more than 40 per cent. Our Government itself admits that the average transmission loss comes to 20 to 30 per cent. These transmission losses occur due to various reasons. Sometimes, they are caused due to some technical faults and sometimes due to malfunctioning of transformers. A huge loss is caused due to power thefts also. But no effective steps have been taken to check the theft of power. Although legal provisions are there to treat power theft as any other kind of theft, yet only the small farmers and consumers, who resort to this practice to a very little extent, are apprehended and the large scale power thefts by the big industries go unnoticed because the officials of the Electricity Boards remain in collusion with them. I would like to know what steps are being taken to apprehend and punish such criminals and to reduce the transmission losses ?

I would also like to say that the new industries which are being set up are very much in need of power, whether they are in the private, public or in the joint sector. Now-a-days, neither any small nor big industry can function without power. Are the Government taking any steps to ensure that every new industry may install a captive power plant so that it could draw upon its own source of power ? Is any scheme under the Government's consideration whereby captive power plants may be installed in the joint and the private sectors also and will the Government give incentives and assistance to those who set up such plants ?

12.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the whole nation is in the grip of power shortage. Hundreds of factories are locked out, lakhs and workers are laid off, millions of mandays are lost and the Gross National Product worth billions of rupees is lost. I will just invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the various news items which have appeared in the Press with these titles—

“Blackout in N. India”—this has appeared in a recent edition of *The Hindustan Times*.

“Industrial Growth slowed by power, mining sectors”

“Breakdowns in Delhi power network”

“Faridabad industries hit by power crisis”

“Ghaziabad hit by power-cuts”

“Many States in the grip of power crisis”

“Massive power failure in the North”

“Power crisis hits most States”

“Power problem acute in Rajasthan”
...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no, you need not read out all that.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : These are the important things which have come in the Press and where the Minister and the State Governments are sleeping.....

(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can ask the question.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I am trying to show the gravity of this problem, Sir—

“People have power-cuts in Delhi.”

“City suffers from major power-cuts”

“Karnataka, Orissa, eastern region—
Acute power shortage ahead”

“Worst-ever power crisis hits Kerala industry”

“Severe power cuts in Calcutta & Suburbs”

“Power supply in Punjab erratic”

“Power position in Kerala precarious”

...(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no point in going on saying all these things. Whatever you want to know from the Minister, you put the question. This is what everybody knows and that is why we are now discussing this Calling Attention. Don't waste the time by going on reading out.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I would like to point out that the lethargic attitude shown by the Energy Minister of various States and the Centre has retarded the production of this country. One tenth of the world per capita consumption is the average consumption of an Indian citizen in the matter of energy. We are much more behind the average international standard in the matter of energy consumption. In spite of that, the factories, the mills and the other areas are closed down an account of lack of energy. Recently, two days back, the hon. Prime Minister was mentioning about the trade Union leaders taking the society to ransom. I would like to ask whether these Ministers are not taking the society to ransom by losing the production of this country and whether the Government is aware of all these things.

My State, Kerala, is facing an acute crisis. Hundred per cent power-cut is there. All the workers are laid off due to

the closing down of the factories. Nothing is functioning there. And what is the production loss ? The production loss per day is Rs. two crores and my State is going to face a severe financial crisis in the future to come. What are the reasons for this ? It is because of the short-sightedness of those who planned to produce electricity from the hydro-electric projects in such areas where they could not get water. Because of the deforestation and all that, the water level is not increasing and there is acute shortage of power. What is declared now is that there will be power-cut throughout Kerala. Kerala is a State which was giving power to the neighbouring States. So, I would like to urge upon the Central Government that it is their duty to provide electricity to Kerala. Energy and energy sources are the national wealth and they should not be allowed to be given for ransom by the State Ministers and the State Ministries. Therefore, I would suggest that no factory should be permitted to close down for want of energy. If any factory is closed down for want of energy, then the Central Government should interfere and provide the same.

As regards Kerala, according to the power pact we are entitled for 45 million units of electricity from Kalpakkam and Ramagudam but we are not given that quantity. So, I would suggest that in order to save Kerala from this critical situation, the Central Government should undertake the responsibility to supply electricity to Kerala from the Kalpakkam and the Ramagudam projects. All the expenses should be met by the Central Government and electricity should be supplied to Kerala to run the factories.

We can produce 3,000 MW in our hydel projects. What we have exploited so far is only 1,000 MW and odd and the rest of the water is allowed to flow into the Arabian sea. If the Central Government interferes, that can also be exploited. In the last ten years, there has not been even a single hydel power project commissioned in Kerala. The last hydel project was commissioned about ten years ago. Till date no other project has come up. I urge the Minister to come forward and to wake from the sleep and help the workers

and put the workers and the factories in order at the earliest opportunity.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): I know my time is limited. I will, therefore, specifically deal with the problem of my State—Kerala.

Kerala depends purely on Hydel system. Because of delay in setting of South-West monsoon, the storage position in Hydel reservoirs of Kerala has become precarious. Though meteorological prediction was that the monsoon will set in the last week of May, there has not been any significant rain in the catchment areas of Hydel reservoir so far. This situation makes the power position worst. The State faces acute power shortages. The power cut was imposed on 13-6-1986.

The extent of power cut is almost 100% to high tens on and extra-tens on consumers. No industries have been exempted from power cut. The loss to the industry by power cut has been estimated to be Rs. 146 crores. This is upto 15-7-86. Nine state public sector undertakings and one central Government undertaking have been closed.

Kerala has not been drawing any power from her share from the Central Sector Units of Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh and Kalpakkam in Tamilnadu.

Now in view of the extremely difficult situation the State Government requested the Central Electricity Authority and the Department of Power to make immediate arrangements to pass Kerala's share from the Central Sector. The problem is that there is no direct transmission system to Kerala from the Central Unit. So, to sort this problem this can be done through Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil-Nadu electricity boards. So, I urge upon the Government that they may take immediate steps to supply electricity from the Central Sector Units. I would like to know what steps Government have taken and when will it be given effect to ?

In his last statement the hon. Minister stated that the situation in Kerala in this regard was not bad. That is not true. For the last few years Kerala has been suffering from acute shortage of energy. In the

year 1982 there was 100% cut. Even in 1983, 1984 and 1985 the situation remained the same. So, it is high time to have a plan for this in so far as Kerala is concerned.

Kerala is having hydel system. There should be some other source too. There is a request by the Kerala Government that some other system must be established. I think Kerala Government suggested nuclear Plant for the State. I would like to know what steps have the Central Government taken in this regard and what is the decision which the Central Government is going to take ?

There are a number of hydro-electric projects and schemes pending clearance from the Centre. I would like to know from the Central Government what steps they are going to take to clear these projects.

My senior colleague Shri Zainul Basher has said that there is abundant scope for the setting up of mini-hydro projects in Kerala. We have many rivers and there is ample scope for the setting up of mini-hydro projects. Government must take steps to exploit all these capabilities. The Central Government should give financial assistance for such schemes. Lastly, I understand that the transmission and distribution loss in Kerala is very high. This is because the equipments, transmission lines etc. are very old. Only renovation and modernisation programmes can save the situation. So I request the Government that they should give the necessary financial assistance. I urge upon the Government that Govt. must give special consideration to Kerala in this respect. With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

SH. HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our wise Minister has given a very short reply to the question of such a big problem. It would have been better had he devised an equally small formula to solve the problem.

In the beginning of the sixth plan we had laid great emphasis on the power sector but now it seems that slowly its

[Shri Harish Rawat]

importance is losing ground in the minds of the planners as well as the people in the Central ministry. What is the reason for all this? By the end of the Seventh Plan, we should generate at least 32000 MW of additional power so as to meet our needs. The hon. Minister in his reply has told that 22000 MW of additional power would be generated. I want to know whether he propose to approach the Planning Commission and the Cabinet to increase the outlay of the plan to bridge the gap between the production and the actual need so as to remove the present shortage of power by the end of this Plan?

The second thing is that in one part of the country or the other, shortage of power is often experienced. To solve this problem, the idea of forming a national grid has been put forward many a time. But what to talk of national grid, we have not been able to develop even the regional grids so far. You have held consultations with the State Governments separately, but the maximum work in this direction is to done by you, i.e. by the Central Government. I would like to request and know from the hon. Minister as to what steps his Ministry is going to take to form the national grid and to strengthen the regional grids?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Sir, if you permit me and grant me four minutes more, then I would submit to the hon. Minister that, as our friend Shri Zainul Basher has said, a balance ought to be maintained between thermal power and atomic and hydel power generation. This provision is there that out of the total power, the share of thermal power would be 64 per cent and that of hydel power 11 per cent, whereas the potential of hydel power is so much that we can increase its share up to 50 per cent.

The sanctioned projects of 1972 and before, which could add 2000 MW of power are progressing at a very slow pace. The Tehri Project in Uttar Pradesh involves hundreds of crores of rupees but you are not sanctioning even crores of rupees and you expect that the State Government would complete it. When you and the

Planning Commission would not help them how would the State Government be able to complete it? The Planning Minister is present here. He should come forward to offer help. I would like to know from the hon. Minister which are such projects, State-wise, as were cleared by the Planning Commission in 1972 or before that, and had they been completed in time what amount of power would have been made available from them? What steps your Ministry is taking to help the States to get those projects completed or at least during this Plan period?

I would like to point out that the transmission loss in Delhi is above 20 per cent. Now-a-days transmission loss is a dignified name of theft. This has been termed as transmission loss because they are afraid calling it theft. I would like to say that if the transmission loss of Delhi is reduced by one per cent, then it will result in a profit of more than Rs. 2 crores. What action are you going to take to reduce this transmission loss by setting an example in Delhi?

The Rajyadhyaksha Committee, an expert committee of the Planning Commission, has also suggested how funds should be allocated for power generation, transmission, distribution and R.E.C. But we find that attention is paid to power generation but its distribution and R.E.C are not given any attention. The situation at present is such that there are a number of States where the percentage of rural electrification is below the national average.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps his Ministry is taking about the States where distribution system is very weak and the work of R.E.C. is quite unsatisfactory?

The reason for non-achievement of the target of power production in the Sixth Five Year Plan was under-utilization of the capacity of thermal power plants. In 1984-85, when Shri Arun Nehru was the Minister for Power, he had increased the capacity utilization of the thermal plants by paying personal attention. But now again it has started declining, which is 6 to 7 per cent in the Central Sector and in the State Sector, it is more than 11 or 12

per cent. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the plant load factor in the other countries at present and what is the plant load factor of the thermal power plants in our country? Today, we have got our own machines and coal is also being supplied in time. So, now the improvements can be brought about. What action the hon. Minister proposes to take in this direction?

A number of projects of Uttar Pradesh, which include Dohri-Ghat project also, are under the consideration of your Ministry. In the same way, some more power projects of Uttar Pradesh are pending with you. You are acting with great frugality in this matter. I would like to know when will you clear the Dohri-Ghat Project, about which our Rai Sahib is very much worried, and the other projects?

[English]

SHRI I. RAMA RAI (Kasaragod) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have been looking at the headlines of the papers from almost all the corners of the country to find out where we have the problem of acute electricity shortage. In this connection, I want just to point out one thing. Our Minister of State for Power has narrated something recently, and I quote from the *Hindustan Times* dated 21st July 1986 as follows :

Hydel capacity below target

“Against the targeted addition of 4,760 MW hydel capacity during the sixth Five Year Plan, the achievement was only 2,873 MW, Minister of State for Power, Sushilla Rohatgi told Mr. K.K. Birla (Ind) in a written reply in the Rajya Sabha today.

“The Minister gave various reasons for the delays in different projects. She said the total hydro-electric potential of the country had been assessed at 85,544 MW at 60% load factor out of which 12.40% had been developed and 5.77 per cent was under development.

“The total hydro-electric installed capacity of the country at the end of

the Sixth Plan was 14,466 MW. A capacity of 5,541 MW was expected to be added during the Seventh Plan.”

Any way, since the Minister has agreed that with regard to hydel projects we have not reached the target, I need not go to the problems of other parts of the country.

Regarding the problems of Kerala, two of my friends have dealt with them in detail. The power cut in 1983-84, the year of very a bad drought for Kerala, was only 60%. But this year, we had a cent per cent power cut for the major factories, specially of high tension and extra high tension. The Electricity Board were quite reserved. They were not aware of the magnitude of the problem. At the last minute only they took up the matter, and we have to thank the Governments of Andhra, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra because during the time of difficulties they have come with a supply of 7,00,000 units from Maharashtra and 5,00,000 units from Tamil Nadu a day. Hard reality is that Kerala has not added a single unit to the grid, since the present capacity was achieved in 1976. Power projects now under construction will add only 725 MW but we do not know when they will be completed. Though Kerala has vast potential to develop hydel projects, only 30 per cent is tapped so far. It is said that this small State has a power potential of 3,000 MW at 60% load factor. The present installed capacity is only 1,011 MW. The main reasons for stagnation of power generation in Kerala is delay in getting clearance from the Union Government under Forest Prevention Act and also from ecological angle, stay orders from courts by contractors, militant trade unionism and reduced allocation of plan funds. Almost all the reservoirs are silted reducing the capacity which is due to soil erosion which in turn, is due to deforestation. No useful purpose will be served unless we point out some remedial measures. They are :

It is not practical to have thermal stations in States like Kerala since the entire coal has to travel long distance. Large space is required to dump the ash, and therefore the cost would be exor-

[Shri I. Rama Rai]

bitant. Nearly 10 to 15 tonnes of coal is required for one M.W.

My Chief Minister has already approached the Government of India with regard to setting up an atomic power plant, since by the past experience we feel that dependence on hydel power had proved unwise because of frequent monsoon failures. There is also a section of people who opposed this move in view of the possible radiation leak in a thickly populated State like Kerala.

Thirdly I want to point out that electricity can be produced from the non-conventional energy sources like sunlight and tidal waves. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a write-up in *Sunday March*, 1985 with a heading "Power from the Sun". We are ready to import foreign technology but this technology is not new for our scientists also. I have seen a young girl from one of our high schools demonstrating how energy can be produced from sunlight. In this article, it is described how a team called Mc Donnell Douglas team met officials of the newly set up Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources at Madras and other departments. While explaining the procedure, they mentioned that the cost factor to set up the complete facility to generate power equivalent to 12 1/2 m.w. will be Rs. 23 cores, which is almost equivalent to the cost from the thermal plants. The overriding advantage is that the expenses for the steering type of power plant is that there are no recurrent cost except for maintenance. There is no time left to explain the whole matter in the mentioned article but there is a saying in Malayalam that the cat may be of wood or mud but it must catch the rat. The need of the hour is that concerted efforts are necessary on the part of the Government to urgently attend to long-term and short-term problems on the power front to prevent crippling of our industry and agriculture.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Sir, I am thankful and obliged to the hon. Members who have raised some very valid points through this calling-attention.

As far as shortage of power in Southern region is concerned, particularly mention

was made by nearly three Members about Kerala. The situation is that this year particularly as the monsoon got delayed, the reservoirs in Kerala do not have adequate water and that created a sudden situation of shortage which has resulted in large scale power cut-in certain sectors even 100%. We took immediate measures, in the sense, I met the Chief Minister and the Energy Minister of Kerala very recently. I told him that immediately what can be done is, we can give some power from the neighbouring States. There are short-term and immediate measures as well as long-term measures that we can think of. But long-term measures are not of much help immediately. So, we are already giving Kerala one million units per day being supplied from neighbouring system, such as Neyveli and Kalpakkam.

Now, as far as Rama-Gundam is concerned, the hon. Members are right that uptill now, Kerala did not feel the need of drawing their share from Rama-Gundam. Then again, because they did not feel the need, a direct transmission line was not there, because in that case, the Government of Kerala has also to share the cost of laying the transmission. The present power goes only through Karnataka—first from Andhra Pradesh and then from Karnataka, it can go to Kerala. Uptill now, they were giving power to Karnataka and also Tamil Nadu. I asked the Chairman of the State Electricity Boards. I called them, Maharashtra, Andhra and Karnataka and requested that we can give surplus power. I can request the Government of Maharashtra and the State Electricity Board of Maharashtra to give their surplus power in the peak period which can go to Kerala. But it has to go through Karnataka. Now we are trying to see how Karnataka Electricity Board and Maharashtra Electricity Board mutually can come to an arrangement so that the surplus power given can be indirectly transferred to Kerala.

These are some immediate measures. Something about Ramagundam. Now fortunately there is a high voltage density tension line which we have laid up to Bangalore from Andhra. That will facilitate transmission of power via Bangalore to Kerala. All these steps we are taking.

Permanent solution, of course, is a long-term solution.

As far as projects in Kerala are concerned, in the Seventh Five Year Plan, four hydel projects of 530 MW are under implementation to be completed in this Plan, out of which 300 MW of capacity is already commissioned. Now remaining 250 MW we will complete in this. But as the potential is much large, the need also with growing industries, continues to grow. Thermal power station, as hon. Members also said, transporting coal all the way, from the coal-bearing areas to Kerala will be more or less prohibitive cost. So as far as atomic station is concerned, there is a Committee of experts which is examining the locations and places where atomic plant can be installed and as this matter comes under the Ministry of Science and Technology, they have to take into consideration various aspects and once they take a view about location, only then something can be said about the atomic plant. I cannot give any commitment or any more information on this. But we shall definitely try to ensure that maximum measures are being taken both immediate and long term as I have already said, I am personally taking interest in helping to meet the shortage in Kerala. But generally, the points that were made about the whole country's situation of shortage, is on account of the gap. The gap even in the Seventh Five Year Plan is going to be of the magnitude of about 8 to 10,000 MW of installed capacity. Obviously, this cannot be met unless we have the resources. Although the Planning Commission and at the instance of the Prime Minister himself additional Rs. 500 crores were provided for power sector. But, although Rs. 35,000 crores approximately have been provided, at today's cost, we can instal only 22,000 MW of power in the Seventh Five Year Plan. With 22,000 MW, the need being of approximately of 36,000 MW, if we have to keep up with the demand which also is suppressed in fact, because power is the need, more power you need, more growth takes place, more industries come about and it is never ending. I agree with the hon. Member who mentioned that our per capita consumption of power is one of the lowest in the world. If we take 170 kwh per capita that we are making available in the

country and compare it with 7000 kwh in some countries like Sweden and 10,000 kwh in some other countries, you know what is the gap and what is the difference. So sky is the limit virtually and therefore, if we were to consider our resources, how are we to bridge this gap? That is why some hon Members have suggested and we have decided within the framework of our industrial policy resolution that in the national interests we will allow not only captive power plants for industries but individually if they can afford or collectively if they want to do so, we will allow them captive power generation units to be set up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : For God's sake, do not permit them to an extent that the private sector may slowly push ahead and capture our sector completely.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It will not happen like that. They do not have so much resources.

[*English*]

One thing mentally I would like to request through you to our hon colleagues. We are producing to-day nearly 47,000 megawatts of installed capacity and 170 billion units. How much is the share of the private sector? Approximately 2000 megawatts of installed capacity.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : We are talking of our apprehensions.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I want to meet that very apprehension.

[*English*]

After all what can a person do with power? Generation and distribution. There must be a distinction in that. Distribution in this country cannot be done by any private person because it has to be through the grid. So distribution, will always be through the State grid or the national grid or the regional grid which will be under the State Electricity Boards and the Government.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him finish. He has not finished his reply. Don't agitate now. Please wait. Let him finish and he will explain the whole situation.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I shall not rest till I have given the total picture.

[English]

This 10,000 gap—what we are suggesting or thinking is that we have committed all our resources which is public money is not going to be used by private or individual sector. But if the additionality of resources can be brought—by the private sector and if they can raise all this unaccounted money that we are talking about of 40,000 to 50,000 crores that is there, if something can be brought for generating power, we will say, 'All right, come, invest and generate'...

SHRI MANIK SANYAL (Jalpaiguri) : Can we allow them to convert black money into white money in this way ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We have to consider, if we want to generate power, whether we should allow. We have two choices...

(Interruptions)

They are generating other power.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol) : On a point of clarification. What is your installed capacity ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Have you come just now ? I have already told that our installed capacity in the country is about 47,000 megawatts.

Now it is for the House to consider whether we shall allow the extra money that is going about and which will go and which is, as it is, there and which is being used for real estate investment, for jewellery and for other things and for many other corrupting influences, etc. etc. Shall we, as a nation, allow it to be used for productive purpose in the Core Sector or shall we say 'no', we do not want this

money ? We do not want you to put it in power sector. We do not want you to generate power.
13.00 hrs.

SHRI MANIK SANYAL : Are you doing un-earthing ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Honoured thing is already being done. Whatever un-earthing is being done by the finance, you know how much it is coming.

(Interruptions)

We have not decided anything. All I am saying is that we have a choice before us. The House can tell me—our resources being what they are—as to how this 10,000 megawatt gap can be filled. I would be benefited if the House can advise me the ways and means of finding resources to meet this gap. Today, one megawatt of power requires an investment of Rs. one crore. For transmission, additionally another Rs. 50 lakhs are required. This is the present cost. I would be highly obliged in this House if they can tell me some method of finding this resource by which it can be done. For 10,000 mw installed capacity, to make this gap good, I will need Rs. 15000 crores. If this House can tell me from where I should get this Rs. 15000 crores, I will be only too happy to hear.

(Interruptions)

To nationalise the whole nation !

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, Rs. 120 crores is the loan of the State Electricity Boards. My specific suggestion is : will the Central Government intervene in supplying electricity to the factories directly wherever it is possible ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Somebody must supply power. State Electricity Boards can do it. You want the Centre to do it and you will not allow the Centre to have more money to generate more power. From where should I get the power ? That is the question.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : Recently, the DVC is seriously failing to supply power in the Raniganj industrial areas. The whole industry is collapsed. This is in the Central Sector.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Uptil now, the percentage of the Central Sector generation is about 60 per cent of the total generation in this country. Major power was being generated in the State Sector. The State Sectors' limitation is that unless you have national grid, power generated in one State—even if there is surplus—cannot be transmitted to another state.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol) : That is the point...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Whether it is senior member or junior member, all are equal.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY : We are not fools sitting here.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Please allow Shri Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyay because he mentioned that we are not fools.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not allow him. I cannot allow any one except the names figured in the list.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : What I was saying was that progressively, we must generate more and more power in the Central Sector. Then we are in a position to transmit it.

For example, I have already said about Ramagundam. We can send it from Neyveli, from Kalpakkam, from Singrauli or from DVC. DVC is also not entirely Central. It is three states put together. Now, as a percentage, in the Seventh Five-Year Plan it will become 24 per cent from the Central sector, and the Central sector projects are also running well.

Now, we come to the question of PLF. What has happened is, uptil now, in the State sector, as the plants were older, over-employed, the loss of State Electricity Boards is about Rs. 1,000 crores per annum.

Let me try to explain. There are three seasons for it. One, the agricultural sector, which is given 20 per cent of the power, is subsidised. The average cost of power in the country is about 67 paise per unit. The agricultural sector gets it at 20 paise meaning that more than 40 paise are borne by the State. From where is this loss of State Electricity Boards to be made up? The State Government tries to subsidise and rightly as far as the agricultural sector is concerned; we cannot change them more....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How about the industrial sector?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This is tried to be recovered from the industrial sector. In the industrial sector also there is a saturation point. It is only high industries or big industries which can afford to pay more. So, you increase the cost to over one rupee for certain industries. But there is the capacity, the maximum capacity, to which you can go. Another reason why the State Electricity Boards, particularly in the northern region, are making loss, as some Members rightly pointed out, is because of the low plant load factor. One per cent increase in the country in PLF is equivalent to about 500 megawatt of power, that is, about Rs. 500 crores worth of power. We have tried to impress on the northern States. My predecessor and myself have been holding regular meetings with these people going there and helping them for modernisation, with the result that, I must say this to their credit, to some of them, from 43 PLF which was there just eight years back, the average has come to about 53—national. So, there is an improvement. The PLF of some of the States like Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, goes to nearly 60 or more. The NTPC, as far as the Centre is concerned, is the highest—67. If only a few northern States like West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, U.P., Haryana, were to improve their plant load factor and bring it to 50, even that much, it will immediately transform the entire scene of power generation in the country. For doing that, what have we done? We have identified 32 plants in

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

this and other areas where we will give assistance from our Central source : we have provided Rs. 500 crores for modernisation, improvement, equipment, so that their plant load factor improves. The first thing that I saw was supply of coal for thermal. The plant load factor is relevant only in thermal. In coal supply also, it is a fact that, as far as ash-content in our coal is concerned—it is inherent ; you cannot do anything about it-day by day the ash-content is higher. It is bound to be. Our plants can use if you re-design your boilers. You can use high-ash content coal and get some energy. There was the problem of extraneous factors like stones, shale and other things. Our electricity boards were complaining. We have now coordinated between Coal and Power stations and much of this problem of extraneous factors and supply of coal has been resolved with the result right upto Bhatinda and Panipat the position has improved substantially.

We are doing our best but as I said these are temporary of superficial measures. The real solution is an integrated approach to power generation. As some of the hon. Members said even non-conventional source is also an important thing and we will have to give adequate attention. I must confess that upto now somehow we have not given adequate attention or resource to the non-conventional sources like solar, wind, bio-gas and bio-mass. It is not your fault or my fault. It is the system. If we provide Rs. 100 crores only for the entire non-conventional source generation it cannot perform great miracles. Although we know that bio-gas, smokeless chullahs and various other things are getting encouraging response yet I think a break-through will come that day when our young scientists who are capable of doing it find a method of using solar energy which we have in plenty. Today per unit it may not be commercially viable but as a delivery cost locally at some places you will find that non-conventional sources of energy are at par if not cheaper than the conventional sources. Therefore, we are trying to encourage this.

We have set-up wind mills all along the coastal line. Now we have set-up pilot

wind mill plants in Maharashtra, Cujarat, Tamil Nadu and Orissa and they are showing encouraging results because of the recurring cost not being there in solar or wind. So, we want to encourage it. Ultimately if we have an integrated approach and I will beg of our friend to consider this without ideological prejudices and if we allow power generation in this country for captive, collective and dedicated power plants and even an additionality of resource given power generation is the key. Nobody can take away power. Nobody can export it. So, if we allow that and adopt this attitude and the House supports this, I think, that will be the only answer to make up the gap we are having otherwise we may debate but progressively by the turn of the century at the present plant projection the gap will be more than 20,000 MW and it will be the ruin of our industrial growth. So we have to give a very considered thought to this and I will be always obliged and benefitted by the advice that this House gives.

13.15 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE
 Committee on Official Language

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of the Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, two members from amongst themselves to be members of the Committee on Official Language *vice* Shri PV Narasimha Rao resigned from the Committee and Shri B. V. Desai died.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Official

Languages Act, 1963, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vot, two members from amongst themselves to be members of the Committee on Official Language vice Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao resigned and Shri B.V. Desai died."

The motion was adopted.

13.16 hrs.

LOKPAL BILL

[English]

Appointment of Members to Joint Committee

PROF N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : I beg to move :

"That this House do appoint the following members to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against Union Ministers and for matters connected therewith in the vacancies caused by the death of Shri B.V. Desai and the resignations of Sarvashri Brahma Dutt, Eduardo Faleiro and Prof. K.K. Tewari :

1. Shrimati Basavarajeswari
2. Shri R.S. Khirhar
3. Shri Ram Swarup Ram
4. Shri Somnath Rath.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do appoint the following members to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against Union Ministers and for matters connected therewith in the vacancies caused by the death of Shri B.V. Desai and the resignations of Sarvashri Brahma Dutt, Eduardo Faleiro and Prof K.K. Tewari :

1. Shrimati Basavarajeswari
2. Shri R.S. Khirhar
3. Shri Ramswaroop Ram
4. Shri Somnath Rath."

The motion was adopted.

13.17 hrs.

LOKPAL BILL

[English]

Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee

PROF N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : I beg to move :

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the last week of the Winter Session, 1986, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against Union Ministers and for matters connected therewith."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the last week of the Winter Session, 1986, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against Union Ministers and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

13.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Eighteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now take up matters under Rule 377. Shri Ram Pujan Patel.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

- (i) **Demand for ensuring employment of SC/ST persons in Government services according to their reserved quota**

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the Government to a very important matter under Rule 377.

After independence, the backward and the down-trodden people were given certain rights under the Constitution to the effect that the classes whose representation in the Government services was negligible or nil, would be given employment by providing reservation keeping in view their population. But that provision has not been implemented in accordance with the Constitution, as a result of which the feeling of discontentment is overtaking the people of the backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes of the country.

According to the Government statistics, the appointment of persons belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to the reserved posts have not been done according to the reserved quota whereas crores of educated young persons are still unemployed. If they do not get the rights conferred upon them by the Constitution, than the feeling of inner turmoil will increase in them and the progress of the country would be hindered.

It is the responsibility of the Central Government to provide employment to these classes of the people of the country in the Government services in accordance with the reserved quota so that they may not consider themselves helpless. I hope that the shortage of representation of the reserved categories in the services will be made up.

- (ii) **Demand for more facilities to be provided to the Carpet industry especially in Mirzapur, Bhadohi in U.P.**

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in my Parliamentary constituency, Mirzapur Bhadohi, the work of carpet weaving and carpet export is done on a large scale. 75 per cent of the total handmade carpets are produced in India in my parliamentary constituency Mirzapur Bhadohi and its neighbouring areas and are exported from there. The greater the production and export of carpets, the more foreign exchange India earns. About 10 lakh people are earning their livelihood through this industry. The carpet industry is facing extreme crisis at present. The raw material, wool and woollen yarn for carpets have become very costly. This industry faces stiff competition from Pakistan, China and Iran. The medium quality carpets are produced in a large quantity but I have come to know that the incentive money (C.C.I.) given to medium quality carpets has been reduced by two per cent, whereas the carpet producers and exporters had demanded an increase in the incentive amount.

The following points should be taken into consideration to save the carpets industry from the crisis. I demand that the woollen yarn should be provided to the carpet producers at the minimum possible rates ; the incentive amount (C.C.I.) be increased by at least 5 per cent; the excise and customs duty on the import of wool and woollen yarn be reduced to the maximum possible extent ; new markets for carpets be explored ; arrangements be made for buying and exporting the carpets produced by the medium and small scale carpet producers by the Government ; facilities of water, electricity, roads, dispensaries, housing, schools, etc., be provided in the intensive carpet producing areas ; and the area of Bhadohi Industrial Development Authority be enlarged and this authority be provided with maximum funds.

- (iii) **Demand for measures to ensure admission of all the students, especially the girl students in colleges in Delhi**

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR (Karol Bagh) : Mr. Deputy

Speaker Sir, education has a special importance in our democratic system. Keeping this fact in view, the Government have been changing their education policy from time to time. The recently formulated education policy has also this object in general. But it is a matter of surprise that in Delhi, the capital of India, every year discussions are held on education, but, recently it was in the news daily that hundreds of students would not get admissions in the colleges or universities. The problem specially is that of the girl students. This problem will arise every year if we do not find any effective solution to this. I request the Education Minister to take some concrete steps in this regard immediately.

(iv) Demand for allotting Government land in Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts to the landless people of Ganganagar district of Rajasthan

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the landless people of Ganganagar district in the area of Indira Gandhi canal have sent memoranda a number of times in regard to the allotment of land to them but only a few families have been able to get the land. The Rajasthan Government have laid down certain rules in regard to the allotment of land according to which first of all land would be allotted to the landless people of the district and the remaining land would be allotted to the people of other districts in the same proportion by treating them landless people in Rajasthan. The land of the Ganganagar district in the area of the Indira Gandhi canal has been first of all allotted to the displaced persons of Pong dam and those people are substantial in number, whereas this land ought to have been allotted proportionately to the landless people of every district from which the canal passes.

Jetsar Farm has been set up in Ganganagar district, and Suratgarh Farm has also been set up there, which have covered thousands of acres of land. The Forest Department has been established on thousands of acres of land of the village Kishanpura near Hanumangarh of this very district. This is a border district where many cantonements and aerodro-

mes have been set up for defence purposes. For the purpose of Ghaghar flood control measures, a lot of land has been turned into a barren land. This Government land is allotted to the landless people.

In this way, due to a number of reasons, many landless people of this district could not get land in their own district. They can get land in other districts of Rajasthan uniformly in the same proportion.

I would, therefore, request the Government that taking into consideration the above factors, the public land in Bikaner and Jaisalmer should first be allotted to the landless people of Ganganagar district so that the problem is solved and the backwardness and poverty of the poor are removed.

[English]

(v) Demand for stopping re-introduction of scheme of chartering foreign vessels by the Ministry of Agriculture

SHRI K. KUNJAMBU (Adoor) : I rise to make a statement on the reported move to re-introduce the scheme of chartering foreign vessels by the Ministry of Agriculture. The scheme, if introduced, will not merely endanger the very livelihood of nearly a million fishermen, but also jeopardise the security of our oceans.

The scheme was originally experimented in 1977, when hundreds of foreign vessels were allowed to exploit our fishing grounds in the EEZ. It proved to be a total failure. Again in 1981, the charter scheme was modified. Out of the 118 foreign vessels in operation in 1982, at present hardly about 30 vessels operate.

During the last two years, in Gujarat alone more than fifty vessels were apprehended by Coast Guards for poaching and illegal fishing inside the coastal areas, depriving our fishermen of the coastal catches and thus threatening their very existence.

Moreover, the avowed objectives of the scheme, viz. developing fishing in deep sea areas of EEZ, transferring technology for

[Shri K. Kunjambu]

exploiting hitherto untapped waters, diversifying fishing and acquiring vessels with appropriate gears, have not been achieved. Why then should the scheme be revived ?

There has been a hue and cry in the past, especially from Kerala and Gujarat, over the undesirable presence of chartered vessels near coastal waters. The Coast Guards and the State Government will confirm the most harmful effects of the presence of chartered vessels in the Indian ocean, endangering the interests of lakhs of fishermen, and threatening our security.

Therefore, may I request the Government of India not to re-introduce the scheme of chartering foreign vessels.

[*Translation*]

(vi) Demand for measures to end Junior Doctors' strike in Sir Sunderlal Hospital of Banaras Hindu University

SHRI JAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Sir Sunderlal Hospital of the Banaras Hindu University has been closed for the last about two months due to the strike by the Junior doctors and, thus, the medical services are not available there. Sir Sunderlal Hospital is the only hospital for the people of eastern Uttar Pradesh and for the people of its bordering areas of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh where the facilities of every kind of expert doctors and treatment of diseases are there. Due to the closure of this Hospital, the poor patients suffering from serious ailments have been deprived of treatment in this area.

This is not the first strike of the Junior doctors in Sir Sunderlal Hospital. Such strikes have been taking place there for the last many years and the Hospital used to remain closed for months together. This situation has been brought to the notice of the Government a number of times but without any results.

I would, therefore, request the Central Government to intervene in the matter at the earliest so that the medical services are resumed in the Hospital. Besides this, it is essential that a High Level Committee is appointed to look into the

problems leading to strikes time and again and the prevailing mismanagement in the Hospital and submit its recommendations so as to bring radical improvements in the situation.

[*English*]

(vii) Need to establish a Central Institute of Brackish Water Aquaculture at Muttukadu, Madras

DR. A KALANIDHI (Madras Central): About 97 acres near Muttukadu, on the Madras-Mahabalipuram Road was handed over by Government of Tamilnadu to the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute. In the VI Plan, the CMFRI had earmarked sufficient funds to develop a part of this area which has already been done and taken up the rest in VII Plan. In 1970, when the Headquarters of the CMFRI was shifted from Mandapam Camp to Cochin, there was an assurance that ICAR would strengthen its fisheries activities in Tamilnadu and nothing would be more appropriate than establishing the Central Institute of Brackish Water Aquaculture at Muttukadu, Madras. The State having lost the Headquarters of one Institute would certainly provide all necessary infrastructure facilities for the new institute at the above location. The Government should give serious consideration to this as Brackish Aquaculture that is Coastal Aquaculture, is very important for Tamilnadu where already a good amount of base line work has been carried out on Prawns and Prawn Culture, fin fish culture and Oyster Culture, etc. The Institute shall have a budget of Rs. 3 crores to begin with and once initiated will bring in more funding both National and international and would develop into a centre of excellence. This institute would be an asset not only to Tamilnadu but also to the nation and manpower development will also be a priority area of activity of the Institute. In view of the proximity of the location of the city of Madras, this Institute will grow from strength to strength by the proper planning by the Central Government and ICAR. It is requested that funds required for this Institute shall be earmarked by the Planning Commission as this location is very ideal to establish such an Institute.

[Translation]

(viii) **Need to regularise the services of Extra-departmental postal employees**

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the posts of extra-departmental postal employees were created in 1885. They work like departmental employees but are called extra-departmental employees. They work for five hours but they are paid only Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per month. There are about 3,00,000 extra-departmental employees in the country. The main question is of declaring them as departmental employees. About 25000 such employees are working in various branch post offices in Bihar. The Supreme Court had given verdict on 22.4.77 that their services should be departmentalised, but the Government of India has not implemented that decision. I would, therefore, like to request the Centre to absorb the extra-departmental employees in the departmental services.

14.33 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : COMMUNAL
SITUATION IN VARIOUS PARTS
OF THE COUNTRY—*Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House shall now take up further discussion on the communal situation, in various parts of the country. We have been discussing this subject for the last two days and today is the third day. Many of the members contributed more. Today, at 2.50 P.M., Mr. P. Chidambaram, the hon. Minister will intervene and at 5.15 P.M. the hon. Minister, Shri Buta Singh will reply.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : The House will adjourn at 6 P.M. as usual.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes. So, I request all the members to take five minutes or ten minutes so that we can accommodate more members.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Sailempur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I

may submit that this is a very important matter and you may kindly enhance the time in this case. At times this House has been sitting for the whole night. We have been waiting for the last three days. We should also be given opportunity to express our views.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can convey your views within five minutes when your turn comes.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I request you to regulate the time fixed. Some members speak for half an hour ; some members speak for three minutes or five minutes or get 7 minutes. You always try to regulate the time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am regulating it, but the difficulty is that the list of names of the members comes very late. Members give their names very late. I am sorry for this. Please take your seat.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity.

[Interruptions]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Sir, I want to.....

[Interruptions]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are wasting the time. I am not calling you. You continue, Mr. Goswami.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject and I am also thankful to you that you have given sufficient time to discuss this subject and the matter was not hurried in the way Rule 193 discussions take place and are concluded in a day.

I would like to start my speech with a premise that the overwhelming people of this country are secular at heart and have the interests of the country at heart. Otherwise, the Indian civilization would not have prospered when civilizations

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

which were playing a more dominant part in human history went by the way-side and our democratic Institution would not have survived the many complexities of the nation so long, when in the neighbouring countries or in many of the neighbouring countries all the institutions have collapsed. But I feel that there has been no comprehensive effort to tackle the communal problem in the manner in which it should be tackled. The communal problem in this country has been taken merely as a law and order problem. When there is a communal disturbance, the Police is sent. If the police is unable to control para-military forces are sent. Some of the anti-social elements are rounded up, some evade their arrest, some remain free, there is some furore in Parliament, discussion takes place after sometime innocent people suffer, the atmosphere calms down after sometime and we sit down and wait for next.

I have not come across any report up till now from the Government of India, of any sociological study of any communal disturbance that has taken place in any part of the country. There are many key and sensitive areas like Bhiwandi and Moradabad where every year we see such communal disturbances. But has there been any study whether before or after disturbances, what were the causes of those disturbances, to seek remedial measures? We do not do it in our country, but there are countries where such studies have been made and these countries take advantage of those studies, not for the purpose of benefiting this country but in order to de-stabilise this country.

As Mr. Dandawate put it well while initiating the debate, our approach has been rather like that of a fire-fighting department. There are very many causes for communal disturbances which we have not tried to identify. The primary one, probably is the socio-economic cause. There are very many sensitive spots in this country where people occupy traditional occupations, for their livelihood, and those traditional occupations have been unable today to absorb the millions of job seekers, with the result that there is discontent and unrest and let us not forget

that the Indian people are very emotional people. They live under great stresses and strains because of the social and economic inequalities. The undesirable elements, the anti-social elements, and even the politicians play upon these sentiments and emotions and take advantage of them. We have not really tried to in any way to go deeply into the social and economic conditions of these particular areas where there is recurrence of communal violence and tried to find out some long term solution to it.

The second cause is the presence of Mafias, there are economic interests controlled by the persons belonging to different communities. Some economic interests are controlled by the Hindus, some economic interests are controlled by the Muslims; but when the economic interests of an individual is hurt, then he tries to identify his interest with the interest controlled by his community or the community interest, with the result that even because of those economic causes if a Hindu or Muslim individual is hurt, then it is translated into a communal disturbance. We have never tried to identify these persons and take stringent actions against them. There is also the third factor, and that is the new phenomenon of increased assertion of the religious communities. How unfortunate it is, that in the State like Uttar Pradesh, we have seen that a Mosque and a Mandir have become the subject matter of deep cleavage between two communities.

I can point out happily that in our State we have a place called Hajo where mosque and a mandir stand face to face and there is an communal disturbance. One who goes to the mosque invariably goes to the mandir; one who goes to the mandir invariably goes to the mosque. A tradition has been built up.

The assertion of religious communities today is getting increasingly a dominant pattern in this country. That is something which should be tackled. One also sees political patronage. I do not really want to introduce politics here. But the foreign rulers tried to rule this country by the principle of divide and rule. And if we look into our own hearts, we will find that there are many occasions where consciously and sub-consciously, in order to

bargain for our own political interest, we have followed the same pattern of the foreign rulers by playing one community as against the other community.

There is the especially police actions— police indifference on the one hand and police over-actions on the other. The police men also feel helpless because if they take some action, if there is firing, then immediately every one jumps for a judicial enquiry and the poor police man ultimately is asked to face the dock with the result he is in the horn of two dilemmas.

The political interference in the actions of the police administration has also become a day to day affair. The police administration is not allowed to tackle the situation in the way it should be done. What has been the result? The result has been increasing use of the Army. One statistic shows that in between 1980 and 1983 the Army went for police help 747 times out of which 397 times it was only on the question of law and order. In 1984 the Army was called 175 times out of which 95 times it was called to protect law and order. Now, this has a dangerous dimensions. I come from a State where we had agitation for six years. I do not want to go into that. The Army was used there. I have found that when you increasingly use the Army the people's support for the Army gets eroded. It has two dangerous possibilities. One is that the Army itself becomes politicalised if we increasingly use the Army for the purposes of controlling law and order situation. Second is that if the Army loses people's confidence, then our defence will be in jeopardy. Therefore some of the essential steps must be taken, not merely keeping it as a law and order question but trying to get deeply in the root of it.

As you have already rung the bell, I will only give some of the suggestions that I have in my mind. I think, it is high time that we should identify some of the sensitive areas of this country where communal violence is a recurring phenomenon. Let us have a deep sociological study. The Government has all the forces at its command. When I say 'forces', it does

not mean police force or military force, but all the ammunition to make this study and to find out the solution as to how to break up the traditional occupation and how the increasing influence of mafias can be controlled. It is necessary also to have a total new re-orientation of the police force. There is no education and training to the police force to meet this situation. They are brained only on the question of law and order. I would not like to dwell on this point because we have got in our own party a very distinguish former police officer in Mr. Rahman. I hope that he will be given some time to intervene and make one or two suggestions.

We always give homilies to the people. I believe the politicians should be the first persons to correct themselves. Political patronage and political interference in communal disturbances must be done away with and a national political consensus on it must be evoked. There has not been serious effort in this direction. Those who are found guilty must be punished stringently and also prohibited from holding any public office. If a person is guilty of encouraging, abetting or taking part in a communal disturbance or in giving help to the communal forces, I do not think he has any right to hold a public office. There should be some measures, some amendment in the law, by which we can bring in stringent steps to see that the person who encourages, abets or takes part in communal activities, is not permitted to hold a public office.

As I said, it is no use giving homilies to the people. Let us also not think that we are all free from communal tendencies or secularism is the monopoly of any particular party. I believe, as I started in the beginning, that overwhelming members of Indian people are secular at their heart and if communal disturbances have taken place, it is not because of them. The fault does not lie with them but the fault lies with us and it is high time that we try to find the fault that lies with us either in not being able to identify the reasons and to find out the solutions for it or trying to take political advantage of this situation. I would have liked to continue but I can see that there are a number of Members to speak and, therefore, with these words I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAVA (Mainpuri) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak on the issue raised in regard to the communal situation in the country.

Sir, India is a country where the people belonging to different religions live—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and Parsis. It is a matter of great pride for the country and history also bears witness to it, that inspite of diversity in the country, we are one. This is the greatest strength of the country.

Sir, it is unfortunate that some vested interests engineer riots and due to these riots, the country has suffered a great loss. When the Britishers were in power in India, they continuously raised a wall of hatred between the Hindus and Muslims and they greatly harmed the interests of the country by following the policy of divide and rule. When the Britishers left India, the condition of the country was quite miserable.

After independence, the process of development started in our country. We made great achievements in the field of industry, science, technology, education and urban and rural development. But there are certain forces in the world which do not want that India should become a strong nation and march towards progress. They do not want that India should remain one. All these powers want to disintegrate the country. We know their designs. Sir, you are aware what is happening in Punjab today. You also know what China intends to do in the north-eastern States of the country. The USA is inciting some people of Punjab, who are called extremists, and providing them training, arms and ammunition and funds. In this way, a few persons are creating destability in Punjab and they want to disintegrate Punjab.

Sir, I had an opportunity to stay in Punjab for 60 days. I was sent to Punjab for 30 days on behalf of the party to contact the people there. Later on, I was sent to Punjab for 30 days in connection

with the elections. During these 60 days, I had an opportunity to see Punjab closely. Generally, the people of Punjab want to live in peace. They are sad over the fact that such a situation is being created in Punjab. All these things have done much harm to Punjab. Punjab was in the forefront in the country in the field of agriculture, industry and prosperity, but now the same Punjab seems to be on the verge of ruination. We have to ensure at any cost that such forces do not get strengthened and they are suppressed. I think the Hindus and Sikhs of Punjab are determined to put such things down.

Sir, the policy of our Congress Party has always been to unhold the unity of the country. Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi had done a lot to keep the country united and maintain communal harmony. Sir, the sacrifices of Mahatma Gandhi and Shrimati Indira Gandhi are proof of it. You might recall that when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was assassinated, riots were taking place in the whole country. I have all praise for the Prime Minister for his far-sightedness and courage. On the one hand, the dead body of his mother was lying in the Teen Murti Bhawan and on the other, in spite of having been advised by the administration not to do so, Rajiv Gandhi went to visit riot-torn areas of Delhi to check the communal riots and you must be aware that riots were controlled in the country within 24 hours. This is an example of the far sightedness of our Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi.

Sir, it is most unfortunate that these riots are the result of trifles. The communal riots which broke out in Ahmedabad, Lucknow or in other parts of Uttar Pradesh were the result of petty issues. One rarely finds communal frenzy behind these riots. Mainly the anti-social elements and smugglers are behind all these things. Sir, only the Government is not responsible to deal with all these things, the political parties, social-organisations, voluntary organisations and religious organisations should face this challenge collectively. Then only we can achieve success in this matter.

Sir, so far as the issue of Ram Janam Bhoomi and Babri Musjid in Uttar Pradesh is concerned, for the last two and a half years, Vishwa Hindu Parishad had

been taking out the Ram-Janaki rath in Uttar Pradesh which had certainly caused tension in that State. But I want to thank the Chief Minister and the Government of Uttar Pradesh for completely banning the taking out of the Ram-Janaki rath and religious leaders of both the communities were...

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN
(Kishanganj) :

*Ki mere katl ke baad usne jufa se tauba,
Hai us zood pasheman ka pasheman hona.*
(Interruptions)

SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAVA :
A ban has been imposed in Uttar Pradesh on all those custodians of religion who incite communal riots and the situation is completely under control today.

In the end, I want to give some suggestions. Firstly, the district authorities should appoint such police officers as have a secular image, because, sometimes administrative lapses are also responsible for such riots to some extent. Stringent action should be taken against all those responsible for creating communal tensions. Press should also not publish such reports as may create hurdles in the establishment of peace. There are communal harmony committees in all the district and they should be activated. Those places should be identified where communal riots occur. These occasions should also be identified on which these riots take place. And arrangements should be made in advance for checking them. A special machinery should be set up to control all these things. With these words, I condemn communalism.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 23 hon. Members have spoken so far on an issue of grave concern to the whole country. I have listened them very carefully and I am grateful to them for their valuable suggestions.

Sir, one thing which I think we should all keep in mind—and I think, all of us agree on that—is this. In any communal riot, in any communal disturbance, in any situation of this kind, the people who are affected are the poor people. Whether he be a poor Hindu or a poor Muslim or a poor Christian, eventually it is the poor man who has lost his home, who has lost his wife, who has lost his son, who has lost his shop. I was in Ahmedabad only last week and I heard for myself very harrowing tales how a small cycle shop was burnt down in 1985.

SHRI DATTA SAMANT : Textile workers were affected.

MR. DEPUTY SAEAKER : Cycle shop man is also a worker.

SHRI DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : In Gujarat there are 60,000 textile workers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Cycle shop man is also a worker. You forget about the other workers.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : He builds up his shop and again it is burnt down. This time I was told about another case. I don't know how far it is true. A landlord tried to evict his tenant. He could not evict his tenant. He got hold a group of people and then burnt down that shop. The tenant got back the possession, got some compensation, built up that shop again his shop is burnt down. I am therefore convinced in my mind that the poor people in this country realise that communal harmony is in their interest ; they have a vested interest in communal harmony. I will not subscribe to the theory that poor people instigate communal disturbance or poor people start the communal riot. Be they know very well that at the end of the day or at the end of the week, it is they who have suffered most. It is they who have lost most. I think therefore that we must ask ourselves a question who is behind these riots, who causes these disturbances. I cannot speak with the vast experience of Prof. Dandavate or any one else. I come from a State which has been fairly peaceful. My first real exposure to a communal riot was when I visited Allahabad shortly after I

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

joined this Ministry and then when I was in Ahmedabad for 3 days. While everybody here accuses political parties,—I am sure that some political forces have a role to play—I am fairly convinced in my mind that every situation which has the potential of a conflict is exploited by anti-social elements.

15 hrs.

Take a city like Ahmedabad. Ahmedabad city over the years has grown in such a way that there are pockets in which one community is heavily concentrated ; there are pockets in which another community is heavily concentrated with a sprinkling of people of other communities. In the inner city itself, like in every other major city, I think the antisocial elements have taken control. By and large, I think, there is large concentration of people who indulge in bootlegging, prostitution and in some cities even smuggling. These are the forces who seem to be in control of inner cities, and I think these forces look out for situations which have the germs and the seed of the communal conflict in them, exploit them and then create a holocaust. I dare to think that we must now look beyond the traditional forces, traditional groups to work against this kind of communal holocaust—I will come to this presently, and I have some tentative thoughts on the subject and I will make my submissions presently. But all of us here are agreed, and I think it should be agreed that every kind of fundamentalism is wrong. It might be religious fundamentalism, it might be linguistic fundamentalism. Every kind of fundamentalism is wrong. Each one should ask himself or herself : How many of us are truly catholic, truly liberal, truly secular in every aspect of our lives ? May be in religious matters we are secular, but then when it comes to language, we cease to be catholic and liberal. May be we are secular and catholic in matters relating to language, but when it comes to our own caste, we tend to become very inward looking and very sectarian. Every kind of fundamentalism is wrong, and I think it is this revival of fundamentalism, revival of bigotry, revival of the very primitive urges in man which is the cause of all the troubles that we see around ourselves. I

think the model is—and I cannot think of any greater model in this country than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I think he was the greatest model, and I think we should emulate that model in matters relating to religion, in matters relating to language and in matters relating to caste. I think he was so much above all these prejudices and all these sectarian views that I think we must hold him up as the model not only for our children—we are very good in preaching to our children and our grand children—but we must hold him up as a model for ourselves, and that, I think, imposes an obligation upon people in public life. For all of us in public life to whatever religion we belong, to whatever caste we belong, I think there is an obligation to observe self-restraint. It is very easy to participate in a religious festival, it is very easy to participate in a caste sammelan, it is very easy to go and join an organisation and march pleading for some caste or some group. I think it is a more difficult task, and the task, which imposes an obligation upon every one in public life is to restrain yourself from this kind of identity with one religion or one caste. So long as we are in public life, I think we must exercise a tremendous self-restraint in identifying ourselves with any one religion or any one caste or any one sectarian group.

Sir, it is true that in the last five years the communal situation has taken a turn for the worse. Some of you think, and I also thought that 1985 was a very bad year. 1985, minus the incidents of Gujarat, turns out to be a relatively stable year in terms of figures. But then the intensity of communal disturbances in Gujarat really put everything else into a shadow and 1985 turned out to be a very bad year, and I am afraid 1986, the first six months of 1986, have been quite bad. Eighty-eight districts have been identified as hypersensitive in terms of potential for communal violence. Ninety-eight districts have been identified as sensitive. Now, I am sure there are Members of Parliament in those districts. Now, it is a matter of shame that one should come from a district which has been identified as hypersensitive in terms of communal violence and sensitive in terms of communal violence. What are we doing about

this? What are the State Governments doing about this? What is the Central Government doing about this? I want to explain presently what we are doing about it and what we expect State Governments to do about it. In October, 1980 guidelines were issued to the State Governments how to control communal violence and how to prevent occurrence of communal disturbances. These guidelines were revised, reviewed, updated and revised guidelines were issued in July, 1985.

I want to emphasise some of these guidelines because, I think, like all guidelines, what we find is, they are honoured more in breach than in observance. Guidelines are read, guidelines are put away. But if guidelines are to be read and merely put away, these guidelines are of no use. One hon. Member mentioned yesterday every party represented in this House is both a ruling party and an opposition party. It may be an Opposition party here in Parliament but, every party on that side is a ruling party in one of the States. The CPM is a ruling party. The Janata is a ruling party. The AIADMK is a ruling party. The Telugu Desam is a ruling party. The Muslim League is in a coalition with a ruling party. Everybody has an obligation. I do not think you can stand up and say "We accuse the Central Government." I can turn round and say that we accuse the State Government for not implementing these guidelines. It is not a matter of accusation and recrimination. How far have we implemented these guidelines? If these guidelines had been implemented strictly and if we had merely summoned the political will to implement these guidelines, I think much of this communal disturbance and communal violence could have been avoided.

I want to make one thing clear. The guidelines clearly say that the Collector, the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police of the district are primarily responsible. I think, I speak on behalf of the Home Minister also when I say that, in future we must make it very clear and let this message go very clearly to all Collectors and all S.Ps. that they will be held responsible if there is any

communal violence in the State. (*Interruptions*). Please bear with me. (*Interruptions*). S.Ps. and District Magistrates are under control of the State Governments. They are allotted to the State cadres. They are essentially answerable to the State Governments. If the consensus of the House is that if there is communal disturbance in any district, the Central Government should intervene and hold the SP responsible and hold the DM responsible, we have no objection. We will hold the DM responsible. We will hold the SP responsible. As far as I am concerned, speaking not only as the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs as well as the Minister in the Ministry of Personnel, I intend now to make it very clear as the cadre controlling authority of the IAS and as the Minister and cadre controlling authority of IPS, we are going to hold DM and the SP directly and principally responsible for any communal violence.

Secondly, on this matter of putting some curbs, some restraints on religious processions, I have my personal views. But this is not a place where I should express my personal views. I should express views which are the views of the Government and I shall also take into account the views expressed by hon. Members.

I notice that Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi is not here. He said that let us curb all processions.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Certainly.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Answer is 'Yes'. There is a view which says "Let us curb all religious processions".

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : No.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : That is not the tradition of this country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Political party procession also creates some problems. What to do? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : He says it is the tradition not to hold processions, not to curb religious activities. There is great merit in both views. It is not for the Government to judge the views. We have to take the people with us. We have to carry the people with us. All I want to emphasise is even short of total curbing, and moving away from the position, that there must be a total licence. I do not think he said that there should be a total licence. I am not saying there should be a total licence.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is a distinction between freedom and licence.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am not saying there should be a total licence or total curb. There should be a middle ground which has been recognised by the guidelines. I want to emphasise that these guidelines must be enforced in future. For example, as far as loudspeakers are concerned, I think we must all agree that in a procession if it is really supposed to be pious and religious, why should there be loudspeakers and music blaring all kinds of noise, a cacophony of noise. I do not think there is any rule about loudspeakers and music being played. I think we must curb that.

Secondly, the route of the procession. It may be that for one hundred years somebody has taken a particular route. It may be so. This civilisation has survived for 5000 years. Are we going to survive as a truly civilised people for the next 100 years? We are talking about the next 20 years or 30 years or 40 years. We must review all these things. We must not cling to what has happened in the past and merely say that because something has happened for 100 years, so we should do it for the next 20 years. When it happened for a 100 years, there were not so many people. There were not big cities. There were not so many situations. To-day I think we must prevail upon our people to see that processions should be short, that processions should be symbolic and they should avoid routes which are sensitive and where people of other communities reside. I think ritual has dominated over true religion. I think

religion has been pushed to the background and rituals and in the name of rituals all kinds of things have sprung up and there is hardly anything deeply religious about what goes on in the name of religion to-day. I think we must review the rules. We must control the loudspeakers. We must control music and I personally feel that we should not allow people to go by trucks or jeeps in any procession. If people are pious, they should be pious enough to walk behind their respective Gods.

I think some mistakes were made and I will not name the places where the mistakes were made. But we must learn lessons from our past mistakes. We must make our possessions very simple and involve people with a certain amount of piety in it and see that these processions and very quickly.

I would emphasize paragraph 20 of the guidelines. 'Indiscriminate use of loudspeakers in religious places has come to the notice of the authorities in the recent past having the potential of creating communal tension. It is necessary to ensure that the use of loudspeakers in such places is regulated in a more effective way in the interests of maintenance of communal harmony and peace.'

Thirdly the question of bandh. Since I was in Ahmedabad and references were made to Ahmedabad I must mention this. I think those who called for the Bandh did no service to the community. The call of bandh was very unwise. It was an intemperate move. It was a move which was done knowing full-well the consequences of such an action and in violation of the agreement with the Chief Minister on 11th July. I have spoken to the Chief Minister myself. I have spoken to a large number of people. What happened was that after the incidents of the 9th and 10th various religious leaders and the office-bearers of various organisations were called for negotiations on the 11th of July. During the meeting the Chief Minister appealed to the leaders not to observe the call of Gujarat bandh. The trustees of the Jagannath temple at one stage asked for a judicial inquiry. After a prolonged discussion with the members present at the meeting, it was

agreed that a high level enquiry on the terms of reference agreed to by both the parties would be sufficient for the purpose. However, when these leaders left the meeting, they decided not to withdraw the bandh call. I think this call of a bandh was intemperate, specially in a situation surcharged with emotion. I think all the leaders, whether political leaders or religious leaders, should have observed great restraint, should have appealed to the people to remain within their homes and go about their peaceful avocations. Instead of that, the call of the bandh was a very unwise move and we have paid a very heavy price for that.....

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : When was the judicial enquiry ordered ? On the 10th or 11th ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am answering that. Because on the 11th of July there was an agreement that a high level enquiry will be ordered and that the call of the bandh will be withdrawn, at that time, as a matter of judgment there was no need to order a judicial enquiry. But unfortunately as it turned out, there was, as I would characterise, a breach of faith. They went ahead with the call of bandh and the bandh took place and immediately thereafter a judicial enquiry was ordered. It is not correct to say, as the hon. Member mentioned, that only a District Judge is going to enquire. The Chief Minister has categorically informed us that a High Court Judge will be appointed to conduct the enquiry. The terms of reference are being drawn up. It is a matter of judgement as on the 11th of July. It is easy to be wise after the event. But you put yourself in that position when everybody agrees that the call for the bandh will be withdrawn ; when everybody agrees that the high-level enquiry will be sufficient. I think the question of judicial enquiry did not arise at that time. But now, of course, we are wiser. We will be more careful in future before we are taken in by such kind of agreements. I think the Chief Ministers of the States will take note of this lesson which has happened in Ahmedabad.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Has any action been taken against those who called the Bandh ? Had they been identified ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : One moment. I will come to that. Paragraph 24 of the guidelines again emphasises :

“No meeting should be permitted to be held and no processions, marches should be permitted to be taken out in protest against any communal incident which seems to be used to provoke communal trouble”.

In future, I think, whenever there is communal trouble, the State Governments will have to clearly lay down and tell everyone “we are not going to allow any protest marches, any processions and bandhs until the communal situation returns to total normality”. We should not allow further protest to provoke the communal situation. I think the bandh was unwise and I have no hesitation in condemning those who called the bandh on that day.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please listen what he is saying.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Now I would like to talk about the role of the newspapers. We have had some very bad experience with some newspapers ; we have also had very good experience with some newspapers. I was in Ahmedabad. Even after the whole situation had come back not to normality but to a certain peaceful situation to a certain amount of control, I found newspapers carrying 8 column headlines, screaming headlines. But they were editorialising in the second page that people should remain peaceful and on the first page publishing news which was certainly not a very balanced presentation. I pointed out to them that nobody reads the editorial. People only read the headlines. I gave the example of *The New York Times* which ran the same editorial for three consecutive days. Not even 10 readers pointed out that the same editorial was being run for three consecutive days. We seem to have a kind of split personality. On the news page, everything is blown up. On the editorial side there is a lot of moralising. I would urge upon the newspapers that they should observe a great deal of rest.

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raint. After the situation came under control, even then what was the purpose of publishing 8 column headlines, screaming headlines. It is not correct to say that no action has been taken against newspapers. In the year 1984, Andhra Pradesh instituted a case against one newspaper; Haryana instituted a case against three newspapers; Karnataka instituted a case against 9 newspapers...

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : What was the result ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please do not interrupt. First, listen to what he says.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Punjab instituted a case against 4 newspapers; Tamil Nadu instituted a case against 5 newspapers; Uttar Pradesh instituted a case against 4 newspapers; West Bengal instituted a case against 2 newspapers, and Delhi instituted a case against 4 newspapers. So, they have instituted cases against newspapers for un-balanced and provocative news being published, taking advantage of the communal situation. Now, we cannot do this beyond a point. People will scream that we are curtailing Press freedom. All I can submit is that—this is the sense of the House also—the newspapers should observe balance and restraint. The State Governments have taken action against newspapers. I sincerely appeal to all newspapers, all editors, all newspaper publishers to kindly cooperate with the Government in controlling a situation of this kind by observing balance and restraint. What about the further course of action? To that, the Hon. Home Minister will reply in great detail as to what action is going to be taken. I only want to emphasise one or two things. We have the political will. Please do not doubt our political will. We have the political will. We will summon the political will to control the situation. In Ahmedabad, we did bring the situation under control within 24 hours after the 14th July; thanks to the Chief Minister for taking some very decisive steps. Let there be no apprehension in the mind of any community that Government does not have the will to

control such a situation. Let there also be no misapprehension in the minds of any anti-social element, any political force, any other social group, the Government is soft and weak to allow whatever they like. We have the political will; we have learnt lessons and we will bring to bear the entire might of the Government upon a situation where people violate communal harmony.

As far as compensation is concerned, there was some discussion here about the scale of compensation. I wish to read the guidelines, so that State Governments also will know that Parliament has been informed about it. The following scale of payments of *ex-gratia* would, accordingly, be considered appropriate in such instances :

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| (i) Death (whether of a earning or non-earning member of family) | Rs. 20,000 |
| (ii) Permanent incapacitation (whether of earning or non-earning member of family) | Rs. 5,000 |
| (iii) Temporary incapacitation | Rs. 1,000 |
| (iv) Grievous hurt short of incapacitation | Rs. 500 |
| (v) Loss of movable property | Rs. 2,000 |
| (vi) Loss of House | Rs. 5,000
to
15,000 |
| (vii) Loss of earning assets like vehicles, boat or bullock etc. | Rs. 2,000 |

Sixteen State Governments have accepted these guidelines and we appeal to all other State Governments to accept these guidelines. These are the minimum. If the State Governments want to give more, they can give more taking into account the gravity of the situation. But we are

keen on people being compensated for getting affected by communal violence and riots.

We are looking into the question of representation of minorities in police force. It is not at all a happy situation. Let me mine no words about it. I think there are two kinds of forces working ; one is the status-quoist who says, well people are disqualified, they do not measure up, we cannot recruit them. The other is like this which says, well joining the police force is not considered to be a reputed profession and therefore, we would not join police force. I think, minority leaders must encourage their young men to join the police force.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : There are many.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I agree. That is why I said that there is the status-quoist who says that if somebody comes up, he is short by quarter of an inch or he is underweight by half a pound. That kind of thing is there. Therefore, I think we are looking into the matter and we would ensure that police force is adequately...

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : You have to take the communal consideration also—whether they are Harijans—while recruiting them.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Yes, minorities, Harijans must all be represented.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I may go on record that some years back a Commissioner of Police had issued a confidential circular saying that as far as possible Muslims should be avoided from the police force. I went to just keep it on record.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am sure, Prof. Dandavate is correct when he says that. That is a deplorable attitude and we will not allow any State Government do that. This is deplorable. We will monitor.

SHRI ATA-UR REHMAN (Barpeta) : Could you hear from the horse's mouth ? I come from a State where I have had consultations with my colleagues. One colleague who is a good friend of mine told me, "Look, Rehman, it is all very good talking about secularism. But there is a word of mouth passed on by some of them, not all—that some of the minority types—should not be taken into police force." That stands even today.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : We are going to monitor it very carefully. I want to emphasize about training. One thing I find is that our State Armed Constabulary is not being trained periodically while the CRPF & BSF have a rigorous training schedule and a training manual. But the Armed Constabulary in the States somehow seem to avoid training or they are not given adequate training.

I discussed it with the Home Minister. We are drawing up a programme where the State Armed Constabulary will be trained in companies and batches and at any given time a certain proportion of the State Armed Police must be under training. Training has been the casualty in the last few years and I think with the new emphasis on training we will extend this training to the State Armed Police Forces also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Do you give them training that they should not take part in the riots themselves ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Unfortunately it does.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : My answer to that would be, if there are any biases in their approach it is because of lack of training. Training is to clear those biases, training is to inculcate the right attitude, training is to give them the correct approach to the situation. It is the lack of training which is causing this. I think we will train them.

In Special Courts again, I think our experience has not been very happy. We have some statistics here. Only five states

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and two union territories have appointed special courts. In the other states the regular courts have been asked to look into the cases related to communal disturbances on a priority basis. But the less said about it the better. The special courts have not really done what they should do. I think we must make a beginning somewhere and, I think, the Home Minister categorically told me that we will make a beginning. I think he said so when he made a statement earlier in this House. He made a statement that we will make a beginning. At Ahmedabad we will punish very severely those who are responsible for inciting communal riots and we will have speedy trials of these offences. Kindly judge us by what results we show in the next few months.

We have to make a beginning. Our experience has not been happy but we will make a beginning. I do not wish to take more time. I only wish to say one or two things by way of conclusion. I want to quote what the Prime Minister said in January :

“Secularism is the basis of our unity. Communalism and all other narrow loyalties are incompatible with unity. It is my first duty to safeguard the right of property and legitimate rights of citizens belonging to every faith. We must go beyond the prevention and suppression of violence. We must take the campaign for unity to every village and every street of our town and an ideological battle against communalism and fanaticism must be waged in our schools and universities and in our work places”.

This is the charter for the Home Ministry so far as maintaining law and order is concerned.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But that is the Prime Minister's message to the nation.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : This is the charter for the Home Ministry. We will live by that charter. We will work by

that charter. We will enforce it throughout the country.

Sir, may I say one thing ? Today there is talk of back lash, siege mentality and revivalism. Let me not go into all that. Very senior members have spoken and I am sure they speak from experience. But I think all this is bad. What did Mahatma Gandhi say : An eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth will leave the whole world toothless and blind. We cannot allow this kind of backlash mentality to develop. What is the backlash and what is the provocation. There is a provocation in Allahabad. There is backlash in Allahabad. Then that backlash gives rise to a provocation in Ahmedabad and there is backlash in Ahmedabad. This I am just giving as an example. Where will this end ? The whole nation will go up in flames if we do not stop the talk about this siege mentality and provocation and backlash.

I think in the name of religion all kinds of monstrous crimes are committed. Somebody said God is in danger. I almost laughed. Who says so ! Man says God is in danger. I thought the other way round. I thought God said man is in danger and I have come to redeem you. Today we have got this rather fatuous situation of man saying God is in danger. God is not in danger. It is Man who is in danger. Civilisation is in danger. I think men should preserve sanity and God will take care of himself.

Sir, may I finally say that secular forces must assert themselves ? I was deeply touched when one or two members mentioned what the secular forces are doing. I ask the same question. What are the secular forces doing ? What are the people with liberal catholic views doing ? Rabindra Nath Tagore's poem starts by saying : 'Where the mind is without fear'. Why are we not going out into the streets when there is communal violence ? What does it matter if a couple of us are killed or maimed ? Why are we not asserting ourselves ? Why our trade unions and leftist forces not asserting themselves ? Why our youth forces not asserting themselves ? I think we have simply surren-

dered the ground to forces of reaction and retrograde forces. We must occupy the main ground—the middle ground. As far as I am concerned thanks to some efforts made by some people in Tamil Nadu—I want to share its news both with the Home Minister and the House—on the 26th of this month, that is, three days from today in the southern most tip of India, Nagercoil we are organising a huge peace march where Christians, Muslims, Hindus and all other religious leaders are going to organise a huge peace march. Now I would appeal to all members with folded hands let Parliament be over and let us go back to our constituencies and mobilise the youth force, trade union force and secular forces. Let us occupy the middle ground, let us stand firm and show our unity among the people ; let us have peace marches, let us have peace demonstrations and peace rallies. If you surrender the ground to people and we look after only our own interests and our own avocations...

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Who is going to do it ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am saying, you do it and we will join you. We will give you all the support. Let Prof. Madhu Dandavate start it, will support ; let Shri Amal Datta start it, we will support ; let Prof. So start it and we will join you. There is no question of a leader or a follower there. The Congress Party is willing to join any party, any force, any trade union in starting these peace rallies and peace demonstrations. I would humbly appeal to all...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Let there be some guidelines.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The guidelines will be there. You start and we would come to West Bengal, we will come wherever you want. (*Interruptions*).

The whole nation is being held to ransom by a small number of people who are interested in destabilising the country. The whole nation is being held to ransom, but here there are so many people of goodwill. We are the people who represent millions of men and women in this

country. It is upto us to take the lead, go back to our constituencies, go back to our districts, go back to our States and assert that secular, liberal, progressive, catholic and non-sectarian forces will continue to command and occupy the middle ground and command the allegiance and support of the people. Let us isolate and eliminate the small number of anti-social forces and on that the Government seeks the cooperation of everybody in this House irrespective of party, irrespective of his religion, irrespective of the language he speaks. We seek the cooperation of everybody.

I am once again grateful to the House for giving us valuable advice and I assure the House, and through the House, to the people of this country that the Government has the will and it will assert its will in controlling the situation of this kind and we will maintain law and order ; there will be no let, no hinderance in discharging this duty.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : You mentioned some district. Why not we go there on a single day ? We can declare that from the Parliament. Let us all together take peace marches.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : We accept the suggestion.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this debate has gone on for two days and we are on the third day of the debate today. I have heard with rapt attention the views of several hon. Members of this House.

15.34 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

The Minister of State also spoke very eloquently just now. Despite what the Prime Minister has said and despite the unanimous views this House has expressed, as far as the communal situation is concerned, it was rather disturbing to hear from the hon. Minister that 98 districts have been identified as sensitive areas which have communal disturbances. On several earlier occasions, the Parliament

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has discussed the situations arising out of the communal tensions and I would certainly like to look forward to the day when there shall be no occasion for this House to discuss such a situation again.

Mr. Chairman, in situations like this, as the Minister has himself stated, it is generally the poor people who are affected. There are definitely socio-economic reasons underlying these riots and it is always that the poor people are exploited not only economically, but politically also they become victims on such occasions.

A reference has been made by several hon. Members to anti-social elements which intervene in the situation and make it take an ugly turn.

The Minister has also referred to people like boot-leggers, smugglers, or those who involve in prostitution or such other things, who try to take advantage when such a situation exists. But I would like to know from the Minister as to why there has been a difficulty to identify such people, when you know that boot-leggers are involved in a communal situation. Sometimes, when there is a conflict between a boot-legger and may be his customer, it is given a communal turn if those people happen to belong to different communities. Likewise, when a smuggler is involved with somebody else, or if a pimp gets into a quarrel with his customer. When you can identify the kind of people who are involved, why have the State Government not been able to identify those people and taken them to task?

AN HON. MEMBER : Because they have their patrons !

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Who are the patrons or god-fathers of these boot-leggers or the smugglers ? Let us search our hearts. Whether it is the police, whether it is the politician or whether it is the rich businessman in that area, unless the petty boot-legger or the smugglers or the anti-social element has somebody's patronage, does he have the courage or guts to get into such kind of a situation and how is it that he eventually escapes scotfree ?

Sir, it is quite right that a fundamentalistic tendency has taken roots in our country now. Whether it is one of religion or whether it is one of language, there has been a revival of fundamentalism. But why ? Yesterday, hon. member, Shri Zainul Basher while speaking, said that Muslims felt very insecure today. Likewise when my hon. friend Shri Ranjit Singh Gaekwad spoke he said that he met certain Hindus who felt that for the first time the majority community was feeling insecure or left out. Have any efforts been made to contact the leaders of those people belonging to those religions to find out as to why the Muslims are feeling insecure or as to why the majority community is today feeling insecure ? It is rather ridiculous to think that a majority community is today feeling insecure for reasons best known to them.

Every religion has the background of a few centuries in our country. Whether it is Islam, whether it is Christianity, whether it is Sikhism or any other religion, these are not new religions which have mushroomed in the last few years. All these religions have had a background of a few centuries. Why is it that today all these religious communities including even the main majority community are feeling insecure and are worried about their existence or about their rights ? What is it that the Government has done to find out why these people are feeling insecure ? I would like to know from the Home Minister when he replies whether he has spoken to all those people and asked them what they want and if not, whether he would do it. Because, unless you go to the root of the problem and find out the reason as to why they are feeling so, it will not be possible for the Government to take any measures to redeem ourselves of this situation.

Sir, several members of this House have spoken regarding the necessity of delinking politics from religion. Mr. Chairman, in this connection, let me give an example of a very small State in the South. Kerala is a State where almost every religion or community has its own party. But there have been no communal riots in Kerala. Now the religious communities, for historic reasons are synonymous with

politics in our country. Somehow, all of them feel that they have to redress their grievances through one political party or through their representatives in the party. That is why we even have reservations for certain communities, so that their voice can be heard. It is not necessary that if certain religious communities have their representatives in the political parties, this should lead to communal riots. The difficulty arises only when, as a politician you want to create a communal situation, to make use of this opportunity to get votes and to reap electoral benefits out of it.

When our Minister spoke of self-restraint, I would like to inform him that in a situation like this, it is the vested interest which comes in the way of self-restraint. Self-restraint should be counselled by whom? It should be counselled not by those people who actually suffer in the riots, but for those people who instigate it. It is, these people have to be identified. So many Enquiry Commissions have been held. We have discussed this problem on various occasions in this House. So, I would like to know on how many occasions, they have been able to identify the people involved in the actual disturbances and in how many instances was action taken by the State Government, let us say during the last two or three years.

Then, Sir, we were given to understand that certain guidelines have been made. Today, it is learnt that certainly guidelines have been made and certainly the administration should be held responsible for this sort of a thing which happens within the jurisdiction. But Mr. Chairman, while fixing the responsibility on the Collector or the District Magistrate or the S.P. I have strong reservations about the Central Government directly intervening in this. This should not also create conflicts between the Centre and the States or it should not also erode into the powers of the State Governments. But you always have the power to review later on. While this putting the responsibility on the D.M. or the Collector or the S.P. who is at the spot, I think the State Government and the Ministers concerned should also be equally responsible. While, I admit that all of us have equal responsibility in con-

taining situation like this, you will agree with me that a higher degree of responsibility vests with those who are in power where such a situation had taken place or is existing. Therefore, it is not only the Collector and the police who are responsible, but it is also the Government which have to be held responsible, who will have to explain the situation. I would also hasten to add that in such an event the transfer of an official found guilty is not the answer. It is not enough to transfer the officer from one district to another. I mean, specific action will have to be taken to prevent recurrence of involvement of officials or politicians in ugly incidents like this.

Several opinions have been expressed about the religious processions. I certainly appreciate the spirit with which the Minister spoke regarding processions with the said should be short and people could go walking and that there should be no mikes used in such processions. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make only one more point. As I have said earlier, religion has got a very long background. There have been certain religious processions and functions which have been held in various parts of the country not now, but from centuries. Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would be prepared to draw a cut off line. Say for example 15th of August, 1947. What about the religious processions which have been created after independence? Are you prepared to at least ban those processions? Let them have processions which have been held for 300 years or 400 years or even 500 years. Before that belonging to all religions. But what about the processions and functions which have been created with ulterior motives and which have also resulted in this kind of situations? I think the State Government and the Centre should think seriously about banning such kind of processions and activities which have mushroomed in recent years adding to the confusion as far as the communal situation is concerned. When one talks of political will Mr. Chairman, the Minister referred elaborately to the situation in Gujarat. But I would like to go to the situation in Allahabad. I am told that the situation in Allahabad

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started off and it gained momentum since February. It first of all started with hoisting of black flags and saffron flags by different communities on the housetops and Mohallas. Then, it was done on the highways. The police enforcement went there, collected these flags took the black and saffron flags and presumed that the matter ended there. But after that, I am told that even some pork was found in the mosque and beef was found in the temple and again it was cleared up by the police, and Holi and Moharram also passed off peacefully. And on the presumption that Holi and Muharram passed off peacefully and no tension had taken place and it was in January, I don't remember the exact date, when the Prime Minister visited Varanasi, the Police forces were taken away from Allahabad and shifted to Varanasi. I am not blaming the Prime Minister or his visit or the Government, but they should have taken forces from elsewhere. Just on the presumption that the situation had completely normalised and caused out and to shift the police force from the place where actually these communal tensions were increasing day by day, probably just gave an opportunity for those who were waiting to strike and create more troubles.

Sir, we highly appreciate the suggestion of the Hon. Minister to create special courts, but let the fate of these special courts be not like the other courts that we had seen. If we have Special Courts, we have to have Special Courts to go into these cases, and take immediate action in the matter. Unless we are able to identify and bring the culprits to book promptly, this situation will continue to exist.

Before I end, I would like to say that we are sitting on a volcano of communal violence, and before it spreads like cancer to all parts of the country and destroys the very fabric on which our entire society has been built, I would like to urge upon the Government and colleagues from all sections of the House to find a way out, and to talk to the leaders of various communities and State Governments. As see that this House will not ever have to go through the ordeal of discussing this kind of a situation.

[Translation]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : Hon. Chairman, Sir, first of all I want to congratulate the hon. Minister Shri Chidambaram, who put forth some basic problems before us very intelligently. I intended to ask many questions but he has already clarified them, so I would not repeat them now.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, history bears testimony that man has killed man in the name of religion and has written the story of atrocities, barbarity and killings on the pages of history by dipping his sword in man's blood. This evil came to India when the Britishers thought that they would not be able to rule here until they made the Hindus and Muslims fight against each other by adopting a policy of divide and rule. History bears testimony that the Congress Party is the only Party which has been fighting against communalism at every step during the last 100 years and has also been calling upon the whole nation to fight against it unitedly. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have got all the resolutions with me which were passed by the Congress and which were aimed at fighting against communalism, at maintaining Hindu-Muslims unity and national integration during the last 100 years. But it is unfortunate that in one such resolution of 1979, the Congress had to say :—

[English]

“Forces of evil and darkness try to create the sentiments of racial supremacy, religious fanaticism and chauvinistic tendencies which ultimately result in communal riots.”

[Translation]

Just now, my friend Shri Chidambaram spoke about backlashes and mentality. Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is not a new phenomenon. If you turn over the pages of history, you will find that it has been happening in the world previously also. The Muslims, the followers of Islam, used to think that theirs was one of those religions which constituted the largest population of the world. In 1930s and 1940s, a movement called “Pak-Islamic”

movement started which aimed at the unification of all the Muslim countries of the world. But today if you throw a glance over the Arab World, you will find that in spite of their having the same culture, the same religion, the same kind of climate, the same dress habits and the same eating habits, they are unable to unite. The religion could not unite Egypt, Syria, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. If you turn over the pages of history, you will find that—

[English]

—religion has failed to be a rallying force.

[Translation]

Why go far, you may see in our neighbourhood. Nepal in our neighbouring country and she is the only country of the world which has Hinduism as their official religion. After independence, we had to fight three wars, twice with Pakistan and once with China. All the three times, we were attacked without any fault on our part. But the history bears testimony that Nepal neither condemned nor criticized Pakistan and China for the attacks even once. What is the reason? The reason is that today religion has failed to be a rallying force. You cannot unify the peoples in the name of religion. This is a sinister, nefarious and strange propaganda that majority is in danger in this country. I want the Members of all sections of the House to see whether it is the same type of propaganda which was made in this country when the Congress was fighting for the country's independence. On the one hand it was said that the minorities were in danger and on the other it was said that the majority was in danger. In this manner there was an attempt to divide both the communities. I want to ask as to who are the people and which are the elements responsible for spreading this kind of thinking? The hon. Home Minister should see and inform all the Members of the House about it. Just now, Shri Chidambaram said that we should face this challenge unitedly. I remember that after independence and even before independence there was a time when the communal parties

used to be identified and the people treated them as outcasts. I remember when I was in school, at that time Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru once visited Bhopal. He had referred to Hindu Mahasabha and said that whenever he talked about that organisation, it was most abhorring for him and its name was not worth mentioning. We should consider over this important point that all the communal parties and elements, which we had been condemning and criticizing, how we developed our relations with them and surrendered before them. I would like to say that all those people who talked about class-struggle in this country, who wanted to establish dictatorship of the proletariat on the basis of the theory of surplus value, who gave slogans of progressive ideology, those very people gave shelter to those communal forces who wanted to destroy the history of our country and also all our traditions, in the name of congressism and minimum programme. I remember, I have read it somewhere, that a big procession was taken out in Delhi after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. That procession came to the Parliament and submitted a memorandum demanding the banning of the R.S.S. That procession was led by the late Jayaprakash Narayan. But the history also bears testimony that thereafter those very communal forces were given shelter and a government was formed in alliance with them. Principles were forsaken in the name of power which poisoned our body politic to such an extent that we may have to face that for years together and also face the evil consequences of that.

I would like to conclude after mentioning one point. Just now it was said that to fight against communalism, we should organise the teachers and students, join hands with them and declare a war against this evil. In this context, I would like to give you an instance. When Muslim communalism gained strength in Delhi, then the personalities like Dr. Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Ali Brothers, Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Azad laid the foundation of Jamia Millia Islamia in Delhi. They fought against communalism from there. I want that the Government should fully help the institutions and

[Shri Aziz Qureshi]

universities like Jamia Millia so that they may progress and once again we may be in a position to fight against communalism in this Country. Lastly—I would like to say that we have to convey this message to the people.

[English]

It is not the common culture, it is not the common religion, it is not the common language, which makes a nation. It is only the common heritage of the territory which makes a nation.

[Translation]

We live on the Indian soil which belongs to all of us, which constitute a country, a nation. It is our religious and moral duty to defend it. I am conveying the feelings of the crores of Muslims of this country who have only one aim and that is to defend this country. Whereas as Indians it is their duty, being Muslims it is their religious duty also to shed their last drop of blood to save the country if China or Pakistan attack even on an inch of this land. But this is also to be seen how you defend them in this country. Just now Shri Chidambaram said that the shop and house of a person were razed to the ground thrice in two years in the riots. I would like to ask as a common citizen that if you burn the house and the shop of a poor man to ashes thrice in two years and make him homeless and then ask him as to how much is he loyal to this country, what reply he will give? This is a big question. We will have to think over it.

I once again appeal to all the sections in this House that it is true that Mahatma Gandhis are not born every time but the killers of Mahatma Gandhi can always be there. Therefore, we all should come forward and sacrifice ourselves like Mahatma Gandhi to save the integrity and secularism of the country.

[English]

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I heard a very impressive deposition of the Minister of State, Shri Chidambaram,

and it is very re-assuring to know from him that the Government will leave no stone unturned to see that this great calamity—I would say a social calamity—will be brought—

I will not say brought to an end—to an end but also it will be controlled. He also laid down certain guidelines and norms that the Government will give. There is only one thing that was missing in his deposition, which I think that the hon. Home Minister Shri Buta Singh in his final deposition will give, that is about the guidelines to political parties how the political parties should have adopted certain guidelines and norms. I think that is very important.

Lot of fervent hope has been expressed here, in very high sounding terms about what the country is, its culture, the heritage and great names like Mahatma Gandhi were mentioned. And I think that this is an excellent occasion and opportunity for us to be more introspective. The first thing was to think as to what the causes are. And the causes, to my analysis, can be divided into two major segments: One is political and the other is economic. Bringing it down to the brass-tacks, it is the vote and the note which bring about this kind of fissiparous tendencies right now to the village level. And when it comes to the vote, it is by and large these anti-social activities, employed in various nefarious vocations, that too, to gain an extra buck deploy the religious sentiments and incite religious dogmas. I think this is a very large problem. But we, who are the custodians of the people's holy postulates, because we represent the millions, can at least by to see to it that even the anti-social elements to some extent can be controlled by us—and certainly not supported by us—for whatever reasons.

16.00 hrs.

The other is, of course, the political angle. When we talk of the political angle, it is very very depressing when one analysis and asks: is there loss of certain democratic principles in our society or in our ethos or is it that we have become so unscrupulous, whichever party and whichever election, that to gain an extra vote

we go to any extent even if it means stimulating or aggravating the religious sentiments? To what extent does one go? Do we not introspect? We go about saying.

[English]

[Translation]

They do not do, they do not, do, Government should not do this. But what do we do in our constituencies, in our own home-towns? How much are we doing personally? This is something we should do at this stage and introspect. When I say that I want to make a very specific recommendation. And I do so because I can talk from my personal experience. When you come to a stage in the whole electoral scenario that all other isms are relegated like socialism, communism or whichever ism, then the society falls back on something which is axiomatic which is like caste or creed or religion. This is what we fall back. When this happens let us, at least, take one decision. If we represent various political expressions in this country—there are certain Members of Parliament who represent probably one Member party—let us at least have a consensus that those whose whole profession depends on religion or religious preachings—he may be a maharishi, a mahant, a maulvi, a pick, a Sikh religious head or a Christian padri—at least let such a person not have a prominence in any political party. Let him be a little above the party. I think, this is a very specific suggestion. I can make this because I am proud to say that I come from a small part of Gujarat which was once a principality with 30 per cent of the population being Muslims. I am proud to say that the ruler at that time had arranged the system in such a way that the religious trusts and the temples and mosques had both the communities placed there in position. There was such a harmony that when partition took place in 1947 and the whole drama of shifting of masses of people and killing of masses of people took place from 1947 to 1948, not one Muslim from that principality left the area. There was so much confidence created, so much brotherhood created. Of course, at that time, there were no elections. But under the present system, we must evolve a system whereby we overlook this kind of petty personal gains. I close by making this specific suggestions to the hon. Home Minister.

Let him draw out certain ethics that should be followed by the political parties and let them lay down norms and guidelines so that there is a consensus in this field, at least, of communal harmony throughout the country.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must, first of all, thank the Speaker for not only having allowed this discussion but through his initial remarks he inspired us. I also thank the Prime Minister of India for having sent Mr. Chidambaram to Ahmedabad. Things would have been worse if Mr. Chidambaram had not gone to Ahmedabad. Madhu Ji has made an elaborate speech and I felt that he spoke everything that I had to speak. Later, I heard many speeches and by now I feel very much satisfied that this House has spoken with one voice against communalism, terrorism and all kinds of anti-social activities that are going on in the length and breadth of this country.

16.06 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

I had an occasion to go to Ahmedabad and I must assure this House that I did not go to Ahmedabad to count heads because heads keep rolling in this country. Ahmedabad in that respect is not unique. Earlier it happened at Allahabad and there were so many dreams of communal holocaust in this country. My concern was primarily for assessing whether there are some hopes for future. I feel, day in and day out, a natural urge to fight all kinds of communalism, whether it is exhibited by Hindus or exhibited by Muslims. But when I went to Ahmedabad this time, although I found that a very great loss of life and loss of property was caused to Muslim minority there, I returned to Delhi with some hope, and I am going to give some facts about that hope with which I have returned from Ahmedabad. Unfortunately, Mr. Chidambaram is away. I had some questions for Mr. Chidambaram although he delivered a very good speech here and I could feel that he has the guts. I do not know whether he will continue in the Home Ministry but if he continues there, I feel that he will rise to the occasion. But I have some questions after narrating very

briefly the story of arison, loot and murder that I have seen in Ahmedabad...
(*Interruption*).

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : What about Anantnag ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Anantnag was blown out of proportion...(*Interruption*).

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Soz Saheb, your time is valuable. So, please be short and speak quickly.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : First, I want to say a word about Ahmedabad itself. Something has happened to Ahmedabad. Mr. Digvijay Singh was feeling that it was a matter of pride for him to belong to a place where there has been no communal trouble. But what about Ahmedabad ? Ahmedabad has been exhibiting a worst drama of human degradation. Be it the question of reservations or be it the communal holocaust that took place recently, Ahmedabad has been exhibiting the worst kind of vandalism and worst kind of communalism. So, it is Mr. Digvijay Singh's responsibility to come out of his district and speak for Ahmedabad itself. Ahmedabad is the capital of Gujarat. So, what is happening in Ahmedabad, all the MLAs. and the M.Ps. from Gujarat State should feel concerned about it.

When I went to Ahmedabad on 19th and 20th, I had my colleagues with me—Madhu Ji was there, Babu Kaldate was there, Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary and Mr. Dora went separately. We visited all the areas where communal troubles had taken place, riots had taken place—Meghani Nagar, Dariakhan Gumat, Mirzapur, etc.—and we visited the refugee camps also. We met the District Collector who distributes relief, we met the Police Commissioner, Mr. Jha, and last of all, we met also the hon. Chief Minister of that State. Now, what do we find ? I am telling you very briefly because I am constrained of time. What do I find here ? Shri Chidambaram knows it. May be, I will give him one or more ideas and he will respond to that.

Rath yatra was taken on 9th July. But there was no dialogue between the

Government and the temple people. It is a very important temple—Jagannath Temple. When the Rath yatra was taken on 9th July, at Mirzapur which is a Muslim concentration area, diety was received by the Muslims. Diety was offered garlands and flowers. Prasad was taken by Muslims and over a distance Muslims went with the procession.

Now, something happened at Shahpur and it happened all of a sudden. Stones were thrown not from the area which is of Muslim concentration. It is a mixed area. Small pebbles and stones were thrown and the motivated crowd responded not only by stone throwing—therewere truck loads of material used for killing, arson, loot, plunder—bot shops of Muslim community were already numbered and one by one they were put on fire.

We later learnt from the Police Commissioner that there was a film going on. Shri Chidambaram must be knowing. I have a graph also to show to this House. I am not speaking for Muslims. Do not misunderstand me. I want India to be great, united. I am personally interested in India's unity and integrity.

Recently, I went to America. In Chicago the members of the Indian community invited me. In one voice Muslims and Hindus told me...(*Interruptions*). I had gone to Maxico and on return I came to America,

(*Interruptions*)

The point which I was telling you was that the members of the Indian community abroad want to see this country free of riots, free of communal trouble. They want to see this country great and united. That is my wish.

In this procession more provocative slogans were raised and I saw those slogan over written there—

[*Translation*]

—‘Jai ran chhod, Miyan chor.’
After this there is an abuse, and that I will not utter. “Pakistan Jao”, etc.

[English]

The police Commissioner said that they have film of a procession. That film must be produced before the judge who will go into it.

And despite provocation, Muslims did not retaliate. That is the story.

Then we went to the temple. I had the guts to go to the temple trustee. At one time he was in Congress. Dr. Shukla continues to be in Congress. I went to the mahant. They felt that they were not interested in this communal holocaust and they felt remorse for the members of the minority community. Somebody wanted to tell me how many shops were burnt by the majority community.

I will give an instance how communal trouble started in Ahmedabad. I am telling you what temple people talked to me. Finally cutting it short I talked to the mahant. I must tell you that he wears an aura of a religious man around him. His name is Maharaja Ram Harish Das. He said to me in Hindustani—

[Translation]

“I am now 88 years old. My body cannot now bear so much burden. What is all this happening? Had these people told us that there will be so much trouble, so many people will be killed, we would have taken the ‘Rath’ around the temple. It seems some people had pre-planned mischief.”

[English]

We must know who took advantage of the Rath yatra. It is not all. You call them anti-social elements? I have another tale to tell you.

Before I tell you who took advantage of that, I must give you one or two details of riots which we found.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not give details. Your time is over.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I shall be very brief. We went to the refugee camp with Madhuji and Bapu Kaldate.

And we talked to many people, people of representative character.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : If the Hon'ble Members go on speaking for so long have shall we be able to express our views ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please don't disturb him.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : This is a relevant question to you.

There were 5 members of the minority community.

One more member of the minority community was burnt alive. But that is not so much important. Many people get burnt. Harijans get burnt, Many members of the minority community are burnt alive. But more important fact is that Habib Rahim Bhai tells me this. The 5-member contingent of reserve police was standing nearby about 5 or 10 yards away and they did not intervene. Halima Bai tells Madhuji. There were many women there. They were wounded. They did not go to hospital because they afraid that they will be burnt alive in the hospital. They had seen this. 2 people came to meet their relatives who were wounded. They came to civil hospital ; they were thrown out from the third floor of the hospital and burnt alive.

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Kindly ask him to tell us something about happenings in Kashmir also.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir, Kashmir is peaceful. In Kashmir there is no violence. I stand guarantee to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your time is over. Please conclude.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I must give you instances of the communal riot in Ahmedabad. I will tell you how this communal carnage took place. Sir, I know the story.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is well known. Everybody knows it.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir it is actually a weak administration. *(Interruptions)*. You bear with me for 1 or 2 minutes. *(Interruptions)*. It is a weak administration. Chief Minister does not inspire. He is a gentleman. He may be a good man but he is not a strong man. Mr. Jha, Police Commissioner, had presided and inaugurated several meetings of the RSS during the course of the year. The Chief Minister confirmed this.

[Translation]

The Police Commissioner went there. He had to go there.

I would like to ask whether that very Police Commissioner would be able to maintain peace there? No, it is not possible.

[English]

They said that it is this Hindu Vishwa Parishad which led this arsonist and terrorist and communal onslaught. One member who led the procession is still absconding, Kali Kamliwala Lakshman Das.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I am concluding. The Government of India headed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and represented here by Mr. Chidambaram, is saying, "we have the will to control Communalism". I congratulate them. But I have a question. Mr. Chidambaram said, we shall not allow any communal carnage in future. He said he will punish those who led this onslaught. I say, he may not punish all of them. Will he punish at least those who burnt innocent people alive those? Sir, the list is with the Police Commissioner Jha of Ahmedabad. Will he punish these people? Six plus two, eight people were burnt alive. At

least those responsible for it should be punished. Will they do it? The list is available with the Police.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. You have taken 15 minutes.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I am concluding. This is relevant. The Home Minister has to answer it. There are many papers in regional languages.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri M.C. Daga.
(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Kashmir is peaceful; it will continue to be peaceful; I guarantee that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Mr. Daga.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Please give me 1 or 2 minutes more. *Gujarat Samachar* carried a column for 2 months. That column is of :

"Vohi raftar Chalees saal"

This is *Gujarat Samachar* which fought this communal battle. It has narrated the tale how it is a duty for you dirty for the faithful, to take the procession through Mirapur, and Shahpur etc. It is the *Gujarat Samachar*. I have the file and the Home Minister should study the file.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I have with me the graph made by that state Government. Here is the Government of Gujarat publishing a graph.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly take your seat. I have called hon. Member Shri Daga. You have already taken 15 minutes—more than your due.

[Translation]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : The Gujarat Government has prepared this graph.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly give it to the Home Minister, he will see in detail. Kindly take your seat.

[Translation]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : 123 rounds were fired. I would like to ask as to how it could be known that which person should die in which round...*(Ininterruptions)*. 9 persons belonging to the minority community and one person belonging to the majority community died as a result of police firing...*(Interruptions)*. Had Shri Chidambaram not gone there would have been massacre at that place. Had the Prime Minister not sent Shri Chidambaram, there would have been large scale killing there. *[Interruptions]*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whatever Mr. Soz says will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whatever Mr. Soz says will not go on record,

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Give me a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, I can't. I have already given you enough time.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Allow me to conclude.

*(Interruptions).***

[Translation]

If you do not allow then I shall recite only one couplet.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right, you may recite a couplet.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :

*Aaj bhi tum mein gar ho iman paida
Aag kar sakti hai andaze gulistan paida.*

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Sir, after you have called Mr. Daga, nothing of what Mr. Soz said should go on record.

[Translation]

The couplet should also not go on record.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is my job.

Kindly take your seat. It is for me to decide. I have already allowed him to quote the *sher* to go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak. The hunger for power is greater than the hunger of man. The people want to wield power. Those who are accustomed to the taste of power, should think over it deeply.

This is a nation whose spirit of nationalism could not be destroyed even by the foreign rulers. Whenever the occasion arose, the nation stood the test. The people of this country have proved that whenever the country faces some threat or whenever there is conflict among the people within the country, the people stand united. This country can never be disintegrated. In spite of such minor conflicts, the country will remain united. Due to the lust for power, the politics has today entered the blind alleys. The politicians have adjured all their principles, values of life and traditions. That is why we are discussing this issue today. Now the question has not remained confined to the Hindus and Muslims. The question is that of having the feeling that the country is our own country and that I am for the country and not that the country is for me. Had we understood that we have been born for this country and not that the country is for us and if the people in power had not patronised those *goondas* through whom they managed to get votes, probably this issue would not have arisen. These custodians have acted like plunderers. We have deviated from our path and now we are pondering over all these things. They say that a magistrate and an S.P. will be able to control the whole district. I agree that this will be his responsibility but the responsibility will lie on that person also who represents that area. Mahatma Gandhi had not sacrificed his life for this. The people of the country know that whatever efforts the big Powers may make to destabilise the country, whether Pakistani flag is hoisted in Kashmir or our temples are burnt

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

down—we have not seen God in the temple and the mosque—it cannot weaken the country. Swami Vivekananda had said that if you wanted to see God, you would find Him in the huts of the poor. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru had said that you see your temples in the big dams, etc., that have been constructed for the development of the country. The forces which prosper in the name of casteism and religion should be quelled with the help of law. The secessionist forces will disintegrate the country. If the law allows such forces to gain ground, in the law allows us to form political parties in the name of religion and then we expect that we will be able to defend our country, it is wrong to think so. After all the country is above all. The loyalty towards one's country should be above the loyalty towards one's party, community and one's State. You have allotted me less time. I was reading yesterday. A Chief Minister had said :—

[English]

Speaking to newsmen, he said : “Mr. Ramchandran reiterated the suggestion that each organisation member should carry a knife.” Why he said it. The suggestion is seen here against the background of the Opposition DMK President, Mr. M. Karunanidhi's recent directive to his partymen to form a voluntary force against any attack.

[Translation]

You might have read the Urdu weekly “Islami Express” of 20th June, 1986 in which while welcoming the formation of “Adam Sena”, some views have been expressed. That clearly shows that extremism is gaining ground among the Indian Muslims too. Outlining the objectives of the leaflet printed in Urdu under the heading “Join Adam Sena”, it has been said that—“Keeping in view the present conditions of India and to meet the demand of the time and to bring the people of India on one platform and to bring about unity among the youth of the country, an organisation named “Adam Sena” has been formed.”

All these senas like Adam Sena, Shiv Sena and others should be banned. The press reports regarding all these things should be gone into thoroughly. Today, one Chief Minister advises his supporters to carry knives. Such things are taking place in the name of religion, whereas religion does not preach hatred. When religion does not preach these things why then people are doing such things in the name of religion ? The Congressmen had made great sacrifices and we want to enjoy fruits of those sacrifices. At present we are not making any sacrifices and that is why there is unrest in the country. The minor conflicts should not be allowed to assume serious proportions, otherwise the progress of the country will be retarded. Only the power-hungry people indulge in such things. When the exploitation of the poor will end, their poverty will be removed, their level of education will improve, when they will gain self-confidence, then they will be able to throw out such people as incite in the name of religion to indulge in acts of riots. If strict action had been taken against the goondas and the police arrangements had been made earlier, the riots would not have escalated to such an extent. Even today, section 110 is in force in the country. You will have to amend the section 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Under that section such type of people can be detained for 24 hours. But to detain such goondas for some more time, you will have to make provision in that section. The laws that we enact remain on the statute book only. Do you think that the people become goondas in a day ? These *dadas*, not of course the *dada* as we call in Bengal, who spread scare, should be first put behind the bars. The hon. Minister pays visit to the riot-affected areas only when fire of riots have already broken out. I would like to say to him that the Intelligence Department should see who is spreading goondalism and which anti-social element is coming up. Those who have no source of livelihood roam about freely. You should see who are these people and from where they come. You should arrest such people and put them behind the bars. You might have seen that some people wear Khadi and become leaders. You should see what such people are doing. You should apprehend those who are indulging

in smuggling and in anti-social activities. Yours intelligence department should apprehend such anti-social elements. When the society is rid of such elements then, naturally, there will be none to indulge in such acts, and at the time of calamity, the people will be able to face it. Pakistan may do its utmost to destabilise the country but it will not succeed in its sinister designs. Then the dream of Khalishtan of some *Sardars* will never be fulfilled. Only our dream of "*Sare Jahan se achha, Hindustan Hamara*" will be realised. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): I rise to join my friend Dagaji to condemn communalism and communal violence in the country. While opening the discussion Prof. Madhu Dandavate has rightly pointed out that perhaps in this country we are all forgetting the effect of the communal holocaust. Sir, I myself was a victim of communalism in this country. During 1946-47 communal riots, after partition, some of us migrated to this part of the country leaving our homes and leaving everything behind, seeking shelter in this country. One thing here I must say—that I come from an area, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands which has traditionally established some norms in the society and where there is no communalism, no communal conflict or communal violence. I would like to inform this august House that you will be glad to know that there is a part in this country, there is a place in this country where while other parts are burning, there is no communal hatred or communal violence.

I would also like to mention on this occasion when we discuss here, we know what is our jurisdiction. We know law and order is the State subject and not a central subject. When we speak here, we are fully aware that we can discuss, we can judge and we can criticise our actions but ultimately it is the State Government which is to take effective steps to implement the guidelines or the 15 points or if you include more points, All these are to

be implemented by the State Government and if the State Governments are not desirous to stop this communal violence or communalism, it cannot be done.

This communalism has got a number of faces. It is not only religion. It is in the name of language. It is in the name of religion. It is in the name of caste. What is required here is that we take this as a challenge and say that in our respective areas we will not allow any kind of communal violence or communal conflict in the name of caste, religion or language. Then only we can create a public opinion by which we can face this monster.

I would like to mention here that since the last few years we are facing a lot of problems in the Bay Islands to maintain this communal harmony. How you know. This officialdom, most of the officials come from Delhi and some of the officers whom the Delhi administration or the Central Government do not like that they should be at Delhi, or their integrity is doubtful, immediately you find a place and send him to Andaman and Nicobar Islands or Lakshadweep. As a result of that, they play mischief in that part. Then we come to the Central Government complaining that this man is creating this type of problem. Then they will be coming back to Delhi again. This also should be noted and any person whom you are sending, should be one of the best lot of officers and if necessary they should be given better facilities and their tenure also may be reduced. Instead of 3 years it may be made 2 years, but the best lot of officers should be sent. Now, I would like to cite one instance. Once a Chief Secretary was sent to that part. We do not know these differences as Bhojpuri Society or other society. That gentleman, after going there, within a few days started a separate group of dividing the people. Anyhow, we faced that and ultimately settled that matter.

Then there is the role played by the Press also. That is also coming in the way. I would like to cite an example here. Once in a Government College at Port Blair, there was Saraswathi Pooja which was held by the

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

students. In that Saraswathi Pooja, all the Hindu boys, Muslim boys and the Christian boys joined together to perform it. Then the press reported that the utensils for preparation of food were taken from the Masjid and it was written that since the utensils were taken from the Masjid and the food was cooked in those utensils, something wrong had happened, although the pooja was performed. Immediately, the students came to me saying that these people were creating the division. I said : "No matter. You bring out a procession and condemn them openly. There is nothing wrong in it". They went to the Lt. Governor, submitted a memorandum/representation to take action. But what action has been taken? No action has been taken. When such a thing is brewing up, and immediately action is not taken, then the situation will become worse.

I would like to cite another example also where the police and other people falsely implicate the people who are not at all involved in any kind of crime.

Sir, there is a place called Ragat in the Middle Andaman. Once there was a students agitation. Police firing took place. Three students were killed. Following this, there was a judicial commission of enquiry. That enquiry commission placed their report. Immediately after that, to cover up the police activity, more than 200 people were booked in false cases when those people were not at all involved. They were mostly Government servants and the public people and others. We brought it to the notice of the Administration that they were false cases and these should be withdrawn. Otherwise the hatred between the communities would create more problems. Then, the Government has not done anything. My point is this that in such areas where complete harmony is maintained, the Government should see that nothing can aggravate anything. If anything starts, immediately that should be stopped.

I would like to mention about the 15-point programme. There is one point. In the recruitment Board, there should be some non-officials also to be taken in,

But this is not done, If some non-officials are also there in the Selection Boards, I think, that more minority community-men and other men can get an opportunity and that will be helpful to create a congenial atmosphere in the country. I am really thankful to you and I can also only request the hon. Home Minister that when communal tension and violence is engulfing the country, at that time the authorities at places where it is not there should take special care and immediate care to see such areas are also not affected and we can keep such areas as free areas from the communal violence and communalism.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all the Government have come forward to curb the communal tension in the country. One thing which I would like to mention in this connection is that the Home Minister in charge of the Home Ministry is a *Thankaiya*, he has been declared so why the religious head of his own community. He has been given the charge of the Home Ministry. It is quite right. People who have been already declared *thankaiyas*, they should not be the followers of that community. There must be impartiality in his administration, we hope.

So many things have already been said about communal harmony. It is a must because India is one and the people living here, irrespective of religion, caste or creed must be one when the question of nation arises.

We have so many Senas here. I draw the attention of the Government to some of the Senas. They are : Siv Sena, Hindu Ekta Samiti, Viswa Hindu Parishad, Hindu Sena, Trisul Dhari, Adam Sena, Al-Jehad, Ali Sena in Lucknow and Jehadi Laskar in Hyderabad. Please take care of these Senas. What are the activities of the Senas and what for they have been formed? There are some slogans also :

[Translation]

Symbols of Jihad Laskar, Hyderabad
Adam Sena and Ali Sena is sword.

Symbols of Jehadi Laskar is gun. All these three organisations are trying to establish their units all over the country.

They had put some questions and they appeared in the press also :

[Translation]

1. Are you a Mohammedan.
2. Do you want to lead a life of social respectability in the country.
3. Are you suffering from your educational and economic backwardness.
4. Do you want to lead your life as a true Mohammedan.

[English]

The answer is hire a membership of Ali Sena. These are the things to be looked into. Perhaps, as the Home Minister you may be knowing about them. You have the intelligence, police force and a large force in your hands.

AN HON. MEMBER : He has so many Senas also !

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Why don't you take care of these Senas because these are the disturbing elements ? I suspect that perhaps the Government is knowingly allowing these Senas to move and allowing them to do what they want to do in the country.

These Senas are existing in districts and villages all over the country. Most likely they are getting support from some influential persons and may be from political parties. Please take care of these, otherwise the common people will not excuse you as you have not been excused from your community, if the communal harmony is not maintained here.

Sometimes we think that the communal disharmony means Hindus and Muslims are fighting. It is not the fact. We have having scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people. They are Hindus. They

are perfect Hindus. But why these people are getting killed by Hindus themselves ? What are the reasons ? You go to Bihar, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people are burnt alive there. Hindus cannot protect their own community. Hindus kill Hindus. It is something extraordinary !

It is not that communalism means religious fighting. Religion is one thing. There are so many other things which divide us. This must be checked. For instance I have already said about SCs and STs. They are Hindus ; but they are not allowed to enter temples. They are not allowed to enter the temple and even then they are proudly calling themselves Hindus.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Not now.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Then there is language problem. You have made so many accords—Assam accord, Punjab accord, Mizoram accord, etc. So many people have died on account of this language problem. Therefore, the question is not one of Hindus and Muslims. What has the States Reorganisation Commission recommended? The Assamese should remain in Assam and the others should go or they lose their head. Likewise Biharis should confine to Bihar. What is the Government doing on this ? It is not the question of Hindus and Muslims. The question is that you have mis-managed the entire country and there is going to be chaos. It is time to think over this very deeply. Government should ponder that some vested interests including the politicians are doing this for petty political interests. What is the main problem ? The main reason is that this problem is on account of economic disparity. Young people to whatever religion they belong indulge into such activities. Rs. 50 is enough to cut off a head because the young man has nothing to eat and wear. He wants money. Politicians because of vested interests employ these young people and get done whatever they like. You have many a time said we have sufficient wealth but I must say there is unequal distribution of this wealth. There are some who are without food and shelter whereas there are others who own multi-storeyed buildings

[Shri Piyus Tiraky]

and five star hotels. These young people do not even get a chowkidar's post. So how can you manage these people? They will try to live by adopting any means. If they do not get any suitable work they will go this way. They will become terrorists and fall easy prey to the vested interests. Your profit-oriented social structure is spoiling all the game. If it is not checked the disparity will increase and things will go out of hand.

Today everybody has to buy everything. Education, food, health care and even justice have to be purchased. If a person has to purchase everything and he does not have the requisite means to buy them then how can you expect law and order and communal harmony to be maintained. So your policy must be changed.

Indians are very religious people but what is religion. I would like to define religion. Today people go to pray in the temples and mosques for health, wealth and to have good wife and children. Why don't they pray in the temples and mosques when some communal disturbance is apprehended so that they can ask their God and Goddesses to save the people from such a situation. Why do they use muscle power or 'talwar'? It is not the system of religion. It is not the *mandir*, *girija* or the *gurudwara*, but there must be one common *mandir* for all the religions and that exists already, and that is India Gate where all the people, the nationalists have died for the unity and integrity of the country. All the heads of the various religions should go there and bow their heads on some fixed date. That is the place which has been built in memory of those who laid down their lives for the unity and integrity of the country. If God exists, He exists there and not in the *mandirs*, *gurudwara* or *girjas*.

Lastly, the hon. Minister has rightly said that the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police of the district where the communal disturbances take place would be taken to task. To that I may add that all the religious heads in the district should also be taken to task as to why that had happened. They are all religious men and they should be

accountable as to how, whether they are muslims, Christians or others, have not been able to control it. Therefore, as I said, along with the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of police they must also be taken to task.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR (Kutch): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Members from both the sides are giving important suggestions on the resolution moved by Shri Dandavateji in this House. An atmosphere of unrest is being created everywhere in the country in the name of communalism. It has been said from every section of the House that the whole country should unitedly help to check the spread of venom of communalism. The hon. Members belonging to every party are of the opinion that it is quite essential to eliminate this social evil. I would like to say something about Gujarat. The riots which broke out there on the 9th instant on the occasion of "Rath Yatra" have opened the eyes of the countrymen. This has proved that there are some forces working behind these riots which want to further their interests by creating differences among the Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians, who are all Indians. They want the people to be alienated from one another in the name of Caste and thus they want to jeopardize the unity and integrity of the country. A number of attacks were launched on the country and every time we faced them unitedly. Our enemies know that they cannot defeat India in war and that is why they try to divide us and to raise the wall of communalism between us. They thought this occasion appropriate for furthering their end and they triggered off riots. When the "Rath Yatra" was taken out, the people belonging to different castes and creeds went out from their houses to have *darshan* of the "Rath Yatra". In that locality, about one lakh to one and a half lakhs of people joined the procession and it is a matter of common sense as to who could be so unwise as to resort to stone throwing? Did they not know that if they resorted to stone throwing in their own locality, their own locality would be a fire first and they would have to face its consequences first?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, these are the very

occasions when the anti-social elements penetrate and indulge in such acts as raising slogans or stone throwing, etc., whereby the atmosphere is surcharged with emotions. No true countryman can indulge in dirty slogan mongering or stone-throwing in a religious "Rath Yatra". Only the traitors can do this. There is every possibility of such a thing having taken place. I would, therefore, like to give a suggestion to the Government that whenever "Rath Yatra" is taken out, surveillance should be kept on it from a helicopter, so that no anti-social element could create any obstruction.

17.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as a Member of this august House, I would like to say to the people of India that the damage caused on the 12th instant due to the *bandh* call given by Suraksha Samiti was much more than that caused on the 9th instant and, therefore, the Suraksha Samiti instead of giving a call for *bandh*, should have appealed to all the businessmen of the State to donate a part of their profit on that day for those people who were affected by these riots, irrespective of their religion and without any discrimination. Had the Suraksha Samiti made such an announcement, I think it would have strengthened the cause of unity and Gujarat would have been saved from the destruction that was caused on the 12th instant.

Sir, I would like to make an appeal to the people of the country, through this august House, that even after taking the lives of Mahatma Gandhi, Indira Gandhi and Longowal, these people are trying to spread unrest and lawlessness in the country and so, we have to face them resolutely so that their machinations do not succeed and the country is rid of the tension.

Just now an hon. Member said that the Chief Minister of Gujarat should not have joined the "Rath Yatra". I would like to tell that hon. Member that the Chief Minister of Gujarat not only joins the "Rath Yatra", he also joins the Muslim brethren in the Mosque on Id day to offer prayers to Allah. This has been the tradition of Gujarat. But some forces are at play cunningly to defeat the policy of anti-communalism.

The hon. Member Shri Dandavate said that the programme was planned in Bharoch. But that programme had been chalked out earlier and this call for *bandh* was not proper. Then, was it proper to encourage and *bandh*? Shri Patel is not a minister, he is just an M.P. Therefore, there were no police arrangements for him.

Shri Gaekwad has said that these riots create fear in the people belonging to both the communities—minority as well as majority. I agree with this because the poor, whether they belong to the minority or the majority, remain confined to their houses for two or three days and starve. When they come out, they are not sure whether they will be reaching their homes back or not. When they do not reach their homes, the members of their families get frightened. Therefore, Shri Gaekwad's view that riots create fear in everyone's mind is quite correct.

[English]

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : Sir, once again with great anguish, we are discussing the same problem which we have discussed many times before in this House. When we are discussing here this communal problem in the country, our minds are full of memories of Gandhiji. On August 15, 1947 Gandhiji was not in Delhi to great our Freedom. The frail 77 year old man was in Naokhali, travelling bare-foot, meeting men and women who bore the scars of communal agony and the people who inflicted the wounds. Sir, we should hang our heads in shame that even after 4 decades of Independence, in the land of Gandhiji, we are not able to bring amity and harmony between the communities in our society. Sir communal riots and bloodshed continue. A lot has been said about Ahmedabad by many colleagues, I am not going into details of those things, due to lack of time. But one thing I want to say is that last year also there was large scale riots. This year also everybody was drawing attention regarding the same problem. Then, I do not know what the intelligence agencies were doing there. Why the same route was selected for the Rath Yatra? These things prove that we are not even

[Shri T. Basheer]

now, taking things seriously. We allow these things to go as usual. That is the problem. I am not going into that further.

Here we are searching for some solution. Now the disease is clear, the symptoms are clear, the views is clear and the danger is clear. So we should now decide what can we do with commitment and determination.

Sir, we have discussed this problem here many times and now again we are going to discuss here and if something happens in the future, then we will come back and discuss. Is it a way to solve this problem? I do not think so. Action is necessary. What is the action that can be decided here? Based on the discussion, we arrived at a consensus. But some action from our side, from the Government, from the political parties are required. Before acting, we should evolve an approach on these matters. That is important. What should be approach that we and the Government should decide and the political parties should also decide. Sir, many learned friends and colleagues here have said, our country is a multi-religious country. We can not get away with religion. Yes, religion is a reality. Our constitution protects the right of worship. But one thing I would say, when we formulate an approach, all these religious practices should be in consistent with the spirit of our secularism. That should be kept in our minds—kept in the mind of the Government, mind of the people, mind of the political parties. Sir, somebody here said about this Rath Yatra and the religious procession. That made a controversy. Even now, the religious processions start with shouting of slogans and what type of slogans you know. What type of slogans were there in Ahmedabad that we know. But, I think, these type of processions have nothing to do with the religion. Is it a part of worship? Whether it may be Muharram Yatra, whether it may be this Rath Yatra, is it a part of this worship or something like that? Nothing. So, I firmly believe that these processions should be stopped.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It should be banned.

SHRI T. BASHEER : I don't say, it should be banned. But this is not a part of the religious worship. You know Sir, whenever there is a procession, it ends with some casualties. So, I definitely believe that we must put an end to these processions. It is true that in our country a large majority of people in any community, whether it is Muslim, Hindu, Sikh or any other, wants peace and amity. Then who are creating these disturbances? A small section. For what? They are using religion for some personal interest. They are using anti-social elements, as our friends had put it. I am not going into details. So, strict action should be taken against these people. There must be no leniency shown to them.

Government have a great responsibility towards this problem. I spoke about the approach. Some people think that it is a law and order problem. I do not think it is so simple. Its magnitude is higher than that. So, Government should have this kind of an approach. Our hon. Minister spoke about guidelines. These guidelines were issued first in 1980. We now are in 1986. What has happened to these guidelines? They re-issued again in 1985. What has happened? From the Minister's intervening remarks, what I understood was that the important suggestions were not implemented. The position about summary trial courts is not satisfactory, as also about the composition of Police and para-military forces. Nothing has happened. What about other things? The Jagmohan Reddy Commission's report is there. Nobody has any objection to those things, but nothing has happened. Within a span of six years, we are discussing it again. During this period, we have witnessed so many communal riots again and again. But we are still speaking about the old guidelines, and implementing them in the future. I think that with commitment and determination we have to act.

Then about political parties. Prof. Dandavate, my senior leader in the House, said that sometimes, in spite of our past history and activities, political parties become irrelevant, and these communal and anti-social forces carry the situation. That is the position. Why has this happened? I

think these political parties have a responsibility.

Many friends spoke about mixing politics with religion. I strongly feel that mixing politics with religion is dangerous. I have a suggestion : Through administrative measures you can only minimize the seriousness of the situation. There should be a people's movement. We must build up people's involvement. The hon. Minister said that about 80 or 90 sensitive areas have been identified. I do not remember the exact figure. It is very good. But what are you going to do, after identification ? You must build people's movements in those places.

17.15 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Apart from political parties, religious heads must also be included in such big people's movements. People in such movements should talk to the common people and educate them. As Rajiv Gandhi has correctly put it, then only we could fight against communalism, and win over the minds of people.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this discussion has been going on for the last three days. Prof. Dandavate initiated this discussion and we all have heard his views. I wanted to say something on this issue but Shri Chidambaram has, while expressing his views, echoed my feelings also. He had visited the riot-affected areas and seen the atmosphere and the conditions prevailing there and after seeing them expressed his feelings in this House.

It is a very big problem. I fail to understand as to why even after attaining freedom some 38 years ago we have not been able to solve this problem though we have discussed it in this House innumerable times. What is the reason for this ? What is this ailment which we have not been able to eradicate so far ? Has there been none to remedy it ; has no research conducted on it as no treatment has been

found for it ? This is our shortcoming. It is wrong to say that Hindu-Muslim riots occur as such. Incidents do occur which are converted into riots. I want to tell you that in Allahabad and Barabanki there were no communal riots but they were given such a turn. Why is it so ? I frankly say that our Government machinery, our officers who are posted there do not control the situation though they should do so. The reason is that right type of officers are not posted there. They have completely coloured views and feelings. They should think of their duty only and should be above the feelings of being Hindus or Muslims. If they think on these lines then they can control the situation. But if this thing comes to their mind that being Hindu officers they can crush the Muslims or they being Muslim officers can crush the Hindus, that will be a wrong thing. Usually it is seen that records of the officers are not screened. People who have got training from Jan Sangh, RSS, etc, are sitting over us and ruling us. By that, I do not mean the Government. I mean the officers who have been appointed as District Magistrates and SSPs. If you direct the District Magistrate and SSP that there should not be any communal riot in their area, there is no reason why such a riot should take place there. If the Government takes this action sternly, these riots can be checked but that is not done. What is the main reason for it ? I had told the Home Minister in the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Home Ministry also that the main reason for this was that IAS and IPS officers were posted in the State to which they belonged. They have their relations and communities in that State and they are emotionally attached to them. If you decide that officers belonging to U.P. will be posted to Gujarat or some other State, then these things will not happen. You can do it on experimental basis. Maybe I am proved to be correct.

Then, the incident which occurred in Allahabad was not at all a communal riot. There the dispute related to only a small mosque, but it is matter of regret that on the day the disturbances took place, neither the District Magistrate nor SSP nor the City Magistrate was present there. The entire force had gone to Varanasi

[Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan]

where the Prime Minister had come. PAC force had also been sent there. In Allahabad clashes were going on.....

(Interruptions).....

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : The officers were on leave.....(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Speaker: Sir, Khan Sahab is at liberty to say whatever he likes but he should present the facts correctly. The Prime Minister had gone there in the evening whereas all this had happened in the morning.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : I assure you, Mr. Home Minister, Shri Salim Sherwani is present here...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The Hon. Prime Minister can go anywhere. If he will not go then no one will go anywhere.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Shri Salim Sherwani is present here. Let him say that they were present there. Let any one say whether the officers were present there or not. Shri Salim Sherwani of the Congress Party is present here, let him tell...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : They had gone on leave.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : That is what I mean to say.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is that the Prime Minister of India will go to different places and talk to the people. There is no question of that. If someone leaves his place of duty then it is his responsibility. We shall look into it.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : That is not my intention. There were no officers there. District Magistrate, City Magistrate, SSP, none of them were present there. I cannot say that they were on leave. What I am saying is that none of these officers was present there.....
(Interruptions)...This is the administration...
(Interruptions)...What I mean to say is that all this happened there due to laxity on the part of the administration. The PAC

posted there indulged in such loot and assaulting of women that it is beyond description. You can read all this in the newspapers and the people who had gone there at the place of occurrence can tell as to what happened there.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almorah) : You have always been stating the facts. What has happened today ?

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : I am not making incorrect statement.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order please. Mr. Harish Rawat, the hon. Minister will reply.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Ask those poor people whose *jhonpris* have been looted. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the rich never suffers, it is the poor man who suffers. It is the poor and the uneducated whose huts get burnt, who have no meals to eat and no water to drink.

MR. SPEAKER : The poor rickshaw pullers, hawkers, and others always suffer, the rich never suffer.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : In Allahabad they have been beaten this time too. There they were called to the police station and were beaten up. What I mean to say is that...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : A person who has done a bad thing is a bad man. It is very simple.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Shri Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna had gone there. He belongs to that city. He had been the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. I assure you.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let some work be done. Why are you wasting time ?

[English]

Why are you wasting the time of the House ?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : When Shri Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, no riots had taken place. This is my challenge. No riot took place during his tenure. He was stopped there. When he reached there he was detained so that he may not be able to meet the people and satisfy them. Lok Dal workers were apprehended. The same thing happened in Barabanki...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Come to some other point.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : In Barabanki also the Lok Dal people were apprehended. But I praise the Hindus there who saved them. They protected the Muslims...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : I am thankful to Khan Saheb that he conceded this.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you wasting the time of the House.

[English]

Why are you interfering all the time, Mr. Harish Rawat ? This is not the way. Do not talk all the time. Do not waste the time of the House. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

You may conclude quickly.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : People there do not like PAC. It has a psychological effect. When CRPF is sent to the riot-torn area, the people welcome them but why is it so that the people hate PAC ? When CRPF is

sent, the situation is controlled. I have to say this. I wanted to say much but Shri Rawat is not allowing me to speak. Anyhow, let him not allow me to speak. It is a question of time. We will also have the opportunity. We too will interrupt Shri Rawat, Do not worry.....

(Interruptions)

The Government's intelligence has failed. They should know in advance where riots can take place. Why do the riots erupt time and again in Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Aligarh and Ferozabad ? What is behind it, that they should know. It is the failure of the Government and they should take stringent measures to check them. If the Government do not take strict measures, these riots will continue to occur.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We have had lot of time on this discussion. The Home Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow at 5 o'clock.

[Translation]

I am giving more time to the hon. Members of the House so that they may develop a consensus. I would like that all the leaders of the groups should come to me and evolve something concrete. Only then something tangible will come out.

Shri Keyur Bhushan.

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN (Raipur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the last three days we have been discussing the issue of spread of communalism in the country and almost every Member who spoke has expressed his views about it and all the parties have expressed their grave concern over it and have also unanimously given their suggestions to obviate the situation. I would like to submit that this situation has been created not only to spread communal feelings in the country but, I am sure, there is a deep-rooted conspiracy behind it. A few days back, when tense atmosphere was prevalent in the entire country over the happenings in Punjab, I got an opportunity to visit that State along

[Shri Keyur Bhushan]

with a team of freedom-fighters. I do not say that only the visit by the freedom fighters to the strife-ridden State changed the entire situation there, but it is a fact that because of the farsightedness of the administration and the sagacity of the national leaders as also due to the change in the feelings of the people of that State, an atmosphere of peace seemed to have been restored there. It seemed as if the dark clouds had passed over. But now there is turmoil in Gujarat. Is it only communalism or is there any conspiracy behind it? I would like to draw your attention and also that of the Government and the Home Ministry to the fact that how is it that with the change in the atmosphere in Gujarat, the atmosphere in Assam also is taking similar shape and is it mere communalism? At some places there is bitterness between the Hindus and the Sikhs; at other places it is between the Hindus and the Muslims and in still some other areas an atmosphere of linguistic riots seems to have been created. Not only this, you would see that may be in another four to seven years, the entire atmosphere would be vitiated even in the areas which have been otherwise peaceful, like Tamilnadu or Kerala, as is evident from the Hindu-Christian riots that ripped the State recently. Why did this happen? We have Hindu-Muslim riots in Uttar Pradesh. Riots also occur where Christians are in majority. Riots are engineered in the name of Harijans and non-Harijans. What is behind all this? I feel that the conspirators are making a deliberate attempt to spread riots in the country. This should be taken seriously.

I was not quite grown up during the 1942 movement. At that time all of us had only one feeling and that was how to free our country from the yoke of the imperialists. Never in their dreams had any party thought—whether it was Communist party, Congress, Arya Samaj or Akali Dal—that the country will be partitioned. After remaining in jail during the 1942 movement, when we came out we found that the officers of the Indian National Army were being tried in the Red Fort. The people belonging to all the religions were there in that army. At that time the people were so full of enthu-

siasm for the freedom of the country that nobody could even dream that the country would be partitioned. Nobody had ever thought of it. When the Naval forces had revolted, even at that time nobody thought that India would disintegrate, whether he was a Hindu a Muslim or a Sikh. The national and religious leaders had never even dreamt of it at that time.

But the imperialists had thought that if India was given freedom without partition, she would rise as a messiah of peace and would become the greatest foe of colonialist and imperialist forces. In fact it would become a power to reckon with. That was why they partitioned the country. No religious leader was ever prepared to listen to the idea that the country should be disintegrated, but they were persuaded to think in those terms and then by vitiating the atmosphere, the country was partitioned.

None of our great national leader, whether it was Badshah Khan, Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Jai Prakash Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia or Maulana Azad, could check this conspiracy. Those conspirators divided India. At that time the custodians of religion hurt the nationalist sentiments of the people and misled them. As a result of that, the nation was divided and that served the interests of the imperialist conspirators.

Has those conspirators not succeeded at that time, the conditions would have been altogether different in the country today. The conditions would not have been as frightening as they are today. Even today, these imperialist forces do not want to see India united. They do not want that India should march ahead as a torch-bearer of peace. They are deliberately conspiring so that the nation may disintegrate further.

17.33 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

Whether it is the Punjab problem or that of Assam or Gujarat, if the Government tries to ponder over it seriously it can clearly see the conspiracy behind it.

We visited 12,800 villages in Punjab along with our colleagues but not even in a single village did we find the atmosphere of communalism. Even then such clashes are occurring at those places. In fact, imperialist conspiracies are being hatched there and that is why such things are happening,

Today, in Gujarat, no community whether they are Hindus or Muslims, wants that riots should take place. They take out procession in a very peaceful manner. Recently a religious procession was taken out. I am not in favour of imposing restrictions on such processions. If it is a religious procession in the real sense of the term, then I feel that no restrictions should be imposed on it. A procession of Lord Jagannath was taken out. He is one of the most worshipped Gods among the Hindus. Even the Muslim brethren garlanded the chariot, offered prayers and took *prasad* during the procession. This was to uphold the highest traditions in this regard set by great saints like Kabir. I feel this is the revival of our culture. There is a section of the people in the country who are organising and trying to revive *Samantwad* (feudalism) wherein they used to feel safe and secured. That is the section which wants to keep *Samantwad* (feudalism) and imperialism alive in this country by vitiating the atmosphere in the name of religion. That section is not restricted to any one religion but can be found among the Hindus, the Muslims, the Christians and in all other religions. They want to gain ground in the name of religion and imperialism. All of us who have patriotic feelings and who know that efforts are being made to disintegrate the country in the name of religion, will have to fight against that. The people of this country are with us. I can say with certainty that had the people of pre-independence days been as politically conscious as they are today, the partition of the country would never have taken place.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are speaking against feudalism and he thinks that you are speaking against him.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : The day before yesterday, the Prime Minister was speaking and today it is your turn.

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN : I was speaking of feudalism. You can understand it well, being yourself a trade union leader.

I also want to submit that those who want their interests to be served by it, should not be spared, irrespective of the fact whether it is the political capital or some one's own selfish interest. Nobody who indulges in such things should be spared.

Today, we see that the land ceiling laws have not served any purpose. Even today 1000 acre farms can be seen in Punjab and elsewhere. They are the people who are leading the disruptive forces and creating a situation to disintegrate the country. The poor people are being misguided and they are dying of starvation. We have to attack the feudalistic forces and help the common man to stand against feudalism so that their evil designs are frustrated. It is the vested interests with these imperialists who are trying to vitiate the atmosphere and, therefore, I request the hon. Minister to pay serious attention to it. Today, the political parties and the religious leaders have lost their identity and that should be restored. No political party whether it is socialist party or any other party, has a clear identity of its own. I appeal that all of us should unitedly oppose imperialism whenever we get an opportunity to do so. It is sad that at one time all of us stand against imperialism feudalism and backwardness and also against the things that are done in the name of casteism and religion, but at another time we make political capital out of them, and this results in erosion of people's faith in us. I would also like that the reasons behind these communal riots should be inquired into thoroughly. Nobody should bear malice against any religion. Whenever there has been resurgence of religion, it was for the development and progress of mankind. We should gain hold over that section in our politics who are exercising control over religion and are using it for their political ends. Besides, we should also take over the task of preaching religion from the *Mahavis* and

[Shri Kayur Bhusuan]

Pandits or Pandas. Today, religion is not being preached properly. We should include the positive tenets of religion in the curricula of schools and colleges and make the students understand them in the right perspective, so that they may know that the religion unites people, it does not divide them. I have already made a request to adopt effective measures to change the feudalistic system and mentality. The funds collected in the name of religion are used to destroy. The entire funds of all the temples, Gurudwaras and Mosques should be the national property and they should not be allowed to use them for wrong purposes. Those organisations or parties, which do not allow admission to the people from other religions, in their society or party, may be to the extent of minimum 25 per cent, should not be provided official facilities, whether it is Akali Dal, Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, Congress or any other party. In every party, the members should not be belonging to a single caste a religion. The members of other castes or communities should be allowed to become its members.....(*Interruptions*).....We should together form committees to convey the message of peace. This work should be undertaken at the level of every village. .. (*Interruptions*). I thank you for giving me time to speak.

[*English*]

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I express my thanks to you for having permitted me to speak on behalf of the DMK and to express my opinion on the communal violence that is prevailing in Gujarat and other parts of the country.

It is not the first occasion that we are discussing with a deep sente of agony and anguish the communal incidents in this august House. Last year 20 minor incidents have occurred and this year the communal violence incidents have erupted on a mass scale in Ahmedabad and other parts of the country. I always feel that communal violence lurks like a sleeping dog and erupts like a volcano.

All the political parties irrespective of their political affiliations should come

forward to help the Government to bring about communal harmony. It is not an ordinary State that is in fire. It is a State of Mahatma Gandhi, toe Factor of the Nation who has preached and practised and propogated nonviolence in this country. Now his principles and his philosophies have gone with the wind. You have given a go-by to these principles. Sir, not one but sixty people have lost their lives. It is an irreparable loss. I do not want to go into the details about the causes and the reasons responsible for these communal incidents. But I am of the firm opinion that stringent measures should be taken against those persons who fanned the communal violence.

I understand, Sir, that the Police and Intelligence informed the trouble spots well in advance to the Chief Minister of Gujarat. But has not taken any measure to prevent this gruesome murder, massacre and communal holocaust that has happened in Gujarat. Hon. Home Minister mentioned in the other House that colonial rule is responsible for communal disturbance in India. I do not agree with him. On the other hand, the Indian society was divided on caste basis long ago. I want to know what action you have taken after 39 years of independence. I want to know what concrere steps you have taken to remove communal violence in this country. I do not agree that toe religious persons alone are responsible for the communal violence that has happened in Ahmedabad. It is the anti-social elements who have taken the upper hand and taken the law and order in their own hands who are responsible. Govt. should take actire steps to catch and punish these anti-social elements and they should not encouragc these anti-social elements for the sake of political gains.

Hon. Justice Madan of Supreme Court has given some detailed guidelines to prevent communal violence. Have you followed this? Have you had any intention to implement this? If you have followed this, you could have avoided this arson or tragedy or malady that has happened in Gujarat and other parts of the country.

Sir, in my opinion if any person preaches violence in the name of religion or God, that person is not fit to preach religion and that religion cannot be accepted as a religion and that God cannot be accepted as God. Luckily, in Tamil Nadu we did not have much communal violence. I do not say that it is nil, but it occurs sporadically. For this the compliments go to the great social reformer, the leader of the rationalist movement, the late Thanthai Periyar, E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker, the founder-leader of my Party, Anna, and my beloved leader, Dr. Karunanidhi, who has not only preached, but practised communal harmony. He got his son married to a Harijan girl. In 1952 he had produced a film by name *Parasakti* in which the present Member of the Rajya Sabha, Mr. Shivaji Ganesan, acted as a hero. In that film he said :

"We do not oppose the existence of worshipping places, but we only oppose that worshipping places should not become the den or shelter places for hooligans and anti-social elements."

The Home Minister has said in the other House about the Special Courts established for conducting the communal violence cases. Here, our State Minister for Internal Security has expressed displeasure about the functioning of Special Court. He has mentioned that only five States have accepted the proposal for conducting special courts for communal violence. I want to know from the hon. Minister how many communal cases have been registered in special courts, how many miscreants were caught and punished, what action are you going to take against the States which are not going to accept the special courts. Preaching of secularism is not sufficient, it should be practised. Secularism will be a hysterical slogan unless and otherwise social, educational and economic reformation takes place. Modernisation cannot be the answer. Feeling of discrimination and repression should be removed.

I am quite happy, and I congratulate the hon. Minister of State, Mr. Chidambaram for his unperturbed, balanced and eloquent reply which he has given to this House. I only wish that he should be

elevated to the higher rank. He has conveyed the Prime Minister's message to this country. I would have been much more happy if the hon. Prime Minister finds some time to visit the troubled spots of Gujarat so that the affected victims can have some consolation.

Before I conclude, I would say that now the time has come to revamp, restructure and reorganise the police and paramilitary forces, as we cannot allow the fence to eat away the crops.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I suggest that tomorrow only the Home Minister will be replying. So, why not extend the time today beyond 6 o'clock ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, we can do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Extending by one hour we can complete the speeches because some Members are speaking, let us give them the opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, if the House agrees, no objection ; we can extend by one hour.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let us have it, because tomorrow only the Home Minister should speak. That is all.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Yes, Sir. It has already been decided that we are going to extend the time of the House till 7 or 7.30 p.m. when all the Members are going to complete their speeches.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Up to 7 O'clock only.
(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is very sweet of the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to hear.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the opinion of the House to extend the time up to 7 O'clock ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Yes, up to 7 O'clock only.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for calling me to speak on this very important discussion which has, in fact, caused a great deal of concern to the Government and also to the Members of Parliament. We have already discussed this matter for more than eight hours or so, and this august House has rightly, felt concerned, and distressed at the communal happenings all around us, which will be evident from these figures. In this year 1986 only, that is within a period of about 7 months—7 months also have not been completed—145 persons have been killed in communal riots spread over five States. And as many as 432 persons have been injured. The estimated loss of property is of the order of about Rs. 5 crores, according to the Government estimate. This amount of Rs. 5 crores does not include the loss of property in the riots that took place recently at Ahmedabad, the communal flare-up that happened in Ahmedabad and also the one that took place in Navada in Bihar and the other at Deoria in Uttar Pradesh. All these places are excluded in the estimate that was given by the Government and the estimated loss of property in other places is about Rs. 5 crores. 145 valuable lives have been lost and 432 persons were injured.

In the annual report of the Home Ministry that was presented during the Budget Session about communal harmony, there was some amount of complacency. It was mentioned in the report that the year 1985 more or less passed off smoothly as all the celebrations, religious festivals passed off peacefully. I think, that was a full before the storm. That is why, our experience all along shows that a vigil has to be maintained all over the country and particularly in the riot-prone places. Ahmedabad happens to be such a riot-prone place.

Sir, this communalism is not of today's origin. It has its origin during the British days and the root, of course, as we expected, should have been uprooted during the period after independence. It is surprising and it is a matter of regret and misfortune that the roots of communalism, instead of being uprooted are rather going deeper. Again, this com-

munalism is the product of Colonial Administration and it was a weapon used by them to strengthen imperialism and communal outlook was, in fact, built up by the British and with the cooperation of such elements in our society, who stood against freedom struggle. After independence also, such elements are continuing to create disturbances affecting the material unity not also the economic development of the country...*(Interruptions.)*

I will give some new suggestions. I have been carefully listening to the speeches delivered by the hon. Members and therefore, I will give some suggestions without making any repetition. As you know, these communal riots are of two types. One is inter-religion and the other is intra-religion. Inter-religion is between this religion and that religion. There are so many types of disputes and differences that arise between two religions. For example you can say Hindu-Muslim or Hindu-Sikh and so many things. Again intra-religion is between two sections of a particular religion or community. Within the Hindu community also, as pointed by some hon. Members, there was a clash has between Harijans and savarnas, and similarly among Muslims, between Sunnis and Shias. Besides, you know there are language riots and other things that are going on. In Assam, something like a serious riot over the language issue has taken place. In Karnataka also, there was a serious riot on the language issue. So, we should see that not only the symptom but the disease itself is treated. That is quite a challenging job. We have to rise, all of us, the secular forces should rise sinking personal and political difficulties to fight the menace because if secularism is destroyed, this nation will collapse. Therefore, democracy and secularism which are so dear to us will suffer, in that case. That would be an irreparable loss to the nation.

Communal parties should be banned. It is not communal parties alone, there are some communal elements in different parties. Besides banning communal parties, the political leaders, the leaders of all political parties have to control and have to ensure that communal elements in their parties are not given tickets for

Assembly or Parliament seat during the elections.

Another suggestion is, at different places these days, there are riots and serious riots. It is not a mere law and order problem. Whenever there is a riot, people go out with knife and five arms like individual guns. What for fire arms licences are given to these people? In some countries, licences for fire arms guns are not at all being given to individuals. Why do we not attempt to do that? We should not issue licences to anybody and we should not give them guns. Let us not arm the people, the anti-social elements who use fire arms in the riots.

There is a question of culture also. Right from our primary education, we should give such syllabus to our children that would create a good condition promoting amity. We should teach them restraint instead of blow. Communal amity, passion and all these things should, therefore, be included in the syllabus right from the school days.

With these words, I thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI K. J. ABBASI (Domariaganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I thank you for allowing me to speak. I have been listening to this debate continuously for the last three days. This debate has been going on quite seriously, I am happy that the tempo with which Professor Dandavate had started it, that very tempo has remained throughout. Every Member has expressed his views. During this discussion, I was carried away to the by-gone days, when in 1946, Muslim communalism was at its peak and atrocities were being committed against us. There were big *Ulemas*. Maulana Hussain Ahmed Madni had been abused and Mohammad Ali Jinnah, who even did not know how to offer *Namaz*, was made the *Kadia-Aazam*. At that critical time, we fought against the Muslim communalism in which we had to lose our brothers and sisters and other relatives and our relations got snapped. Many families lost their sons. We fought in that atmosphere and secured 33 per cent of the votes and 66 per cent

votes went against us. For 33 years we made sacrifices and heard abuses from our community. Today, very politely I want to ask whether Muslim communalism is on the increase at present? I am a Muslim but I have been brought up in the traditions of the Congress. Would you please tell me honestly whether the Hindu communalism is not spreading fast today? Are we not facing the same situation now which we had faced in 1946, when we fought courageously against the evil of communalism? Today, it needs to be fought in the same manner and the abuses of the community would have to be faced. The criticism by the community is not a bad thing, we have been facing that. When Bangladesh came into existence. I was a Minister at that time. I went round on tours and a case was filed against me which was fought up to the level of High Court. Since then, the Muslim community has been annoyed with me. I did not care for that and pleaded for the truth. We have to follow the truth. Sir, I come from the area where a riot had taken place in 1966 during the Jan Sangh rule and after that, unfortunately, there was some problem regarding Babri Masjid, but no riot could take place. Some Muslims came to me, most of whom were my opponents, at 11 P.M. I asked them whether they would agree to my unpleasant suggestion. They replied in the affirmative. I told them that the Hindus would help them. I further asked them whether all the Hindus had gone berserk whereupon they replied in negative. I asked them to approach the good-hearted Hindus in their village. What happened was that the Muslims were abused and they tolerated that. Even after the Hindu procession was banned, a lot of people gathered and there was a confrontation with the police. One Hindu was killed. The Hindus were standing by the side of the Muslims to help them.

18.00 hrs.

I want to tell you that we controlled the situation like that. We also organised *Holi-milan* there in that atmosphere. A number of people opposed that, but even then a large number of Hindus and Muslims participated in that. I was dissuaded by the Muslims from going to the village of the widow whose husband

[Shri K. J. Abbasi]

had been killed in the police firing. They said that that was the village of Brahmins and that it was not proper from me to go there. But even then I visited that village along with one of my Hindu friends. I was given a warm welcome by the Hindus there. I gave Rs. 5100 there by making a collection from the Muslims. Then the atmosphere became peaceful there.

25 years ago, a case regarding a Masjid was raised. We declared that the Masjid would not be built unless its foundation was laid by the Brahmins who were opposing it. The same thing happened. The foundation stone was laid by the Brahmins and the Masjid was built.

Muslims cannot fight against the Hindu communalism, it is the Hindus who would have to fight against it. Wherever is a problem of this nature, the Hindus are sent there. As you have Hindu friends, so do we have. They are in the Janata Party also. Today, there is no question of Party. Rather there is a need to think about whether it is the Hindu communalism or Muslim communalism which is raising its head.

Some of our Muslim brothers want to solve the problem of Babri Masjid by raising slogans, but merely by raising slogans this issue cannot be solved. Our *Ulemas* are also of the view that that we should neither take out processions nor raise slogans. We should leave this problem to Shri Rajiv and the Courts.

A number of people from Uttar Pradesh went to Ahmedabad but I did not go there. The problem of Babri Masjid in Uttar Pradesh is not a small problem. Its ramifications have been seen even in Maharashtra. But there were only 5 incidents of riots, in fact only 4, as the riots in Allahabad were not in the wake of the Babri Masjid issue. There the problem was different. I would like to thank our Chief Minister for completely banning the taking out of procession by the Hindus on the Babri Masjid issue.

Mr. Shahabuddin will again recite a couplet. How the lock was opened, it is different matter. But had the procession not been banned, a number of people would have died due to the riots. It is

you who lit the fire and the more you lit, the more it will, spread. The fire cannot be extinguished by fire but by throwing water on it.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are asking Mr. Shahabuddin to lit the fire ?

SHRI K.J. ABBASI : A number of riots have taken place in our area, we visit every such area. The riots could not spread as the Chief Minister took timely action and strict action. The situation was brought under control at the earliest.

I had heard a lot of praise of Mr. Chidambaram, which has been proved true after his speech. He said that it was his duty and now it is our duty to congratulate him for the feelings that he expressed. Mr. Nanda had also acted likewise in the riots, and sacrificed a lot. He tried to extinguish the fire. You should work in Ahmedabad with the same spirit. Our Minister of Home Affairs should also feel his responsibility in the same manner.

Now I would like to give some suggestions. As the time is short, I shall try not to repeat them. The Hindi and Urdu newspapers publish anti-Hindu and anti-Muslim photographs prominently which have an adverse effect.

Our former Prime Minister had said that the people of all the communities should be recruited in the P.A.C., but that proposal has not been implemented so far. I want to say with the full force at my command that I am deadly against the judicial inquiries. Can you not go to Ahmedabad ? You should go there, hold inquiry yourself and then take action.

You should think of imposing punitive tax. That punitive tax should be imposed both on the Hindus as well as the Muslims, but the poor people should be exempted from that. Hindu-Muslim peace committees should be formed in the sensitive areas, which should include the representatives of all the parties, like the Janata Party, Lok Dal, Congress and others. All the good citizens of the area should keep an eye on such incidents and see that such incidents do not recur. They

should get full help from the Government in this matter.

I conclude my speech with these words. I am grateful to you for the time granted to me to speak. I hope that this communalism will not raise its head again and our Home Minister will remain impartial and neither side with the Muslims nor with the Hindus. Only by adopting such an attitude the sense of humanity will prevail.

[English]

SHRI SALEEM I SHERVANI (Budaun) : I have had the pleasure of listening to Prof. Madhu Dandawate. It is an extremely balanced speech which covered all the aspects.

Communalism is an evil which has to be fought jointly by us irrespective of which party we belong to or what religion we practise. In a few days from now we will be celebrating the 39th year of our independence. We have seen tremendous progress in these 39 years. But unfortunately there are still people who exploit religion, take advantage of religion and make the situation bad.

Dagaji cited a part of Iqbal's couplet. I will complete it.

*Mazhab nahin sikhata aapas mein vair rakhna
Hindi hein hum vatan hai Hindustan hamara.*

We are Indians first, no matter what religion we practise and this feeling has to go down the line to each and every corner of our country. Only then our country can progress. I would like to give an example as to how communal we are. If our child falls ill, we do not think whether the doctor to whom we take the child belongs to Hindu community or Christian community or Muslim community. We want to take him to the best doctor because we love our child. Similarly, if we are fighting a case, we will hire the best lawyer. At that stage we will not think whether he belongs to this community or that community because we want to win the case. Then what happens to us when it is a question of the country? We have to love our country as we love our child,

Recently Allahabad had witnessed some communal unrest, a situation which, I personally think, could have been avoided. I do not think it is in the power of any district administration to stop the communal riot from taking place because anything can spark off any time—whether it is well within the rights to control it within 24 hours. The anti-social elements should be arrested within 24 hrs. because after that they cannot be found. They leave the town. They go away. It is the innocent, the helpless who are arrested and who have to suffer the pains.

Sir, I was going through the 15 point programme of the hon. Prime Minister for the welfare of the minorities. But before I comment on that I would like to say that some of our history books need extremely deep review. I would like to quote an article that came out in the Hindustan Times on the 20th February 1986 by Mr. N.C. Menon. In a paragraph he says : "There are many such distortions deliberately introduced by the colonial historians to accord with the divide and rule policy of the Raj. This continues to poison our minds making us pre-dispose to accepting communal propaganda. There is an urgent need to review the history book. Or else the communal forces will continue to take advantage of the unfortunate situation.

We talk of programmes. We come out with schemes. But what we have to monitor closely is its implementation. I was greatly impressed by the views expressed by our hon. Minister of State for Internal Security. I have been listening so many speeches for the last three days. I personally feel that it is high time that we start practising what we have been preaching during these three days. We took a oath. We go about it. We get many opportunities to speak in our own constituencies on many occasions from different platforms. In every part of our speech, we must keep the aspect of national integration. We must tell the people how important it is for us to live together.

Some of the measures I would like to suggest is that whenever a riot takes place there is a process of rehabilitation. I only see that a junior officer like the tahsildar

[Shri Saleem I. Shervani]

or someone like that who takes a survey going into the areas and seeing and meeting the people who are affected. It is so important that in any district where such incidents take place, then the Magistrate, SSP should be responsible for reLabilitation. They should themselves go and verify and initiate the process.

A lot has been said about the PAC. This is a force which has totally lost its credibility. Whether it is minority or the majority, I do not think any one has faith in this force. The only way we can revive it is by representation of each and every community in this force. There are many agencies like the Lions Club, the Rotary Club which are non-political agencies. Why don't we use them ? when we start rehabilitation. They are not political organisations. They can go into the areas. We have the peace Committees which are never used. A peace Committee will meet after the riot is over. Why cannot we have good people in these peace committees who can go into the areas at the time riot is taking place and speak to the people concerned so that better sense prevai.s.

Sir, the Intelligence Network in the sensitive areas needs to be strengthened. I personally think that Allahabad situation could have pre-empted if the Intelligence would have worked properly.

As you have been pressing the bell, I would not like to take more time. One thing I would like to stress on is that today our TV has got wide coverage. If we have programmes on national integration in the TVs, where famous personalities talk, like sports personalities or film personalities or Ministers whom people would like to listen to, I think this can be another area through which we can promote national integration.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, an Urdu poet has said :

*Kya is liye takdeer ne chunvaye the tinke
Ki ban jaye nasheman to koi aag lagae de.*

Sir, it is with deep anguish that I rise to participate in this debate on the communal situation in our country. Several

places in Gujarat, Maharashtra, U.P., Bihar and M.P. went up in communal flames. Indeed there are no sufficient words to condemn adequately and fully the communal violence. No doubt, communal riots cannot be treated merely as law and order problem ; but law and order management assumes a great importance. Hence we must identify the areas of various shortcomings.

In the first instance it must be borne in mind that communal riots do not flare up suddenly. They are pre-planned. In Maharashtra, the Chief Minister himself lamented that the riots there were pre-planned. However, the need is to expose those elements who indulge into this pre-planning, to punish those elements. There is hardly any evidence whatsoever of work in this direction.

Here in Ahmedabad also it was known widely and it was even admitted by the Government itself that there was a possibility of violence breaking during the Rath Yatra. Still what happened ? Despite all th's, when the violence broke out, there was a total collapse of the police and the law and order machinery, so that violence continued unabated.

I must say that the incident at Meghani Nagar exposes the careless attitude of the police and the law and order machinery with respect to the protection of life and property and security of the minority community. There were apprehensions that there would be violence and yet a small police picket was put up over there with hardly four SRP Jawans without any means whatsoever for those Jawans to contact the control room. Armed mob moved, locked up those Jawans in a room and indulged into a carnage over there and people were roasted alive. Who is to be held responsible ?

I heard our Hon. Minister Shri P. Chidambaram with rapt attention. I appreciate his speech ; but there was not even a single word to look into the role of the police.

Not only is there the question of a complete collapse of police and law and order machinery ; but also there are series

of wide spread allegations about the partisan role of the police. I must say with my heart burning and with great shame that the task unfinished by the rioters was completed by the police at several places ! The police broke open the doors of the innocent victims of the riot themselves, beat up those innocent people, looted their houses and arrested them also indiscriminately.

Come with me to Umapur, a small village in Maharashtra, there are instances after instances where mob came to eat a house on fire and tried even to push the people into that fire. The police later came, arrested the very victims and charged them with those offences that they were setting fire to their own houses.

In the case of another house which I visited the head of the family was roasted alive and the two sons of the very same person were beaten mercilessly by the police and charged with murder of their own father. Such are the indiscriminate arrests. I can go on giving you instance after instance. What are we going to do about this ? In Allahabad indiscriminate arrests of doctors, lawyers and even IAS officers have taken place under the anti-Goonda Act.

Look at the police firing at Barabanki. It is not what I say. A committee of the journalists went there and declared that the firing was not only unnecessary but it was resorted to in order to intimidate the Muslim satyagrahis. The committee of journalists came to the conclusion that firing was resorted to not to disperse but to kill the peaceful satyagrahis over there.

Now a word about the character of the PAC. I have with me the first annual report of the Minorities Commission for the year 1978 and I quote :

“The Commission also expressed the view that the PAC adopted a partisan attitude against the Muslims.”

Further it says :

“The Commission recommended that the PAC should be withdrawn from Aligarh and that minorities, espe-

cially Muslim community adequately represented in the services in general.”

They have repeated the same at various other places. Where is the action ? Every time we come to know we are told that now we shall make a beginning. I wish the hon. Minister to succeed but how many times will we be told that now the beginning will come. This has shaken badly the confidence, I must say, of the Muslims in the police and law and order machinery. But when I say so I must say that though the confidence of the Muslims in the law and order machinery and police is shaken I am not here as a frustrated man. Wherever I went the Muslims and people told me : Go to the Parliament and place our woes and hardships before the Parliament. And I am here to say that Parliament today inspires the confidence of the people and the people look at this Parliament to give a direction to the Government as to which direction they should move.

Sir, there is a question of summary trials and special courts. Even Prof. Dandavate referred to it. The hon. Minister has referred to the same. But then, Sir, before that recommendations have been also made by several judicial commissions on the same lines but there is one more aspect. In Bhiwandi last time we all know about the Ansari Bagh incident and there was a special court. Forty accused were presented and just a few days back all the forty accused were released and the judge of that special court waited and lamented that I am helpless because he said that the prosecutor had not uttered a single word against thirty of the forty accused let alone involving them in the crime. This is the nature of prosecution. I suggest that when you prosecute for communal offences let there be a special prosecutor also from outside the district. There are various other points but then I must conclude in deference to your bell and I will conclude with this note that the communal riots should not be considered merely as a handi-work of anti-social elements. Anti-minority communal propaganda has given virulence to the communal canker in our society. There are various organizations which have not made secret of their poisonous

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

and venomous attitude towards minorities in the country. What action have the Government taken? What to talk of any action, in the last session I had pointed out that in Delhi trishuls were being distributed freely and you should take care, but my plea fell on deaf ears, and sometimes back we had the clash even between the police and the trishul bardars. We had the trishul holding people attacking the door of the Jama Masjid. Today I am giving you another warning. There are letters and here is one inland letter distributed widely; it is addressed to Sunheri Masjid, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-110006; it is in Hindi intimidating and threatening them. It has the trishul mark over it.

I conclude by saying that the Babri Masjid question must be properly tackled. A high level officers conference of the Central and the State Governments was held in April, 1980 and it had suggested a ten-point programme to prevent communal riots. That included one point that prompt decisions of the courts should be obtained in disputes over ownership of land/properties belonging to religious institutions. Therefore, do not take an indifferent attitude with respect to the controversy of Babri Masjid question. You must intervene and have this question settled once for all.

I will conclude by quoting from an Article on 'Militant Revivalism of Hinduism' published in 'India Times' on May 31, 1986 on page 83. It says :

"And more holy wars loom ahead. During the next phase of its battle plan, starting this summer, the Vishwa Hindu Parishad will move towards Kashi (Varanasi) and Mathura to reannex the Vishwanath temple and the Sri Krishna Janambhoomi which, they claim, were captured and converted into mosques and idgahs by Mughal emperors. Though Vishwa Hindu Parishad and RSS leaders openly assert that their targets are just these two temples, they are also working on a list of 25 other Muslim shrines which they say were ancient Hindu temples."

Sufficient unto the day is the evil hereof. Let us work hard and see that the hearts of the different communities are filled with love and their hands clasp.

I hope the Government will rise to the occasion and take necessary action.

[Translation]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the discussion on the communal situation has been going on for the last three days and it is a matter of happiness that all the hon. Members, whether they belong to the Congress Party or the Opposition, have condemned the communal riots. The way in which our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and his Government have dealt with this situation, has not only been commended in this House but outside this House also much has been said about that. These communal riots, whether in Ahmedabad or in Moradabad or in Kashmir or in any other part of the country, are very dangerous and it is a malady which can create great problems for the country. I congratulate our hon. minister Shri Chidambaram who has said that he feels concerned about it and that he has got the political will to deal with the elements who want to create such type of atmosphere in the whole of the country or in some part of the country.

Here I would like to say that it is correct that there should be no restriction on the people of any religion or community to organise processions and celebrate festivals to promote their respective religions, but all this should be managed in such a way that the feelings of the people of some other religion are not hurt so that the anti-social and anti-national elements may not be able to take undue advantage of that to incite such riots so as to vitiate or spoil the atmosphere.

My friend Shri Soz has mentioned about Jammu. His speech somewhat hurt me. I agree that the riots in Ahmedabad was a very bad thing. It would have been better had he named Kashmir also. (Interruptions) I am not criticising his community or any other community. But

I want to stress one thing that the riots, wherever they occur, and the anti-social or anti-national elements of every place should be condemned by all of us. It is our duty to deal with them strictly. It is also our duty to deal strictly with the rumour mongers and those who vitiate the atmosphere. No one knows from where these people come. Prof. Soz will agree with me that when a procession was taken out in Jammu, at that time no riot had occurred. The people of both the communities took out processions on the occasions of 'Guru Parv', 'Id' and some other festivals and nothing untoward happened. But somewhere some slogans were raised by some people which were not tolerable. Some anti-social elements had sneaked there. But the rumour mongers in Kashmir spread the rumour that some persons of one community had been killed in Jammu and this caused flare up. It was mentioned in Parliament also. Many of our friends, the hon. Members visited that place. Such type of poison was spread in that Kashmir were our Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, had seen a ray of hope.

*(Interruptions)***

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whatever the other Members say does not form part of the record.

*(Interruptions)***

[Translation]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : I did not say this. I am only talking about your behaviour. When I come to that point then you answer that. You are also in the House. I am saying that.....

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Mr. Chairman, Sir, my name has been mentioned thrice. Please give me one minute to speak.

*(Interruptions)***

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : It will not go on record. Mr. Soz what you said will not form part of record. Please take your seat.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I am proud to be a Kashmiri...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will not go on record. Except the Member whom I am calling, rest of the thing will not form part of the record. What Mr. Soz says will not form part of the record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Soz, what you are saying will not form part of the record. I have not called you. I will ask you later on. Please take your seat.

PROF. SAITUDDIN SOZ : Whatever goondaism was there...

*(Interruptions)***

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : He has named me three times. He has spoken something about Kashmir...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN : It will not form part of the record.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Let us not mar the debate. I am sure the Chairman will give you time. Let him finish first, then you can ask permission from the Chair. You please sit down. Prof. Soz, let him finish first.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your point of order, Mr. Patil ?

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seats. Mr. Patil, what is your point of order ? No cross-talking please take your seats.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Soz, you are not hearing me.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seats. Order please...Nothing will go on record. Yes, Mr. Patil. What is your point of order ?

SHRI D.B. PATIL (Kolaba) : My point of order is whether an hon. Member is entirely, or not, to state the facts in the House. The hon. Member who was speaking, was about to state the facts, and he was obstructed by Prof. Soz. Is this correct ?

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seats.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN : These will not form part of the record. Nothing is going on record. You are wasting the time of House. Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN : What you say has not gone on record, and will not go on record. Mr. Gupta, you please continue.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please.

[Translation]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : *(Interruptions)* I was saying that in Kashmir where Mahatma Gandhi had seen a ray of light, we are proud of it. I was talking about those rumour mongers, anti-national elements and secessionist forces, who in February, 1986...

*(Interruptions)***

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please don't interfere.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you interfere, I will be compelled to do something. I have requested you often.

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : I mean to say that we four are independants. When Prof Soz was speaking, nobody opposed him. If this type of noisy conversation between the ruling party and the Opposition goes on, then how the work in the House can continue ? Independant Members are not

given time. In future it will become a convention.

*(Interruptions)***

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : What other Members say, will not go on record. I have to regulate them.

[Translation]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : I was saying that when this rumour was spread there, then so many things happened. The anti-social elements of that area, who included the people belonging to Jamaat-e-Tulba and Jamaat-e-Islami, indulged in hooliganism about which you have already come to know. They attacked the people of the minority community. I do not want to name anybody, but those who indulge in tall talks did not condemn what happened there at that time. I condemn that. What has happened in Ahmedabad was also very unfortunate and unjustified. I want to urge upon the Home Minister that the people who want to incite conflicts and riots in the name of religion or caste should be dealt with strictly. They should not only be dealt with strictly but also punished heavily so that they could not create such an atmosphere. Some foreign powres are also there behind all this and we should give attention to them also.

As already said, a joint force of all the communities should be formed soon so as to avoid any such happenings in future. Screening should also be done to identify the persons responsible for such activities so that such people may not feel encouraged and they should be dralt with strictly.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, after three days of discussion if a person is allotted only 5 minutes' time to express his views, then what can he say. I want to say that I was overwhelmed by what the Hon. Speaker, Shri Balram Jhakar, and Prof. Madhu Dandavate said on that day and I thought that whatever they said regarding the communal riots and the prevailing communal atmosphere in the country, was an eye-opener. Prof. Dandavate is venerable to me, he is my leader. I respect him

greatly, but whatever he said in Ahmedabad has hurt me greatly. I would quote from 'The Hindustan Times' dated 21st July, 1986, in which he was reported to have stated thus :

[English]

"Mr. Dandavate said several people in the affected areas had told the delegation that anti-social elements and disgruntled elements of the ruling party were responsible for the disturbances."

[Translation]

I don't know from where Prof. Dandavate came to know of this.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me clarify it here. Four members of the delegation are present here. I did not say it at all. They only say, "Are there differences of opinion ?"

I said, "Yes". That is all. I did not say anything else.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: This is a U.N.I. despatch.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There were three more who were present.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may take his seat.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If he accepts my integrity and honesty, I can say that this sentence was not uttered by me. (*Interruptions*) Because, some disgruntled elements are also there.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : We accept your words, Sir.

AN HON. MEMBER : We take your words, Sir.

[Translations]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Let us leave it then. What I want to say is that the Members from both the sections of the House complained vehemently against the newspapers. Although it is true that some

of our newspapers are bad, filthy and their publications must be stopped, yet there are some others because of which our democracy has sustained. It was only due to those newspapers that the opposition could come to power and thereafter had to fall also because of those newspapers which exposed them. I clearly shows that our newspapers even today do not hesitate to tell the truth. I will illustrate my point. There are certain local newspapers which may have made some complaints regarding these riots, but the pattern of reporting of all the national dailies has been the same and this will come to your notice if you read the various newspapers as carefully as I have read. So, should we take it that all the newspapers are liars and are dishonest ? Shri Chidambaram has done laudable work in Gujarat, and I have congratulated him in person and also on the floor of the House. And I am congratulating him once again. But I would also like to make a submission to him. I hope he would not mind that. He being my friend, I can take some liberty with him. We have both received education in the United States of America. He must be aware of the fact that if the 'New York Times' publishes an editorial on the same subject continuously for three days, it is not taken any notice of by the people. In America, the people read one newspaper, throw that away and then read another one. But in this country, the people keep the entire year's newspapers with them. In the rural areas, news-items published in the dailies are discussed every day. He there been no substance in the newspaper editorials, All India Radio would not have commented on them everyday. Therefore, I agree that if some newspapers have blundered, they must be punished. Newspapers have been punished several times here. In our country, we have the Press Council and so many other forums for newspapers are there. But you should not pass sweeping remarks about them to the effect that all the newspapers of the country are useless and it is they which are responsible for the spread of riots. This is not true. I would like to tell you that one newspaper published from West Bengal had reported on its front page that the Prime Minister, while on tour to Mizoram, had telephoned Shri B.K. Jha, the police Commissioner of Ahmedabad,

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

after every hour to keep himself informed about the riot situation there. It was also mentioned that no Prime Minister of any country would have ever taken so much trouble. This is a matter of great pride for us. If the newspapers were to present a distorted news, then they could have reported differently.

I want to say one more thing. Three or four days back I saw the 'London Times' in the Library, which contains, at its third or fourth page, a photograph showing the riots in Ahmedabad, showing a man having been stabbed and the people running about near him. I would like to ask as to how did the Home Ministry allow this newspaper in with such a photograph to enter our country? If such a thing had happened in any other country, then such a newspaper would not have been allowed to enter into that country. And this newspaper is still there in your library. Again, when Smt. Indira Gandhi was assassinated; I was not an M.P. then, I myself saw an American photographer telling a Sikh in Connaught Place to stand beside a burning taxi, although that Sikh said that vehicle was not his own. Nevertheless he was told to stand and pose for the photograph. And after a few days, I saw the same photograph printed in 'The News-week'. All over the world they are bringing bad name to us. Then what is the Home Ministry doing? Why does it not arrest such people and send them behind the bars? The people abroad will naturally think that the people of one community are stabbing the people of other community in this country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, give me a little more time, I have been continuously waiting for the last three days and today only. I have been given the time. Sir, I have been sitting here hungry for two, three days in the hope of getting time to speak. It has never happened with me during the last two or three years. Therefore, when you have with much difficulty, given me time, let me speak for some time more.

Few years back I had gone to Canada. I was going to Toronto with my friend in

Canada. At the three red light stops, the Canadians said to me and my friend—"You bloody fool Paki". Till two stops I could not follow what they were saying but at the third stop I asked my Indian friend that his and mine features were similar, therefore. I could understand the meaning of "You bloody fool" but what did the word 'Paki' mean? He told me to try to understand. We the Asians who had gone there, were depriving them of their jobs. Therefore, because of the economic reasons they are behaving in such a manner and 'Paki' meant 'Pakistani', which they are addressing to us. They consider everyone, whether he belongs to India, Sri Lanka or Indonesia as Pakistani. I told him that it was strange that because of economic reasons everyone for them had become a Pakistani in India, the Hindus and Muslims were fighting with each other and here all were considered Pakistanis.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had gone to Assam. There I asked the Muslims residing there as to why they were fighting with their Muslim brethren who had come from Bangla Desh. They replied that the land did not differentiate between the Hindu and Muslim and if those Bangla Deshis left, that land would be available to them.

Lastly, I want to say that you are talking of Ram Janm Bhumi. I belong to the area where Sita was born and Sita's place is earlier. We recite Sitaram and Radhakrishan but in our Mithila area no riots have taken place after independence. The Muslims of that area quote Ramayana, Gita, Mahabharata and Sanskrit shlokas. So such places still exist in our country. We should take those people who cause riots to such places. The whole problem is economic. This we will have to understand. I may also submit that there is a Commission report which says that before independence the Britishers used to adopt the policy of 'Divide and Rule' and riots used to take place only in those areas where Britishers were ruling. In the Princely states riots never occurred. Since you are not giving me time I am concluding.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : As a number of Members are yet to speak, I request that the time of the House may be extended by one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time of the House by one hour ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this discussion on an important matter which is the subject of concern all over the country. Sir, we are discussing in this House the communal harmony and we want to assure the entire country, as our senior hon. Member Shri Dandavate and the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Chidambaram have unanimously put it; that this country is the best country, India is the biggest and the greatest country and patriotism is the biggest devotion. Devotion to religion, language or the State is smaller before it. On this the whole House is one. There are no two opinions about it. There cannot be two opinions on this. All are of the same opinion that the Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians should forget the differences of caste, religion, region and language and live like Indians. Wherefrom this point arises ? First of all my query should be solved.

19.00 hrs.

The point is that the more we emphasised on politics and diplomacy the more we forgot the morality in this country of Kabir, Gandhi and Indira Gandhi. With the growing importance of politics, we considered it synonym of wisdom and took morality for foolishness. A person who is simple, defends the moral values of the country, is considered fool by the people and is neglected and a person who dominates by adopting diplomatic and political ways is considered clever and intelligent. But the first requirement is of patriotism, be he a Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or Christian

politician wearing khadi or in the clothes of a Sadhu. Alongwith it, we should lay special emphasis on national morality. It is the moral duty of the Home Ministry also to find out the persons who, in the garb of democrats, do all these things.

Sir, it is easy to identify the enemy. If Pakistan or China infiltrates, it is easy to detect as to wherefrom they are infiltrating, but it is difficult to detect the enemies of the society and the nation who are within the country itself somewhere in the garb of Sadhus, somewhere clothed as leaders with labels of different parties. It is, therefore, the duty of the Home Ministry, Intelligence Department being under them, to expose such persons first.

We will have to see that after all who is receiving money being sent from the middle east countries ? I want to tell the Home Ministry categorically that it should see as to who gets such assistance in Pakistan. Mentality is very bad. If the Muslim mentality is bad then the Hindu mentality is worse in India. Great men have said this and they are no more. No attention has been paid to their words. Persons like Shri Jai Prakash Narayan, whatever he might have been, told about the difference between Jan Sangh and the RSS. I was a students at that time. He had told us to think of the floating a iceberg, the portion which was visible on water was Jan Sang and the remaining invisible portion under water was RSS and that it was difficult to divide the two parts. An intelligent person like Shri Jai Parakash Narayan could not differentiate between the two. All the politicians today are saying that it should be unmasked. We should shun the politics of opportunism. To form Government, somewhere we join hands with the Muslim League, somewhere with the Bharatiya Jan Sang, somewhere we provide protection to Trishul, somewhere to Kripan, somewhere to cap and somewhere to turban. If we go on joining hands in this way, we will not be able to gather inner force at the time of the need. If we lack morality, we cannot sift the things. We do all these things in the greed of catching votes. Our politicians should give up this mentality. The Minister of Home is present here.

[Shri Raj Kumar Rai]

[English]

He is sitting at the helm of affairs of the Home Ministry.

[Translation]

In our country, the role of the police is also not above board. Wherever the communal riots occur, the police add fuel to the fire, arrest innocent people and let the culprits go scot free. A lot of cases of such nature happen. The Minister of Home Affairs and the Government then justify their cases in Parliament. This should be condemned.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the last three days we have been discussing the situation arising out of communal riots in the country, in the House. If we look back to our history, we shall find that our Maharishis tried to bring about unity amongst Hindus and Muslims through their writings. If we hailed Sitaji as mother, we also hailed Bibi Fatima as mother. If we studied the Gita, we studied the *aayats* of the quran also. If we prayed at Vishwanath in Kashi, we offered our prayers at Kaba also. But the question remains whether it is the Muslims and the Hindus that are responsible for the communal riots in India? Have Hindus and Muslims anything to do with the communal riots ?

Today, there is five per cent part of the Indian population which does not have any religion. Their only aim is to instigate and spread riots and benefit out of the same.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have come from Gopal Ganj Parliamentary Constituency by winning the elections independently with a margin of two lakh votes. I have seen that where Hindus were praying for me in temples, the Muslims were also praying for me in the mosques. I was astonished to see this. Our former political leaders who fought against the British Government and suffered at their hands in jails know closely the cost of achieving independence. After attaining

the independence they worked with dedication, patriotism and thus ensures that the country made progress.

I am thankful to Shri Chidambaram for raising a good point that the use of the loud-speakers should be done away with. I have been to villages and found that the loud speakers at temples and mosques broadcast such material, the details of which will leave you aghast. If somebody offers water to the Vishwanath in Kashi, we consider him a Pandit. If a Muslim goes for Haj, he becomes Haji. But in fact, neither going for Haj nor going to Kashi can do any good. Unless we have love in our hearts—love for the country, all worship and nationalism if of no use and India cannot make any progress. I saw in my own constituency that when frustrated politicians found that the people of both the communities were not voting for them, they tried to spread riots between Hindus and Muslims at the time of Id. I met the collector and told him that that was the occasion of Id and if hundred to two hundred people were sent to jail for no fault, the news would spread all over the district and the people would have a misnotion that there were riots. Thereafter the situation became normal. But afterwards, ten bombs were planted in hay-stack in front of Hindus' houses and another ten in front of Muslim's houses. The administration claimed that ten bombs from either community had been recovered. I want to ask whether Hindus could not hide those bombs somewhere behind their houses as also whether Muslims could not hide those bombs somewhere behind their houses ?

I mean to say that unless we develop such feelings in the country which do not consist of these nasty things, we cannot hope for any improvement in the situation. The partition of united India into India and Pakistan was wrong. Our hon. Home Minister, Shri Buta Singh, is present here. Truth is always bitter, and therefore, most of the hon. Members may feel it bitter.....(Interruptions)..... I want to say if India is one then what was the need for establishing Muslim and Hindu Universities separately ? They could be

Christened them as Aligarh University or Banaras University. Had the then Home Minister wished, he could have given such names. But whatever it was, this type of feeling had cropped up and he felt it necessary to give them Hindu and Muslim names. So, till the schools and colleges are given the names based on religion, feelings cannot be developed. *(Interruptions)*. I have got a chance after waiting of three days. Therefore, let me speak. I would like to make a submit to the hon. Home Minister and all other hon. Members, that I am an independent Member and, I am therefore, speaking impartially. Be it any party member or any other person but the one who is arrested in such activities should be severely punished. I am pained to see that the newspapers relish in publishing these news in bold headings. I mean to say that until goodwill and harmony develop amongst us, it will be futile to discuss this problem here ; it is of no use to discuss not only once but a thousand time.....

(Interruptions)

In the end, I would like you to create such an atmosphere in which the Centre could bring about peace and harmony in the entire country.

DR. B. L. SHAILESH (Chail) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, regarding today's discussion in the House on communal riots, I want to make it clear that these riots in the country are not in fact communal riots, but by giving them the colour of communal riots, the *mala fide* intentions of the vested interests and their attempts to blur the image of Government are lost sight of and as a result of it, the real culprit responsible for the killings of hundreds of innocent people escape from the clutches of the police and the Government. This is the reason why in spite of a number of preventive measures having been adopted, riots are still being organised in different part of the country. I am of the firm belief that these riots are being organised by some unlawful politicians to fulfil their vested interests. This tendency should be condemned. When there is a danger to country's unity and integrity from some powers, and at that time if somebody tries to pose a danger to country's internal security by spreading riots, he is none other than a traitor.

Sometimes these riots take place due to personal ill-feelings and animosity but some vested interests try to call them communal riots in order to get some political benefit out of them.

The House would agree with me that such riots can be stopped if preventive measures are adopted. The carelessness of the administration in controlling the riots is also not excusable. We will have to pay special attention towards this. After deeply studying the riots which occurred recently in Allahabad, I have come to the conclusion, that it seems that there also some vested interests engineered these riots to fulfil their personal interests. The recovery of large number of bombs and illegal arms in these riots is an ample proof that they occurred as a result of pre-engineered conspiracy.

The District Administration and police is required to be alert and vigilant in this regard and in order to deal with such traitors severely, stern action should be taken against them.

Sir, the way these riots are mentioned in foreign magazines shows the particular interest the foreign powers are evincing in spreading anarchy in our country as also their aim to disintegrate our country.

Sir, the House would agree with me that a nation is greater than an individual and if there is any danger to its unity, all the countrymen rise above party politics to save the country. At present there is a need to strengthen such feelings. We should protect the independence of our country so that our countrymen can live in peace and prosperity and we should work fast to achieve the aims which our young Prime Minister has put before the countrymen. We all should seriously think in order to give a shape to this laudable aim.

In the end, I would like to make a request to the hon. Home Minister through you that in order to stop riots of this nature for good, he should specially make the police administration alert and intelligence agencies more active to work in sensitive areas. I hope that as a result of taking stern action by the Government, such unfortunate incidents will not repeat themselves.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura) : Mr. Chairman Sir, as communalism is being discussed presently in the House, I would like to draw its attention to our ancient history, and culture. Our great country has always struggled to maintain its unity and integrity. Although we had monarchy in those days, yet our valiant men and women had shed blood for this land. So our country is great and was once known as *Sone-ki-chidiya* (land of affluence), Indian History is unique in the world. We have had heroic women amongst us. They had displayed their heroism in order to maintain the unity and integrity of the country ; they had made great sacrifices and had entered the battle-field with swords drawn.

Then Indian history changed its course. The bugle for the independence of India was blown and every Indian regardless of age and sex began to break the shackles of slavery which was imposed on us by British imperialism and its policy of 'Divide and Rule'. The people shed their blood to lay the foundation of this country and for making it free. It was only because they wanted that India should become a great nation and its unity and integrity should remain intact. Its independence should be maintained and the bonds of unity should be strengthened. India has completed 38 years of freedom and has made progress in every field. The foreign powers which were jealous of the unity, integrity and progress of this country converted it into their battlefield. The same fire was lit in Assam, Kashmir and even in southern India ; as also in Punjab. You might remember that Mahatma Gandhi had to sacrifice his life in this fire and the life of our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, was also not spared. Two important points can be gauged from this. Firstly, Indira Gandhi's assassination was not the result of a mere plot to kill her, but it was an effort to destroy the unity, integrity and independence of India. It was an attempt to disintegrate the country. This also led to another thing. We have lost our character. When character is lost, everything is lost. We, leaders, must build our character. We must sacrifice our own self-interest, whether based on region or religion and rise above such matters to reach the people. The people

must understand that the independence of this country has to be sustained ; its unity and integrity must be maintained for ever, and we the representatives of the people have to engage ourselves in this task.

Now I would like to give some suggestions. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that in regard to administrative matters, as it is being discussed nowadays, the police must be made more active and the Intelligence Department should be made more effective. Secondly, the journalists are also present here. What I am saying is that, in our history, the poets have from time to time created an awareness among the people about the unity and integrity of the country. Our Saints have also made efforts to bring about social change. Therefore, we want that our newspapers and magazines should also contribute fully towards this noble cause of national awareness.

Finally, I would request the hon. Minister that in our education also, the feelings of unity and integrity must be inculcated fully. These feelings should be instilled among the children through the medium of education.

CH. SUNDER SINGH (Phillaur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir,

*Bhala kya kar sake ilaj marz-e naatwani ka,
Pakarte hain agar baju yahan shaane utarte
hain.*

This problem cannot be solved. It is very difficult to provide a solution to this problem. As Prof. Dandavate has said, this problem will not be solved. Mahatma Gandhi's name is referred to. The Mahatma had said and I quote,

[English]

"Bitter experience has taught me that all the temples are not houses of God. They can be habitation of Devils....."

[Translation]

It is because of the Gurudwaras, temples and Mosques that riots take place and these places of worship are located all over India.

[English]

“Where do you seek for God ? Are the poor, the miserable, the down-trodden, Gods ? Worship them first. I do not believe in God and religion which cannot wipe out the tears from the widow’s eyes and cannot bring a morsel of food to orphan’s mouth.”
Swami Vivekananda.

[Translation]

The Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs are in the Police Force and riots take place because of them. What I want to say is that these people should be dismissed and replaced by Harijans. Although the Harijans are deprived classes and do not possess either land, houses or shops yet they think of India as one entity and raise slogans in praise of it. You should recruit, these people in the Police Force. Then it would be their responsibility to ensure that there are no riots. Mahatma Gandhi wanted that a Harijan should be the President of India. Now the time has come that Harijan should be the President of the country.

Again, each M.P. should be held responsible for any riot taking place in his or her constituency. These M.P.s deliver speeches here and speak against one another. I want to say that so far as the Police Force is concerned, it must be set right. And whose responsibility is this ? Obviously, it is the Government’s responsibility. People beat about the bush and try to shift responsibility. It is the police which should stop the riots.

I would like to say that, when I came to India from Pakistan in 1947, I handed over all my ornaments to the Muslims therefor, for their safe-keeping. They told us to take those ornaments along as they would be of much help to us in the long run, but we told them that we had been going for a short duration and would return soon and take them back. We kept those ornaments with them and they have been selling them in bits and remitting us the money till date. Those Muslims are of such high character. Therefore we must first set ourselves right.

[English]

“Be of good cheer and belief that we are selected by the God to do great thing and we will do them. Hold yourself in readiness. That is, be pure and holy.”

—Swami Vivekananda

“Love for love’s sake. Love the poor, the miserable, the down-trodden. God will bless you.”

—Mahatma Gundhi

[Translation]

The Hindus, Muslims and the Sikhs have lands and are well-off and, therefore, they have become spoilt. I want to say that the Harijans should be recruited in the Police and should be extended other type of help. Further, the Harijan must also be made the President and only then the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi would be fulfilled. Shri Buta Singhji, please be prepared for this. Now, the time has come for this. I would reiterate that the concerned M.P. should be held responsible for any riot occurring in his constituency. We have to ensure this. Prof. Dandavate delivers a very good speech, but the same cannot be said about his followers. If this is the quality of their speeches here, then, I wonder as to what they would do outside. They should not speak in this manner ; instead, they should speak with love.

[English]

“All expansion is life. All contraction is death. All love is expansion. All selfishness is contraction. Love is, therefore, the only law of life. He who loves lives. He who is selfish is dying. Therefore, love for love’s sake because it is the only law of life.”
—Swami Vivekananda.

“I suggest that we are all thieves in a way. If I take anything, that is not for our immediate use and I keep it. I thief it from anybody else.”
—Mahatma Gandhi.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Since January 1986 I think about 140 people died in communal riots. This is the Government figure given to-

[Dr. Datta Samant]

day, this morning, in reply to a question. Bihar—10, Gujarat about 18 in both riots, Maharashtra 10 and UP 37. About 408 people were injured and property worth about Rs. 5 crores was burnt, 11 people were roasted and 2 people who were admitted into the hospital have been discharged. This shows the seriousness of these riots. Previously we were only have having one or two riots in a year and now we are having 2 or 3 riots in a week. It is surprising that in spite of education, communications and modernisation the riots in this country have increased by 20 to 30 times. This shows where we are.

We cannot avoid. We have heard the speech of the hon. Minister. The Government administration has miserably failed to take adequate measures. When it cannot be proved, the Government must admit. They must admit its failure. It is all right as to what should happen and what should not happen. I really agree with the Government. Every man in Gujarat knew what was going to happen at the time of the Rath Yatra. Even the Chief Minister has admitted to the Press that something is going to happen at the time of the Rath Yatra. Even the Police Commissioner has admitted that they were apprehending some trouble. Then what about keeping the para-military forces as watch dog? The Government has miserably failed. They say that as watch-dogs the Police were observing. They were observing that somebody was going to fire. But they say they cannot take action as the Rath Yatra temple will be spoilt.

Hon. Minister, Mr. Chidambaram has said that there are some anti-social elements. I have got the record. On the 24th of June two notorious elements were released from jail. 8 days before the well-known Jogi and Bakia were released from the jail. They have assaulted the Customs Collector and no proper action was taken. This is the border with Pakistan and Pakistani intrusion was there. I think they have also some role to play in these riots.

We talk of Gandhian concept. I follow Gandhian concept. They say that there is prohibition. I think maximum number

of liquor dens is there only in Gujarat and that too in Ahmedabad. Politicians and especially the ruling party people are helping them. Nobody was arrested prior to that and actions are taken only when the Minister visited the area...

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : The hon. Member is making wild allegations. I protest against that.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Why cannot the Government take proper action and in time? When the Minister visited from the Centre, about 168 anti-social elements were arrested and then the riots stopped. This is a very important feature. We are discussing it so that such things should not happen in future.

There are two or three points which I would like to mention in this House. The Minister has agreed that we have to take certain measures in future. We want to please the minorities. That is the tendency of the majority people. I am sorry to say here and I observe Prof. Dandavate may not like my statement. Sir, in the Karnataka State there is a tendency to harass the border-line people, the Marathi people are creating linking for the majority people. There are 400 Marathi Schools in these border areas. Pupils in these schools are forced to accept the Kannada language from the primary stage. All the name-boards are in Kannada. 100 per cent Marathi-speaking people are there in Nippani and Kanapur. I would like to ask whether the Karnataka Chief Minister does not know this thing. Why they are making Kannada language compulsory? Because they want to please the majority people and take the popular votes from the majority people. I am not sparing even the Centre. We have mentioned about this thing. But the Centre is keeping silent.

We are discussing and talking a lot of things here. We are not silent. We are for the votes. Therefore, this has become a post-mortem discussion. No political people want to follow the principles.

I want to make only one final suggestion. It is very important. In our country, education is given to all children when they are five years old. Political parties

are so intelligent. I do not mean they are religious. But they are making them fanatics. I am sorry to mention about the RSS. They start training from the age of three or four years. Such type of training is given. I am sorry to say that even in the Masjids, Gurdwaras etc. such type of child fanatics are there. They are giving religious training. I am not against it. But they are giving such type of fanatic training. I would suggest that the Government has to bring a legislation to ban this.

Sir, this is the country where Ashoka ruled once. Though he preached Buddhism, he was for all. He was is secular. The great Akbar ruled this country. Though he followed the Koran and Muslim religion, he was for all. Mahatma Gandhi followed Hinduism. But he was for all. If all of us try to follow such type of things, I think, we can contain the communalism in our country.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the discussion on the communal disparities has been going on here for the last three days and as far as I understand economic disparity is the main reason behind the communal disparities spreading in this country. So far as the economic disparities are not removed from this country, the big people will definitely continue to cause riots. It is our good luck that today a Harijan is the Home Minister of our country and due to him and his approach these disparities would certainly be removed. When we have agreed to adopt secularism, socialism and democracy then why are they not working well in this country? Why are disparities not removed? Today one who owns land is trying to own still more of it and with this end in view he is indulging in various sorts of riots. One who has got property, is exploiting others to increase his property. Why is this disparity not being removed? Just now Shri Samant has rightly said that the reason behind the recent riots in Gujarat was prohibition. Due to prohibition, some people have become prosperous by earning

crores of rupees through selling liquor illegally. Only these people are behind these riots. At some places, they are Hindus and at others they are Muslims and only these persons cause ill-will which results in communal riots. I am taking the case of Rajasthan where during prohibition, the Government used to suffer loss of about 100 crore rupees. Today, though there is prohibition in Gujarat, yet everyone takes liquor either by going to Bombay or to Rajasthan. The Government is suffering the loss while some people are getting rich by instigating conflicts and riots. Same is the case of smugglers. The biggest problem in Punjab was that of smugglers. Only the big smugglers had raised the slogan of Khalistan or something else. This type of thing should definitely be stopped. All the riots in Maharashtra or in any other place, viz., U.P., Ahmedabad or some other place are caused by these notorious smugglers. The big landlords and the big farmers of Punjab try to instigate riots and disturbances in the name of religion or so. You should implement the Government policies strictly. The land from those who have got it in excess should be taken from them and distributed among the poor. The money and property of those who have accumulated huge wealth should be confiscated by the Government and it should be used to give employment to people so as to remove the disparities. All these arrangements should be made in a concrete way. In all the sensitive areas, where riots occur and Hindus and Muslims fight with one another as Shri Chidambaram has said, the Collector or S.P. should be from some other caste so that he can strengthen the administration impartially. Persons with administrative capabilities should be posted there. You post newly recruited officers who cannot take timely action. All these things should be stopped forthwith. In our country this venom has spread in the name of language, provincialism, casteism and communalism and the reason behind this is the greed to accumulate property and wealth. This is the biggest drawback and it is very essential to stop it. I think that our hon. Home Minister will certainly take some step in this regard.

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ (Moradabad) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for granting me a chance to participate in this discussion. For the last three days the discussion has been going on how to prevent communal disturbances. There are different religions in our country and many languages are spoken here. The people who want to defame and disintegrate the country create trouble by raising one issue or the other. Our administration has to identify the districts and the States where disturbances are caused. If we know some States or district where disturbances take place then we should depute our intelligence personnel to those places to find out the persons who cause these disturbances and who want to destroy our integrity. Whether the disturbances occur in Allahabad or Ahmedabad, all these riots in the name of Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian are a matter of great shame. More than 38 years have elapsed after the independence but even then such type of things happen in our country. Had there been no such incidents, then in my view we would have made more progress in comparison to what we have already achieved. I suggest that if anywhere some possibility of a disturbance arises, the administration should arrest the suspects in advance and monitor their activities. Even after that if the disturbance takes I think that the police of that area commit excesses on the minorities and because of it the minorities consider themselves unsafe. Those very people are harassed, looted and cases also are registered against them. I want that the administration should control these disturbances in an impartial manner and not allow them to spread further. The type of measures you have adopted in Ahmedabad have proved beneficial because the conflict has not aggravated. It is true that there were heavy losses and many untoward things happened but we can control all that. The control should be immediate and this could be possible only when there is equal representation of different communities in the police force. We should ask the administration to hold the D.M. and the S.P. responsible for the riots in their area ; they should be made accountable for those riots. All this will lead towards creation of congenial atmosphere and it

may have good impact on other people also.

[English]

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI (Sikkim) : Mr. Chairman, I come from that part of the country where our people not only preach communal harmony but also practice it. I would not like to repeat whatever has already been said by other members but I would only like to make one or two humble suggestions.

My first suggestion is that there has to be an adequate machinery in the form of committees to tackle with such forces at State and Central level. The most important thing would be to involve voluntary organisations consisting of students, intellectuals, media men and cultural groups who are engaged in constructive activities.

The hon. Minister, Shri Chidambaram said that the Government has ample political will. If the Government has the political will then kindly ban all the communal organisations which have political objectives. In my opinion this will be a positive step towards thwarting the evil designs of communalism.

Sir, I thank you for the time that you gave to enable me to participate in this debate.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salempur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for granting me permission to speak on such an important subject. Due to lack of time, I do not want to repeat what my predecessors have said. I want to confine myself to expressing my views only. I have heard all the speeches delivered by all the hon. Members whether of ruling party or from the Opposition and they all have demanded the safety of minorities. I want to know from the House and from the hon. Minister whether the majority also would be protected or not. It is a common phenomenon today that the majority in every country is facing problem. Punjab is clear example before us. The Hindus are migrating everyday

from that area. Not a single day passes when there is no news about killing of 5 to 10 persons in that State. In a country where 80 per cent people are from one community and those people are migrating from one State to get shelter in other places, it is surprising that in that country there is a demand to protect the minorities ! I want to say that the present state of affairs can further deteriorate. The big leaders talk of secularism. Some people say that economic problems are causing these disturbances. I talk about the pre-independence time when Gandhiji had requested with folded hands Mr. Jinnah to remain on the top so as to avoid the partition of the country. Today, we swear by the principles of Gandhiji. The country got divided even in the presence of Gandhiji. Did the disturbance occur at that time also due to economic problem. I say that all these disturbances are caused by the politicians. What is happening today in Punjab? The Ministers in the Government are hand in glove with the terrorists and Hindus are being massacred. A State whose Chief Minister, on the instance of his community, can clean shoes for weeks cannot make progress, that country also cannot make progress.

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he will assure us that the Hindus in Punjab will remain safe. Very elderly persons have talked about Babri Masjid and Ram Janm Bhoomi. It is true that a very long procession was taken out but no Hindu, until the court ordered for opening, had even touched the temple before that. The lock was opened only after the court had ordered to do so. But after that there was revolt in the entire country. The example of Kashmir is before you. Lakhs of houses were ruined, scores of temples were burnt down; who did this? Was it done by the members of the majority community or minority community or by the Government? Everyone knows what sort of assistance was provided to the victims?

Sir, I, therefore request this House that a committee of this House should be constituted which should consist of men of wisdom like you and every leader of the opposition parties in the House should be included in that. The Home Minister should also be included in it. You go and see the position on the spot. It is

written in Shariat that in a mosque 'namaz' is read facing Kaba and no idol is allowed in the mosque; you can see this anywhere. But there, upper portion has been constructed after demolishing the temple, and even today idols are there in the pillars of the mosque. There namaz cannot be read facing Kaba and if it is read other way, it is wrong according to Shariat. If it is true, then I pray with folded hands that, leaving behind the sentiments, you may yourself decide the matter keeping in view the whole situation.

My second submission is that the way my Muslim colleagues feel that by going to Kaba, Mecca and Madina all the earlier sins are washed out and they will go to heaven, we Hindus too, in the same way, feel that by going to Ayodhya, Kashi, Mathura etc. we are relieved of our earlier sins. It is a very sentimental issue. If you think that Hindus and Muslims are brethren and both are to be protected, then as it is the duty of the elder brother to embrace him, it is the duty of the younger brother also that he should embrace his elder brother. If both cooperate with each other, then no sentimental issue will come forward and all the things can be settled peacefully and amicably. I would like that you may yourself go to Ayodhya and see the place which is being called as Babri Masjid. If you find everything contrary to what has been said in the Shariat, then I would request my Muslim colleagues to come forward and say, "Dear brothers construct your temple, we are not going to instigate the people". Only then Hindu-Muslim unity in the country can be sustained. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House has been discussing for the last three days the subject of communal harmony and, the feelings expressed by the Hon. Speaker as an introduction to the subject, shows miserable story of our past. We are undergoing the punishment even after 38 years of independence for the sin of partition of the country we committed at the time of attaining independence. Here I recall a couplet :

[Shri Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh]

Taareekh ki aankhon mein woh jabr bhi dekha hai,

Lamhon ne khata ki thi, sadiyon ne sazaa pali hai.

It means that we are suffering even today for the sin we committed centuries ago. We have not come out of that fear yet.

The background of secularism on which Shri Amal Datt and Shri Indrajit Gupta were speaking yesterday was the communist background of secularism and the theory of negation of religion had been propounded in that. In Communist States, secularism is there but they do not have any religion. Religion has no place in those States but that theory has no recognition, no importance in our country. In our country in place of negation of religion, there is a long and high tradition of religion. We have been following that tradition for centuries and on that basis we have enlightened the whole world.

Mr, Chairman, Sir, our country is a universe in miniature where Hindu, Buddh, Islam, Sikh and Zoroastrian religions—all have born and flourished. (*The bell rings.*) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have not started yet. In our country all religions have established proprieties and human values. In Islam, there are 70 branches of Hadis. Hadis says to worship God as the biggest and the highest thing. Do not worship any body else. Do not do a thing which hurts others' feelings. In Ramayana also the same thing has been said :

*Parhit saris dharam nahin bhai,
Pat-peera sum jug adhinaai.*

and in Guru Granth Sahib also it has been said that *Ek pita ek hi ke hum balak*'. Bible also emphasises the same thing—service to man is service to God.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we need not go far off for communal harmony. We should learn a lesson from history. Akbar had conceived 'Tohid-e-Ilahi'. He was both politician and a religious man. He got the inspiration of secularism from Babar and Humanyun. Babar had written to

Humanyun not to ever attack the religion of the country he was ruling because that would hurt the feelings of the people. For that Akbar had constructed an Imamkhana in Fatehpur Sikri where followers of all religions used to gather and religions discusses used to take place. Akbar himself used to preside over these meetings.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell that Akbar did certain good things at that time to which we should give our thought at present. He got Ramayana, Yog Vashishtha, Puranas and Upnishads translated into Persian by Faiz and propagated them amongst Muslims so that good feelings for Hindus could be inculcated in them. He got "Allopnishad" written and distributed among Hindus so that goodwill for Muslims could be instilled among Hindus. Abul Fazal had assisted him much in this effort.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, time is short and as such I shall not take much of it. I shall conclude in one minute. This country does not want to be involved in communal clashes and no one is either against secularism. It is all politicking which instigates us to fight with one another. Otherwise, if we were to fight, we would have fought by this time because thousand of communal riots have already taken place in the country. In 1947, country faced a big danger and it was divided. But today, the country is not prepared for this.

Unfortunately when some Muslim comes forward to protect some Hindu, that Muslim is killed by the Muslims and when some Hindu comes forward to save Muslims, the Hindus murder him. The biggest examples of this are Dara Shikoh and Mahatma Gandhi and in the present era the martyrdom of shrimati Indira Gandhi has become a glaring example of this in the Indian history.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Mr. Chairman, much water has flowed down the river Sabarmathi since Gandhiji established an Ashram on its banks and many a time has Gandhiji been killed in our country ever since the

Mahatma was assassinated in 1948. We are speaking here today with a deep sense of anguish. We are all hardened criminals. Mr. Chairman and I appreciate the response of the Minister of State Shri Chidambaram to the situation he saw on his visit, to Ahmedabad, Perhaps he is new to the game. He is fresh. He is young mind. His mind registered the violence, the intensity, the tragedy, the horror, the brutality of it all and he came before us and spoke from his heart and he touched our hearts. I appreciate very much what he said. I wish that recrudescence and recurrence of communal violence in our country will not brutalise him as well, as it has brutalised many of us.

Today, we are not sensitive to human pain ; to the human sufferings. Let me say Mr. Chairman, that we must share the suffering of everyone who suffers. We must share the agony of every heart. We must not confuse the insecurity in the minds of the minority with the insecurity in the minds of the muslim community alone. We must see to it that every single individual, every single citizen in our country, where-ever he be, feels secured and safe and happy and has due protection of law, whether it is Kashmir or Assam or whether it is Gujarat or Maharashtra or Uttar Pradesh.

Sir, we are speaking here of the right of to life and the right to life Mr. Chairman is the most basic right and it is the most fundamental right. It comes before civilisation. It comes before culture. It comes before human history. It comes before everything else. And it comes before all human values. And it civilised Government cannot protect the life, it has no right to exist. Government as such, as an institution must go, if we are left with the law of the jungle and we have to face the brutal dagger or the brutal fire at any time.

20 hrs.

Sir, between communal tension and violence, we must distinguish. There is a communal consciousness in our country which is being propagated not only through textbooks, not only through press, but also deliberately by organisations which are committed to rousing communal

consciousness, It is they who go on preaching the gospel of communal violence. It is they who go on saying that the country belongs in a special, sense to one community. It is they who go on casting aspersions on all other communities, and calling them unpatriotic, and questioning their loyalty. It is they who sow bitterness and hatred and violence in the hearts of men of goodwill. It is there that we have to build our defences. It is there in those hearts that we have got to protect the integrity of our country. It is those organizations that we must identify, we must expose, we must unmask even if they wear sometimes a religious garb, if sometimes they wear a holy mask. Still it is our duty, as citizens, that we must unmask and expose them.

When we have fought communal consciousness, then alone Mr. Chairman, we can begin to fight communal violence, because violence begins in the hearts of men. It is not the hand alone which commits violence. Communal violence is engineered. It is planned. Arms do not appear from nowhere. They are collected. They are distributed. Rumours are manufactured and spread. Plans are made, organizations get into the game, then they commit deliberate violence.

Mr. Chairman, we must understand one things : communal violence has permeated perhaps into all walks of life. How can the Police force be free from it ? And, therefore, today communal violence has adopted other manifestation. It is no longer as much mob violence as the frenzied, violent confrontation between the Police force, the guardians of law and order, the guardians of life and honour and property, on the one hand and communities after communities on the other. It is there that the hon. Minister has got to do something concrete.

I would suggest one or two things, Mr. Chairman, with your kind permission. People have talked about processions. Processions cannot be banned. But a fine distinction can be made between artificial, politically-motivated processions which are being invented every day, and processions which are traditional, with which emotions of the people are

[Shri Syed Sahabuddin]

attached ; These historical and traditional processions can be properly regulated.

Mr. Chairman, action must be taken against the Press. The figures that were given by the hon. Minister of State just the tip of the iceberg. I also say that the Police force cannot and should not only be a composite force. It must also be deployed as a composite force in sensitive areas, all sections of people see face in the Police so that people have confidence. We have spoken about the Senas. You cannot abolish the Senas. You cannot eliminate the Senas from our country, until the average citizen, to whichever community he belongs, develops a sense of confidence in the Police force, and he will not, if the Police force is partisan ; he will not, if the Police force is centred on a single caste or a single social group.

Finally, I would also say that the punitive fine idea must be revived ; but I would like to add something, Let the punitive fine be collected and distributed in a manner that the Hindu community pays for the losses suffered by the Muslim community, and the Muslim community pays for the losses suffered by the Hindu community. Thus we shall develop that rapport and that feeling of inter-dependence which is the essence of civilized living.

Finally, I would like to make a suggestion. We have spoken of judicial enquiry. I have lost faith in judicial enquiry. In any case, nobody looks at their reports. Under the new dispensation, we may not be able to have its report in Parliament. I plead with you, I appeal to you, I appeal to the Government through you : let a Parliamentary Committee be established as a monitor, as a permanent monitor of all communal violence, because there is nothing more important than saving human life and the country from the scourge and fire of communal violence. Let violence be monitored ; and let this Committee visit every area which is engulfed by fire ; let it pour water over the fire. Today, government policy has been criticised of as a fire brigade approach. My complaint is not that it deploys a fire brigade. My complaint is that this fire brigade, instead of pouring water over the fire, pours petrol all over the fire. This

fire brigade helps conflagration to spread, and does not extinguish it.

S. IRI S, B. SIDNAL (Belgaum) ; The problem before us is whether we can reduce the extent of communalism or root it out, by legislation or by social condemnation. India consists of many religions, castes, sects etc. It is not only a question of communalism between Hindus and Muslims. There are sectarian feelings between different castes within the same religion or community. We have disputes over languages and also State boundaries. What are we to do ? Can we control these things by social institutions or by legislation or through a strong Bill ? Many things cannot be controlled by legislation. They can be controlled by social condemnation through various institutions.

Disparity in education is one of the important things. So, my suggestion would be to educate the people. If we educate the people, it can be routed out by itself because when a citizen is highly educated and qualified, he would know the consequences of communal disturbances : he cannot be brain washed by any other institution or religion. He can know his responsibility, duty and liability towards the society.

Economic disparity also creates frustration in the youngsters' mind when they do not receive education, when they do not get jobs and they are unemployed. Any rich man, any smuggler, any bootlegger can employ them for a few chips and make them set fire to a particular thing, whether he belongs to this religion or that religion. There we have an example in the whole of the globe, that is Iran-Iraq war ; it belongs to the same community. What is there ? What is the dispute ? It may be economic disparity or misunderstanding or mutual suspicion or mutual distrust.

What are the remedies before us ? The police is accused ; the Press is accused and the political leaders are accused. Are they responsible ? In my opinion, there are many other sources which are responsible. We know many things and we do not talk of them. Many a time we preach a philosophy but we never practice it.

Recently, in Karnataka, over a language, about a dozen people were killed for no reason and we are all Indians and we are brothers, but, still we kill mutually. This is most unfortunate. It is high time for us to achieve national integration. Everybody knows that only communal disturbances are flared up in big cities where slums are there, where over population is there. Why has it been created? The reason is people go from villages to cities and stay there; there it takes place. It never happens in the villages. Communal mongers are very few; they are known to everybody. So, they should be looked after properly.

Recently, in Karnataka it had taken place. It was never known to us, but, still, it was engineered properly, thought-out properly. For example, in Muib one fellow was sitting in a rickshaw. The man who was sitting in a rickshaw belonged to another community and the puller of the rickshaw belonged to another community. Over payment, they quarrelled and the communal disturbances flared up. We did not know where it had started and how it had started: when a house was set on fire: we did not know from which direction the fire came. So, many sermons were made, many doubts were entertained; It percolated to each man and each place doubting everything. Therefore, I feel that a special recruitment of the officers should be made; they should be trained properly just like commandos are trained, and they should be kept to monitor because we have identified districts in U.P. and throughout the country where it always happens. Right from our school days, we have been reading the newspapers. Even in U.P., in Varanasi and Banaras, all these things are taking place. Are we not able to control them? I thank the Minister and the hon. Prime Minister for having thought of all these things. In Press, anything is highlighted just to inflate it; and especially a code of conduct should be laid down by a legislation that such things should be condemned. And secondly, lastly, communal harmony should be encouraged, In many of the text books when big personalities are mentioned the first sentence which the child reads is that man belonged to such and such a community. Therefore, we have to exercise caution and ensure communal harmony

irrespective of the party to which one belongs.

Lastly, I quote :

*Tu Hindu banega na Musalmaan banega
Insan ki aulad hai insaan banega.*

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI (Raiganj) : After independence of the country it was expected that communal riots would end. But unfortunately we have seen that thousands of such riots have occurred in our country recently in Allahabad and Ahmedabad. In spite of the machinery with the State Government, repeated riots are taking place at Ahmedabad. Only when our hon. Minister, Mr. Chidambaram, went over there riot was controlled. Our reputation in the foreign countries is going down because of these communal riots and we must curb all these communal riots.

It is observed that these communal riots take place at such places where the Muslims are a little well-established economically, and these are pre-planned riots. The aim of these riots is that the Muslims at these places should be destroyed by capturing their trade and business. In many places the Police has been found to be helping the attackers. In Ahmedabad it has been found that many Muslims have suffered losses at the hands of the police during the curfew hours.

Communal hatred against the Muslims is at the root of all such riots. Such feelings are being spread by communal organisations like Viswa Hindu Parishad, Bharat Hindu Parishad, the R.S.S., the Shiv Sena, etc. The R.S.S. is now a paramilitary organisation

The Vishwa Hindu Parishad has been holding mass meetings at various places and at many such meetings they have been expressing the opinion that Muslims are enemies of the Hindus and they are actually even saying that they will be having blood bath with the blood of Muslims and that the Muslims would be driven out of this country. Mr. Bal Thakre of Shiv Sena is on record of saying this. He also said that Muslims will be thrown out to Pakistan.

(Interruptions)

This Government should take note of these communal organisations etc. And, primarily I think that the responsibility

[Dr. Golam Yazdani]

for these riots lies with the State Governments where these communal riots take place. They have got all the resources and all the means to stop those communal riots. And for the continuance and recurrence of these communal riots I think that again the State Governments alone are responsible. They have got the I.B. Department which is sufficient to give them information so that they can prevent riots in time. The State Governments should give standing orders to police to shoot to death anybody who would try to initiate communal riots and should punish the police who fail in such duty. On the contrary, we see that when riots took place in Moradabad and Meerut, the Police and the PAC who were responsible for those riots were not transferred, and they were not punished.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI : You are giving time to everybody. Let me finish. As the Police and PAC have been found to be at great fault, during those communal riots, it was suggested that Muslims should be inducted into such services in large numbers to assure the Muslims. But that has not been done.

It is found that no culprit responsible for the communal riots has ever been punished. I think that such culprits should be hanged so that they may be examples to others. Many newspapers publish false and inflammatory news of riots against Muslims. Such papers should be taken to task.

Due to frequent communal riots in the country the Muslims feel insecure and the Government should assure them.

I like to suggest one thing more. Some School text books are full of hatred against Muslims. The Government should take note of these text books.

Lastly, I have a suggestion to make, that the National Integration Council should make a move and visit places of communal disturbances and with the help of the local secular minded persons and other democratic forces should tackle the communal problems-

Lastly, I would say that there is a communal tension throughout the country about the Babri mosque. This problem should be solved.

With these words, I thank you very much.

SHRI D. B. PATIL (Kolaba) : As the time is very short at our disposal, I will skip all my points and I would only ask a pertinent question the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. I hope you will give me sufficient time to frame the question properly. I am asking the question in the background of what the hon. Minister of State for Internal Security while intervening talked about some guidelines. I will refer to only one guideline. He had stated that for communal disturbances Collector and SP would be directly responsible even though their services are not directly under the control of the Central Government. When he said so, he was applauded very vigorously. I have nothing to say about the guidelines and I have nothing to say about the vigorous in which his speech was applauded. If the Collector and SP are to be held responsible directly for the failure to contain communal disturbances, for failure of the intelligence so far as communal disturbances are concerned, if the Central Government's failure is proved on this very important matter, who should be held responsible ?

We are discussing a very important subject since Monday. Many of the speakers have spoken here. The Government seems to be, appears to be and poses to be very serious so far as this problem is concerned. But so far as action of the Government is concerned, the action belies all that has been professed by the Government. The Government, I charge and accuse, is very different so far as the communal disturbances are concerned. There was a starred Question No. 89 today. Two of the Members asked it. The question was about the name of places where communal riots have been taken place during the period January to July, 1986. There was certain time prescribed. When the information was asked for from the Government on this very important subject of communal disturbances in the country, was it not the

duty of the Government to collect the information properly and supply to the House? Has it been done? It has not been done. If this has not been done, who is responsible for this. If the intelligence of the Central Government has failed, who is responsible for that? Even through communal disturbances have taken place in Madhya Pradesh and Kashmir—I can give the details—there is no mention of all places in Madhya Pradesh and Kashmir in the statement. That is not enough. I come from Maharashtra. About Maharashtra the information is only about Nasik and Panval that is at only two places there were communal disturbances. Besides these two places, I can tell you that communal disturbances have taken place at Nanded Aurangabad, Sangamner and Umapur and other places. At these places there were serious communal disturbances. But there was no mention of these places in the statement. At Aurangabad communal disturbances took place two times—first time it took place in January and then in May. I want to ask a pertinent question from the hon. Home Minister. Is it not a Failure of your intelligence? If there is a failure of your intelligence, should we ask the resignation of the Home Minister or the Prime Minister?

The information asked was about the persons killed. Had the Government been very serious, they would have given the information very correctly. But the information that has been given is very wrong. So far as the deaths are concerned, at panval that is, my Home town, the deaths are three but it has been stated that the deaths are only two. At Mcorut, the deaths, according to the official version, were seven but it has been stated here that the deaths are only two. Taking into consideration all these facts, the number of casualties are not being given properly and correctly. A question was asked in this House and the information on such

an important question is not being supplied properly and correctly. And since it is not being supplied properly and correctly, if I draw an inference that the Government is not serious in this matter or if I say that the attitude of the Government is very callous in this matter, am I not justified in saying so? I think I am justified because this is a very important subject which has been discussed here for the last three days...*(Interruptions.)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, please conclude.

SHRI D. B. PATIL : I would conclude now. Though I have to make so many points but as promised, I will skip all those points. But I would like to conclude by saying that if these communal disturbances are to be stopped, they have to be stopped immediately. The atmosphere is so vitiated that nobody can guess when, where and for what reasons will the communal disturbances occur. Can somebody imagine that an altercation between the two passengers who are ascending a State transport bus will turn out into a communal disturbance just because there is a quarrel between those two persons? For such paltry reasons the communal disturbances have been taking place. So, according to me, until and unless the secular, democratic, progressive, left force are strengthened in this country, such type of communal disturbances are not going to be stopped. So, these forces should be strengthened and should be strengthened at the earliest possible time, that if the only remedy for the malady called communal disturbances.

20.24 hrs.

MR. Chairman : The House now stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow the 24th July, 1986 at 11 A.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 24, 1986/Sarvana 2, 1908 (Saka).

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixth Edition) and
printed by Akashdeep Printers 20, Ansari Road,
New Delhi-110002.
