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Phalguna 7, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Fifth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 26, 1986/Phalgun
7, 1907 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Implementation of Punjab Accord

*41. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA† :
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to implement the
Punjab Accord concluded between Prime
Minister and late Shri Harchand Singh
Longowal;

(b) when the Mathew Commission
submitted its report to Government and
whether Government accepted it;

(c) the nature of hindrances erupted in
the implementation of this Accord and the
steps being taken to remove them;

(d) the time by which the above agree-
ment will be fully implemented;

(e) whether the recommendation of the
Mathew Commission to appoint a fresh
Commission has been accepted by Govern-
ment; and

(f) if so, by what time the new Commis-
sion is likely to be appointed ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS*
(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (f). A
statement is given below.

Statement

Out of 11 items covered by Memorandum
of Settlement signed by Prime Minister and
late Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, so far
the following items have been fully imple-
mented :

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Item-1 | Compensation to innocent
persons killed. |
| Item-2 | Army recruitment. |
| Item-3 | Inquiry into November
incidents. |
| Item-4 | Rehabilitation of those
discharged from the Army. |
| Item-6 | disposal of pending cases. |
| Item-8 | Centre-State relations. |
| Item-10 | Representation of minori-
ties. |

2. The position in respect of items so
far not fully implemented is as follows :

Item-7 : Territorial Claims

Paragraph 7.1 and 7.3 of the accord are
inter-connected Paragraph 7.1 deals with
transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab and
transfer of certain areas of UT Chandigarh
to Punjab and Haryana respectively. Accord-
ing to paragraph 7.3 the actual transfer of
Chandigarh to Punjab will take place simul-
taneously with transfer of areas in lieu of
Chandigarh to Haryana.

Mathew Commission which was appointed
pursuant to paragraph 7.2 of the Accord
submitted its Report on 25th January, 1986.
The Commission found that it cannot
recommend transfer of any Hindi-speaking
areas of Punjab to Haryana because the
villages and towns in the Fazilka-Abohar
areas of Punjab identified by it as Hindi-

speaking do not satisfy the criterion of contiguity. The Mathew Commission has observed that it is for the Government of India to take such suitable steps as it deems fit including the appointment of a Commission, to give effect to the general intention of Smt. Indira Gandhi to transfer some Hindi-speaking territories in Punjab to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh. Pursuance to this, the Home Minister has held discussions with the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana with a view to deciding the further course of action.

As regards other items, action regarding an All India Gurudwara Bill (item-5) is under way, a Tribunal has been appointed to adjudicate the claims regarding share in the waters of Ravi-Beas system and construction of the SYL canal is being monitored (item-9) and various steps are being taken for promotion of Punjabi-language (item-11).

SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Home Minister had held talks with the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana on the question of transfer of some villages to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh. I want to know from him whether some agreement is likely to be reached between the two Chief Ministers?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Sir, during the talks that were held between the two Chief Ministers, I had impressed upon them to find a way out to resolve this issue. They met twice but no concrete proposals have emerged so far. It would be a better course if they come to a mutual agreement.

SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Tribunal appointed to adjudicate the claims regarding Ravi-Beas waters is acceptable to both the sides or not. Another thing which I want to know is what arrangement has been made for monitoring the construction of the SYL canal and by when this work is likely to be completed?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Sir, a Bill on sharing of waters was introduced in the House yesterday only and if you go through the Bill, you will find that it will be binding on both the States. As regards the question about the construction, the Water Resources Department is doing its monitoring,

[English]

DR. A. K. PATEL : Did the Mathew Commission desire last year to have a language census in Abohar, Fazilka and Kandukheda and the Government did not agree to it? Then, why did Government permit the same language census just ten days before, on 26th January 1986—when the atmosphere was surcharged—resulting in great bitterness between Punjab and Haryana?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : The first part of the question is not correct.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I ask the Minister whether the Rajiv-Longowal Accord was approved by Parliament. If so, was Parliament taken into confidence for changing the date of transfer of Chandigarh from 26th of January? May I know the persons responsible for the contempt of the House and the elements inside and outside Government who are trying to scuttle this Accord?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : So far as the Punjab Accord is concerned, the House was kept informed. There was no question of any approval of the House and therefore the question of any contempt of the House does not arise. The transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab is a matter on which the Government is fully committed. There is no question of going back so far as the question of transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab is concerned. But in the Accord itself, if the hon. Member would go through it, he will find that this is dependent on some of the Hindi speaking areas going to Haryana, in lieu of Chandigarh. And these two things have to happen simultaneously.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Mathew Commission could not recommend it because of non-existence of contiguity as village Kandukhera is coming in between Abohar-Fazilka and Haryana. In the light of this may, I know whether the Government at any stage considered to have a corridor either through that village or through Rajasthan, being the neighbouring State, to have a link between Abohar-Fazilka and Haryana with a view to enabling to implement the Accord and Hindi speaking areas going to Haryana.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : If I remember correct, after the signing of the Accord, there was no such proposal which was put forth before the Government or before the Mathew Commission. But before the Punjab Accord was signed, there was some proposal at some stage but it could not be agreed to.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH ATHWAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Census held in 1961 was also held under tension and that Census has not been accepted as correct to date. I am aware of it because my village also falls in that area. Census was held there twice thereafter, once in 1971 and then again in 1981. The Commission did not accept even the Census of 1981 as correct. It was because of this that the Government had again to conduct Census there under tension. Even the Census of 1981 was not accepted as correct although it was conducted by the Government employees. There may be a number of villages in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan where majority of the population is Punjabi speaking. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would agree to conducting a fresh Census in the said villages if a demand to the effect that they want to be included in Punjab is raised tomorrow ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : God forbid, if some commission is appointed and that commission makes the recommendation that a fresh Census is required to be conducted, then it is possible. Government did not conduct Census there on its own. If a commission recommends that conducting a fresh Census is necessary, it cannot be overruled.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH ATHWAL : Can the Government order a Census, if they so desire, even before the findings of the Commission are received, because in the present case the survey was conducted at the behest of the Centre ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I think the hon. Member is not fully informed. The Centre never said that Census should be conducted there. It was not the view of the Central Government, it was the Commission that had asked us whether we could help them in the event of their conducting a Census. We told

them that we were prepared to extend whatever assistance they wanted if they thought conducting of Census was necessary and it was in this light that the entire machinery of the Registrar General of India was placed at their disposal.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are very anxious that the Punjab Accord should be fully implemented. We are very unhappy and worried also that there has not been implementation of the accord which has resulted in inflaming passions also and the extremists are gaining strength about which we are all perturbed and we are against that. The point is.....

MR. SPEAKER : Is there any reason for doing thing, if this does not happen ? Is there any reason that the terrorists should rise, more than that ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Passions do not need any reason.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The point is that the good agreement which has not been implemented is due to some drift, mishandling of the position. The agreement does not postulate that the transfer of territory should be restricted to Fazilka and Abohar. But somehow the Mathew Commission only went into that. The question is, some other areas will have to be given in lieu of Chandigarh. According to the reply, it seems that after the fiasco of the Mathew Commission, the only step that has been taken by the Government is that the Home Minister is having discussions with the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana with a view to deciding the further course of action. We have seen how the Chief Minister of Haryana has indulged in chauvinistic.....

MR. SPEAKER : Please put the question. I am not allowing. This is diversion. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is a very sensitive matter. Therefore, I am putting it carefully. What is the concrete step that is being taken by the Government ?

Is there any time-frame fixed within which this implementation will be made and the exchange will take place ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : First of all, I would like to remove the wrong impression that the hon Member has in his mind that the extremists are indulging in extremism or terrorism because of the non-implementation of the accord. (*Interruptions*) First of all, I think hon. Members must be aware of this. (*Interruptions*) Hon. Members must be aware of the fact (*Interruptions*). I think you will allow me now to reply. You have put the question, I have a right to reply. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I do not like this. You think it is your part to interject the proceedings every time. I do not like this.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I can well understand the unpalatable part of reply you will get. I would like to remove the impression. Hon. Members must be aware of the fact that the extremists are totally opposed to the accord itself. So, there is no question of this portion not being done and that portion not being done. That is besides the point altogether. If the hon Member would go through the reply, he will find most of the points where the action was to be taken, have been implemented. Mathew Commission has given its report and in the report itself, they have said either the Government can consider bringing both the parties together for discussing the points with them or appointing another Commission. Before we take any further step, it is very necessary that we should discuss with the parties so that we do not again come to the same conclusion as the previous Commission had come. What needs to be done is a matter which will have to be discussed with them and that is exactly what we are discussing.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : I will add one word to that. If you look at the accord that was signed, if I remember correctly, para 7 which deals with the specific question of Chandigarh, we have not deviated from that. We were, according to that accord, required to set up a Commission and go according to what the

Commission says. Unfortunately, the Commission has given a report which did not make it possible for us to take certain action on the 26th January as we would have liked to.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It was anticipated.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : It was not anticipated. I do not anticipate what judges do in the Commission. You might be anticipating that. The only point that I am coming to is that there is no deviation in the implementation of the accord. It is according to what the Commission says. We are now doing precisely what the Commission has recommended. It has recommended that we should try to have a settlement between the two Chief Ministers or set up another Commission. We are looking at both the aspects. We have been in touch with both the Chief Ministers and after this process is hopefully concluded, we will take the next step soon.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Our late hon. Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi had maintained that Haryana will get Hindi-speaking villages of Abohar and Fazilka areas of Punjab in lieu of Chandigarh and a corridor was to be provided through the land of village Khendu Khera to connect the said villages with Haryana. The present award also contains almost a similar language. It means that the wishes of the late Prime Minister can be fulfilled only when the villages of Abohar and Fazilka including the corridor through village Kendukhera are transferred to Haryana. So, Sir, in these circumstances may I know from the hon. Minister whether the transfer of Chandigarh and the Hindi-speaking areas of Abohar and Fazilka will be dealt with as a package deal to give justice to Haryana including the corridor through village Kendukhera.

MR. SPEAKER : It is again a repetition. You could have put a question whatever you liked.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : My question is : whether the transfer of Hindi-speaking villages of Abohar and

Fazilka including the corridor through village Kendukhera to connect them with Haryana will be dealt as a package deal with the transfer of Chandigarh.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : As far as the question of providing a corridor, I have already replied to one hon. Member as to what the position is. After the signing of the accord, no such proposal was discussed and if the hon. Member would go through the accord itself, he will definitely come to know that transfer of Chandigarh and transfer of Hindi-speaking areas to Haryana—these two actions have to be simultaneous and it is provided in the accord itself.

Security of Indian Nationals in South Yemen

*42. **SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY† :**
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in recent internal disturbances in South Yemen, the residence of Indian Ambassador was attacked and several Indians were killed, injured and stranded;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Union Government to give protection to the life and property of Indian nationals in South Yemen;

(d) the steps taken to evacuate them from South Yemen;

(e) whether the question of payment of compensation to the bereaved families of the Indian killed has been taken up with the South Yemen Government; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (f). A statement is given below.

Statement

Internal disturbances in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen began on the forenoon of 13th January, 1986. There

was a total breakdown of all normal channels of communications between PDRY and outside world from 13th to 27th January, 1986. While the fighting was an entirely an internal affair of PDRY a large number of foreign nationals present in that country including about 3000 Indian nationals were affected.

All possible efforts were made to get in touch with our Embassy in Aden through channels available with Soviet and British Governments. Their ships which happened to be in the vicinity of Aden were helping in the evacuation of foreign nationals from Aden and they agreed on our request to evacuate Indian nationals. Accordingly some 425 Indian nationals were evacuated from Aden to Djibouti on these ships between January 17 to 24. Simultaneously the Shipping Corporation of India was immediately asked to divert their cargo ships to Djibouti. Accordingly two ships—the Vishavadharm and the Vishavaumang were able to bring 69 and 63 Indian evacuees to Bombay on January 31 and February 7 respectively. A specially chartered Air India plane was also sent to Djibouti and 44 Indian nationals along with 110 from Bangladesh and Sri Lanka were evacuated by air on 27th January, 1986. More Indian nationals were evacuated by commercial flights arranged by their respective employers.

The Government of India also despatched an Indian Navy frigate to the vicinity of Aden in the last week of January to be available for assisting the evacuation process.

Through evacuees who came to Djibouti from Aden it was learnt that about 800 Indians were awaiting evacuation but the local authorities were reluctant to allow them to leave since their services were considered essential during that period.

The PDRY Ambassador in Delhi was requested to contact his Government immediately to allow our nationals to leave in view of the attendant risks. Since he was not able to get in touch with his Government we requested the Soviet Government to get in touch with our Mission in Aden as well as the PDRY Government to facilitate expeditious evacuation. We had kept in

readiness arrangements to evacuate our nationals by air from Aden all this time.

As soon as telex communication were restored with our Mission in Aden on 29th January the Mission was asked to finalise local arrangements for evacuation of Indian nationals in consultation with the PDRY Government. By that time the situation was beginning to normalise and the number of Indians wanting to be evacuated steadily fell. Flights to and from Aden started operating towards the beginning of February. Ambassador of India in the PDRY, Shri Manners, reached Aden from Djibouti on 7th February. Earlier he had reached Djibouti on 22nd January to receive the evacuees from Aden and to evacuate them to India with the help of our Hon. Consul General and other members of the Indian community who mobilised all their available resources to help fellow nationals in distress.

Reports of the death of 11 of our nationals were received from evacuees when they reached Djibouti from Aden. As soon as telex communications were restored with Aden, the Mission was asked to confirm these reports and to obtain details from PDRY authorities. Simultaneously PDRY Ambassador in Delhi was asked to convey our serious concern to his Government about the reported deaths and about the need to assure the safety and security of our other nationals in the country. He was also asked to convey his Government's urgent concurrence to allow all Indian nationals who wished to be evacuated without any further delay.

The Joint Secretary in the Ministry looking after Gulf affairs was sent to Aden on a five-day visit from 11th to 15th February for on-the-spot assessment of the situation. During his stay in Aden the Joint Secretary met representatives of a cross section of Indian community including workers, doctors, lecturers, nurses, ITEC experts and others. With very few exceptions they indicated the desire to continue working in PDRY as they felt that the worst was over and the situation was steadily normalising itself. Only about 80 persons desired to be evacuated and the Embassy has been asked to make arrangements for their evacuation in consultation with their employers.

It has now been confirmed that the 11 Indians killed were in their mess at their camp-site on the outskirts of Aden. They were killed when they were hit by tank fire on January. According to eye-witnesses, their bodies were mutilated and burnt beyond recognition and could not be identified individually. The remains have been buried by their friends and local authorities as it was not possible either to preserve the few remains or to send them to their relatives at the height of the fighting. Four other workers were injured—two of them seriously. They had been given medical treatment and the PDRY Government would be repatriating them to India. No other serious injuries were reported amongst Indian nationals who are all reported to be safe. On our taking up the matter with them, the PDRY Government has since agreed to pay compensation to the families of the deceased Indians as well as to those who were injured.

The residence of our Ambassador in Aden has suffered damage. It was reported that on 16 January some soldiers stormed into the house and fired on the servant who was injured on his right arm. It would appear that soldiers temporarily used this building during the fighting which took place in the vicinity. There was, however, no major damage to the belongings in the house.

Throughout the fighting, while many other foreign Embassies were closed and their personnel evacuated our Embassy personnel continued at their post and none of them has been evacuated. Their functioning was hampered during the fighting and like other Indian nationals they had to face considerable hardship.

During the height of the fighting due to breakdown of all communications our officials were trapped in the Chancery and their families in their respective houses without electricity and water. Their courage in the face of severe physical and mental hardship and suffering is commendable. The PDRY Government has also expressed great appreciation of the timely services rendered by Indian doctors, nurses and others during the disturbances. The PDRY Government has also expressed their deep regret to the Government of India for

the difficulties which Indian nationals had to face during the disturbances.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I find from the answer that part (f) of my question has not been answered. That is the question of compensation to the 11 bereaved families of the few persons who were injured. It is merely stated that the question of compensation has been agreed to by the Government of Yemen. What exactly is the position? Has the quantum of compensation been determined and decided? Has an instalment been paid to the bereaved families? Has any first instalment been paid to the bereaved families so far and if not whether the Union Government itself will pay compensation to these bereaved families having regard to the fact that even the dead bodies could not be sent back to their families.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The statement is comprehensive and it deals with the question of compensation as the position obtained at that time. We sent our special representative, a Joint Secretary from the Ministry. He went there and discussed with the Yemen authorities, the Foreign Minister himself the question of paying compensation to the 11 persons who died. Unfortunately the bodies were so mutilated that they could not be recognised. They were beyond any recognition and they were buried by the workmen who were there. So the question of handing over the bodies does not arise.

Regarding the compensation question, the Deputy Minister for Construction who is in charge of this—these are all workers engaged in construction activities—assured our Embassy that he is taking up this matter and giving all priority to the payment of compensation, and I hope that it will be completed very soon.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I have not received any answer at all. It is merely in the air that compensation will be paid; that has been there from the statement of the Joint Secretary for a long time. What are the concrete steps that have been taken in this regard? Has the quantum been worked out? Are they paying in instalments? He has not mentioned anything. What is the quantum of compensation? Are steps being taken to work out the compensation? Let them, in anticipation, pay something

immediately. These families have to be paid something immediately. But nothing has been done.

My next supplementary is this. What are the steps which will be taken hereafter to see that communications are not disturbed on account of local violences between our Embassy and the Union Government...

MR. SPEAKER : How can he assure that?

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : What are the steps the Union Government is taking, in view of this experience, to see that communications are not disturbed or at least to see that there is safeguard and security so far as communications are concerned between the Embassy and the Government.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : In a very extraordinary, abnormal situation of violence, communication is the first thing that is disrupted. It happens everywhere.

MR. SPEAKER : That is the first casualty.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Despite total lack of communication, we made earnest efforts to contact our embassy and we were able to establish it through third Countries. At the earliest moment, we sent our plane, we sent our ships, we sent our Navy also to the region. We made every attempt to establish contacts.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : By what time are they expected to be paid compensation?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The first instalment of compensation may have been paid I will find out. Our Ambassador is engaged every day in this. This is the topmost priority.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : I appreciate the steps taken by the Government for the evacuation of the Indian nationals, those who were affected. But at the same time I would like to know from the hon. Minister by what time all the Indian nationals affected are going to be evacuated. As mentioned in the statement, about 3,000 Indian nationals have been

affected during the recent fighting. What steps have Government taken to evacuate all those Indian nationals? Moreover, you have mentioned in the statement also that 800 Indian nationals are still awaiting evacuation, but the local authorities are reluctant to allow them because their services are considered essential. May I know from the hon. Minister what steps Government is going to take to ensure safety of the Indians there?

MR. SPEAKER : There is a whispering campaign going on in the House. Please stop it.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : So far as evacuation of the Indian personnel or workers there is concerned, at the time of the crisis, when the conflict was going on, as soon as we got contact, we were able to evacuate more than 400 by ship and by plane. When we sent our Joint Secretary, he met representatives of all of them. At one time about 500 Indians had desired to be evacuated. He contacted them and he offered to them that assistance would be given to any one who wished to be evacuated to India or other places of safety. But because the situation had normalised, they were not willing to come away, and the Government of PDRY also wanted particularly the doctors, nurses, and other technical persons who were engaged in the construction activities to continue we asked that security must be assured to them. Now these people were not willing to be evacuated; but the offer was there that anyone willing to be evacuated will be evacuated.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : There are complaints from the families of those who are dead that the External Affairs Ministry did not show even the primary courtesy to inform them properly even after these information were printed in the Press. I would like to know from the Minister on which date the details about those who were dead in Yemen reached the External Affairs Ministry and whether their families were informed about it and if so on which date and whether there was a delay, if so, why that delay occurred.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The international flights to and fro Aden were restored in the first week of February 1986. Our

Ambassador who was stationed in Djibouti was asked to go immediately to Aden which he did on the 7th February itself. Our Joint Secretary, whom we sent from here, reached there on 11th February. So we were able to establish contacts as soon and immediately as we were in a position to do so. We contacted the families of those who were killed and all those who were injured and rendering of all possible assistance had been done.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : My question was not replied to properly. You should protect me Sir. All the information were printed in the Press on the 4th and on the 3rd I telephoned from my constituency to the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs to know whether such and such persons were killed. He said that there was no information. But all these information were printed in the Press on the next day.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : My colleague informs me that the same day, he sent telegrams to every family himself.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : On which date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : I don't recollect the exact date; but the day I got a telex from Yemen, the same day, the same evening I sent telegrams to all the eleven families whose addresses I had been informed and the Press was also informed.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : This is a sorry state of affairs Sir. All those people who were killed were very poor people.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question by Smt. Kishori Sinha.

Science Advisory Council

*43. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Science Advisory Council for the Prime Minister has been set up;

(b) whether there is also a Science Advisor to the Prime Minister; and

(c) if so, what different functions the Council and the Advisor will perform without any duplication ?

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

(b) Yes Sir, the designation is Scientific Advisor.

(c) The functions of Science Advisory Council are :

To advise the P.M. on

1. Major issues facing Science and Technology.
2. The health of Science and Technology in the country and the direction in which it should move.
3. A perspective plan for 2001 A.D.

The Council will also look at specific problems with different, scientific departments, policies, priorities for research and technology missions etc. The Council has been empowered to appoint sub-groups to study specific subjects.

The Scientific Adviser will advise the Prime Minister on a continuing basis on matters concerning science and technology policy, in addition to the specific problems referred to him. He will also have the responsibility for monitoring the overall implementation of the Science and Technology plan in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : The answer given is exhaustive. But at the same time I would like to know the reasons for designating the Science Advisory Council to the Prime Minister and not to the Cabinet as was the position before the reconstitution in February 1986 particularly when there is a Scientific Advisor to advise the Hon. Prime Minister.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : This is

a difference of nomenclature. The advice given to the Hon. Prime Minister will be available to the Cabinet and the advice given to the Cabinet will also be available to the Prime Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is because the Prime Minister is a part of the Cabinet.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Yes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : But accountability to whom ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The previous Council was advising the Cabinet Committee on Science and Technology and through Cabinet Committee on Science and Technology to Council of Ministers. Here the advice is given to the hon. Prime Minister and it will be available to the entire Government. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : Why did you change it ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Because it does not make any difference.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : I wanted to know whether these changes and the shifting of some important scientists like Dr. Varadarajan and Prof. Yash Pal from their posts in February 1986, were all related to the Prime Minister's publicly expressed dissatisfaction with the Science and Technology establishment over its inability to provide Science and Technology missions for development that he wanted ? If so, whether these changes presage induction of fresh blood in the Science and Technology establishment.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : I think that was not the idea at all. The idea was that certain scientific inputs are added in the specific areas where Prof. Yash Pal and Shri Varadarajan have been put. It was not because they were not working. It was because they were working well. We wanted a positive input in more areas. That is why we have put them there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that the famous astro-physicist Dr. Narendikar had publicly made some suggestions regarding

structure of Scientific Advisory Council and its powers and functions. Is he aware of them? What is the response of the Government to those suggestions?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : At present, he is the member of the Scientific Advisory Council and he has the facility to express his views sitting as a member in the Council and his advice would certainly be available to the Government and after examining the advice given by him and the Council in the appropriate manner, action can be taken.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : My question was whether he is aware of the fact and whether he has publicly made some suggestions? He can say 'I am not aware of that'.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I believe after his statement, I have had a long session with the Science Advisory Council and we have agreed on certain mode of operation for the Council and they are going ahead with that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Prime Minister is more informed.

Proposal for Peace Treaty with Pakistan

*44. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :**
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan during recent bilateral talks has accepted a proposal of India regarding a peace, friendship and cooperation treaty;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what are the views of Pakistan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). Discussions on a draft Comprehensive Treaty of Peace and Friendship are continuing. Differences persist on some important aspects of the proposed treaty.

[Translation]

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of External

Affairs has stated in his reply that differences persist on some important aspects of the proposed treaty. I want to know from the hon. Minister what are those important aspects? Simla Agreement was signed in 1972 but it has not so far been ratified. Similar is the problem of Kashmir. On the other hand, training is being given to the extremists in Pakistan so that they could spread terror in Punjab. It is within the knowledge of the Government of India that they are receiving training in Pakistan. I want to know whether the Government of Pakistan will hand over these extremists to the Government of India?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The most important question on which differences persist is that we are in favour of solving all issues mutually through peaceful means on the basis of the principle of bilateralism under the Simla Agreement. Not only that, we want to go even beyond that. We want that the foreign powers which create tension between our two nations should not be allowed to do so. India and Pakistan hold divergent views as to what should be the draft of the proposed treaty. There is need to narrow down the differences.

The second thing, and an important one on which differences persist is that none of the two countries should allow a third country to build bases in their respective countries. On this, Pakistan has said that it is an assault on their sovereignty. Although they maintain that they have not allowed any country to establish their bases in Pakistan nor do they intend to do so, but we do not agree with them. We hold different positions on both these vital points, but a number of rounds of talks have been held in this regard and this process will continue in future as well.

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : My second supplementary is that it is true that there should be a treaty of peace and friendship between India and Pakistan so that both the countries could progress, but I want to know whether the Reagan Government of U.S.A. is creating hindrances in the path of this treaty? Has the External Affairs Minister held talks in this regard with U.S.A.?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : During the course of discussions I held with U.S.A.,

they have categorically stated that they are in favour of cordial relations and friendship between India and Pakistan and that there should be a treaty under which friendly relations should develop not only between India and Pakistan but among all the countries in South Asia. Such views were expressed by them categorically.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Yesterday we were told in this House that as long as Pakistan continued to be involved in activities inimical to India such as arming and training of terrorists in special camps and otherwise assisting them, there cannot be any improvement in Indo-Pakistan relations. But according to the press reports today, when some of the Pakistani journalists asked Zia-ul-Haq whether in view of the fresh evidence available to India, that extremists are being trained in Pakistan camps there was any possibility of our Prime Minister's visit to Pakistan in the near future, he came out with a statement that in the first half of the current year, that Prime Minister was visiting Pakistan.

The foreign affairs analysis have recently reported that the peace overtures by Pakistan are based on two counts. One is that Pakistan wants to get six billion dollar American military aid besides the present 3.2 billion dollars American military aid. Secondly, seeing the writing on the wall in the Philippines, Shri Zia-ul-Haq perhaps feels, that the visit of Shri Rajiv Gandhi to this country at this moment might help him and prop him up. He may be thinking that he would get the six billion dollar aid from America if he says that he is trying to improve the situation. In this background, I would like to know the realities of the situation in view of these events that are developing.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Yesterday, this matter was discussed in great detail in the Calling Attention and I have said that in the process of building up friendly and cooperative relations or a framework of peace and friendship with Pakistan, there are certain positive factors and there are certain negative factors. One of the negative factors is that the continued involvement of

Pakistan in the training, arming and harbouring the extremists from Punjab will affect adversely this process of confidence building and peace and friendship between the two countries. I have said that in the six-point agreement of 17th December, the Prime Minister's visit to Islamabad would be the culmination of all these peace-making activities and the signing of peace and friendship treaty would be seen as an historic event. But that visit will be depending upon the satisfactory progress of all these matters—matters of trade, the Defence Secretary's talks, the Foreign Secretary's visits, the Joint Commission meeting and other various meetings. A calendar has been drawn up. A definite and concrete framework for a peace and friendship treaty depends on the satisfactory progress of all these things. I said that at the present moment, that point has still not been reached.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : There are only 'ifs' and 'ifs'. I would like to know whether there is one point in which there is some progress in all these 'ifs'.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We are evaluating the progress of the results of discussions so far. We will take further steps after that.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : There were reports in the press that our Prime Minister and President Zia had already agreed orally to see that neither country would attack the nuclear installations of the other country. I would like to know whether it has been followed up by any regular drafting of an agreement and whether the agreement has been signed.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : This matter of not striking the nuclear facilities in both the countries was also discussed when the Foreign Secretary visited Islamabad. There has been some discussion but there was some difference in perception about the positions of the two countries. This will be followed up further.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is the difference in 'not attacking' ?

MR. SPEAKER : That means you do not attack !

SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Sir, the Pakistani Minister has made a statement in their House with regard to the communal situation in India; secondly America is giving massive aid to Pakistan; and thirdly there is interference by Pakistan in our affairs. In view of all these facts, I would like to know whether there is still a need for a peace treaty with them, especially when we have the Simla Agreement and the Delhi Agreement. Will it not be a superficial arrangement between the two countries while these three problems continue to be there between our two countries ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Sir, so far as the question of U. S. position regarding the aid to Pakistan is concerned, we had already explained yesterday and we want to make it clear that we have made it known to the U.S. Government and the authorities there that it will result in the arms race and it affects the stability and peace in this region. It creates more tension and also to the extent that we have to divert our developmental resources to defence. It is a great burden on us. This point has been made.

Secondly, the position is regarding Afghanistan. There Indo-U. S. relationship under some mis-conceptions. The building up of good and friendly relations with U.S.A. does not mean that we are distancing ourselves from our earlier position in our relations with other countries. Our principled position has been that our relationship with one country does not mean that it is at the cost of another country. Our relationship with the Soviet Union is a special relationship of more than three decades and it has a solid foundation of friendship, on certain high principles, between the two countries. So, that stands apart. If we are able to build relations with the United States, it does not mean that it is at the cost of the Indo-Soviet relations or anything.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Is it a reply to my question ? I think in view of the fact that we have got Simla and Delhi Agreements, is he not satisfied with those agreements that he want to have another peace treaty especially when the other outstanding problems are before our country ? Will he like to have a peace treaty over and above these Agreements ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I had answered that question earlier. We are going beyond the Simla Agreement. We have the draft framework of peace and friendship treaty. This we have given to Pakistan. This clearly determines the durable framework of peace between these two countries. We are going beyond that.

Zonal Cadres for Indian Administrative Service

*45. **SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE** :
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to create zonal cadres for Indian Administrative service;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how the creation of zonal cadres will streamline the administrative culture in the country ?

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

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

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has ruled out the Zonal Cadres ? Is it true that the IAS officers and promotee higher officers are going to be posted in other States from the other zones ?

MR. SPEAKER : They have already done. This is an All-India Service. There is nothing to answer on this question. It is an All-India Cadre. It has to be done.

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : There is a news in the *Times of India* quoting Mr. Chidambaram that they are making into five zones. Now, there are 26 zones. In view of the National Integration, these IAS officers are going to be posted to the other States...

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I have denied that there is any proposal to create zonal cadre.

MR. SPEAKER : Is there any All India Cadre which can be made into a zonal cadre ? It should be treated as a whole. That is all.

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : The question has not been properly understood. There is a new training programme for these IAS Officers. I wanted to know how far is it going to fulfil our Prime Minister's promises ?

MR. SPEAKER : Did you understand this question ? Did you understand the head and tail of the question ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : This question deals with the zonal cadres. The hon. Member wanted to know about the training. I can answer about training. There are two training programmes : one is an one-week refresher course, and the other is a four-week training programme. The two programmes have different objectives. Fortyone institutes have been selected for running these programmes. We expect to finish the first turn-around of one-week refresher courses by June 1986. We expect to finish the first turn-around of the four-week training programmes in three years' time; and we think that this training is very beneficial to the IAS cadre, and that it will help the Administration.

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Since the Government has already taken a series of measures to streamline the administrative machinery in the country, will the Minister please inform us whether, in future, the specialist jobs would be left to the specialists alone, and IAS will only fill up essential cadre posts ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : This is an idea which is being seriously examined in the Ministry; and when we finalize the policy of restructuring the Service, this will be one of the things which we will keep in mind.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question No. 46. Mr. Lakshman Mallick is not there, nor is Mr. Kamla Prasad Rawat.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Mr. Rawat was keen to put this question.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : I have no objection...

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister may have no objection; but I have.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He specializes in extremism in Punjab.

MR. SPEAKER : He constitutes the anti-terrorist squad.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, you are also interested in this issue.

MR. SPEAKER : Naturally, I am.

Now next question, No. 47. Mr. Dennis is not available, nor is Mr. Bhoje.

Next is question No. 48. Mr. Sanat Kumar Mandal is not available. Mr. Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan.

Acquisition of U. S. Electronic Weapons by Pakistan

*48. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan is acquiring U. S. electronic weapons including US Fire Finders worth \$41 million this year;

(b) if so, whether this has posed a grave threat to India's security; and

(c) the steps being taken to countenance the situation arising from Pakistan being armed with such lethal weapons by the U.S. Government ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a)

Pakistan is acquiring Fire Finder Radar system from USA.

(b) and (c). Induction of such sophisticated weaponry is a matter of concern as it results in the diversion of resources from economic development to defence, Government continues to maintain a constant vigil over all developments having a bearing on the country's security.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I want to know is as to why U.S.A. is giving assistance to Pakistan in spite of the fact that our Prime Minister had visited U.S.A. some time back and it is a known fact that Pakistan's preparations are aimed against us. I want to know what agreement was reached with U.S.A. ? Will the U.S.A. supply weapons only to Pakistan or will they give some assistance to our country also ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : For the present, they are supplying only to Pakistan. We did not seek any assistance from them nor do we intend to do so.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI IKHAN : It is alright that we have no intention to seek assistance from them, but Pakistan is making preparations against us. Their plea that their preparations are aimed at some other country is nothing but an excuse. Our Hon. Prime Minister should talk with the U.S.A. so that we could also get some assistance.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : So far as the security of the country is concerned, the supply of weapons to Pakistan is causing concern and danger to us; you as well as this House are aware of it. We have expressed our concern repeatedly on this issue and we are making all preparations to see that our security is ensured. Our Prime Minister as well as I have held talks in this regard with the American leaders and officials and have drawn their attention particularly to the two issues. We have told them that it is causing disturbance and adding to the tension not only in India and Pakistan but in the entire South Asia. It has created a war psychosis which is not conducive to peace. The second thing which

we told them was that, as I said in reply to the question also, we apprehend that Pakistan would use those weapons against us, and, therefore, in order to keep ourselves fully prepared we shall have to divert our scarce resources from economic development to military preparation. We have also stressed these points.

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : At one point of time, while answering to this question, he had said that the induction of arms in Pakistan from America was posing a serious threat to our security. How is it that, when it is causing a serious threat to our security, we are talking in terms of peace friendship and non-aggression treaty with Pakistan ? How is it that Government are reconciling these two extreme positions ? Does he not feel that the present talk of non-aggression treaty or offer of friendship by the Zia-ul-Haque regime is merely a cover to give legitimacy to his military rule when such military rules, as against democratic rules, are under threat in different countries ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That may be the possible motivation for Pakistan to seek peace with us. But the point is that there is no contradiction in the truth that Pakistan is building itself, arming itself and it is posing a threat to us. The real question is what sort of relationship as two neighbours we should have. I think there is no iota of doubt in any mind that inevitably as a long-term or even a short-term or a medium-term arrangement. India and Pakistan should build up a relationship of peace and friendship, friendly relations; that is in the interest of both the countries. Pursuing this perception not today but always, we have been trying—although Pakistan has been taking a different direction and position; Pakistan has taken recourse to confrontation—and we believe that any durable peace between India and Pakistan is the only logical and mutually beneficial arrangement. While we are not unaware of the danger of acquisition of arms, sophisticated weapons by Pakistan, which is posing a threat to us, we are taking care of it separately and pursuing it diplomatically in countries from where they acquire arms, which are posing danger to peace and security of India, but, at the same time, we are also pursuing the path

of friendship and cooperation with Pakistan.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : You have just now said that we have drawn the attention of U.S.A. to the fact that it is causing danger to South East Asia. Therefore, I want to know what action U.S.A. have taken after their attention was drawn to it and what was their reaction to it ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : This is a continuous process. We have been impressing upon them all along ever since arms supply to Pakistan was first made, under which arms and economic aid worth 3.2 billion dollars was proposed, and we had hoped that U.S.A. would show consideration to our position, because they have their own perceptions in all matters. In this region also, they have their own perceptions and national interest. Yet these talks continue.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : What I asked was as to what the reaction of U.S.A. was when you drew their attention to these matters ? You tell us about that.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing you another supplementary.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir,...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him; not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Extremists Activities in Punjab

*46. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of persons have been shot dead in the State of Punjab by extremists during the last few months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government of Punjab in this matter; and

(d) the reaction of Union Government in this regard and the steps contemplated to contain the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Govt. of Punjab, 50 persons were killed due to extremist/terrorist activities during the period 1-10-85 to 10-2-1986.

(c) Several steps reported to have been taken by the Government of Punjab include intensification of patrolling, strengthening of police arrangements in areas prone to extremist violence and close watch on the hide-outs of extremist elements.

(d) The Central Government has made available considerable para-military force to the State Government for internal security purposes.

Ethnic Problem of Sri Lanka

*47. SHRI N. DENNIS :
SHRI R. M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Sri Lanka has agreed finally to resolve the residual problems related to Tamils of Indian origin in Sri Lanka under the 1964 agreement between the two countries; and

(b) whether there have been continued incidents of violence on Tamils in Sri Lanka; and

(c) the latest outcome of the dialogue going on between India and Sri Lanka to

resolve the issue and the prospects of a solution ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of India is continuing with its efforts to narrow the gap between the positions of the Sri Lankan Government and the Sri Lankan Tamil Groups.

Constitution of Development Board in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any decision on the constitution of Development Boards in Maharashtra State as already agreed under article 371 (2) of the Constitution and Nagpur Agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in taking final decision by the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Not yet Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The draft scheme received from the Government of Maharashtra for establishment of regional Development Boards in the State under article 371 (2) of the Constitution is under consideration.

Recommendations by Indian Science Congress for Checking Degradation and Pollution of Environment

*50. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :
SHRI SRIHARI RAO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Science Congress at its 73rd Session made a series of recommendations to Government for checking degradation and pollution of environment; and

(b) if so, gist of suggestions put forward in this regard and action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The 73rd Session of the Indian Science Congress was held in Delhi during January 3-8, 1986. For the session, the focal theme was "Science and Technology in Environmental Management". Based on the deliberations, the Association formulates recommendations for consideration by the Government. The Association has not yet forwarded their recommendations of the 73rd Session to the Government. The recommendations, when received, will be examined by the Government for appropriate action.

Development of Natural Parks, Sanctuaries and Natural Reserves

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

(a) whether Union Government propose to implement some schemes for the development of natural parks, sanctuaries and natural reserves in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the natural parks, sanctuaries and natural reserves proposed to be developed in Orissa and other States in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the details of the schemes prepared in this regard ?

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

(b) The following National Parks and sanctuaries in Orissa are being provided financial assistance by the Central Govt. under three Centrally sponsored schemes for the development of national parks and sanctuaries, including tiger reserves :

(i) Simlipal National Park.

(ii) Bhattarkanika Sanctuary.

(iii) Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary.

(iv) Chandaka Sanctuary.

(v) Nandankanan Sanctuary.

Additional areas can be taken up for development under these schemes on the basis of relative priorities and availability of funds. A statement indicating the list of national parks, sanctuaries and biosphere reserves in other States and Union Territories which are being provided or would be considered for providing financial assistance in the VII Five Year Plan period, is attached.

(c) Individual schemes for the development of National Parks and sanctuaries including tiger reserves are approved on the

basis of proposals submitted by the States and Union Territories and priority areas of development are identified for financial support from the Central Government. The centrally sponsored schemes provide for financial assistance for undertaking protection measures, habitat improvement, construction works, purchase of vehicles and equipment, improvement of communication facilities, visitor information services, enumeration of wild animals, development works in the buffer areas and research activities.

Statement

Selected National Parks and Sanctuaries from the following States/Uts. are proposed to be provided financial assistance during the Seventh Five Year Plan

Name of the State/UT	Name of the National Park/Sanctuary
1	2
Assam	Kaziranga National Park Sonai Rupai Sanctuary Orang Sanctuary Manas Sanctuary Laokhowa Sanctuary Barnadi Sanctuary
Andhra Pradesh	Pocharam Sanctuary Nagarajunasagar Sanctuary Kawal Sanctuary Pulicat Sanctuary Manjira Sanctuary Coringa Sanctuary Papikonda Sanctuary Pakhhal Sanctuary Kolleru Sanctuary
Andaman and Nicobar Island	Marine National Park Narcondam Sanctuary Saddle Peak National Park
Arunachal Pradesh	Namdapha National Park Itanagar Sanctuary Mahao Reserve Sanctuary
Bihar	Palamau National Park Valmikinagar Sanctuary Kaimur Sanctuary Hazaribagh Sanctuary Dalma Sanctuary
Gujarat	Black Buck National Park Barda Sanctuary Rann of Kutch Sanctuary

1

2

Goa, Daman and Diu**Himachal Pradesh****Haryana****Jammu and Kashmir****Kerala****Karnataka****Madhya Pradesh**

Nalsarover Sanctuary
 Velavadar National Park
 Vansda National Park
 Jessore Sanctuary
 Gir National Park
 Dumkhal Sloth bear Sanctuary
 Ratanmahal Sanctuary
 Gir Lion Sanctuary
 Wild Ass Sanctuary
 Marine National Park

Bhagvan Mahavir Sanctuary

Great Himalayan National Park
 Kalatop and Khajjiar Sanctuary
 Kanawar Sanctuary
 Pong Dam Lake
 Daranghati

Sultanpur Sanctuary

Dachigam National Park
 Overa Sanctuary
 Surinsar Mansar Patwar Sanctuary
 Kistwar National Park

Periyar National Park
 Eravikulam National Park
 Silent Valley National Park
 Wynad Sanctuary
 Parambikulam Sanctuary
 Neyyar Sanctuary
 Schenduruny Sanctuary
 Idukki Sanctuary
 Chinnar Sanctuary
 Thattikad Sanctuary

Bandipur National Park
 Bhadra Sanctuary
 Rannebennur Sanctuary
 Bannerghatta National Park
 Dandeli Sanctuary
 Biligiri Ranga Swami Sanctuary
 Nagarhole National Park

Kanha National Park
 Van Vihar National Park
 Bandhavgarh National Park
 Pench National Park
 Tamor Pingla Sanctuary
 Bori Sanctuary
 Gomarda Sanctuary
 Noradehi Sanctuary
 Sanjay Dubri Sanctuary
 Achanak Mar Sanctuary

1

2

	National Chambal Sanctuary Ghatigaon Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary Ken Gharial Sanctuary Palpur (Kuno) Sanctuary Sanjay National Park Satpura National Park Kanger Valley National Park Ratapani Sanctuary Madhav National Park Panna National Park Indravati National Park
Meghalaya	Siju Sanctuary Nongkhylllem Sanctuary Balphakram National Park Nokrek National Park
Maharashtra	Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary Tansa Sanctuary Tadoba Sanctuary Nagzira Sanctuary Pench National Park
Maharashtra Cont.	Borivili National Park Melghat Sanctuary
Manipur	Keibul Lamjao National Park
Mizoram	Dampa Sanctuary
Nagaland	Itanki Sauctuary
Orissa	Bhittar Kanika Sanctuary Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary Simplipal National Park Kothagarh Sanctuary Chandka Sanctuary Hadgarh Sanctuary
Punjab	Harike Sanctuary Abohar Sanctuary
Rajasthan	Sariska National Park Ranthambhore National Park Sitamata Sanctuary Kumbhalgarh Sanctuary Mount Abu Sanctuary Darrah Sanctuary Ghana Bird Sanctuary National Chambal Sanctuary Phulwari Sanctuary Bhensroad Garh Sancutary Ramgarh Sanctuary Keoladeo Ghana National Park Desert National Park

1	2
Tamil Nadu	Guindy National Park Mudumalai Sanctuary Sathanur Sanctuary Kalakad Sanctuary Tahr Sanctuary Point Calimere Sanctuary Pulicat Water Bird Sanctuary Mundanthuri Sanctuary
Tamil Nadu Cont.	Anamalai National Park Marine National Park
Uttar Pradesh	Corbett National Park Rajaji National Park Kedarnath Sanctuary Govind Pashuvihar Sanctuary Kishanpur Sanctuary Chilla Sanctuary National Chambal Sanctuary Kaimur Sanctuary Dudhwa National Park Valley of Flowers National Park Nanda Devi National Park Ranipur Sanctuary
West Bengal	Sunderbans Sanctuary Jaldapara Sanctuary Sajnakhali Sanctuary Mahananda Sanctuary Gorumara Sanctuary Neora Valley Sanctuary
Sikkim	Khangchendzonga National Park

In addition, the following thirteen areas have been identified for consideration as Biosphere Reserves :

1. Nilgiri Tamil Nadu,
 Karnataka and
 Kerala
2. Namdapha Arunachal Pradesh
3. Nanda Devi Uttar Pradesh
4. Uttarakh- Uttar Pradesh
 and
5. North Islands Andman and
 of Andamans Nicobar
6. Gulf of Tamil Nadu
 Mannar
7. Kaziranga Assam
8. Sunderbans West Bengal
9. Thar Desert Rajasthan

10. Manas Assam
11. Kanha Madhya Pradesh
12. Nokrek Meghalay
 Tura Ranga
13. Rann of Gujarat
 Kutch

Import of Colour T. V. Components

***52. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :**
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ; ,

(a) whether the components used in colour TV are mostly imported;

(b) if so, the amount involved in regard to the import of television components during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(c) whether Government have asked the TV manufacturers to take steps to get components made indigenously;

(d) if so, their response thereto; and

(e) steps taken by Government in regard to manufacture of TV components in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Production of components usually follows emergence of demand for equipment. Presently, approximately 20% of the electronic components required for the manufacture of a CTV set are being produced locally while the balance 80% is being imported. With the expected commencement of production of most of the critical components (except CPT) in the country by 1986-87, the import bill is expected to decline to approximately 60%. With the likely production of CPTs in the country from 1988 onwards the import content is expected to become nominal.

(b) The approximate amount involved in regard to import of Colour Television components during the Calendar years 1983, 1984 and 1985 are given below, based on the estimated production of Colour Television receiver sets during these years

Year	Production of Colour TV sets
1983	0.5 lakhs
1984	2.8 lakhs
1985	6.6 lakhs

Note : Production figures are being compiled on Calendar year basis.

Total approximate foreign exchange involved

(In U.S.\$)

1983 6.0 Million

1984 33.6 Million

1985 75.9 Million

(c) to (e). Government has taken several steps to meet the demand for components indigenously as a result of which production of most of the critical components except colour picture tubes (CPT) required for the CTV industry will commence in the country during 1986-87. In depth production of CPTs is likely to commence during 1988.

[Translation]

Problems of Persons of Indian Origin in South Africa

*53. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a member of the Arya Samaj delegation on a visit to South Africa recently, apprised the Government about the problems of the people of Indian origin living in South Africa;

(b) if so, the details of the problems mentioned and the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government would propose to send directly Indian books, teachers and priests for religious ceremonies and other consumer goods to meet the requirements of Indians living in South Africa by waiving or relaxing the present restrictions; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The problems mentioned among others—the scarcity of religious books and periodicals; a shortage of Indian language teachers, professors of Sanskrit and Hindu philosophy, and religious priests.

(c) and (d). Government does not propose to allow exports to South Africa, as such commercial dealings run counter to its long-standing policy with regard to South Africa. Occasional visits by Indian nationals to South Africa, as in the past, for religious and allied purposes will be permitted subject to certain conditions.

[*English*]

**Alarming Escalation by 23 Major
Public Sector Projects**

***54. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :**

Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether about twenty three

major public sector projects in key sectors like power, coal, steel, cement, railways and atomic power have shown alarming escalation in costs due to delays in their completion; and

(b) if so, the details of these projects and steps proposed to be taken to avoid such situation ?

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

(b) The details of these projects and remedial steps proposed to be taken are indicated in the attached statement.

Statement*(i) Details of 23 Projects*

Sl. No.	Department	Project	Location	Date of Commissioning		Anticipated		Cost of the Project (Rs. Crores)		Anticipated
				Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Power	Ramagundam STPP St-I (NTPC)	Andhra Pradesh	12/84	87-88	7/88	459.14	879.32	917.93	
2.	"	Farakka STPP St-I P. H. (NTPC)	West Bengal	3/86	86-87	12/86	296.60	565.47	565.47	
3.	"	Ramagundam Tr. Lines St-I (NTPC)	Andhra Pradesh	10/87	10/87	3/88	115.14	272.68	293.32	
4.	"	Bokaro 'B' St-I (DVC)	Bihar	4/84	3/86	6/86	69.76	145.05	203.05	
5.	"	Salal H. E. P. (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	6/79	10/86	3/87	55.15	490.45	567.34	
6.	"	Dulhasti H. E. P. (NHPC)	-do-	1/91	1/91	1/91	161.72		410.57	
7.	Petroleum	Visakh Refinery Expn. (HPCL)	Andhra Pradesh	12/84	12/84	8/85 (Commissioned)	65.85	163.25	170.19	
8.	"	Polyster Staple Fibre Plant (BRPL)	Assam	12/81	4/86	4/87	54.06	139.39	147.44	
9.	Coal	Moonidih (BCCL)	Bihar	71-72	48-85	8/87	15.49	132.07	156.00	
10.	"	Bina (CCL)	Uttar Pradesh	85-86	86-87	87-88	56.91	140.55	140.55	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Coal	Rajmahal (ECL)	Bihar	86-87	90-91	90-91	87.43	217.27	217.27
12.	"	Neyveli Second Power Station	Tamil Nadu	4/83	9/85	12/87	213.98	483.42	508.14
13.	Steel	Visakhapatnam Steel Project (RINL)	Andhra Pradesh	12/87	7/91	7/91	2256.00	3897.28	7467.03
14.	"	Bokaro 4 MT Expn. (SAIL)	Bihar	12/76	9/86	2/88	947.24	1637.55	2014.44
15.	"	Bhilai Steel Expn. (SAIL)	Madhya Pradesh	12/76	12/84	11/88	937.71	1600.50	2256.41
16.	Fertilizers	Paradeep Fertilizers Ltd. (PPL)	Orissa	11/87	11/87	5/88	183.64	386.77	449.00
17.	Public Enterprises	Nowgong Paper Proj. (HPC)	Assam	12/80	12/85	4/86	114.25	228.44	278.54
18.	"	Cachar Paper Project (HPC)	Assam	12/81	12/86	4/87	114.00	226.32	305.20
19.	"	Tandur Cement Project (CCL)	Andhra Pradesh	12/85	12/85	6/86	53.96	113.58	127.55
20.	Railways	Calcutta Underground (Dum Dum-Tollyganj)	West Bengal	12/78		12/89	140.30	249.50	800.00
21.	"	New Koraput-Rayagada (BG Line)	Orissa	3/87		3/91	112.06		250.00
22.	Atomic Power	Madras Atomic Power Project I and II	Tamil Nadu	11/76		8/85 (Commissioned)	70.63	127.04	136.72
23.	"	Narora Atomic Power Project I and II	Uttar Pradesh	12/84		12/88	209.89	399.64	507.74

(ii) Remedial Action

The delays in completion of the projects arise due to the problems concerning acquisition of land, critical equipment and material supplies by the suppliers (imported as well as indigenous), finalisation of detailed engineering drawings, lack of infrastructural facilities and services, law and order disturbances, labour problems, mismatching progress of vendors/suppliers, change in scope, inadequate allocation of funds, inefficient working of contractors etc.

The primary responsibility for ensuring timely completion of the project(s) lies with the concerned Ministry(s) who have to take steps for corrective measures wherever the projects are behind schedule. This Ministry, however, plays a catalytic role by regularly monitoring these projects identifying slippages, and keeping the concerned Ministries and the Government at the highest level informed for initiating the timely action which is subsequently followed-up. In the case of projects costing over Rs. 100 crores, the concerned Ministries are requested to identify the reasons for slippages, initiate corrective action and communicate the same to this Ministry on a monthly basis. Thereafter, a consolidated Exception Report is submitted to the Prime Minister's Office as well as to the concerned Ministry. For these projects, the Ministries undertake periodic review meetings where Officers from concerned Ministries/Under-takings participate and steps to be initiated by them for corrective action are identified.

Visit of Arya Samaj Group to South Africa

*55. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that five prominent Indians belonging to Arya Samaj group were permitted to go to South Africa; and

(b) whether this permission was not in contravention of the Government policy in regard to South Africa ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

More Pension to the Families of Army Personnel Died during Everest Expedition

*56. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to give more pension to the family of army personnel died during Everest expedition;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the extent to which their pension amount is likely to be increased as compared to that being paid to other pensioners;

(c) whether Government have decided to give them other facilities also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) and (d). Necessary assistance, where asked for, is being extended for finding suitable employment for the eligible dependents. In addition to the sum they are entitled to under the Army Group Insurance Scheme, the next of kin of the deceased will also get Rs. 2 lakhs under the special insurance taken for all the Expedition members.

Statement

Special family pension at 90% of the liberalised pensionary awards, as admissible to war casualties, has been sanctioned to the families of the Army Officers who died during the Army Everest Expedition—1985. This has resulted in the following increases, when compared with the normal Special Family Pension :

Name and Rank of the deceased officer	Normal Special family pension per month (basic pension)	Enhanced pension granted per month (basic pension)	Difference of pension at 3 over 2, per month
1. Maj KI Kumar	Rs. 495	Rs. 1215	Rs. 720
2. Maj Jai Bahuguna.	Rs. 468	Rs. 1148	Rs. 680
3. Capt. VPS Negi.	Rs. Nil.	Rs. 585	Rs. 585
4. Lt. MUB Rao.	Rs. Nil.	Rs. 262	Rs. 262
5. Lt. R. S. Bakshi.	Rs. Nil.	Rs. 375	Rs. 375

Note : The Officers at S. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 were bachelors. Their parents were not entitled to dependents' pension under the normal rules as their incomes exceeded the prescribed income ceiling. However, as a special case they have been granted pensions under the liberalised scheme as shown in column 3 above.

2. The families of five Army Officers concerned have also been specially paid Family Gratuity, in addition to the Death-cum-retirement Gratuity, as per the following details :

Name and Rank.	Amount of family gratuity
1. Maj KI Kumar	Rs. 3600
2. Maj Jai Bahuguna.	Rs. 3600
3. Capt. VPS Negi.	Rs. 1201.50
4. Lt. MUB Rao.	Rs. 900
5. Lt. R. S. Bakshi.	Rs. 900

[English]

Conference of Welfare Minister

*57. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the gist of recommendations made and decisions taken at the two-day Conference of Welfare Ministers of States and Union Territories, held recently in new Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : A statement containing the main recommendations of the Conference of Welfare Ministers of States and Union Territories held on January 24-25, 1986 in New Delhi is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2130-86]

Guidelines for Redressal of Public Grievances

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

(a) whether any guidelines have been formulated for speedy redressal of public grievances by various Ministries and Departments;

(b) whether a review has been made recently of the existing procedures followed by the various Ministries and Departments having large public dealings for redressal of public grievances; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the review and details of fresh guidelines issued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. The salient features of the guidelines issued are listed in the statement given below.

(b) and (c). A limited evaluation of the effectiveness of the grievance redress machinery in a few departments was undertaken recently. This revealed that while there was growing awareness on the need to redress grievances, the efforts seem to be directed more on dealing with individual grievances than on identifying systemic deficiencies which give rise to grievances. Ministries/Departments have been asked to identify key areas for reform by a process of categorisation and analysis of grievances

to get at the root of the problems and bring about changes in the system.

Statement

Ministries/Departments having large public dealings were asked to take following measures in order to strengthen their existing grievance redress machineries :

- (i) A senior officer should be designated as Director of Grievances, wherever necessary, and Public Grievance Cells should be set up in their subordinate organisations to deal effectively with complaints received from public;
- (ii) supervisory officers in service-oriented departments should have an effective role for ensuring that genuine complaints are attended to and disposed of quickly;
- (iii) complaints relating to railways, hospitals, banks etc. should be settled on-the-spot, as far as possible, because of the time angle involved;
- (iv) the complaints should be looked into from the point of view of users'/consumers' also;
- (v) speaking replies should be sent to the complainants indicating why a particular matter was dealt with in a particular fashion;
- (vi) grievances should be dealt with in a time bound manner;
- (vii) the system should be closely monitored periodically at different levels; and
- (viii) publicity should be given with regard to the new arrangements.

News item Captioned "PAK Blue-Print for Anarchy in Punjab"

*60. DR. B. L. SHALLES :
DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Pak blue-print for anarchy in Punjab" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' New Delhi dated the 2nd February, 1986; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up the matter with Pak Government and the reaction of that Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are unaware of any such specific blue-print prepared by Pakistan. However, our concerns regarding Pakistan's encouragement and assistance to extremists and terrorists in India have been conveyed to the Government of Pakistan on different occasions and at various levels.

Annual Plan outlay for States and Union Territories

443. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the annual plan outlays for the various States and union territories for the year 1986-87 have been finalised;

(b) if so, what are the outlays for 1986-87 for the various States and Union Territories and the percentage of increase in real terms over the outlays for 1985-86;

(c) whether the Central Government will provide more funds to the State Governments to meet their increased outlays; and

(d) which of the States have undertaken to raise additional resources for the 1986-87 annual plan ?

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

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) The Centre has increased the provision of assistance for State Plans for 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86 Annual Plan.

(d) All the States have agreed to mobilize additional resources for their respective Annual Plan 1986-87.

Statement

Annual Plan 1985-86 and 1986-87—Outlays—States/Union Territories

(Rs. crores)

	1985-86 Approved Outlay	1986-87 Agreed Outlay	%age increase of Col. (3) over Col. (2)
1	2	3	4
States			
Andhra Pradesh	810.00	1000.00	23.5
Assam	410.00	500.00	21.9
Bihar	851.00	1150.00	35.1
Gujarat	804.00	950.00	18.2
Haryana	480.00	525.00	9.4
Himachal Pradesh	177.00	205.00	15.8
Jammu and Kashmir	260.00	315.00	21.2
Karnataka	651.00	765.00	17.5
Kerala	355.00	390.00	9.9
Madhya Pradesh	1170.00	1381.00	18.0
Maharashtra	1700.00	2100.00	23.5
Manipur	70.00	87.00	24.3
Meghalaya	75.00	91.00	21.3
Nagaland	65.00	78.00	20.0
Orissa	450.00	600.00	33.3
Punjab	500.00	575.00	15.0
Rajasthan	430.00	525.00	22.1
Sikkim	41.00	50.00	21.9
Tamil Nadu	960.00	1153.00	20.1
Tripura	86.00	105.00	22.1
Uttar Pradesh	1642.00	2030.00	23.6

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	675.00	776.00	15.00
Total-States	12662.00	15351.00	21.2
Union Territories			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33.50	69.00*	106.0
Arunachal Pradesh	73.00	90.00	23.3
Chandigarh	38.76	42.48	9.6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.65	8.65	—
Delhi	335.00	483.00**	44.2
Goa, Daman and Diu	64.00	73.00	14.1
Lakshadweep	7.65	8.40	9.8
Mizoram	48.00	58.00	20.8
Pondicherry	33.00	39.00	18.2
Total (U.Ts.)	641.56	871.53	35.8
Total (States and (U.Ts.))	13303.56	16222.53	21.9

* Includes Rs. 34 crores for purchase of 3 ships.

** Includes Rs. 83 crores for 2 Power Projects.

Note : Plan outlays are finalized in minimal terms and not in real terms.

Report of High Power Panel on Minorities

The report is under consideration of the Government.

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

(c) No, Sir,

(a) whether Report of the High Power Panel on Minorities etc. Under Dr. Gopal Singh which was submitted in 1983 has not yet been released;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) whether it has been circulated to the State Governments and various departments of Union Government for their comments ?

Non-Governmental Agencies for Removal of Poverty

445. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any non-Governmental agencies are also helping in removing poverty from the country; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b).

(b) if so, the particulars of those agencies and the details of programme chalked out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The Seventh Five Year Plan envisages a significant role for non-Governmental agencies/voluntary organisations in the implementation of anti-poverty programmes, the details of which have been given in Chapter 2, Volume II of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90). This Document was discussed on the floor of the House in December, 1985.

[*Translation*]

Pollution of Ganga River by Industries

446. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cities situated of the banks of Ganga River from which sewage water and the number of factories from which effluents are discharged into the Ganga river alongwith the nature of effluents discharged thus polluting the Ganga water;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that at some places water is so much polluted that people do not use it even for irrigation purposes;

(c) if so, the number of people affected by pollution of Ganga water; and

(d) whether Government have taken any action against those industries which are responsible for polluting the Ganga water, with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) About 100 towns and 264 industrial units discharge sewage water and effluents respectively into Ganga. Depending on the raw material used and items produced, the effluent from industries contain organics, urea, ammonia, suspended Solids, Oil and grease, metals such as zinc, chromium etc.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Out of the 264 industrial units, 68 industrial units in up, Bihar and West

Bengal have been identified as gross polluters where the volume of discharge exceeds 1000 KL per day and the discharge contains toxic materials. Out of this 33 units are located in U. P. 5 in Bihar and 30 in West Bengal. The concerned State Pollution Boards have been asked to ensure that there industrial units submit and implement a time-bound scheme for setting up of treatment facility for the effluents. So far 21 industrial units have taken steps for setting up or improvement of facilities for treatment of wastes.

Treatment of Citizens Detained in Police Stations

447. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the usual practice of the police is to detain people for so-called interrogation at the police stations, ill treat them and also sometime deprive them of their money and other belongings;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring forward legislation to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code suitably in order to eliminate the chances of police ill-treatment of the people; and

(c) whether Government also propose to bring forward legislation to amend the law to make it little easier to punish the police officers and staff found guilty in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). 'Police' being a State subject, the measures in this regard are basically the responsibility of the State Governments, Code of Criminal Procedure and State Police Manuals, however, contain adequate guidelines to the police regarding treatment of arrested persons during the custodial interrogation. The Government of India have also issued guidelines to the State Governments from time to time to ensure that the police force behave always in a humane manner and that alleged cases of police excesses should be taken notice of seriously and dealt with firmly, wherever they occur.

**Identification and Repatriation of
Bangladeshi Infiltrators**

448. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the numbers of Bangladeshis who have entered into Orissa, Bihar and Delhi unauthorisedly, separately;

(b) the rules and procedure being followed for the identification and repatriation of Bangladeshi infiltrators; and

(c) the number of Bangladeshis repatriated from each State during 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). Having regard to considerable length of Indo-Bangladesh border, intrusion from Bangladesh through West Bengal into the various States of India including Orissa, Bihar and Delhi cannot be ruled out. The number of such persons in these States is not available. The State Govts. have standing instructions to expel/push back Bangladeshi infiltrants as soon as they are detected. The State Govts have also powers to take action against them under the Foreigners Act, 1946 as and when they are detected.

[English]

INSAT-1C

449. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India may have to pay more for the INSAT-1C satellite launch service of the U. S. does not have any space shuttle flights this year; and

(b) if so, the anticipated payment to be made ?

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

MENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) In terms of constant (Fiscal Year 1982) US Dollars, in which the standard STS flight price for INSAT-1C is expressed, any delay in launch on account of NASA reasons is not expected to result in an increase in the STS launch price for INSAT-1C.

(b) Does not arise.

**Location of Uranium and other Minerals
in H.P., J. K. and U.P.**

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

(a) the names of places in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and the Hilly areas of U. P. where surveys have been made for the location of Uranium and other minerals during the past three years including the current financial year; district wise for each state;

(b) if so, the outcome of these surveys and the latest progress made in the location of these minerals; and

(c) whether there is any plan to include a few more places for collecting fresh surveys and the names thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Atomic Minerals Division has been conducting extensive geological surveys uranium occurrences have been located in the following areas.

Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur, Kulu, Kinnaur, Simla and Chamba districts.
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Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur district.
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Uttar Pradesh	Tehri-Garhwal, Saharanpur and Dehradun districts.
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These areas are in different stages of exploration. Most of them are being explored by trenching, pitting, isorading. Investigations are in progress to evaluate the economic viability of Uranium anomalies and to determine the occurrences of associated minerals like Phosphates, Nickel, Molybdenum etc.

(c) Surveys are also undertaken in the following districts, during the current year :—

Himachal Pradesh	Rampur, Hosiarpur, Ambala, Una districts.
Uttar Pradesh	Almora-Nainital, Chamoli, Uttar Kashi, Pauri and Pithoragarh districts.

Discontentment among Scientists of Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute

451. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the huge specialised manpower of Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute is being utilized and engaged in suitable industry oriented problems/projects;

(b) whether suitable working facilities and environment are available to scientists; and

(c) if so, the reasons why many competent and well qualified scientists leave CMERI, Durgapur ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Out of about 150 scientists in the Institute, less than 4 on an average have left annually during the past 5 years. They have left mainly for personal reasons and better job prospects,

Retrenchment of Employees of General Engineers Reserve Force

452. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some General Engineers Reserve Force Employee were retrenched and have not yet been taken back to service, under Project "Yatrik" in Andaman and Nicobar;

(b) whether Government have received and memorandum regarding the bonus, leave and accommodation of GREF persons under "Yatrik"; and

(c) if so, the present position in there regards and steps Government have taken to do justice to these people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. No General Reserve Engineer Force Employee of Project "Yatrik" was retrenched from service.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Special Anti-Riot Central Reserve Police Battalions

453. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all six special Battalions of the Central Reserve Police Force proposed to be raised as an anti-riot force, have become operational; and

(b) if not, whether the proposal has been abandoned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Six CRPF battalions specially trained and equipped to tackle situations arising out of communal and caste conflicts have been raised and are operational.

(b) Does not arise,

**Compensation to Displaced Villagers
Displaced due to Construction of
Ordnance Factory in Orissa**

454. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of compensation paid to the displaced persons from the sixteen villages in the Bolangir district of Orissa where an ordnance factory is being constructed;

(b) whether there is a persistent demand that the quantum of compensation be increased since it is too low;

(c) whether a resettlement plan will be drawn up by the authorities before the villagers are evicted; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). For setting up an Ordnance Factory in Bolangir compensation has been awarded by the State Government in 14 villages for acquisition of 2707.49 acres of private land in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 (as amended in 1984). There is provision in the Act for persons not satisfied with the compensation to approach the appropriate court.

(c) and (d). Government of Orissa have drawn up a rehabilitation plan for resettlement of displaced persons which envisages, *Intet-alia*, allotment of a house site to each displaced family, financial assistance for construction of house and setting up of colonies with basic amenities.

[*Translation*]

**People brought above Poverty line
Under 20-Point Programme**

455. SHRI BANWARI LAD BAIRWA :
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the State-wise number of people brought above the poverty line in adivasi areas under 20-Point Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : It is not possible to indicate state-wise number of people brought above the poverty line in adivasi areas under

wise information about number of Scheduled Tribes people below the goverty line is available for two point fo time *viz.*, 1977-78 and 1983-84 (enclosed as Statement. In this period the number of Scheduled Tribe people below the poverty line in the country went down from 35.0 million in 1977-78 to 32.7 million in 1983-84. In this connection it may by stated that under the Tribal Sub-Plan, which is being implemented for the Fifth Plan onwards, adequate financial assistance is being given to Scheduled Tribes under different income generating schemes to enable them to cross the poverty line. During the Sixth Plan, 43.58 lakhs Scheduled Tribes families were economically assisted as against the target of 27.59 lakh families.

Statement

*Statewise Number of Scheduled Tribe
Persons below the Poverty Line*

(In lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	1977-78	1983-84
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18.58	17.36
2.	Assam	9.69	6.79
3.	Bihar	36.78	38.25
4.	Gujarat	35.28	26.93
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0.51	0.16
6.	Karnataka	8.19	13.63
7.	Kerala	1.79	0.95
8.	Madhya Pradesh	85.98	85.66
9.	Maharashtra	34.09	37.57
10.	Orissa	48.54	41.77
11.	Rajasthan	20.47	28.31
12.	Tamil Nadu	3.01	2.97
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1.19	1.07
14.	West Bengal	21.50	18.50
	All India	350.33	327.25

Note : The All India total and the total of the 14 States may not tally because of the uncovered gap.

[*English*]

**Location of Electronic Industry in
Public Sector in Manipur**

456. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any

in the public sector in Manipur in view of its total lack of industries and the absence of railway facilities;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to make a survey of the unique situation in the said region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) At the present, Government has no proposal to set up electronics industries in the Public Sector in Manipur.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes Sir. Senior officials of Department of Electronics visited Manipur for this purpose. The Department of Electronics is also planning to depute a team of experts to Imphal so as to identify the electronics products which can be manufactured within the State.

Emission of Sulphur Dioxide

457. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether total sulphur dioxide emissions has increased almost 3 times since 1966 and if so, corrective steps proposed; and

(b) whether there are any important projects to meet the situation as in Sweden (Surya-Jan '86) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) It is estimated that the total sulphur dioxide emissions in the country increased from 1.38 million tonnes in 1966 to 3.20 million tonnes in 1979. However, unlike the situation as in Sweden, there is no evidence of acid rain problems in the country as recorded through meteorological observatories.

(b) Does not arise.

Environmental Guidelines for Safety of Citizens

458. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any environmental guidelines for safety of citizens;

(b) if so, when these guidelines were framed; and

(c) the institutions to which these guidelines were circulated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). No specific guidelines for safety of citizens have yet been framed. Guidelines have been drawn up relating to siting of industries and environmental assessment of other development projects like mining, hydel and thermal power, river valley projects, etc. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industries has prepared a booklet "MARGDASHIKA—PROTECTION AGAINST GAS LEAKAGE", which gives the DOs and DONTs in the case of leakage of such gases as Chlorine, Ammonia and Sulphur Dioxide.

Opening of Recruitment Centre at Gorakhpur

459. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any request for opening a recruiting Centre at Gorakhpur (U. P.) has been received by Government; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to open a centre for recruitment for all the three wings of the Defence Services ?

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

(b) The Recruiting Centre when opened will cater for the Army and the Navy.

Amendment to Forest Conservation Act, 1980

460. SHRI K. MOHAN DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the present Forest (conservation) Act, 1980 is creating problems in the implementation of hydel schemes in different States;

(b) if so, the names of States which have written to the Centre about it;

(c) whether Union Government propose to bring forward a suitable legislation to amend the law with a view to removing such problems; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

People raised above Poverty Line in Kerala

461. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of people raised above poverty line in Kerala during the Sixth Plan period as a result of implementing 20-Point Programme; and

(b) what was the target fixed for the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The information regarding the number of people raised above Poverty Line in Kerala during the Sixth Plan period as a result of implementing the 20-Point Programme is not available. However, latest state-wise information about number of people below the poverty line for two points of time viz., 1977-78 and 1983-84 is given in the attached Statements I and II. In this period the number of people below the poverty line in Kerala went down from 117.1 lakhs in 1977-78 to 71.5 lakhs in 1983-84.

(b) No state-wise targets fixed for the Sixth Plan.

Statement-I

Number and percentage of population below the poverty line by States separately for rural and urban areas—1977-78 (Revised)

Sl. No.	State	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		Number (lakhs)	%age	Number (lakhs)	%age	Number (lakhs)	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	176.8	45.4	40.6	37.2	217.4	43.6
2.	Assam	78.0	48.5	6.4	36.5	84.4	47.3
3.	Bihar	330.5	57.8	33.7	44.8	364.2	56.3
4.	Gujarat	94.6	43.1	27.5	29.8	122.1	38.9
5.	Haryana	22.0	23.2	7.9	32.5	29.9	25.2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10.2	27.8	0.5	17.2	10.7	27.0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.9	31.7	4.5	40.5	18.4	33.4
8.	Karnataka	131.9	53.2	41.6	44.6	173.5	50.8
9.	Kerala	94.1	47.4	23.0	53.2	117.1	48.4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	242.7	61.6	43.1	46.9	285.8	58.9
11.	Maharashtra	234.1	60.4	62.1	31.4	296.2	50.6
12.	Manipur	2.9	29.2	0.8	26.8	3.7	28.7
13.	Meghalaya	5.2	51.2	0.6	28.6	5.8	47.4
14.	Orissa	151.6	67.9	11.1	41.8	162.7	65.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Punjab	15.0	13.1	10.5	25.6	25.5	16.4
16.	Rajasthan	82.7	33.5	20.8	33.9	103.5	33.6
17.	Tamil Nadu	177.2	56.3	67.2	45.3	244.4	52.8
18.	Tripura	10.6	64.5	0.6	27.5	11.2	60.5
19.	Uttar Pradesh	422.8	49.8	83.2	49.2	506.0	49.7
20.	West Bengal	220.4	58.3	45.1	34.5	265.5	52.2
21.	Nagaland, Sikkim and All Union Territories	13.8	41.5	6.2	10.1	20.0	21.1
All India		2531.0	51.2	537.0	38.2	3068.0	48.3

Note : (1) The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month at 1973-74 prices corresponding to daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 56.64 per capita per month corresponding to calorie requirement of 2100 in urban areas.

(2) For updating the poverty line for 1977-78, C.S.O. Poverty Consumption deflator has been used.

(3) These results are based on the data (Revised) of the NSS on household consumer expenditure of 32nd Round (July, 1977 to June, 1978).

(4) The difference between the aggregate all India private consumption expenditure estimated by Central Statistical Organisation in their National Accounts Statistics and that derived from the NSSO data has been prorata adjusted among the different States and Union Territories in the absence of and information to allocate this difference among the States and Union Territories.

(5) The number of people below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st March, 1978.

Statement-II

Number and percentage of population below the poverty line by States separately for rural and urban areas—1983-84 (provisional)

Sl. No.	State	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		Number (lakhs)	%age	Number (lakhs)	%age	Number (lakhs)	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	164.4	38.7	40.7	29.5	205.1	36.4
2.	Assam	44.9	23.8	4.9	21.6	49.8	23.5
3.	Bihar	329.4	51.4	36.1	37.0	365.4	49.5
4.	Gujarat	67.7	27.6	19.9	17.3	87.6	24.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Haryana	16.2	15.2	5.5	16.9	21.7	15.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.8	14.0	0.3	8.0	6.1	13.5
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.1	16.4	2.2	15.8	10.3	16.3
8.	Karnataka	102.9	37.5	54.7	29.2	137.6	35.0
9.	Kerala	55.9	26.1	15.6	30.1	71.5	26.8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	218.0	50.3	36.9	31.1	254.9	46.2
11.	Maharashtra	176.1	41.5	55.9	23.3	232.0	34.9
12.	Manipur	1.3	11.7	0.6	13.8	1.9	12.3
13.	Meghalaya	3.9	33.7	0.1	4.0	4.0	28.0
14.	Orissa	107.7	44.8	10.4	29.3	118.1	42.8
15.	Punjab	13.7	10.9	10.7	21.0	24.4	13.8
16.	Rajasthan	105.0	36.6	21.2	26.1	126.2	34.3
17.	Tamil Nadu	147.6	44.1	52.6	30.9	200.2	39.6
18.	Tripura	4.6	23.5	0.5	19.6	5.1	23.0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	440.0	46.5	90.6	40.3	530.6	45.3
20.	West Bengal	183.9	43.8	41.2	26.5	225.1	39.2
21.	Nagaland, Sikkim and All Union Territories	17.9	47.4	14.4	17.7	32.5	27.1
All India		2215.0	40.4	495.0	28.1	2710.0	37.4

Note : (1) The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month at 1973-74 prices corresponding to daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and poverty line of Rs. 56.64 per capita per month corresponding to calorie requirement of 2100 in urban areas.

(2) For updating the poverty line for 1983-84, C.S.O. Poverty Consumption deflator has been used.

(3) These results are based on the provisional and quick tabulation of the NSS on household consumer expenditure of 32th bound (Jan, 1983 to Dec, 1983).

(4) The difference between the aggregate all India private consumption expenditure estimated by Central Statistical Organisation in their National Accounts Statistics and that derived from the NSSO data has been prorata abjusted among the different States and Union Territories in the absence of any information to allocate this difference among the States and Union Territories.

(5) The number of people below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st March, 1984.

Deforestation/Reforestation during Sixth Five Year Plan

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

(a) the area reported to have been deforested during Sixth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the target fixed for re-forestation during Sixth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(c) the amount allocated, utilised and area reforested during this period, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) A reliable estimate of State-wise forest area that has been deforested is not available. However, State-wise area reported to have been diverted for non-forestry purposes during the Sixth Five Year Plan, is given in the attached statement I.

(b) State-wise targets fixed for re-forestation/afforestation during Sixth Five Year Plan are given in the attached statement-III.

(c) State-wise outlay and expenditure under the forestry sector of the Sixth Five Year Plan, are given in the statement at Annexure-III. Physical achievements under re-forestation/afforestation are given in the attached statement III.

Statement-I

State/Union Territory wise forest area diverted for non-forestry purposes under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 during the Sixth Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Area in Hectares
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	711.878
2.	Assam	534.250
3.	Bihar	664.273
4.	Gujarat	1670.120
5.	Haryana	1.200
6.	Himachal Pradesh	197.306
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—
8.	Karnataka	698.910
9.	Kerala	511.596
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8350.710
11.	Maharashtra	3861.050
12.	Manipur	0.340
13.	Meghalaya	169.120
14.	Nagaland	—
15.	Orissa	5874.156

1	2	3
16.	Punjab	2.650
17.	Rajasthan	3128.090
18.	Sikkim	249.050
19.	Tamil Nadu	528.580
20.	Tripura	44.492
21.	Uttar Pradesh	704.760
22.	West Bengal	103.410
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	378.980
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	196.900
25.	Chandigarh	—
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	140.340
27.	Delhi	—
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	66.017
29.	Mizoram	—
30.	Pondicherry	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—

Statement-II

Statement showing State/Union Territory-wise targets and achievements under Re-forestation/afforestation during Sixth Five Year Plan period (1980-85)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Seedlings planted in lakh numbers		Equivalent* Hectarage	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5797.68	5830.61	289884	291530
2.	Assam	1042.50	1487.12	52125	74356
3.	Bihar	4174.34	4269.20	208717	213460
4.	Gujarat	10572.16	10677.10	528608	533855
5.	Haryana	4133.42	3648.08	206671	182404
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2098.68	2064.12	104934	103206
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	910.00	925.66	45500	45200

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Karnataka	8077.09	8294.05	403854	414702
9.	Kerala	1899.50	2352.55	94975	117627
10.	Madhya Pradesh	13243.50	12720.15	662175	636007
11.	Maharashtra	5476.90	7673.79	273845	383689
12.	Manipur	382.60	384.53	19130	19226
13.	Meghalaya	315.86	314.62	15793	15731
14.	Nagaland	460.20	467.03	23010	23351
15.	Orissa	4097.92	4299.89	204896	214994
16.	Punjab	2322.09	2295.46	116104	114773
17.	Rajasthan	1966.97	2300.29	98348	115014
18.	Sikkim	335.50	288.82	16775	14441
19.	Tamil Nadu	5154.88	4958.87	257594	247943
20.	Tripura	611.25	648.55	30562	32427
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10509.00	11240.20	525450	562010
22.	West Bengal	3190.00	3188.00	159800	159400
23.	A and N. Islands	268.02	340.77	13401	17038
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	554.27	511.87	27713	25593
25.	Chandigarh	10.00	12.90	500	645
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	79.16	99.98	3958	4999
27.	Delhi	115.00	108.00	5750	5400
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	95.04	86.80	4750	4340
29.	Lakshadweep	5.00	0.54	250	27
30.	Mizoram	1236.02	1537.50	61801	76875
31.	Pondicherry	20.00	25.42	1000	1271

*2000 Seedlings have been taken equivalent to one hectare of afforestation,

Statement-III

Statement giving the State/Union Territory-wise details of outlay and expenditure under Forestry Sector during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85).

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1050	2088.00
2.	Assam	2520	4059.52
3.	Bihar	1800	2140.00
4.	Gujarat	8900	10008.06
5.	Haryana	1450	2207.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2900	3648.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1028	1579.00
8.	Karnataka	3075	3943.00
9.	Kerala	1862	1844.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3800	5185.00
11.	Maharashtra	4875	5240.00
12.	Manipur	475	482.00
13.	Meghalaya	500	599.00
14.	Nagaland	680	587.72
15.	Orissa	1250	1673.00
16.	Punjab	1290	1689.00
17.	Rajasthan	1500	2053.00
18.	Sikkim	570	589.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	5900	6278.00
20.	Tripura	1239	1128.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7090	8361.00
22.	West Bengal	2200	2727.00
23.	A and N Islands	550	423.34
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	952	1397.64

1	2	3	4
25.	Chandigarh	60	64.79
26.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	130	202.23
27.	Delhi	90	87.77
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	450	478.02
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—
30.	Mizoram	550	699.90
31.	Pondicherry	27.70	26.47

Collaboration with other Countries to Explore Ocean-Bed

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

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to explore the ocean-bed in collaboration with other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. No scheme of this nature has been formulated.

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

Import of Colour TVs

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

(a) whether Government propose to restrict the import of colour TV sets and give scope for manufacturing to indigenous production making colour TV sets available

to the public at lower price with assured quality; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The import of Colour TV sets is already restricted as per Import Export Policy 1985-88, vide entry No. 121, Appendix 2B (List of restricted items) which reads as follows :

“(121) All consumer goods, howsoever described, of industrial, agricultural or animal origin, not appearing individually in Appendices 3 Part-A and 5 or specifically listed for import under Open General Licence.”

Detection of Explosive device in Anand Niketan, Delhi

465. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an explosive device was found in Anand Niketan, Delhi on the 16 January, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any arrest has been made; and

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) A suspicious looking object was found on the footpath opposite C-15 Anand Niketan on 11.1.86.

(b) The object was found to be an explosive device containing the following :—

(i) One time-piece make 'TIMECAL' with the time of explosion set for 2215 hours.

(ii) 15 TNT slibs, all tied by a 1.5 metres long cordex wier.

(iii) Two electric detonators with a long wire.

(iv) 2 TETRYL Cartridges used as booster.

(v) Battery equipment.

(c) No arrest has been made so far.

(d) The explosive object is being examined by the Central Forensic Science Laboratory and the Chief Controller of Explosives, Nagpur for determining its origin and potential for damage. Police vigilance has been strengthened and efforts are on to apprehend the culprits.

[Translation]

Ganga Clearance Project

466. **PROF. CHANDRA BHABU DEVI :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the projects of Bihar which discharge effluents direct into the Ganga river and cause pollution are also included in the Ganga Clearance Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The Government of Bihar have proposed schemes for Monghyr, Patna, Chapra and Bhagalpur towns under Canga Action Plan to prevent pollution caused by the discharge of domestic sewage into the river in these towns. The treatment of industrial wastes is primarily the responsibility of the industrial units concerned.

(b) The notional cost of the schemes identified in these towns is Rs. 42.46 crores. So far reports for 14 schemes in Patna estimated to cost Rs. 4.02 crores have been submitted by the Government of Bihar.

[English]

Bihar-Uttar Pradesh Border disputes due to Shifting Course of Ganga

467. **PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether disputes have arisen in some villages on the borders of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh specially near the Bhojpur area, due to a shift in the course of river Ganga;

(b) whether, as a result thereof, thousand of farmes ware affected in regard to their agricultural operations and sometimes it led to clashes among them; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Union Government to resolve the above disputes ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Based upon the arbitral Award of Shri C. M. Trivedi, which was accepted by both the Government of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1968 was enacted to replace the fluctuating inter-State river boundaries by fixed boundaries. However, there have been occasional disputes between private parties involving contending claims in respect of rights of ownership and cultivation of land in some of the territories transferred from one State to the other following the enforcement of said Act. Such rights of individuals are governed by relevant revenue laws of the respective States. Section 26 of

the aforesaid Act provides for continuance of laws which were in force in the transferred territories immediately before the date of such transfer, unless otherwise provided by a competent authority. Disputes between private parties with regard to their rights in the land comprised in transferred territories are to be determined by a competent court of law. There are, however, some differences between the two State Governments over the exchange of records of rights of cultivators in respect of their lands in certain villages comprised in transferred territories. This is essentially a matter to be sorted out between the two State Governments bilaterally at the appropriate level. The Central Government would, however, be glad to extend such assistance as may be specifically required by them.

National Crime Records Bureau

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a National Crime Record Bureau; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Bureau has been set up with its headquarters at New Delhi, as an Attached Office of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Some Units of the Central Police Organisations dealing with Crime records are proposed to be merged in the Bureau.

Asylum Sought by an Official of Indian Mission in Canada

469. SHRI K. RAMCHANDRA REDDY :
SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether an official working in the Indian mission in Toronto (Canada) is

reported to have sought political asylum in Canada;

(b) the details of the case; and

(c) the reaction of Canadian Government ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Report on Juveniles in Slums

470. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report on "Juveniles in slums-study of six slums in Bombay;" (Nagarlok, IIPA, July-September, 1984); and

(b) if so, what corrective steps are proposed in the matter to overcome delinquency ?

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

(b) The article is based on a study on the status of juveniles in slums and impact of various organisations engaged in improving the conditions. Various agencies of Government as also voluntary organisations are engaged in improving the conditions.

Launching of INSAT-1C

471. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :
SHRI HARISH RAWAT :
PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI
SHAKTAWAT :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :
DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is any apprehension of delay in launching INSAT-1C satellite later in September following the "Challenger" explosion on the 28th January, 1986;

(b) if so, what are the alternative plans before the Government to avoid any delay in our space research programme;

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of USA; and

(d) if so, what is their reaction thereto ?

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) At present, as advised by NASA, INSAT-1C work is proceeding on the basis that the present flight assignment for INSAT-1C, namely the STS Flight 61-I with a planned nominal launch date of 27 September 1986, will be maintained until NASA notifies of any change which may be required. While the consequences of the STS Flight 51-L tragedy as they relate to the resumption of STS launches and the effect to the specific launch assignment on STS manifest are yet to be fully assessed, considering the 24 successful Space Shuttle launches, it is hard to believe that the Space Shuttle has any generic problems, and there is a reasonable expectation that the NASA Space Shuttle flights will be resumed in the second half of 1986 and that INSAT-1C launch schedule will not be unduly affected.

(b) The effect of US-NASA STS flight resumption delay, if any, will be confined to INSAT-1C and INSAT-1D launches. At the present moment, the Government does not consider it necessary to make alternate arrangements for the launching of INSAT-1C and INSAT-1D satellites.

(c) and (d). NASA is working intensively to minimise the impacts of the January 28 loss of Challenger on STS customers and has assured that it would do its best to launch INSAT-1C and INSAT-1D space-

craft under conditions which are mutually agreeable to NASA and to the Department of Space (DOS). NASA fully appreciates the need for a timely launch of the INSAT-1C spacecraft to provide an on-orbit backup to the lone INSAT-1B in operation.

[Translation]

**Metal Scrap in Central Proof Range
Itarsi, Madhya Pradesh**

472. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :
 Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the lives of local rural adivasis always remain in danger because they go to collect scattered metal scrap from the Central Proof Range, Itarsi (Madhya Pradesh);

(b) whether 50 villagers died last year due to grenade explosion while trying to collect metal scrap;

(c) whether any effective measures for collection and disposal of metal scrap have been taken so that lives of local rural adivasis are not endangered;

(d) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have sent proposal to the Ministry for amending the Manoeuvres Field Firing and Artillery Practices Act, 1238; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKA RAM) : (a) According to available information 59 persons are reported to have lost their lives while collecting scattered metal scrap, since the inception of the Central Proof Range at Itarsi (M. P.) in 1972, which is a protected and prohibited area.

(b) No loss of life has been reported in the year 1985 on this account.

(c) Collection and disposal of Metal scrap have not been found feasible because of the large and difficult terrain of the proving range which makes it difficult to locate live blinds lying on the ground or buried deep.

(d) and (e). A Committee constituted by the State Government under the chairmanship of the Divisional Commissioner, Hoshangabad had *inter-alia* given a suggestion that the law should be made more stringent. This is being examined.

[English]

Illegal Entry of Foreigners into India

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government are examining the potential danger of foreigners crossing the borders to settle down in India and demand voting rights; and

(b) if so, whether any instructions are issued or are proposed to be issued by Government to border States to submit reports in this regard and also to take permanent steps to prevent foreigners from illegally entering the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). India has a long Land border. Having regard to this the possibility of illegal crossing of foreigners into India cannot be ruled out. However, there have not been any reports from border States in regard to the potential danger of large scale infiltration of foreigners from across the borders. There exist standing instruction with the State Governments to expel/push back the infiltrants as soon as they are detected at the borders. Action is also taken under the Foreigners Act, 1946 against all those foreign national who are found to be staying in India illegally.

Reappointment of Retired Officers as Consultants in Planning Commission

474. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a practice in the Planning Commission to appoint retired officers as consultants;

(b) if so, the number of retired officers

appointed by the Planning Commission as consultants during the last three year;

(c) the criteria and terms and conditions of their appointment; and

(d) the number of retired officers and other specialists serving the Planning Commission at present as consultants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir. They are appointed as non-official Consultants.

(b) 17.

(c) They are appointed as non-official consultants for undertaking specific studies which are of current interest to the Planning Commission, on a monthly consolidated fee upto Rs. 2500 for whole-time and Rs. 2000 per month for part-time, consultants. They are not entitled to any other allowances or Government accommodation, telephone etc. However, they are entitled to pensionary benefits, in addition.

(d) Total number of non-official Consultants as on date is 16, out of whom 11 are retired Government servants.

Proposal to Prevent Pollution

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

(a) whether Government are aware that a Seminar to prevent pollution in air, water and noise in the country was organised at Naupada, Thane (Maharashtra) during the last week of December, 1985 wherein participants emphasised certain remedial steps to be taken to prevent pollution;

(b) if so, details therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha,

Presence of Pakistani Delegation at the Inauguration of Fast Breeder Test Reactor

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

(a) whether a Pakistani Atomic Energy delegation had attended the inauguration of the Fast Breeder Test Reactor at Kalpakkam in December, 1985;

(b) whether this delegation also participated in the seminar on fast breeders held there ?

(c) whether similar exchange of atomic energy is experts being considered; and

(d) whether Government propose to offer technical assistance to Pakistan in its atomic energy programme provided it remains strictly peaceful ?

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). The Chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy commission accompanied by two other pakistani officials attended the International Symposium on Fast Breeder Reactors as a future source of power held at Kalpakkam on December 16 and 17, 1985. The Pakistani delegation, along with other foreign participants also attended the dedication of the Madras Atomic Power Project II Reactor and the renaming ceremony of Reactor Research Centre as Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research.

(c) and (d). No further such exchanges are presently envisaged between the two countries.

Setting up Nuclear Power Corporation

477. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a separate Nuclear Power Corporation on

the lines of National Thermal Power Corporation, as has been disclosed to the press by the Chairman of the Nuclear Power Board;

(b) whether nuclear power research and other related activities would be brought under the purview of the proposed Corporation;

(c) whether this Corporation will be allowed to scout for financial resources in the capital market; and

(d) when this proposal is likely to materialise ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) to (d). It has been decided in principle to set up a nuclear power corporation. The details are being worked out.

[Translation]

Construction of Guest/Rest Houses for Army Personnel in Almora and Pithoragarh, Uttar Pradesh

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

(a) whether his Ministry propose to construct guest houses and rest houses for army personnel in Almora; and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which these construction works will be taken up and the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) No Sir, the Ministry of Defence does not propose to construct guest houses or rest houses for army personnel in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh. However, as per information received from the State Govt., Sainik Rest Houses already exist in Almora and Pithoragarh.

(b) Does not arise.

Patel Commission on Eastern Uttar Pradesh

479. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Patel Commission had made certain recommendations for the development of Eastern Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of such recommendations; and

(c) the extent to which they were implemented and the difficulties being experienced in implementing all its recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Patel Committee which submitted its report in January, 1964 had made recommendation for the development of 4 districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, namely, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Deoria and Jaunpur.

(b) Recommendations relate to various sectors like agriculture and allied activities, irrigation, flood control, rural electrification, industries, public sector undertakings, communications, family planning, administration etc.

(c) After the conclusion of the Third Five Year Plan in 1966, the State Government was entrusted with the task of formulating and implementing the development programmes in these districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh in line with the recommendations of the Committee.

[English]

Assistance for Implementation of 20-Point Programme in States

480. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state the names of the States which have demanded greater assistance to implement 20-Point Programme?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHARY) : Outlays for the 20-Point Programme are not fixed

separately and specifically. The outlays are, however, derived from the outlays under different plan heads. No request has come from any State Government for greater assistance to implement the 20-Point Programme during 1985-86.

Census Operation by Assam Student Union

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report appearing in the Ananda Bazar Patrika dated 30 January, 1986 stating that volunteers of the Assam Student Union would start census operation from 15 February, 1986;

(b) whether census operation in all parts of the country is done by Central agencies or not;

(c) if so, whether census done by the Assam Student Union will be officially accepted; and

(d) if so, whether Volunteers of various, political parties and mass organisation in other States will be allowed to do census work on their own henceforth or not ?

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

(b) to (d). Under the Census Act, 1948 (Act No. XXXVII of 1948), only the Central Government is competent to take a census. No other exercise of this type will have any validity under the Act.

Press Report on Birsa Munda's Family

482. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI SARFARAZ AHAMAD :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the Blitz dated 14th December, 1985 wherein it

is stated that the old sister and grand daughter of Shri Birsa Munda, one of the freedom fighters' family from Bihar, are in pitiable condition; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and whether Government propose to give some assistance to the closest living relations of Birsa Munda ?

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

(b) The Government have not received any application for financial assistance from Smt. Kuddi Munda and the grand daughters of late Shri Birsa Munda who are stated to be his closest living relatives. However, the Government of Bihar have been requested to furnish us the full details of the case and appropriate action will be taken on receipt of information from the State Government.

Class I and II Posts in Lakshadweep

483. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to parts (b) and (c). of Unstarred Question No. 2396 regarding class I and II posts in Lakshadweep on 4th December, 1985 and state :

(a) the reasons for filling up only 26 class I posts out of the sanctioned strength of 43 posts and only 57 out of 104 class II posts on regular basis; and

(b) the latest position of filling up the vacant 13 class I and 16 Class II posts and also regularisation of 4 Class I and 31 Class II posts stated to have been filled on ad-hoc basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Evaluation of 5-day week system in Central Government Offices

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

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to revert back to six-day week for all the Central Government Offices from the present five-day week system;

(b) whether Government have evaluated

the progress of work during five-day week in various Central Government Offices;

(c) whether the Research Organisations like Indian Institute of Science, ISRO, NAL, LRDE; etc, have also adopted 5-day week system; and

(d) if so, whether it will adversely affect the pace of scientific and technological work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) There is no proposal at present to consider reintroducing 6-day week system.

(b) While no formal evaluation of the progress of work during 5-day week scheme has been made, it is felt that the scheme has been well received.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected.

Pending Public Complaints

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

(a) whether there has been a drive for speedy redressal of public complaints and grievances since the formation of the new Department of Public Grievances;

(b) if so, details of complaints now pending for over one year, over 2 years for 3 years and above; and

(c) whether the nodal Ministry propose to collect from Ministries list of such complaints, as are not amicably settled within 3 months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. Ministries/Departments having large public dealings have been asked to dispose of complaints in a time bound manner. They have also been asked to monitor at senior levels the disposal of grievances.

(b) and (c). The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances receives half-yearly reports from Ministries/Departments with regard to number of grievances received, disposed of and pending with them. The position in respect of 40 Ministries/Departments as on 30-9-1985 is given in the statement attached.

Statement

Statement giving number of Grievances Received and Disposed of during the period from 1-4-1985 to 30-9-1985

S. No.	Name of Ministry/Department	Brought forward	No. Received during the half-year.	No. disposed of during the half-year	No. pending as on 30-9-85.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Ministry of Agriculture					
(i)	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	90	37	27	100
(ii)	Department of Fertilizers	4	5	5	4
(iii)	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Ministry of Commerce					
(i)	Department of Commerce	55	138	90	130
(ii)	Department of Supply	120	116	138	98
3. Ministry of Communications					
(i)	Department of Posts	62,053	4,10,375	4,12,029	60,399
(ii)	Department of Tele communications	7,868	1,44,018	1,35,964	15,922

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Ministry of Defence				
	(i) Department of Defence	180	198	166	242
	(ii) Department of Defence Production and Supplies	Nil	12	9	3
5.	Ministry of Energy				
	(i) Department of Power	7	45	35	17
6.	Ministry of External Affairs	18	342	342	18
7.	Ministry of Finance				
	(i) Department of Economic Affairs	50	103	66	87
	(ii) Department of Expenditure	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies				
	(i) Department of Food	337	373	274	436
9.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare				
	(i) Department of Health	73	201	190	84
	(ii) Department of Family Welfare				
10.	Ministry of Home Affairs				
	(i) Department of Internal Security	14	57	56	15
	(ii) Department of Official Language	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Ministry of Human Resources Development					
(i) Department of Education	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12. Ministry of Industry					
(i) Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals	13	3	2	74	
13. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	12	72	73	11	
14. Ministry of Labour	1,434	20,903	20,009	2,328	
15. Ministry of Law and Justice					
(i) Department of Legal Affairs	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Legislative Department	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism					
(i) Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	125	2,113	1,862	376	
18. Ministry of Planning					
(i) Department of Statistics	15	36	18	33	
19. Ministry of Science and Technology					
(i) Department of Science and Technology	Nil	1	Nil	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Ministry of Steel and Mines				
	(i) Department of Steel	128	814	855	87
21.	Ministry of Transport				
	(i) Department of Civil Aviation	376	2,135	1,333	1,178
	(ii) Department of Railway	985	13,992	13,737	1,240
	(iii) Department of Surface Transport	1,005	7,765	7,714	1,056
22.	Ministry of Urban Development	581	509	247	843
23.	Ministry of Welfare	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Department of Atomic Energy	8	8	8	8
25.	Department of Electronics	Nil	5	2	3
26.	Department of Ocean Development	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Department of Space	Nil	13	13	—
28.	President Secretariat	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

**India's concern over use of Force
against Libya**

486. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-
GRAHI :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have expressed their concern over threats of use of force against Libya; and

(b) if so, the details regarding India's role in its capacity as the Chairman of non-aligned movement regarding the situation that has developed in the middle east ?

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

(b) As Chairman of NAM, India undertook consultations at New York, and convened a meeting of the Coordinating Bureau at the level of Permanent Representatives on February 6, 1986. The Coordinating Bureau expressed grave concern over threats and measures and possible use of force against Libya. The Communique adopted called upon all States to adhere to and observe the provisions of the Declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States contained in UNGA Resolution 36/103. The Bureau reaffirmed its support for and solidarity with Libya in safeguarding its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

[*Translation*]

**Training of Indian Scientists Selected
for Flying with us Space Shuttle**

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

(a) whether two scientists selected finally for flying with the US space shuttle had been sent to Johnson Space Centre at Houston for receiving training; and

(b) if so, whether it would be possible

to launch INSAT-1C after an inquiry into the explosion in 'Challenger' is over ?

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. For NASA flight training and associated simulations etc., the Primary and the backup Indian Payload Specialists for the STS/INSAT-1C Indian Payload Specialist Flight mission are required to be at the NASA Johnson Space Centre from only four months before the scheduled launch date.

(b) There is every expectation that after completion of the Challenger mishap investigations, NASA would soon resume STS launches and that the INSAT-1C schedule would not be unduly affected.

[*English*]

**Agreement between India and Pakistan
regarding Nuclear Installations**

488. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the recent official level talks between India and Pakistan held in Islamabad in January, 1986, draft agreements pledging not to attack each other's nuclear installations were exchanged;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the main objects and circumstances leading to the exchange of the agreements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). During the Foreign Secretary's visit to Pakistan from January 16-21, 1986, the two sides exchanged drafts and had discussions on a unified text. There will be further discussions.

(c) To remove misapprehensions, it was agreed at India's initiative during Prime Minister's meeting with Gen. Zia on December 17, 1985, that the two countries

will work out an agreement whereby each will undertake not to attack the nuclear installations and facilities of the other.

**Libya's Involvement in Terrorists Acts
in Rome and Athens**

489. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India as the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement has taken note of Libya's alleged involvement in the recent terrorist acts in Rome and Athens;

(b) if so, what is the view of the NAM; and

(c) whether any sanctions have been suggested by NAM against Libya ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) India has seen reports of US allegations of Libya's involvement in recent terrorist attacks at Rome and Vienna airports and has taken note of Libya's denial thereof.

(b) and (c). The-Aligned Coordinating Bureau in New York considered the situation facing Libya at a meeting specially convened for the purpose and issued a statement affirming its full support for and solidarity with Libya.

Indo-US Joint Commission Meeting

490. SHRI V. TULSI RAM :
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether relations between India and the United States were discussed at the Indo-US joint Commission meeting held at Washington recently;

(b) if so, the outcome of discussions;

(c) the time for which the new ties of relations between these two countries will remain in force and when these are to be reviewed next; and

(d) whether any date for the next meeting of the Commission has been fixed ?

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

(b) These discussions contributed to greater mutual understanding and cooperation between India and the USA.

(c) Indo-US relations would be reviewed at every available occasion of contacts between the representatives of the two Governments.

(d) The dates for the next session of the Indo-US Joint Commission would be decided through diplomatic channels.

Poland's offer for cleaning of river Ganga

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

(a) whether Poland has offered a better scheme for the cleaning operation of river Ganga; and

(b) if so, details of the Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No specific offer for the cleaning operation of Ganga has been received from Government of Poland.

(b) Does not arise.

Participation of States and Union Territories in Republic Day Parade

492. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many States and Union Territories participated in the Republic Day Parade of 1986 by sending their floats or cultural groups;

(b) whether Union Government have any plans to make the participation by all States and Union Territories mandatory; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof ?

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

ARUN SINGH) : (a) Sixteen States and one Union Territory presented floats and/or cultural groups in the Republic Day Parade 1986 in New Delhi.

(b) and (c). Government have no plans to make participation by States and Union Territories in the Republic Day Parade mandatory. Participation is on voluntary basis.

Plantation of Eucalyptus

493. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether social forestry has failed to enthuse the poor people, specially the tribals, as Government lay main emphasis only on plantation of Eucalyptus; and

(b) whether Government will change its policy so that forestry programmes become subservient to the economic needs of the poor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The guidelines issued by the Central Government advise against raising monocultures (particularly these of Eucalyptus) in the tribal areas and many State Governments have also issued such instructions.

Districts under Tribal Sub-Plan

494. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of districts in the country covered under tribal sub-plan; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to develop the social conditions of the tribals in tribal sub-plan areas during Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Tribal sub-Plan covers 26 districts fully and 97 districts partly in the country.

(b) To improve the social and economic conditions of the tribal people during Seventh

Plan period, apart from raising productivity levels in core economic sectors such as agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry etc. aimed at assisting about 40 lakh tribal families, programmes in social services sector such as health services including nutrition and drinking water supply and education will be taken up. In addition, measures for removal of exploitative practice will be continued.

Statehood for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands have long been demanding the status of a State for their Islands ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No such demand has been formally brought to the notice of the Government of India recently.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment of Service Officers in DGI Organisation

496. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many service officers are employed in the Inspectorate of General Stores at Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras under DGI Organisation;

(b) the type of stores inspected by these four inspectorates;

(c) the Military duties/user experience required in the inspection;

(d) whether the same job of inspection can be undertaken by the Civilian Scientific Officers; and

(e) if so, steps Government are taking to reduce the wasteful development of Service Officers on non-military duties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SURH RAM) : (a) 10 Service Officers are employed in the four Inspectorates of General Stores at Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras under the DGI Organisation.

(b) The types of stores inspected by these four Inspectorates cover the complete range of general stores, which includes high altitude colthing, extreme cold clothing and equipment, clothing for parade and ceremonial occasions, war equipment tentage, camouflage equipment, harness and saddlery, man dropping/supply dropping parachutes, brake parachutes for combat aircrafts, aerial delivery equipment, mountaineering ski equipment, implements used in preparation of field Defence, special oils and lubricants for combat vehicles, equipment for Field Hospitals, life preserver jackets, basic textiles, timber, plastic stores, paints, chemicals, durgs, pharmaceuticals, POL products etc.

(c) User experience is essential in the inspection of a large variety of general stores items which have peculiar requirements of the Services for use in various field conditions from deserts to high altitude areas and combat conditions.

(d) and (e). A high powered Committee appointed by the Ministry of Defence had gone into the question of indentification of the posts earlier held by Service officers, which could be filled by civilian officers. The recommendations of the Committee were accepted and implemented by the Government in 1982.

Mandal Commission Report for Public Opinion

497. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have informed all the States and Union Territories on or about 16 November, 1985 that the Union Government have decided to seek public opinion about the list of castes to be treated as other backward classess, as recommended by Mandal Commission, and that norms are being formulated for that purpose;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have formulated the norms for seeking public opinion on the recommendation of the Mandal Commission;

(c) if so, the details of the norms; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (d). It has been decided to elicit public opinion on the list of Other Backward Classes prepared by the Mandal Commission. The modalities for eliciting such opinion were under consideration of the Government. Subsequently in the light of the position obtaining in certain parts of the country as a result of anti-reservation and pro-reservation agitations, Home Minister had addressed Chief Ministers to consider the suggestion to maintain status-quo till the emergence of national consensus, on reservation for Other Backward Classess. The suggestion has received favourable response from most of the Chief Ministers. All the States were addressed for detailed information on various aspects of reservation to prepare a factual note in the matter, in the light of discussions held by Prime Minister with the opposition leaders and the information received has been compiled for use in discussion on the question of national consensus. Information from one State is still awaited.

Negotiation with U. S. A. Over Hyper Pure Poy Silicon

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India negotiated with USA for supply of Hyper Pure Poy Silicon; and

(b) if so, the present stage thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. Government did not negotiate with Government of USA for the supply of Hyper Pure Silicon.

(b) Does not arise.

Social-Economic Development of SCS/STs.

499. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given top priority for the social-economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked in Seventh Plan for implementing various schemes for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) the guidelines sent to the State Governments for implementing various schemes pertaining to the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) In the Seventh Five Year Plan, the total amount earmarked under Special Component Plan for the development of Scheduled Castes and under Tribal Sub-Plan for the development of Scheduled Tribes is estimated as Rs. 6303.32 crores and Rs. 6199.63 crores, respectively, In addition to this, Special Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 930 crores for the development of Scheduled Castes and Rs. 756 crores for the development of Scheduled Tribes has been earmarked in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d). The Report of the Working Group on development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) containing detailed guidelines for implementing various schemes and its recommendations on measures to be taken for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have already been sent to all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The progress of implementation of the schemes taken up by them for the development of people belonging to these communities is reviewed during discussions on Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan held both in the Ministry of Welfare and the Planning Commission.

[*Translation*]

Central Assistance for Modernisation of Police Force

500. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the amount of assistance and grant given by the Centre to different State Government during 1984 and 1985 for modernisation of police force and the amount of such assistance and grant proposed to be given during 1986 and 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : The information is given in the enclosed statement. The amount of assistance proposed to be given during 1986-87 will be subject to the funds being voted by the Parliament.

Statement

Name of the State	Amount released in 1984-85	Amount allocated in 1985-86	Amount proposed to be given during 1986-87
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	46.64	63.76	63.76
2. Assam	38.18	50.91	50.91
3. Bihar	47.74	63.65	63.65
4. Gujarat	37.96	50.61	50.61

1	2	3	4
5. Haryana	20.39	27.19	27.19
6. Himachal Pradesh	13.94	18.59	18.59
7. Jammu and Kashmir	20.52	27.36	27.36
8. Karnataka	31.52	42.03	42.03
9. Kerala	35.31	47.08	47.08
10. Madhya Pradesh	59.97	79.56	79.56
11. Maharashtra	56.46	75.28	75.28
12. Manipur	7.56	10.08	10.08
13. Meghalaya	8.48	11.31	11.31
14. Nagaland	8.85	10.78	10.78
15. Orissa	35.22	46.96	46.96
16. Punjab	113.07	37.38	37.38
17. Rajasthan	52.78	70.38	70.38
18. Sikkim	3.15	4.20	4.20
19. Tamil Nadu	56.35	75.14	75.14
20. Tripura	9.42	12.56	12.56
21. Uttar Pradesh	68.02	104.06	104.06
22. West Bengal	53.35	71.13	71.13
	823.815	1000.40	1000.00

Reorganisation of Indian Administrative Service

501. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the reorganisation on Indian Administrative Service; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Government has been reviewing various aspects of the recruitment, training and career management of the members of the Indian Administrative Service. As regards training, the Government has started one-week refresher courses and longer duration training courses for members of the Indian Administrative Service. Another decision taken by Government is regarding the change

in the cadre allocation of direct recruits. The new system of allocation is such as to ensure equitable distribution of high ranking and low ranking candidates in various cadres of the Indian Administrative Service and effect greater interregional modality which will help in national integration. Thus, various aspects concerning the Indian Administrative Service, are receiving Government's attention.

[English]

Follow UP Action on Public Grievances

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

(a) what measures have been taken to build the necessary infrastructure not only at central level Ministries/Departments but also in other public dealing bodies like the Delhi Development Authority, Municipal Corporation of Delhi to ensure quick redressal of public grievances;

(b) whether any follow-up action is taken by the respective Grievances Cell or such other institutional agencies to drive the matter to a logical conclusion;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) A list of Ministries/Departments who have appointed

grievance officers at various levels is given in the attached Statement I. Some examples of arrangements made for redress of public grievances in departments having wider public contact including Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi, are given in attached Statement II.

(b) to (d). Departments are monitoring the disposal of grievances. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances also gets a half-yearly return on the progress of disposal of grievances.

Statement-I

List of Ministries/Departments who have appointed Grievance Officers

The following Ministries/Departments have appointed officers to deal with public grievances and setting up of Grievances Cells :

Ministry/Department	Rank/Designation of the Grievance Officer
1	2
1. Posts	(i) Directorate—Director. (ii) Crile—Asstt., Post Master General (iii) Region—Regional Director. (iv) Division—Divisional Supdt. (v) GPO—Suggestion and Complaint Book is kept at Enquiry Counter.
2. Telecommunications	(i) Directorate—Director. (ii) Single Window P.G. Cell—Divisional Engineer.
3. Health and Family Welfare	(i) Ministry—Deputy Secretary. (ii) DGHS has been designated Chief Commissioner for Grievances for the purpose of redress of grievances regarding medical care facilities in Delhi/New Delhi. (iii) Hospitals—Dy. Medical Supdt. CMO acts as Grievance Redressal Officer.
4. Banking	(i) Banking Division—Director (ii) Customer Service Centre—Regional Manager of each bank. (iii) Banks—'May I Help You' Counter.

1	2
5. Railways	(i) Railway Board—Member (Staff) and Director (E and R) (ii) Zonal level—Addl. General Manager/Sr. Dy. General Manager (iii) Divisional level—Addl. Divisional Manager. (iv) Railway Station—An Officer on Special Duty mans PG Booth.
6. Urban Development	(i) Ministry—Deputy Secretary (ii) DDA—Public hearings are held by Vice-Chairman, Member (Engineering), Member (Finance), Commissioner (Housing), Commissioner (Lands) and Director (Slum and JJ) on prescribed days.
7. Commerce	(i) Ministry—Director. (ii) CCI and E—Public Relation Officer (a Dy. CCI and E) (iii) JCCI and E—Vigilance Officer (a CI and E) acts as Complaints Officer.
8. Revenue	Additional Secretary.
9. Central Board of Direct Taxes	Grievance Cell works direct under the Chairman, CBDT.
10. Central Board of Excise and Customs	(i) Hqrs.—Director (Customs), Deputy Secretary (Land Customs), Dy. Secretary (Central Excise) and Chief Vigilance Officer. (ii) In Collectorates/Customs Houses, there are public grievance committees headed by a Collector. (iii) Airports—Public Relation Officer.
11. Civil Aviation	(i) Department—Deputy Secretary (ii) IAAI—DD (Operations) (iii) Air India—An officer of the rank of Manager. (iv) Indian Airlines— (a) Commercial Manager (Customer Service) in Hqrs. (b) Sr. Dy. Commercial Manager in Regional Hqrs. (v) Delhi Airport—Complaint Counter.

1	2
12. Coal	(i) Department—Director. (ii) Grievance Redress Machinery has been set up at appropriate levels by Coal Controller's org., Coal Mines Welfare Org., Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Western Coalfields Ltd. and Singareni Collieries Ltd.
13. Mines	Deputy Secretary (No Grievance Cell has been set up however).
14. Labour	(i) Ministry—Deputy Secretary (ii) Emigration Division—Joint Secretary/Protector General of Emigrants hold public hearing on threr days every week.
15. Food	Director.
16. Civil Supplies	Deputy Secretary.
17. Defence	Director.

Statement-II

Some examples of the arrangement made for redress of public grievances in departments having wider public contact are :

- Public Grievance booths have been set up at the main Railway Stations in the four Metropolitan cities to provide on-the-spot redress. These normally receive complaints regarding matters of reservations and refunds. The officer-in-charge of the booth tries to sort out the problem with the help of officials concerned at the Station.
- A 'Single Window' system has been introduced in the Department of Telecommunications.
- A 'Redressal of Grievances Committee' was set up by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in January, 1985 to deal with grievances relating to medical care facilities in Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital, New Delhi. These hospitals have also nominated Grievance Redress Officers

to provide "on-the-spot-redress", to people's problems. Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Hospital has also made similar arrangements.

- A Centralised Customer Service Centre Scheme has been introduced in the nationalised banks, with one of the banks acting as a coordinating agency, for expeditious redress of public grievances. Initially started in the four metropolitan cities, the scheme has been extended to eighteen capital/major cities. The banks are trying to encourage "on-the-spot-redress" through the 'May I Help You' counter where any customer can take his problem and the official attending the counter helps in overcoming the same.
- The Joint Secretary/Protector General of Emigration and Deputy Emigration hold a public hearing for two hours every Monday, Wednesday and Friday to hear emigration matters. Where prompt redress cannot be provided, the petitioner is given an entry slip for the following evening. The public hearing system is being extended to

all seven offices of the Protectors of Emigrants located at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Madras, Cochin and Trivandrum.

- Department of Posts have made provision for 'Suggestion and Complaint Books' in all the GPOs which are available at Enquiry Counters. The Postmasters have to see these daily so that action is initiated on all the complaints without any delay.
- Delhi Development Authority has devised a public hearing system to make the grievance redress machinery more effective and public oriented. Days and timings have been fixed for such hearings to be held by Vice Chairman, Member (Engineering), Member (Finance), Commissioner (Housing), Commissioner (Lands) and Director (Slum and JJ).
- Municipal Corporation of Delhi has set up grievance Cell in the Commissioner's office as well as in all the 10 Zonal Offices of the Corporation. Commissioner, MCD himself hears Public Grievances on two days every week.

News Item Captioned "Tin Bigha Survey by Bangla Team thwarted"

503. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Tin Bigha survey by Bangla Team thwarted" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated the 3rd February, 1986 stating *inter-alia* about inadequate security arrangements made by India for conducting joint Survey by India and Bangladesh of the Tin Bigha Strip to link certain Bangla Desh enclaves with the main land under the Indira-Mujib agreement of 1974;

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

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

(b) and (c). Boundary demarcation work along the Indo-Bangladesh border near Tin Bigha, but excluding it, started on January 28, 1986. On that day, the joint survey team demarcated part of the boundary between India and Bangladesh at Dahagram-Angorpota. The next morning when the joint survey team arrived at the work site, they found that the marker fixed on the ground after measurement the previous day, had been uprooted during the night and a large number of agitators had gathered inside the Bangladesh enclave of Angorpots, who were shouting slogans against the demarcation. Our security personnel on duty could not provide protection for the Bangladesh survey team within their enclave and so at their request the work had to be suspended. From our side, we are ready to resume demarcation in the area at any time convenient to the Bangladesh side, which has been conveyed to them.

The allegations about India having thwarted survey work at Tin Bigha as a result of not having taken adequate precautions are completely unfounded. Revenue and law and order officials of Cooch Bihar, as well as BSF personnel, were present on the Indian side of the border to ensure the security of the survey team. They could not, however, prevent agitation within the Bangladeshi enclaves.

[Translation]

Recommendations of Bilingual Committee

504. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bilingual Committee has made certain recommendations in regard to evaluation and implementation of programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the recommendations accepted and of those not accepted with reasons therefor; and

(d) the effect of the accepted recommendations on programme implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHARY) : (a) to (d). The Ministry of Programme Implementation has neither constituted any 'Bilingual Committee' nor is aware of the existence of such a Committee.

[English]

**Progress of Wire-Fencing work along
Bangladesh Border**

505. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in regard to wire-fencing along the Bangladesh Border; and

(b) the nature of the work done and the amount spent so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). As yet no wire fencing work has been undertaken. The Government have so far spent a sum of Rs. 7.55 lakhs on survey work.

**Separate Agencies in States for Welfare
of Pensioners**

506. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has advised the Union Territories as well as the State Governments to consider the possibility of establishing full time separate agency to take care of the problems and welfare of the pensioners; and

(b) if so, the reaction of State Governments in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A suggestion was made to the State Governments in December, 1985 to consider setting up of a separate cell/Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare to look into the problems and welfare of their pensioners.

Responses are coming in from the States and they are very encouraging.

**Clearance to Himachal Pradesh for Felling
of Trees for Various Schemes**

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

(a) whether Government have received a number of schemes for clearance from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh, involving the felling of trees, for the construction of roads, drinking water supply and irrigation schemes during the past three years including the current financial year, up to 31 January, 1986;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes and the action taken by Government in respect of each one of them; and

(c) the names of such schemes as are still pending for clearance and the reasons for delay ?

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

(b) and (c). A statement showing details of such proposals is attached.

Statement

List showing upto-date position of proposals received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh for construction of roads, water supply and irrigation projects, during 1983, 1984, 1985 and upto 31st January, 1986

Sl. No.	District	Area	Purpose	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1983				
1.	Una	13.80 ha.	Water supply Scheme	The Govt. of H.P. was requested to furnish certain essential information related to the proposal on 4-4-1983 and reminded on 6-3-1984. No reply has been received so far.
2.	Bilaspur	2.16 ha.	Construction of Bridge road.	Approved. The State Government of H.P. was informed of the decision on 20-6-1983.
3.	Balaspur	3.6 ha.	Construction of road.	Approved. The Govt. of H.P. was informed of the decision on 31-8-1984.
4.	Kulu	5.63 ha.	Improvement of bye-pass.	The Govt. of H.P. was requested to furnish certain essential information related to the proposal on 27-6-83. No reply has been received.
5.	Solan	0.226 ha.	National Highway	Approved. The Govt. of H.P. was informed of the decision on 16-7-1984.
6.	Mandi	1.75 ha.	Main canal.	The Govt. of H.P. was requested to furnish certain essential information related to the project on 17-8-1983. The State Govt. was reminded on 6-3-1984, 22-6-1985, 29-8-1984, 17-11-1984 and telegraphically reminded on 30-7-1985. No reply has been received so far.
7.	Kangra	3 ha.	Alignment of road.	The Govt. of H. P. was requested to furnish some essential information on 10-9-85. No reply has been received.

1

2

3

4

5

1984

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Bilaspur | 7.08 ha. | Road alignment
(Kol Dam) | The Govt. of H P. was requested to furnish some essential information related to the case on 7-5-1985. A telegraphic reminder was sent on 17-7-1985. Reminders were sent on 3-9-1985 and 11-10-85. No reply has been received so far. |
| 2. Hamirpur | 3.0 ha. | Construction of road. | The Govt. of H.P. was requested to furnish certain essential information related to the proposal on 7-4-1984. Reminded on 7-2-1985. No reply has been received so far. |
| 3. Chamba | 982.71 ha. | Chamera Hydel Project | Approved. The Govt. of H. P. informed of the decision on 6-2-1986. |
| 4. Una | 0.184 ha. | Water supply scheme. | Approved. The Govt. of H. P. informed of the decision on 11-7-1984. |
| 5. Una | 2.42 ha. | Construction of road. | The Govt. of H.P. was requested to furnish certain essential information related to the proposal on 27-8-1984. Reminder sent on 14-8-1985. No reply has been received. |
| 6. Lahul | 23.18 ha. | Thirot Hydel Project. | The State Govt. of H. P. was requested to furnish some essential information on 23-10-1984. A reply is still awaited despite repeated reminders. |
| 7. Shimla | 1.10 ha. | Road alignment. | Approved. The Govt. of H. P. was intimated of the decision on 13-2-1985. |
| 8. Shimla | Not indicated by the State Govt. | Construction of road. | The Govt. of H.P. was requested to furnish some essential information related to the proposal on 7-8-1985. A reply is still awaited. |

1	2	3	4	5
9. Shimla	Not indicated by the State Govt.	Construction of road.		The Govt. of H.P. was requested to furnish some essential information related to the proposal on 17-12-1984. Reminders sent on 18-6-1985 and 18-7-1985. No reply has been received.
10. Hamirpur	3.02 ha.	Construction of Chabutra-Amroh road.		The Govt. of H.P. was requested to furnish some essential information on 13-9-1985. No reply has been received so far.
11. Mandi	105.46 ha.	Construction of road.		The Govt. of H.P. was requested to furnish some essential information on 18-6-1986. No reply has been received so far.

1985

1. Hamirpur	1.5 ha.	Construction of road.		Rejected. The decision was communicated to the State Government on 23-3-1985.
2. Mandi	4 Bighas	Construction of road.		Approved. The Govt. of H.P. was informed of the decision on 5-8-1985.
3. Shimla	0.10 ha.	Construction of road.		The proposal of the State Government was returned with the request to furnish some essential details on 5-8-1985. Proposal not received back so far.
4. Shimla	3.36 ha.	Construction of road.		The proposal of the State Government was returned in original for want of signature of the C.C.F. and other details in the case on 5-8-1985. It has not been received back so far.
5. Kangra	25.91 ha.	Construction of road		The proposal of the State Government was returned in original with the request to submit the same with some details on 15-10-1985. Reminded on 28-1-1986. No reply has been received so far.

1	2	3	4	5
6. Kulu	Not indicated by the State Govt.		Water channel	The proposal was returned to the State Government on 13-8-1985 for want of Sketch map and other essential details. No reply has been received.
7. Kinnaur	4.97.18 ha.		Construction of road.	The proposal was returned to the State Government on 3-9-1985 with the request to furnish some essential details related to the proposal. No reply has been received so far.
8. Kulu	12.63 ha.		Construction of approach road.	The State Government was requested to furnish some essential information related to the proposal on 11-9-1985. No reply has been received so far.
9. Not indicated by the State Government.	Not indicated by the State Government.		Construction of Matiana-Baragaon road.	The proposal was returned to the State Government with the request to submit the proposal in the prescribed proforma alongwith sketch map etc. on 30-9-1985. No reply has been received so far.
10. Kinnaur	53.94 ha.		Construction of Nathpa-Jhakri HEP.	The proposal has been considered by the Advisory Committee in its meeting held on 7-2-1986 and is being further processed.
1986				
11. Shimla	Not indicated by the State Government.		Construction of Chalia-Ghoond road.	The Government of Himachal Pradesh has been requested to furnish certain essential information related to the proposal on 13-2-1986. A reply is awaited.

**Recruitment to Delhi Police from
Neighbouring States**

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

(a) whether the recruitment to the Delhi Police and the Delhi Armed Police has been conducted in the neighbouring States during the last five year;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the number of Jawans recruited from each State during each one of these years;

(c) whether it has also been decided to include Himachal Pradesh for this purpose and some stations have been selected for conducting this recruitment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for excluding Himachal Pradesh from the purview of this recruitment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) :

(a) Yes.

(b) The details are given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). Recruitment of constables from Himachal Pradesh will be made during 1986. The dates for sending the recruitment parties to Himachal Pradesh are yet to be finalised.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise recruitment of jawans from 1-1-81 to 31-12-85

Sl. No.	Year	State	No. of candidates selected for appointment
1.	1981	Rajasthan	8
2.	1982	—do—	371
3.	—do—	Madhya Pradesh	125
4.	—do—	Uttar Pradesh	621
5.	—do—	Kerala	264
6.	—do—	Maharashtra	134
7.	1983	Rajasthan	17
8.	—do—	Uttar Pradesh	2
9.	—do—	Haryana	17
10.	—do—	Bihar	14
11.	—do—	Maharashtra	15
12.	1984	Himachal Pradesh	16
13.	1985	Bihar	61
14.	—do—	Madhya Pradesh	9
15.	—do—	Rajasthan	56
16.	—do—	Karnataka	89
17.	—do—	Andhra Pradesh	21
18.	—do—	Kerala	643

Collaborative Projects of Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur

509. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the collaborative project of Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur, Nos. 468.52 04 with SAIL, Ranchi and 421.MD.42 with TISCO, Jamshedpur of 1982 and 1980 were completed or discontinued; and

(b) if so, the reasons for discontinuation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Both the Projects were completed.

(b) Does not arise.

Research Projects by Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur

510. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some National Laboratories of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research like Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur fulfils the objective of performing Research in the national interest;

(b) whether they are taking Research projects during the last three years in accordance with the Technology Policy Statement of Government of India and the priority areas;

(c) if so, the details regarding all the projects taken during the period with technical and economical viability including projects kept in abeyance/dropped with respective reasoning may be provided; and

(d) whether those projects are taken for career progression at the cost of public funds ?

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

(b) The general approach to selection of research projects in national laboratories is to assess the extent to which they are expected to fulfil the basic objectives of the Technology Policy Statement of the Government.

(c) A Statement indicating the lists of projects undertaken by CMERI during the last three years including projects kept in abeyance/dropped is enclosed. All research projects are taken up keeping in view various factors including technical and economical viabilities. Similar considerations govern projects which are kept in abeyance/dropped.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

I. List of projects taken in 1983-84 at CMERI, Durgapur

1. Investigation into factors affecting performance of cold storage.
2. Development of large volume plasma system.
3. A study on possibility of Scale up for flow of waxy crude oil through pipe lines.
4. Condition monitoring of power plant equipment.
5. Design and development of tractor operated reaper.
6. Design and development of micro hydraulic turbine plant.
7. Fluidised bed gasification of coal.
8. Rudder force torque measurement on rudder stock of yard 1089 survey craft for Indian Navy.
9. Design and development of paddy transplanter.

10. Design and development of high speed spindle.
11. Development of cold pressure butt welding machine and process.
12. Standardisation of manufacturing processes of fishing hooks for rural artisans.

II. List of projects dropped at CMERI, Durgapur in 1983-84

1. Vibration Study on Open Web Structure.
2. Setting up of a Micro-Processor Laboratory.
3. Setting up of IC Engine Laboratory.
4. Utilisation of Agricultural Waste Materials.
5. Monograph on Compact Heat Exchanger of Fin and Flat Tube Type.

III. List of projects taken in 1984-85 at CMERI, Durgapur

1. To evaluate the performance of (i) Epoxy concrete for machine structures and (ii) Epoxy mortar for machine foundation.
2. Improvement in development of cylinder valve assembly for use with deep well hand pump mark-II.
3. A study on reliability and optimisation of engineering Plants.
4. Design and development of deairing pug mill.
5. Development of fabric washing machine.
6. Design and development of machinery for coir briquetting.
7. Design and development of pressure cum pulveriser for coconut shell.
8. Development of vibration test rig for battery testing.
9. Development of wheel chair for physically handicapped.

10. Design and development of dust extraction plant.

11. Design and development of mechanical handling and processing of city garbage pilot plant.

12. Design and development of leather processing machinery.

13. Modular construction of machine tools.

IV. List of projects taken in 1985-86 at CMERI, Durgapur

1. Appropriate technology for manufacture of fishing hooks by rural artisans.
2. Design and development of agricultural machinery.
3. Development of industrial machinery.
4. Design and development of heat exchanger and cryogenic equipment.
5. Development of software/hardware for robotics application in hazardous situation.

Increase in Cost of TVs

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

(a) whether it is a fact that cost of television is going to increase because of tax levies; and

(b) if so, the details of the increased taxes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) As on date, there is no increase in tax levies on Television sets, leading to increase in cost of TVs.

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

Cultural Ties with African Countries

512. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate number of people of
Indian origin settled in the African continent,
(country-wise); and

(b) whether any proposals are under
consideration of Government of sending
cultural delegations to those African countries
for the purpose strengthening cultural ties of
the Indians settled there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The
approximate figure of people of Indian origin
settled in the sub-Saharan African Continent
(country-wise) is as under :

Country	Approximate No. of people of Indian origin
1	2
1. Angola	10
2. Benin	250
3. Burundi	250
4. Botswana	1200
5. Cape Verde	—
6. Cameroon	150
7. Chad	25
8. Central African Republic	6
9. Congo	15
10. Comores	40
11. Ethiopia	2900
12. Equatorial Guinea	10
13. Gambia	93
14. Ghana	1189

1	2
15. Guinea Bissau	1
16. Gabon	10
17. Guinea	2
18. Ivory Coast	144
19. Kenya	70,000
20. Liberia	3,066
21. Lesotho	600
22. Madagascar	21,500
23. Mali	11
24. Mauritius	6,85,296
25. Mozambique	5,000
26. Malawi	5,000
27. Nigeira	14,000
28. Niger	23
29. Rwanda	300
30. Seychelles	5,130
31. Sierre Leone	500
32. Senegal	31
33. Swaziland	100
34. South Africa	8,50,000
35. Tanzania	40,000
36. Togo	85
37. Burkino Fasso	56
38. Uganda	1,200
39. Zanzibar	3,050
40. Zimbabwe	1,55,000
41. Zaire	2,600
42. Zambia	25,000

(b) Visits of cultural delegations from
India to various countries in Africa is a
continuing process and proposals to this
effect are regularly under consideration by the
Government.

**Indian Trade Representative in
Hong Kong**

513. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate number of people
of Indian origin settled in Hong Kong;
and

(b) whether there is any representatives
of the Indian Government at Hong Kong
looking after the trade and commerce of
Indians with Hong Kong and other near by
countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) :
(a) There are approximately 20,000
persons of Indian origin in Hong Kong.

(b) The Commission of India, Hong
Kong represents the Government of India
in Hong Kong. The office is headed by
the Commissioner of India who looks after,
inter alia, our commercial interests in
Hong Kong.

**Protection to Handicraft Centres
Products against High
Technology Products**

514. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government propose to
increase grants to voluntary organisations
engaged in social welfare work;

(b) whether any of the State Social
Welfare Boards have complained that the
employment generating welfare work like
handicraft centres, sewing centres, etc. which
they organise are threatened by high
technology products; and

(c) if so, steps Government propose
to take to protect the employment generating
technologies which help socially disad-
vantaged women and other weaker sections ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) This has
to be within the available resources.

(b) No such complaint has come to
notice.

(c) Does not arise.

Institutions for Welfare of Handicapped

515. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether there are Government
aided or Government run separate welfare
organisations for the deaf and dumb and
mentally retarded;

(b) if so, whether their intake is
sufficient to provide for these handicapped
people; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken by
Government to provide welfare institutions
for all handicapped people ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) There are
a large number of institutions for the deaf
and dumb and the mentally retarded man-
aged by voluntary organisations and State
Governments.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Government in addition to the
efforts made by State Government of India
is actively assisting voluntary organisations
to establish more institutions for the handi-
capped, Government gives grant-in-aid for
construction of building, for meeting staff
costs, for maintenance of schools and hostels,
etc.

**Safeguards against Radiation Effects
on Workers of Indian Rare Earths
Limited**

516. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government are aware
that due to exposure to radiation, the
workers engaged in the Indian Rare Earths
Limited under the Department of Atomic
Energy have suffered from cancer, heart
disease, premature ageing, etc.;

(b) if so, to what extent the study conducted by the Forum for Occupational Health and Environmental Studies in this regard is correct; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to safeguard the workers engaged in the Indian Rare Earths Limited from such dreaded diseases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). Government has seen a study report on the occupational health hazards at IRE, Alwaye, conducted by Kerala Sasthra Sahitya Parishat, Trichur. Investigations conducted by the Government have, however, revealed that workers of Indian Rare Earths Limited have not contracted cancer, heart diseases, etc. as a consequence of their work environment. The study appears to have relied upon inaccurate and incomplete information. Workers at IRE Ltd. are subject to annual medical check up. The Company ensures that workers are not exposed to radiation beyond the levels specified by Safety Review Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy which stipulates the levels in accordance with the standards laid down by the International Committee on Radiological Protection.

Dust Emission and Abatement of Noise in Cement Plants

517. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to conduct a comprehensive assessment of pollution problems of the cement plants in the country; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to adopt to reduce dust emission and abatement of noise in the cement plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Based on assessment of the pollution problems of the Cement Plants in the country, emission standards have been specified under the provision of the (Prevention and Control of pollution) Act, 1981. A Task Force has been set up to check the levels of pollution from different units and to work out a time table for compliance of the standards. Measures for noise abatement are being taken under the provisions of the Factories Act and civic laws.

Social Forestry Programmes

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

(a) whether Government have prepared a massive programme and included it in the Seventh Five Year Plan to increase areas under social forestry;

(b) if so, the additional areas in Orissa and other States to be covered under social forestry in the above plan period; and

(c) the amount earmarked to implement such social forestry programmes in different States during that plan period ?

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

(b) and (c). A Statement indicating the afforestation targets for various States/U.Ts. for 1985-86 is annexed. The details of amount earmarked in different States to implement the social forestry programme during the 7th Five Year Plan period are being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House, along with the area targets for the remaining years of the Plan period.

Statement

Targets fixed under the New 20-Point Programme for the Year 1985-86.

SI. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Afforestation seedlings to be planted (in lakhs Nos.)	Social Forestry (Area in ha.).	Farm Forestry (No. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2600	30000	1200
2.	Assam	400	12000	120
3.	Bihar	1500	26000	400
4.	Gujarat	2550	35000	2000
5.	Haryana	950	18350	450
6.	Himachal Pradesh	550	17000	100
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	350	13350	133
8.	Karnataka	2500	28000	1400
9.	Kerala	600	3000	500
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3500	60000	800
11.	Maharashtra	2000	60000	1000
12.	Manipur	120	2300	15
13.	Meghalaya	130	3000	20
14.	Nagaland	180	6000	40
15.	Orissa	2142	17000	200
16.	Punjab	527	20125	300
17.	Rajasthan	820	40000	450
18.	Sikkim	82	2000	55
19.	Tamil Nadu	1100	40000	270
20.	Tripura	150	3300	7
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3250	53325	2400
22.	West Bengal	1100	19600	750

1	2	3	4	5
Union Territories :				
23.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	95	380	3
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	2500	5
25.	Chandigarh	2.90	60	2
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30	300	5
27.	Delhi	25	500	4
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	32	310	10
29.	Mizoram	700	66400	8
30.	Pondicherry	10	200	3
31.	Dakshadweep	0.04	—	—
		28095.94	5,20,000	12600

Repatriation of Indian Civil Detainees and Missing Defence Personnel from Pakistan

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

(a) the number of Indian civilian detainees and missing defence personnel in Pakistan since 1971;

(b) whether the question of their repatriation to India has been discussed with Pakistan Government; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Around 850 including 43 defence personnel missing since 1971.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) 63 civilian detainees have been repatriated to India on 20-2-86. Other civilian detainees who have completed their sentence will be repatriated by 31st March 1986 as agreed during the visit of Foreign Secretary to Pakistan in January 1986.

In respect of missing defence personnel, the Pakistan Government have agreed that a concerted attempt would be made out of humanitarian considerations to locate the Indian defence personnel missing since 1971.

Santhanam Committee Recommendations on Corruption

520. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Santhanam Committee Report is being re-examined to see how it can help the Government in ensuring speedier conviction of corrupt officials; and

(b) if so, how many recommendations of the santhanam Committee have been fully implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The majority of the recommendations of the

Santhanam Committee has been accepted and implemented by the Government. Therefore there is no occasion to re-examine the Report of the Committee.

New Industrial Schemes for Bihar

521. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the new industrial schemes including expansion of existing units submitted by the Government of Bihar for inclusion in the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K.

PANJA) : (a) and (b). In the Seventh Five Year Plan proposals submitted to the Planning Commission, the State Government of Bihar have proposed an outlay of Rs. 149 crores for large and medium industries and Rs. 86.50 crores for village and small scale industries both for new industrial schemes and expansion of existing units for the Seventh Plan period. These proposals were discussed in the Planning Commission and considering the availability of resources and *inter se* priority for various sectors, an outlay of Rs. 90 crores was agreed to for large and medium industries and Rs. 70 crores for village and small scale industries for the Seventh Plan period.

A *statement* indicating scheme-wise outlay proposed by the State Government and that agreed to both for large and medium industries and village and small scale industries is enclosed.

Statement

Government of Bihar—7th Plan outlay for industrial Schemes

(Rs. lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the industrial scheme/project	7th Plan (1985-90) Outlay	
		Proposed by the State Govt.	Agreed to by Planning Commission
1	2	3	4

A. Large & Medium Industries

(i) Existing Schemes

1.	Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation	1825.00	1150.00
2.	Bihar State Credit and Investment Corporation	1600.00	850.00
3.	Bihar State Textile Corporation	1075.00	750.00
4.	Bihar State Financial Corporation	1200.00	1000.00
5.	Bihar State Chemical Corporation	1030.00	870.00
6.	Bihar State Sugar Corporation	2200.00	1200.00
7.	Bihar State Electronics Development Corporation	430.00	400.00

1	2	3	4
8. Electric Subsidy		355.00	250.00
9. Generating Sets Subsidy		150.00	150.00
10. Interest free loan in place of exemption from sales Tax		500.00	360.00
11. Feasibility Report subsidy		120.00	100.00
12. Capital subsidy		2000.00	1000.00
13. Industrial Area/Estates		800.00	250.00
14. Rehabilitation of displaced persons		45.00	25.00
15. Research and development		150.00	100.00
16. Quality Marking		50.00	25.00
17. Testing of Household Electrical appliances		10.00	5.00
18. I. S. I. Marking		15.00	10.00
19. Data Bank		25.00	25.00
20. Rehabilitation of sick mills		500.00	50.00
(ii) New Schemes			
1. Pilot Plant for leather and bone-based industries		60.00	60.00
2. Electronic City		200.00	150.00
3. Film Development Corporation		105.00	50.00
4. Chemical City		70.00	70.00
5. E.T.D.C. Centres		125.00	60.00
6. Strengthening of D.T.D.		15.00	15.00
7. Manpower Planning for Electronics industries		45.00	25.00
8. Freight Transport Subsidy		200.00	—
Total :		14900.00	9000.00

1	2	3	4
B. Village & Scale Industries			
1. Bihar State Small Industries Corporation	300.00		255.00
2. Bihar State Leather Industries Development Corporation	515.00		400.00
3. Bihar State Export Corporation	150.00		105.00
4. Electric Subsidy	400.00		300.00
5. Adivasi T.C.P. Centres	40.00		20.00
6. District Industries Centres (Seed Money)	1200.00		400.00
7. Interest free loan in place of exemption from sales tax	400.00		400.00
8. Testing Laboratory	55.00		45.00
9. Generating Sets Subsidy	200.00		200.00
10. Publication/Seminars/Exhibition	30.00		15.00
11. Planning and Monitoring Cell	30.00		15.00
12. Cooperative Department (Industrial Cooperative)	50.00		40.00
13. Feasibility Report Subsidy	50.00		30.00
14. Capital Subsidy	1000.00		980.00
15. Freight/Transport Subsidy	100.00		—
16. Rural Industries Technology	95.00		30.00
17. E.D.P. Centres	50.00		25.00
18. Industrial Area/Estates	500.00		400.00
19. Grant to Bihar State Khadi Viliage Industries Board	530.00		530.00
20. Bihar State Handloom and Handicraft Corporation	225.00		225.00
21. Handloom (General)	400.00		400.00
22. Handloom (Cooperative)	800.00		804.00
23. Handicrafts	330.00		200.00
24. Sericulture	1200.00		1185.00
Total :		8650.00	7000.00

Selection of Subjects for Research

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian scientists undertake research on a variety of subjects on a large scale instead of concentrating in a specific area which brings about meagre results consequent on dilution of energy and resources;

(b) whether it is also a fact that while a large number of scientists have obtained Ph.Ds, they have not made as much progress as has been made by scientists in other countries; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any remedial steps in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) For a large country like India, it is necessary to build science and technology capabilities in diverse fields in order to utilise science and technology for development of various sectors. For a large scientific community several areas of research provide challenging opportunities which must be encouraged to ensure innovative approaches required to absorb and assimilate various developments in science and technology. During the 6th Five Year Plan, conscious efforts have been made by the Government to identify thrust areas in selected fields of science and technology and these have been promoted through carefully selected time-bound research programmes. In many of these fields, Indian scientists have made significant contributions.

Efforts involved in research and development are often of exploratory type and carefully selected programmes can very often lead to important contributions in science and technology, though this cannot be always ensured while initiating research programmes.

(b) Research efforts undertaken by young research scientists often lead to awarding of Ph. Ds degrees after certain amount of innovative contributions have been made. In India, various academic Institutions register students for Ph. D degree and during the year 1980-81, 3793 Doctorate degrees have been awarded in various areas of science and technology. Compared to the large scientific manpower required for various developmental programmes in the country, this is not too large. In view of the fact that the infrastructure available in India may not be comparable to that available in developed countries, it may not be always possible to ensure the same level of expertise as in the developed countries. Nevertheless Indian scientists with Ph. Ds. have made very significant contribution to national programmes in the areas such as agriculture, atomic energy, space etc.

(c) Government will continue to promote scientific research keeping in view our requirements in various fields. Conscious efforts will be made to be selective in the choice of research areas. During the 7th Five Year Plan some specific Missions in major socio-economic sectors, which will have large S and T components, will be undertaken so as to achieve time bound results.

Number of Projects Costing over Rs. 50 Crores and pending over 5 Years

523. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state the number of projects costing over rupees 50 crores which are pending for over five years, showing the names of the Ministries ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHARY) : Ministry-wise number of projects under implementation with original approved cost of over Rs. 50 crores, being monitored by this Ministry and which are delayed over five years, is indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

List of Projects with originally approved cost of Rs. 50 Crores and above delayed over 5 Years

Name of the Ministry	No. of projects
I. Deptt. of Fertilizers	1
II. Deptt. of power	1
III. Ministry of Industry (Deptt. of Public Enterprises)	2
IV. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	1
V. Ministry of Steel and Mines	3
VI. Atomic Energy	1
VII. Ministry of Transport	1

Fire Prevention Precautions in Hotels and Multistoreyed Buildings

524. PROF. K. K. TEWARY :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-
CHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the light of the incident of fire recently in the Siddharth Continental Hotel in Delhi, any steps have been initiated to check whether such hotels, big business premises and multistoreyed buildings in Delhi have taken adequate fire prevention precautions according to the rules; and

(b) whether any prosecutions have been launched against the defaulters in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) The Fire Advisory Committee constituted by the Delhi Administration has been directed to inspect all high-rise buildings, big business premises and hotels in Delhi with a view to assessing the adequacy of fire prevention precautions installed on the premises.

(b) Action in keeping with the law will be taken upon receipt of the upto date reports.

Recommendation of Palme Commission

525. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have accepted the recommendations of the Palme Commission relating to nuclear free zones and the non-proliferation treaty;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Our position on nuclear free zones Non-proliferation Treaty is well known and has been stated a number of times on the floor of this House. The Government do not see any reason for any change in their basic position notwithstanding the recommendations of the Palme Commission.

[*Translation*]**Extremists Activities in Britain
against India**526. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI
SHAKTAWAT :
SHRI V. TULSI RAM :Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India had requested British Government through diplomatic channel to take action against the notorious extremists and to hand them over to India and if so, the reaction of the British Government thereto;

(b) whether there had been any talk on this subject during his recent visit to London;

(c) whether British Government have been apprised of the losses to India due to the extremists in Britain; and

(b) if so, its effect on Indo-British relations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b).
Yes Sir. We have been doing so on a
continuous and continuing basis.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The attitude of the U.K. authorities
has not contributed to the development of our
bilateral relations.

Implementation of Assam Accord527. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will
the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased
to state :

(a) the details of the progress made so
far in the implementation of Assam Accord;

(b) the provisions of the Accord, progress
in regard to implementation of which has
not been satisfactory as envisaged; and

(c) the time by which full and conclusive
implementation of the said Accord will be
made ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). A
statement is attached.

Statement*Progress of the Implementation of Assam Accord.*

S. No. of Accord.	Text	Progress
1	2	3
5.2	All persons who come to Assam prior to 1-1-66 including those amongst them whose names appeared on the electrical 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, 1986 and amendmend 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 1-1-66 to 24-3-71 entrants.
5.3	Foreigners who came to Assam after 1-1-66 (inclusive) and upto 24th 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.

1

2

3

- 5.4 Names 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.

- 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 posts of the rank of Superintendent of Police @ one for each District for appointment as Special Registration Officers together with nucleus staff and purchase of 18 jeeps.
- 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. The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1985 has been enforced as stated above.
- 5.7 All persons who were expelled earlier, but have since re-entered illegally into Assam, shall be expelled. This is a continuing process and the State Government have been asked to take necessary action.
- 5.8 Foreigners who came to Assam on or after March, 25, 1971 shall continue to be detected, deleted 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 have been elicited.
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.

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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 Govt. will arrange for the issue of citizenship certificates in future only by the authorities of the Central Government.

The proposal is under active consideration.

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.

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 the 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.

Steps are being taken to undertake the construction of barbed wire fence, lateral road and allied measures to strengthen vigilance on the border at the earliest.

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.

A plan has also been drawn up to strengthen the net work of BSF border outposts and observation towers and equip them with necessary anti-infiltration devices and vehicles for intensive round-the-clock vigil and patrolling.

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| 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. | According to the State Government, the existing laws are sufficient and would be strictly enforced. |
| 11. | It will be ensured that relevant law restricting acquisition of immovable property by foreigners in Assam is strictly enforced. | State Government is initiating action in this regard. |
| 12. | It will be ensured that Birth and Death Registers are duly maintained. | According to the State Government, the Commissioner (Health) has been asked to go into matter with a view to streamline the existing arrangements. State Government have been advised to take the help of RGI if necessary. |
| 13. | AASU/AAGSP call off the agitation, assure full cooperation and dedicate themselves towards the development of the country | Agitation has been called off. |
| 14. | The Central and the State Government have agreed to : | According to information received from the State Government and the Central Ministries, Departments the action to review the disciplinary cases is almost complete. |
| | (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 exgratia payment to next kin of those who were killed in the course of the agitation. | According to the State Government, 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 to any case has been left out. |
| | (c) Give sympathetic consideration to proposals for relaxation of the upper age | (i) General relaxation for six years for a period of 3 years w.e.f. 15-8-85 has been announced by the State Government. |

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limit for employment in public services in Assam, having regard to exceptional situation that prevailed in holding of accademic 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.

(ii) Similar orders in respect of Central Government services have been issued on 30th September, 1985.

According to the State Govt. all the NSA detenus detained in connection with the agitation have been released and the review of the pending criminal cases is more or less over.

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 wherever possible.

Implementation of Assam Assam Accord Regarding Para 3 of the Statement

Ref. No.	Brief subject	Remarks
1	2	3

Para 3

- (a) The Election Commission will be requested to ensure preparation of fair electoral rolls;
- (b) time for settlement of claims and objections to be extended by 30 days, subject to this being consistent with the election rules; and
- (e) the Election Commission will be requested to send Central observes.

The Election Commission extended the time by 30 days upto 27th September, 1985 for filling claims and objections to the draft electoral rolls. Ten Central 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.

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 Ministry of Petroleum are seized of this matter.

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(i) Ashok Paper Mill

Consultations are going on between the Central and the State Governments concerned and the financial institutions regarding reopening of the Ashok Paper Mill.

(ii) Jute Mill

The Mill is reported to have been partially reopened by the State Government and consultations are going on between the Central Government and the State Government and the financial institutions regarding further steps to be taken.

(c) An I.I.T. will be set up in Assam.

The Ministry of Education are pursuing this matter in consultation with the State Government.

**Special Allowances to Employees
Serving in Adivasi Areas**

528. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount made available by Government to each State during the Sixth Five Year Plan for providing special allowance to the employees serving Adivasi areas;

(b) whether it is a fact that full amount has been made available to Madhya Pradesh in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Commission; and

(c) the allocation made in the Seventh Plan for payment of special allowance for working in Adivasi areas and the amount earmarked for Madhya Pradesh out of that allocation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The award
of the Seventh Finance Commission for

upgradation of tribal administration was operative during the years 1979-80 to 1983-84. The amounts recommended by the Commission and the grant-in-aid released during 1979-84 by the Central Government to different states for payment of compensatory allowance and construction of residential quarters for staff posted in tribal areas are furnished in the annexed statement.

(b) The Seventh Finance Commission had recommended Rs. 1,056 lakhs for compensatory allowance and full amount was made available to Madhya Pradesh. But the State Government proposed diversion of Rs. 695 lakhs to the construction of staff quarters which was allowed by the Central Government.

(c) Based on the award of the Eighth Finance Commission the Ministry of Finance have allocated a sum of Rs. 1,927.20 lakhs for four year period 1985-89 to 13 States for payment of compensatory allowance to transferable State employees posted in tribal areas and out of this the share of Madhya Pradesh is Rs. 568.80 lakhs.

Statement

Upgradation of standards of tribal administration grants-in-aid recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission and the amount released for 1979-84

(Rupees in lakhs)

State	Payment of compensatory allowance to staff working in tribal areas.		Construction of residential quarters for staff posted in tribal areas	
	Amount recommended	Amount released	Amount recommended	Amount released
1. Andhra Pradesh	165.00	165.00	56.00	56.00
2. Assam	146.00	109.50	152.00	155.75
3. Bihar	621.00	589.84	112.00	90.00
4. Himachal Pradesh	20.00	20.00	24.00	24.00
5. Kerala	20.00	20.00	40.00	40.00
6. Madhya Pradesh	1056.00	361.00	336.00	1031.00*
7. Manipur	74.00	—	40.00	114.00*
8. Orissa	603.00	503.00	184.00	284.00*
9. Rajasthan	150.00	—	40.00	190.00*
10. Tamil Nadu	22.00	22.00	72.00	72.00
11. Tripura	95.00	95.00	24.00	24.00
12. Uttar Pradesh	1.00	1.00	16.00	16.00
13. West Bengal	98.00	58.00	96.00	136.00*
Total	3071.00	1944.34	1192.00	2232.75

*Diversion of funds from one scheme to the other was allowed.

**Filing of Annual Property Return by
M.Ps. and Ministers**

529. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it a fact that a practice is in vogue in some countries for compulsory filing of annual return of his property by a Member of Parliament and a Minister with the objective of putting an end to political corruption; and

(b) if so, whether Government are proposing to bring forward a bill on the subject proposing adoption of the same practice in India ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Such practices may be in vogue in some countries. However, no such proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

[*English*]

Indigenous Process for Silicon Production

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding regular production of silicon using indigenous process in place of foreign technology;

(b) if so, whether the agreement made with a foreign company to set up the National Silicon Facility would be scrapped; and

(c) the comparative cost benefits of indigenous and foreign technologies in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Decision has not been taken so far regarding choices of technology for large scale regular production of poly-silicon.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A comparative cost benefit analysis of indigenous and foreign technologies is expected to be available before May, 1986.

**Licences for the Manufacturing of
Electronic Private Automatic Branch
Exchanges**

531. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for delay in granting necessary clearance to those Indian Companies which would like to manufacture electronic private automatic branch exchanges (EPABX) with the help of CDOT technology developed indigenously by the Centre for Development of Telematics;

(b) whether it is a fact that licences are being issued to companies using foreign technology of the kind mentioned above; and

(c) whether the centralised technology acquisition policy is being misused for undermining the indigenously developed technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The terms of agreement for transfer of technology developed by Centre for Development of Telematics have been wound out and these have been issued to all parties who have submitted their applications for manufacture.

(b) Government have selected the following three foreign technologies for the manufacture of EPABXs :

- (i) Jeumont Schneider, France
- (ii) GTE, Belgium
- (iii) OKI/Japan

18 parties have been granted Letters of Intent. 10 foreign collaborations have been approved so far.

(c) No, Sir,

National Information Centre

532. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) by what time the Rs. 100 crore National Information Centre network programme will become operational;

(b) the names of 100 districts to be linked by this network;

(c) the names of places where 27 computers and the 4 big regional computers are going to be installed; and

(d) by what time all the States in the country would be covered under the programme of information sharing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) National Informatics Centre is developing a computer network with the District as the node for providing information service to the Central and State Governments. Part of this network will become operational by the end of 1986. The entire network will be operational by the end of 1987.

(b) The names of the 100 Districts to be linked are being finalised in consultation with the State Governments, on a population pro-rata basis for distribution of the terminal computers.

(c) The places where the 27 computers are being installed are given in the attached statement. The four big regional computers are being installed at Delhi, Pune, Bhubaneswar and Hyderabad. The first system at Delhi has already been installed.

(d) As per the present schedule, it is proposed to cover all the States in the country by December 1987.

Statement*Proposed List of State Level Centres*

1. Srinagar	J and K
2. Simla	Himachal Pradesh
3. Chandigarh	Union Territory
4. Rohtak	Haryana
5. Jaipur	Rajasthan
6. Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
7. Patna	Bihar
8. Gangtok	Sikkim
9. Shillong	Meghalaya
10. Dispur/ Guwahati	Assam
11. Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
12. Kohima	Nagaland
13. Imphal	Manipur
14. Aizawl	Mizoram
15. Calcutta	West Bengal
16. Agartala	Tripura
17. Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
18. Bombay	Maharashtra
19. Ahmedabad	Gujarat
20. Bangalore	Karnataka
21. Panaji	Goa
22. Madras	Tamil Nadu
23. Trivandrum	Kerala
24. Pondicherry	Pondicherry
25. Port Blair	Andaman
26. Kavaratti	Lakshdeep
27. Vizag	Andhra Pradesh

[*Translation*]**Scheme to make all India Services efficient**

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

(a) whether his Ministry propose to formulate any scheme to make the All India Services especially the Indian Administrative Service more efficient and service-oriented;

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

(c) whether Government propose to take into consideration the question of abolishing the policy of time-bound promotion in this service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Government is examining various proposals to improve the efficiency of the All India Services including the Indian Administrative Service. One of the steps which is under implementation is the training programmes for the members of the Service. Government have issued guidelines to the State Governments in 1976 and 1984 regarding the career development of IAS officers including proper and effective utilisation of fixed experience acquired by these officers. These guidelines envisage the posting of officers to various areas for the first ten years and to the extent possible in three or five identified areas, thereafter, so as to enable functional specialisation to be obtained. All aspects of the Question are under review.

(c) There is no policy of time-bound promotion in the Service and as such the question of abolishing it does not arise. Promotions to higher grades depend on the number of posts available as well as on the suitability of the eligible officers, which is decided by a screening mechanism, having regard to merit and seniority.

Integrated Tribal Schemes for Uttar Pradesh

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

(a) whether Planning Commission have through Ministry of Home Affairs received some integrated tribal schemes from Government of Uttar Pradesh for consideration; and

(b) if so, the names of the schemes, the outlay involved therein, the dates on which they were received by the Commission and the time by which they are likely to be approved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PAGJA) : (a) and (b). The Planning Commission received directly from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh four reports which the State Government called Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs). The blocks to which they related, the date of their receipt in the Planning Commission and the outlays proposed by the State Government for each are indicated below :

	Blocks	District	Date of receipt in Planning Commission	Outlays proposed by State Govt. (Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Khatima/Sitarganj ITDP	(1) Khatima (2) Sitarganj	Nainital	8.8.1983	423.81
(2) Joshimath ITDP	Joshimath	Chamoli	8.9.1983	106.78
(3) Dharchula, Mynsiyari ITDP	(1) Dharchula (2) Mynsiyari	Pithoragarh	6.12.1983	258.45
(4) Bazpur, Gadarpur, Ramnagar and Kashipur ITDP (for Primitive Tribes)	(1) Bazpur (2) Gadarpur (3) Ramnagar (4) Kashipur	Nainital	8.8.1983	656.19

Apart from these ITDP reports, through the Ministry of Home Affairs the State Government proposed inclusion in tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) of eleven blocks *i.e.* nine mentioned above as well as Chakrata and Kalsi in Dehradun District. Since these areas are part of Hill Area Development Plan (HADP) of the State Government and, as such, have been in receipt of Special Central Assistance (SCA), they could not be included in the State's TSP. Their inclusion in TSP would have implied devolution of further SCA linked to TSP and, in principle, grant of two sets of SCA to the same area is impermissible. The eight districts included in the HADP receive much more SCA than the amount the State Government would have been entitled to had these areas been brought within TSP.

Scheme for Strengthening of Indo-Nepal Border

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

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the State Governments Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to prepare a scheme for development of areas on Indo-Nepal border and to strengthen the border; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposed scheme and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) As a part of the review of internal security arrangements in border areas, during discussions held at official levels the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have been requested to compile certain data/information regarding socio-economic situation obtaining in the border areas.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Central direction regarding children in jails

536. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some two years back Union Government had written to the various State Governments about more than 2000 children known to be languishing in jails in contravention of the Children's Act; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Union Government to know whether or not the State Government concerned have implemented the directives and what are the results achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Minister of State in the Ministries of Education and Culture and Social Welfare took up on 22 October, 1982 this matter with the Chief Ministers/Administrator of the States/Union Territories with a view to providing the requisite infrastructure as contemplated under the Children Acts in all the districts. Further on 22 December, 1983 and 29 March, 1985, the Union Home Secretary directed that the services under the Children Acts may be developed to check the inflow of children to prisons and efforts made to finally remove all the children currently lodged in prisons. On 9th May, 1985, the Prime Minister directed all the Chief Ministers that in no circumstances children be committed to police custody or to judicial custody in prisons, and the children already in prisons should be removed from there forthwith.

(b) The feed back received from the different States and Union Territories in response to the above references show that wherever necessary, the State Governments are taking action to ensure that children are not sent to jails, by adding to the existing infrastructure under the Children's Act as well as by issue of instructions to the High Courts and other authorities. Instructions are also being issued to transfer the children in various jails to children's Homes. Some of the State Governments are also involving voluntary organisations in these efforts. One State Government is also taking steps to denotify all jails/sub-jails which are now declared as temporary Reception Homes and drawing up a phased programme for taking over all delinquent children from jails and transferring them to the Homes. The Ministry of Welfare is regularly pursuing the issue with the different State Governments and Union Territories.

Measures to provide adequate facilities to schools for blind

537. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any survey to know the deficiencies, if any, in the existing arrangements in the schools for the blind in various parts of the country particularly in Delhi in the matter of availability of books, teaching facilities, living conditions, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government to provide adequate facilities to improve the functioning of these schools for the blind ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The schools for the blind are generally run by the voluntary agencies and some by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Government has not undertaken a review of the working of the schools of the blind in various parts of the country.

(b) and (c). However, to enable handicapped students, particularly the blind, to receive education the following facilities are offers by the Central Government :

- (i) Scholarships are given to all handicapped students to pursue education beyond class IX in schools and in degree and post-graduate courses. Scholarships are also available to pursue medical and engineering education and for in-plant training.
- (ii) Financial assistance is provided by the Ministry of Welfare to voluntary organisations for providing education and vocational training for handicapped students including the blind.
- (iii) The National Institute for Visually Handicapped, Dehradun, manufactures special equipments for the blind like braille slates, abacus and other educational/material for free

distribution to blind students through voluntary organisations or State Governments.

- (iv) The Central Government had provided funds to set up braille presses throughout the country to produce braille books for distribution to blind students.
- (v) The National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun conducts training programmes for secondary school and primary school teachers of the blind.
- (vi) The Ministry of Education implements a programme of Integrated Education for the blind through the State Governments. Under the Scheme selected schools are assisted with resource rooms, special teachers, etc. to help blind students in their education.
- (vii) Under-the-Aids and Appliances Scheme this Ministry provides educational Kits, braille measuring devices, braille writers and tape recorders for certain categories of blind students free of cost or at subsidised rates depending on the family income of the blind students.

[*Translation*]

Development of Eastern Uttar Pradesh

538. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the poverty, backwardness and special situation of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Government propose to speed up the process of its development by setting up a separate unit to look after its problems and development;

(b) if so, the outline thereof; and

(c) if not, the difficulties being experienced in setting up a separate unit ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The responsibility for developing a region within a State is primarily that of the State Government concerned.

Grants to Voluntary Organisation in Himachal Pradesh

539. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of voluntary organisations in Himachal Pradesh which have been given grants during 1985-86 by the Ministry for implementing their programmes; and

(b) the amount proposed to be provided to such voluntary organisations during 1986-87 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) Grant-in-aid is provided to the voluntary organisations according to their requirements for implementing various programme and schemes of this Ministry. Therefore, the amount of assistance to be provided to voluntary organisations during 1986-87 cannot be anticipated.

Statement

Names of organisations in Himachal Pradesh who were given grant-in-aid during 1985-86 under different schemes of the Ministry of Welfare.

Name of the Scheme	Names of the Organisation
I. Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for education work for prohibition and prevention of atrocities against women.	Society for Social Uplift through Rural Action, Jagjit Nagar, Distt. Solan, Himachal Pradesh.
II. Programmes for the Welfare of the disabled persons.	H. P. State Council for Child Welfare, Mini Secretariat, Shimla.

[English]

India's Nuclear Policy

540. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the 'Times of India' dated January 14, 1986 to the effect that 'Washington Post' in a front page despatch had said that Pakistani Scientists from a secret facility at Wah showed a nuclear weapon design to some Chinese Physicists and that the Chinese scientists had confirmed that it would yield a nuclear blast; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto by way of reviewing its nuclear policy ?

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

(b) Government continues to keep a constant vigil over all developments having a bearing on the country's security.

Unified Law for Alcoholism and Drug Abuse

541. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a working group of his Ministry has suggested a unified law for prevention and control of alcoholism and drug abuse;

(b) if so, the plea of the working group and what major draw-backs in the existing law are sought to be remedied through the new unified law; and

(c) the response of Government and the Law Commission thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The working group recommended a unified law for prevention and control of drug abuse.

(b) and (c). A comprehensive legislation has recently been enacted by the Parliament. The new Act, called, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985, has already come into force in the country with effect from 14.11.1985.

Maximum Age Limit for Civil Services Examination

542. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been persistent demand for restoring the maximum age limit for Civil Services Examination to 28 years from 26 years, the level to which it was reduced in 1983;

(b) whether there has also been demand for coaching centres for Civil Services Examination candidates in backward areas; and

(c) if so, what is the Government's response to these demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

The Department of Personnel and Training has been receiving representations from individuals and collectively from the student community for the restoration of upper age limit as 28 years for appearing in the Civil Services Examination.

2. The upper age limit of candidates appearing in the I. A. S. etc. examination was 24 years till 1971. It was raised to 26 in 1977 and to 28 years in 1979. Government's objective is to recruit, under strict

competitive conditions, young men and women, fresh from graduation, and to train and mould them to suit the behavioural and skills requirements of the Civil Services. This objective has been eroded by the upper age limit of 28 years introduced in 1979. The upper age limit of 28 years had adversely affected the element of competitiveness of the examination in as much as a relatively young candidate of 21 years of age was pitted against a relatively old candidate of about 28 years, placing the former at a disadvantage and giving an unfair advantage to the latter. A wide age span of eligibility also enabled the older candidates to master the techniques of examination and inadvertently placed a premium on study by rote as against the intrinsic intellectual qualities of critical analysis and power of assimilation and width and depth of knowledge of the candidate. It was also found difficult to mould the older candidates to the requirements of an organised Civil Service. Government also did not receive the benefit of a full term of service (assumed as 33 years) from the older candidates who entered service at a late stage. Taking into account these considerations and on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission, the National Training Conference on Training of Civil Servants in India and the Director, Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad and in consultation with State Governments, in so far as the All India Services are concerned, the Government of India decided in the year 1983 to reduce the upper age limit from 28 years to 26 years with effect from the Civil Services Examination, 1985 and onwards with the usual relaxation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates and such other categories as may be notified from time to time.

3. Before taking the above decision to reduce the upper age limit, it was also examined whether it will adversely affect rural candidates. It was felt that people from rural areas with their meagre resources can ill-afford to educate their children indefinitely and let them wait for long to get what passes for best employment in Government. Therefore, a higher upper age limit was likely to help the urban candidates rather than rural candidates. Normally,

candidates for the Civil Services Examination, including those from rural areas, would acquire the minimum educational qualification by the time they attain the age of about 21 years which leaves them about 4-5 years' time to appear for the examination even under the upper age limit of 26 years.

4. On the advice of the Union Public Service Commission to reduce the upper age limit as early as possible the decision to reduce the upper age limit to 26 years was to be implemented with effect from the Civil Services Examination, 1985. However, on the basis of representations from several students who could not avail of more than one chance within the reduced upper age limit after the reduction in age limit was declared in 1983, it was decided to postpone the implementation of the decision to the Civil Services Examination commencing in 1986. Quite a few candidates, who had not availed of three chances, represented that the decision of the Government may be implemented only from the Civil Services Examination commencing in 1987. Hence, in order to give such candidates, who might have been affected as regards the number of chances available to them, a third and final chance to appear in the Civil Services Examination, the Government decided to keep the upper age limit at 28 for the Civil Services Examination, 1986. However, Government has reaffirmed its resolve to implement the upper age limit of 26 years from the Civil Services Examination commencing in 1987.

5. As regards the request for establishment of coaching centres for candidates in backward areas, Government has agreed to it in principle.

Main Frame Computers

543. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
SHRI V. S VIJAYARAGHAVAN :
SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :
SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have cleared the multimillion dollar project for making main frame computers in collaboration with

the American company, Computer Data Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the US has also agreed to supply super computers to India; and

(d) if not, what is the precise proposal and at what stage the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the collaboration arrangement, the Control Data Corporation will provide the know how required for the manufacture of two series of computers namely Cyber 810 and 830. The project will be initiated by Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, a public sector undertaking. The project is expected to be commenced in the beginning of the financial year 1986-87.

(c) and (d). Purchase of super computers are under various states of discussion with the US Companies. If the Indian parties decide upon a particular model of the computer suited to their requirements and obtain approval from the Government of India in this regard, the concerned US company will be required to put an official request to the US Government for export clearance.

Implementation of schemes under 20-Point Programme

544. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the welfare programmes started by various Ministries and Departments under their administrative control have been gauged through;

(b) the action taken to watch the progress made in case of various projects particularly those which are closely linked with the uplift of the weaker sections of the society;

(c) the steps taken and methodology adopted to get feed-back from the Ministries directly responsible for implementing various schemes under the 20 Point Programme including Rural Development, Welfare, Labour and Health Ministries; and

(d) the data collected indicating the progress made during the last about four months when the Ministry was set-up and made responsible for implementation ?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHARY) : (a) to (c). The implementation of the 20-Point Programme is done by the State Governments and U. T. Administrations. However, the implementation of the programme is being monitored by the Ministry regularly on monthly and quarterly basis. For the Monthly Progress Report information is received in this Ministry directly from the States/U.Ts. For the Quarterly Progress Report the information is received by the concerned Central Ministries from the States/UTs. The Ministries/Departments analyse the reports

so received and prepare a consolidated report which is vetted by the concerned subject Advisers in the Planning Commission and thereafter issued. Schemes relating to the uplift of the weaker-sections of the society including Rural Development, Welfare, Labour and Health Ministries are also being monitored along with other schemes under the 20-Point Programme. Departments of Rural Development and Family Welfare have made specific arrangements for monitoring and evaluation of the programme through the establishment of field evaluation units in the country. Certain aspect of the programme are also evaluated by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission and other independent research institutions. Further, officers of the concerned Central Ministries/Departments and the Planning Commission visit States/UTs to see the progress under the 20-Point Programme.

(d) A statement giving the progress of implementing the items of the Programmes covered under the Monthly Progress Report for the period April-October, 1985 and April '85-January '86 is attached.

Statement

Point No.	Item	Unit	Cumulative Achievement and % age Achievement ageagainst Targets for the period	
			April '85 to October '85	April '85 to January, 1986
1	2	3	4	5
3 A	IRDP* (Old and New)	Lakh families	10.0 (60)	18.2 (60)
3 B	NREP* (Mandays)	—do—	1005.3 (100)	1688.9 (103)
3 C	RLEGP	—do—	927.7 (103)	1559.9 (105)
4	Surplus Land	'000 Acres	47.4 (84)	74.0 (76)
6	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	Nos.	7795 (69)	13351 (64)

1	2	3	4	5
7 A	S. C. Families	Lakh Nos.	8.1 (76)	14.9 (83)
7 B	S. T. Families	—do—	3.4 (75)	5.8 (85)
8	Drinking Water	No. of villages	20285 (161)	29999 (142)
9 A	House Sites	Lakh Nos.	3.7 (118)	6.3 (133)
9 B	Construction Assistance	—do—	1.9 (87)	2.6 (79)
10 A	Slum population	—do—	8.4 (104)	14.8 (122)
10 B	EWS Houses	—do—	0.5 (85)	0.9 (80)
11 A	Villages electrified	Nos.	4880 (75)	10648 (76)
11 B	Pumpsets energised	Lakh Nos.	1.5 (102)	2.7 (98)
12 A	Tree Plantation	—do—	24221 (97)	27874 (106)
12 B	Biogas Plants (States)	'000	46.4 (119)	95.0 (112)
13	Sterilisation	Laah Nos.	17.7 (71)	32.1 (76)
14 A	PHCs	Nos.	50 (22)	913 (118)
14 B	Sub-Centres	Nos.	1529 (83)	2203 (52)
15	ICDS Blocks	Nos.	150 (140)	153 (99)

Definition of 'Poor' and 'Poverty Line'

545. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :
PROF. K. K. TEWARY :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the study group set up by the Planning-Commission in 1962 defined 'poor as a persons who incurs an expenditure of Rs. 20 per month at 1960-61 price level';

(b) if so, whether any changes have been made since then, in the definition of 'poor' and 'poverty line';

(c) if so, what is the latest norm regarding the 'Poverty-line'; and

(d) on the basis of this norm, what is the percentage of population living below the poverty line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Working Group set up by the Planning Commission in 1962 came to the view that in order to provide the minimum nutritional diet and to allow for a modest degree of items other than food, the national minimum consumption expenditure for a household of five persons should not be less than Rs. 100 per month at 1960-61 prices *i.e.*, Rs. 20 per capita per month.

(b) and (c). The concept of poverty line and the estimates of percentage of persons below it were attempted for the first time for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-95). These were based on the recommendations of a Task Force on Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand appointed by the Planning Commission in 1977, which defined the poor as those whose per capita consumption expenditure corresponded to a per capita daily calorie intake of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. The corresponding money values of consumption expenditure of such intake (the poverty line) per capita per month have been worked out to be Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56.65 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices. The main data source for these estimates is the quinquennial Consumer

Expenditure Surveys of the National Sample Survey Organisation. The same calorie norms have been made use of in the latest exercises as well. For the Seventh Plan the updated consumption expenditure (poverty line) has been worked out to be Rs. 107 in rural areas and Rs. 122 in urban areas at 1984-85 prices, per capita per month.

(d) The percentage of population living below the poverty line in 1984-85 (the latest available) is 36.9.

Review of Official Secrets Act

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

(a) whether the Official Secrets Act was brought on the statute book as far back as 1923;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain provisions of the said Act tend to be counter-productive under changed conditions; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the said Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No. Does not arise.

Inclusion of Dhobi Community in the List of Schedules Castes

548. SHRI V. SOBHANADEESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether washerman community is recognised as Scheduled Caste in some States;

(b) if so, the names of such States;

(c) whether the washerman Associations of Andhra Pradesh have requested to Government of India for inclusion of Dhobi Community in the list of Scheduled Castes; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Washerman (Dhobi) community has been recognised as Scheduled Castes in the following States/Union Territories :

States :

1. Assam (Dhupi, Dhobi).
2. Bihar
3. Himachal Pradesh (Chhimbe, Dhobi).
4. Kerla (Vannan)
5. Madhya Pradesh in Bhopal, Raisen and Sehore districts.
6. Manipur (Dhupi, Dhobi)
7. Meghalaya (Dhupi, Dhobi)
8. Orissa (Dhoba, Dhobi)
9. Rajasthan
10. Tamil Nadu in Kanya Kumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district (Vannan)
11. Tripura (Dhoba)
12. Uttar Pradesh
13. West Bengal (Dhoba, Dhobi)

Union Territories

1. Delhi
2. Arunachal Pradesh (Dhupi or Dhobi)
3. Mizoram (Dhupi or Dhobi)

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The above proposal is being considered along with similar other proposals in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Further any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution.

T. V. Transmission Facilities to States through INSAT-1C

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

(a) when will INSAT-1C be launched;

(b) which are the States that will be provided with regional T. V. transmission facilities consequent on the launching of INSAT-1C; and

(c) whether Karnataka will get the T.V. regional transmission facility during 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The INSAT-1C is currently scheduled for launch by US-NASA STS Flight No. 61-I with a nominal launch date of September 27, 1986.

(b) As per current plans, upon launch and successful operationalisation of INSAT-1C, using one C-b and transponder on INSAT-1B and two C-b and transponders on INSAT-1C, regional TV feeds are to be available in a phased manner to the TV transmitters in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa and the North-Eastern region. Of these, the regional feeds for Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh are expected to be commissioned using INSAT-1B in course of the current calendar year.

(c) No, Sir.

Allotment of Funds to North Eastern Council

550. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have extended specific financial allocations to the North Eastern Council for the Development of Environment and Forests in the North Eastern Region during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the allocations have been sanctioned on the basis of time bound comprehensive proposals;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to consider taking due steps in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) **Environment** : The major time bound, comprehensive proposal covering the North Eastern States include : Eco-development programmes; Environmental education/Preparation of status reports and inventory of flora and fauna; Environmental research and development projects; etc. The individual projects have been identified for location specific R and D requirements. Demonstration, field experiments and extension projects have been initiated.

Forests and Wildlife : In the Seventh Plan a forward looking approach by taking up new schemes and avoiding the spill-over of large number of schemes to a minimum level has been adopted. Regrouping of small schemes has been done to launch on major afforestation efforts including Social Forestry, Production Forestry and Farm Forestry. Forestry Research and Education, Training, Forest Conservation and Development, Protection, Wildlife Preservation, Development of Parks and Sanctuaries and Beneficiary Oriented Forestry Schemes have all been taken up for implementation in the North Eastern States. These programmes would also help in solving the issues relating to shifting cultivation in this area and rehabilitation of the population. The details of the financial allocations are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing financial allocations to the North-Eastern Council States and Union Territories on North-Eastern Region during Seventh Five Year Plan for the development of Environment and Forests

Sl. No.	State/UT	Financial allocations made during 1985-90 for the development of environment and forests.
(A) States		
1.	Assam	7150.00
2.	Manipur	1497.00
3.	Meghalaya	2920.00
4.	Nagaland	1805.00
5.	Tripura	1555.00
(B) Union Territories		
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	3008.00
7.	Mizoram	1505.00
(C) North-Eastern Council		892.94
Total North Eastern Region		20332.94

In addition, financial assistance would also be made available under various Centrally sponsored schemas on year to year basis depending upon the State/UT Proposals.

Physical Verification of Achievements Reported by States in Respect of 20-Point Programme

551. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have adopted devices for physical verification of the achievements reported by the various State Governments in respect of 20-Point Programme;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government are aware of the complaints from backward and interior districts all over the country that most of the achievement figures are bureaucratic exercises without corresponding material benefit; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHARY) : (a) and (b). No specific devices have been adopted by different Ministries/Departments of the Government of India for physical verification of achievement reported by States/U. Ts. However, officers of the concerned Central Ministries/Departments and the Planning Commission visit the States/U.Ts. and see the progress under the 20-Point Programme. Further, Ministry of Welfare have issued guidelines to the States/UTs for adoption of concurrent on-the-spot evaluation of family oriented economic programmes. The Department of Rural Development and Family Welfare have made arrangements for monitoring and evaluation of the programme through establishment of field evaluation units in the country. Certain aspects of the programme are also evaluated by the Programme Evaluation Organisation and other independent research institutions.

(c) and (d). No specific complaint about the correctness of the figures has been received from the backward and interior districts all over the country. However, the Planning Commission had written in August, 1983 to all States/U.Ts to check the veracity of the figures reported and the replies received indicated that the figures reported were correct.

Allotment of Land to Adivasi People Residing in Forest

552. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that certain areas e.g. Baroda District in Gujarat are having majority of a Adivasi population and these areas are covered by forest;

(b) whether a large amount is being spent on plantation in tribal areas every year but no fruitful result achieved; and

(c) whether Government propose to allot forest land to adivasi people who are residing in forest for plantation and also give them some remuneration for the protection of plants and later on give them 50 per cent share of tree so that poor people of that area may be rehabilitated ?

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

(b) Every year a part of the total allocation earmarked against plantation activity in forestry sector is spent in tribal areas. No report of significant failure of such plantations has been received by the Central Government.

(c) Some State Governments like Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have adopted beneficiary oriented schemes for tribals inhabiting forests areas and forests fringes. Such schemes have an inbuilt component of payment of subsistence allowance to beneficiaries during the growth period of the trees, and of sharing of usufructs or a percentage of net receipts from the harvested material at maturity.

Expenditure on Mathew Commission

553. SHRI ANAND SINGH : With the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the expenditure involved in connection with the deliberations of the Mathew Commission appointed in regard to implementation of Punjab Accord ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : It is not possible to indicate the exact amount of expenditure incurred by the Mathew Commission, as some bills are still outstanding. However, the expenditure is not likely to exceed a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs, which was allotted to it.

Steps to Cleanse Public Life

554. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any schemes have been prepared by Government to cleanse the public life;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps taken in pursuance thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). There is already a Code of Conduct for Ministers.

The Government is committed to provide a clean and efficient administration and to improve the quality of service to the people. The Lokpal Bill, 1985, which was introduced in Lok Sabha in August, 1985 is also a step in this direction. For fighting corruption in public administration, various measures have been adopted such as identification of corruption prone areas, simplification of rules and procedures, strengthening of departmental vigilance machinery, expeditious disposal of vigilance cases, and regular review of cases of Government servants on attaining the age of 50/55 years of age or on completion of 30 years of service with a view to weeding out the corrupt and inefficient elements.

Atrocities on Scheduled Tribes

555. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of atrocities reported on Scheduled Tribes during 1983-84 and 1985 (State-wise);

(b) the main reasons for atrocities on Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) number of people arrested for committing atrocities on Tribals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) A statement showing the State-wise number of cases of atrocities on Scheduled Tribes during 1983-1984 and 1985 as reported by different States/Union Territories is annexed.

(b) Atrocities against the Scheduled Tribes mainly ensue from socio-economic reasons like land disputes, money lending, bonded labour system, exploitation in forestry and minimum wages etc.

(c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing the number of cases of atrocities on Scheduled Tribes during 1983, 1984 and 1985 reported by different States/UTs.

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	1983	1984	1985	1985 Figures upto the month of
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	54	19	December
2.	Assam	Nil	13	Nil	March
3.	Bihar	116	203	180	October
4.	Gujarat	94	114	125	December
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
6.	Karnataka	4	1	Nil	October
7.	Kerala	18	104	59	September
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3119	3144	2955	December

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Maharashtra	240	159	169	December
10.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	2	December
11.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	October
12.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	November
13.	Orissa	53	55	46	December
14.	Rajasthan	439	400	379	December
15.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
16.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	4	1	October
17.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	3	December
19.	West Bengal	20	15	15	November
20.	A and N Islands	Nil	3	1	November
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	36	30	11	November
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
23.	Goa, Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
24.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
25.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
Total		4170	4299	3965	

Recommendations of High Level Committee on Ex-Servicemen's Problems

556. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Defence Minister had announced in the House on 19 August, 1985 that Government had partially accepted the recommendation No. 15.56 of the High Level Committee on Ex-Servicemen's problems which provided for the ex-servicemen "getting back their houses on retirement for self-occupation on a time bound basis and under summary procedures";

(b) if so, which part of the recommendation No. 15.56 has been accepted;

(c) which of the States have agreed to take necessary steps to implement partially recommendation No. 15.56; and

(d) whether the Union Government have advised various State Governments to implement the recommendation through suitable legislation expeditiously ?

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

(b) The Central Government has accepted the part relating to ex-servicemen "getting back their houses on retirement for self-occupation on a time bound basis and under summary procedures.

If necessary, legislation may be undertaken by all the State Governments."

(c) The State-wise position is depicted in the attached statement.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Statement

(a) States in which there is a provisions for vacation of residential accommodation for ex-servicemen :

- (i) Gujarat.
- (ii) Haryana.
- (iii) Jammu and Kashmir.
- (iv) Karnataka.
- (v) Kerala*
- (vi) Madhya Pradesh@
- (vii) Maharashtra.
- (viii) Punjab*
- (ix) Tripura.
- (x) Uttar Pradesh.
- (xi) West Bengal.

*In these States there is a provision for summary disposal of cases relating to vacation of residential accommodation of ex-servicemen.

@In the case of Madhya Pradesh, there is a special provision for recovery of possession for the members of the Armed Forces of the Union or the members of the family of a deceased member of such Forces.

(b) States in which there are some special provisions for vacation of residential accommodation.

- (i) Himachal Pradesh
 - (ii) Tamil Nadu
- } The provision is for serving personnel only.
- (iii) Orissa. There is no provision in the Act, but there are administrative instructions on the subject.

(c) States in which there is no provision for vocation of residential accommodation of ex-servicemen.

- (i) Andhra Pradesh.
- (ii) Assam.
- (iii) Bihar.
- (iv) Rajasthan—Intends to promulgate the legislation and has forwarded the draft Ordinance to the Government of India recently.

(d) States in which there is no problem in regard to vacation of residential accommodation of ex-servicemen.

- (i) Manipur.
- (ii) Meghalaya.
- (iii) Nagaland.
- (iv) Sikkim.

Setting up of Heavy Water Plants

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some Heavy Water Plants during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of heavy water plants proposed to be set up by Government during the above plan period;

(c) the places identified for the location of such heavy water plants; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d). Yes, Madam, there is a proposal to set up a 110 MT/YR Heavy Water Plant based on Mono-thermal ammonia-hydrogen exchange process linked to the fertilizer plant of KRIBHCO at Hazira in Gujarat.

Steps for Growth of Electronics

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

(a) the steps taken by Government for the growth of electronics;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to set up an electronic development bank for the growth of electronic industry; and

(c) what other steps are proposed to be taken for the growth of electronics industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The steps taken by Government for the growth of electronics are listed in the attached statement.

(b) No, Sir. However a Working Group has been set up by IDBI in consultation with the Department of Electronics for helping the speedy processing of loan applications for the electronic components industry.

(c) Most of the policies and detailed implementation guidelines have already been announced. Government is promoting appropriate use of electronics to improve productivity, efficiency and service in different areas. Development of human resources has been recognised as crucial factor in the success of electronics programme and a comprehensive scheme has already been initiated. To assist a large number of small and medium units, the existing base of test and development centres is being upgraded in line with emerging technological requirements. As a part of the electronification of services, computerised national information set up is being extended right upto the district level.

Statement

Government has taken a number of steps to formulate new promotional policy to accelerate the growth of electronics in the country. The basic thrust of new policy is in the following direction :

(1) A general liberalisation of licensing policy, with emphasis on promotion rather than on regulation.

(2) Where controls are unavoidable, as a general rule, resort will be taken to fiscal controls, in preference to physical controls.

(3) By and large, there will be no upper limit on capacity and no restriction of sectoral nature like large scale, small scale, private sector, public sector etc. except where specific reservations are made on very special considerations.

(4) Volume production at the economic level, with contemporary technology would be the guiding principle.

The following specific measures need to be highlighted :

(i) For certain category of items "broad-band" licences will be issued.

- (ii) The electronic components industry has been delicensed. Also consumer durables are delicensed subject to the condition that the units would not draw upon the resources from the financial institutions.
- (iii) Import of technology and foreign collaboration will be permitted in all areas of electronics. Units having foreign equity less than 40% will be permitted in all areas.
- (iv) For the following items, the technology will be acquired on a centralised basis to achieve economies of scales.
- (a) Telephone Instruments.
- (b) Electronic PABX systems.
- (c) Rural Automatic Exchange.
- (v) Development of small scale industry will be encouraged. Approval for a number of items have been decentralised to the level of State DIs. Investment limit for this sector has been revised to Rs. 35.0 lakhs and that for ancillary units to Rs. 45.0 lakhs.
- (vi) For the sake of economies of scale, it is proposed to dereserve some of the components which are reserved for small scale sector.
- (vii) Electronic units will be allowed to establish in any permissible location.
- (viii) In the area of telecommunication, manufacture of telephones, EPABX, teleprinters, facsimile equipment, data communication terminals etc. have been allowed in the private sector. Other items can also be taken up by private sector with Central/State Governments participation of at least 51% of the equity share.
- (ix) In almost all areas of electronics, excluding consumer electronics, MRTP companies have been exempted from clearance under

Section 21 and 22 of MRTP Act, This is besides the increase in limit of MRTP investment of Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 100 crores.

- (x) A new computer policy has been announced with emphasis on the manufacture of computers based on latest technology at prices comparable with international level and progressively increase indigenisation consistent with economic viability.
- (xi) Import duty on raw materials, components and capital equipment has been reduced. In the case of computers, including software and black and white TV receivers with 36" screen size, there is complete exemption from excise duty.
- (xii) The import policy has been rationalised with a view to increase production.

Atomic Power Station at Nagarjuna Sagar

559. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have considered the report of Five Southern Electricity Regions;
- (b) when the report was submitted and whether any decision was taken on the question of Atomic Power Station at Nagarjuna Sagar in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) how many such Power Stations are proposed to be set up during the Seventh Plan Period; and
- (d) places under consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The Government have under

consideration the reports submitted by the Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy pertaining to the Southern, Western, Northern and Eastern Electricity Regions of the country. Nagarjunasagar in Andhra Pradesh is one of the sites in the Southern Electricity Region considered by the Site Selection Committee.

(c) and (d). Two new Atomic power Stations each of 2×235 MWe at Kaiga in Karnataka and as expansion at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan have already been approved for taking up during the Seventh plan period. Additional power stations to be set up during the Seventh plan and sites for locating these stations are under consideration.

"Standards of Ambient Quality of Air Pollution"

560. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the standards of ambient quality for air pollution in India;

(b) whether the present standards of ambient quality for air pollution in India are lower in comparison to the standards of ambient quality for air pollution in Union of Soviet Socialist Republic and United States of America; and

(c) if so, steps being taken by Government to improve the present standards of ambient quality of air pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The ambient air quality standards, as laid down by the Central Pollution Control Board, prescribing the limits of pollutants (in microgrammes per cubic metre of air) are as follows :

Area	Suspended particulate	Sulphur dioxide	Carbon monoxide	Oxides of Nitrogen
Industrial and mixed used.	500	120	5,000	120
Residential and rural	200	80	2,000	80
Sensitive (hill stations, tourist resorts, sanctuaries, National monuments, health resorts and other such areas).	100	30	1,000	30

(b) Standards of air quality in India are comparable to those of USA and higher than those of USSR.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Sainik Schools in Delhi and Rajasthan

561. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Sainik Schools being run in Delhi and Rajasthan and the number of students enrolled in these schools;

(b) whether Government would endeavour to increase the number of Sainik Schools all over the country; and

(c) whether there is provision for admission of children of non-service personnel and if so, the number of those children of non-service personnel admitted every year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) There is no Sainik School in Delhi. In Rajasthan, a Sainik School is functioning at Chittorgarh. As on 31st January, 1986, there were 562 students in the school.

(b) A Sainik School is established on the specific request of a State Government/ Union Territory Administration as the entire capital expenditure and a major portion of the recurring expenditure of the school has to be borne by them. At present there are 18 Sainik Schools in the country. Opening of more Sainik Schools can be considered if specific requests as per the Scheme of Sainik Schools are received from the State Governments/UT Administrations.

(c) Only 25% of the seats in Sainik Schools are reserved for children of Service personnel, including ex-servicemen. The remaining seats are available for children of non-Service personnel. The number of children of non-Service personnel admitted every year depends on the vacancies in each school.

[English]

Title deeds to Settlers in Forest Land in Kerala

562. SHRI K. MOHAN DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala has sought Centre's permission to grant title deeds to certain categories of settlers in the forest land in that State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The State Government have sought the approval of the Central Government for diversion of 8.632 ha. of forest land in Ollukkara village in Trichur District for assignment to the people who have encroached upon these lands.

(c) As clarifications sought by the Central Government from the State Government have not been provided, no decision could be taken so far by the Central Government.

Induction of MIG-27 Aircraft in I.A.F.

563. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : SHRI R. M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any M.I.G. 27 aircraft has been inducted in the Air Force recently;

(b) whether they were produced indigenously or purchased from abroad; and

(c) the salient features of the aircraft ?

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

(b) and (c). The MIG-27 aircraft is a supersonic, single seater, fighter bomber. It is an advanced technology aircraft capable of carrying sophisticated weapons. The aircraft is being manufactured by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. under licence from the Government of the U.S.S.R.

Inclusion of Manipuri Language in the Eighth Schedule

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

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Manipur units of the All India Youth Federation recently demanding the inclusion of Manipuri (Meiteilaw) language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution declaring it a recognised national language and withdrawal of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (Assam and Manipur) 1985; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government are of the view that inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule would create other repercussions and reactions. However, it is the

endeavour of the Government to develop the cultural and literary heritage of all the languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

Due to continuing acts of violence by the underground extremists and threats to the lives of common citizen and to the lawfully constituted Government, it is not desirable to withdraw the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (Assam and Manipur) 1958.

Annual Plan Outlay for Kerala

565. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the annual plan outlay for Kerala for 1986-87 has been finalised; and

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

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

(b) The approved plan outlay of Kerala for 1986-87 is Rs. 390 crores, break-up of which is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

(Rs. lakhs)	
Head of Development	Agreed Outlay
1	2
I. Agriculture and Allied Services	5200
II. Rural Development	2045
III. Special Area Programmes	100
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control	6550
V. Energy	7709
VI. Industry and Minerals	
Village and Small Industries	953
Industries (other than Village and Small Industries)	2337
Mining	60
Total (VI)	3350
VII. Transport	
Ports and Light Houses	220
Roads and Bridges	3600
Road Transport	550
Inland Water Transport	160
Total (VII)	4530
VIII. Science, Technology and Environment	550
IX. General Economic Services	370
X. Education, Sports, Art and Culture	1292
XI. Health	1200

1	2
XII. Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development	
Water Supply and Sanitation	2100
Housing (including Police Housing)	800
Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects)	340
XIII. Information and Publicity	80
XIV. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	450
XV. Labour and Labour Welfare	97
XVI. Social Welfare and Nutrition	
Social Security and Welfare	140
Nutrition	1333
XVII. General Services	
Stationery and Printing	103
Public Works	700
Total XVII	800
Grand Total	39000

[*Translation*]

Supply of sub-standard Paints

566. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received that sub-standard paints are being supplied to the various Departments of the Ministry of Defence;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard and if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against the concerned firms of Uttar Pradesh on the basis of the enquiry report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) (a) During 1985 only two defect reports relating to points were received from the user units.

(b) and (c). Since during enquiries, users could not identify the sources of supplies, no action could be taken.

[*English*]

Annual Plan for Bihar fo 1986-87

567. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the annual plan for Bihar for 1986-87 has been discussed and approved by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the outlay for the year; and

(c) in which sectors of development, stress in being laid during the year in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Annual Plan 1986-87 of Bihar has already been finalised at Rs. 1150 crores.

(c) During 1986-87, stress is being laid on agriculture, irrigation, power, poverty alleviation programmes, industries, health and problem areas development programme.

Allocations in the Seventh Five Year Plan

568. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the head which has been given priority allocations in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the head-wise allocation in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) reasons as to why Human resources development has been given less significance so far as financial allocations are concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K.

PANJA) : (a) and (b). Statement-I giving the Seventh Five Year Plan outlays under the various heads of development and their share in the total Public sector outlay is attached.

(c) The Seventh Plan lays great stress on human resource development and a major component in this is the expansion of the social infrastructure for education, health care, water supply and sanitation. Besides human resource development also includes measures to improve the participation of vulnerable groups like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, women and disabled persons in the development process.

The outlays for human resource development in this wider sense has been stepped up from Rs. 14035.26 crores in Sixth Plan 1980-85 (14.4% of total Plan outlay) to Rs. 29350.46 crores in the Seventh Plan 1985-90 (16.3% of total Plan outlay) representing an increase of 109.1 per cent. The share of allocation in social services is also the second highest; next only to the Energy Sector. Statement II indicating the details is attached.

Statement-I

Public Sector Outlays--Seventh Plan

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Outlay	Percentage of total outlay
I.	Energy	54821.26	30.45
II.	Social Services	29350.46	16.31
III.	Transport	22971.02	12.76
IV.	Industry and Minerals	24060.83	12.48
V.	Irrigation and Flood Control	16978.65	9.43
VI.	Agriculture	10573.62	5.87
VII.	Rural Development	9074.22	5.04
VIII.	Communication, Information and Broadcasting	6472.46	3.60
IX.	Special Area Programmes	3144.69	1.75
X.	Science and Technology	2466.00	1.37
XI.	Others	1686.79	0.94
Grand Total¹		180000.00	100.00

Statement-II*Plan Provisions for Social Services during Sixth and Seventh Plans*

(Rs. crores)

Social Services	Sixth Plan Outlay	Seventh Plan Outlay	Percentage Increase
Education	2523.74	6382.65	152.9
Health	1753.05	3392.89	93.5
Family Welfare	1078.00	3256.26	202.1
Housing and Urban Development	2488.40	4259.50	71.2
Water Supply and Sanitation	3922.02	6522.47	66.3
Welfare of SC, ST and Other Backward Classes	960.30	1520.43	58.3
Special Central Assistance for S.C. Comdonent Plans	600.00	930.00	55.0
Social Welfare	271.97	1012.36	272.2
Nutrition	238.14	1740.18	630.7
Labour and Labour Welfare	119.64	333.72	67.2
Total	14035.26	29350.46	109.1
Total Plan Outlay	97500.00	180000.00	84.6

[*Translation*]**Development of Uninhabited Islands of India**

S. No.	Name of the ocean/Sea/bay belonging to India	Number of Uninhabited islands
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569. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of islands having no human population in each Ocean sea bay belonging to India; and

(b) the number of such islands among them where development is possible and the progress made so far in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) The number of islands having no human population according to 1981 census are given below :—

1.	Islands in the Arabian Sea	98
2.	Islands in the Bay of Bengal	52

(b) Most of the uninhabited islands are either too small in area or isolated/group of rocks and at times get submerged during highwaters. In such islands there is no scope for development. However, in some of the islands, coconut cultivation/afforestation have been taken up. Some of the uninhabited islands are being utilised for extrattion of timber and promotion of tourism. Tamil Nadu Govt. have taken a decision to constitute a Marine National

Park comprising of 21 small islands in the Gulf of Mannar. A Fisheries workshop is under construction at Suheli, an uninhabited island in Lakshadweep, West Bengal Government is developing two islands, namely, LOTHIAN and HALLIDAY as wild life sanctuaries and two other islands namely, DALHOUSTE and BHANGAROUNI are being managed as tiger reserves.

[English]

Curb on Activities of Extremists in U K.

570. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI T. BASHEER :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has approached British authorities to take stern measures to curb the reported activities of extremists and also take action against the culprits indulging in sending threatening letters and those found responsible for the murder of Shri Tarsem Singh Toor; and

(b) if so, the response of the British Government and the steps taken by them ?

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

(a) The activities of the extremists continue unabated.

Total Amounts for Orissa for the Sixth Five Year Plan

571. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount earmarked for Orissa State for the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the entire plan fund allocated for Orissa in the Sixth Plan was fully utilised; and

(c) if not, how much amount could not be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The Sixth Five Year Plan of Orissa was approved at Rs. 1500 crores against which the expenditure has amounted to Rs. 1565.21 crores exceeding the approved outlay by Rs. 65.21 crores.

(c) Does not arise.

Amount released for Projects in Orissa under Seventh Five Year Plan

572. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the amount proposed to be released for different projects in Orissa under the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the proposals which are proposed to be taken up during the first year of Seventh Plan period in the Orissa State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). In many Sectors, the Five Year Plan outlays are generally approved sectorwise. In some sectors, e.g. Power and Irrigation, outlays are approved project-wise also for the Five Year Plan period as well as for Annual Plans. The enclosed Statement indicates the approved outlays under certain projects in Irrigation and power sectors for the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90) as well as for the Annual Plan 1985-86 (the first year of the Seventh Plan) in the case of Orissa.

Statement

(Rs. Lakhs)

Projects	Seventh Plan Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1985-86 Approved Outlay
Irrigation Projects		
1. Upper Indravati Dam	7000	100
2. Upper Indravati Irrigation	1050	250
3. Mahanadi Birupa Berrage	6073	2000
4. Subarnarekha Project	11000	1000
5. Rengali Dam	194	150
6. Rengali Irrigation	5000	400
7. Upper Kolab-Dam	1354	600
8. Upper Kolab-Irrigation	1950	100
9. Medium Irrigation Projects Phase-II (18 Nos.)	15032	3700
Power Projects		
1. Talcher Thermal Power Station Extn.	100	100
2. Rengali	756	700
3. Upper Kolab	4400	1900
4. Upper Indravati	30000	3000
5. Hirakud Hydro-electric Project stage-III	1581	1200

[Translation]

Self Reliance in Production of Defence Items

573. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken by Government to achieve self reliance in production of defence items; and

(b) whether any time bound programme has been drawn up for this purpose and if so, the outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM):

(a) The main objective of the Department of Defence Supplies set up in 1965 (now merged with the Department of Defence Production and Supplies) is development of indigenous sources for the production of Defence stores. Technical Committees have been set up headed by Technical Directors, who are responsible for identification of items to be indigenised, identification of sources, supervision during production and technical guidance etc.

Further, a two tier mechanism consisting of an Appex Body and different Functional Groups, has been consituted in 1985 for continuous inter-action with the Industry.

(b) Indigenou production of Defence stores and equipments is an on-going process Decisions in this regard are taken on strategic and security considerations keeping in vive the long terms requirements of the Services.

[English]

Steps to Revamp Administration

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to revamp the administration at different levels; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Ministires/Departments have undertaken a review of administrative organisations, procedures and practices for reducing delays, enforcing accountability, decentralising the decision-making processes, simplifying rules and procedures and training of employees at various levels. Steps have been taken in this direction. Since administrative reforms is a continuous process, the review will be an on-going exercise.

Posting of Drug Agents by U.K. in Indla

575. SHRI V. TULSI RAM :
SHRI C. P. THAKUR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a news-item captioned "Indo-UK row on customs deepens" appeared in the Times of India dated the 4 February, 1986 regarding posting of officers of U.K. in India to deal with narcotics;

(b) if so the reaction of Government of India about the attitude of British Government about the posting of drug agents by U.K. in India;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter of such an accusation by Government at the highest level;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which such an attitude of British Government will have an adverse affect on bilateral relations ?

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

(b) The request of the U.K. Government is under consideration of Government.

(c) Government is not aware of any accusation by the U.K. Government.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Incidents of Firing on Indo-Pak Borders

576. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :
SHRI AKHTAR HASAN :
DR. G. S. RAJHANS :
SHRI V. TULSI RAM :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been incidents of firing on the Indo-Pak border during the last two months;

(b) if so, the number of times incidents of firing took place during the aforesaid period;

(c) the number of Indian Jawans killed in the firing;

(d) whether Government have taken any retaliatory action against this; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). There have been some cases of exchange of fire between Pakistani and Indian troops across the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir during the last two months resulting in some casualties on both sides. It would not be desirable to disclose details.

(d) and (e) Matters relating to such incidents are sought to be resolved at flag meetings at the local Commanders' level.

Ban of Philips Trade Mark on T.V.

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

(a) whether Philips trade mark is being banned in near future;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the Philips T.V. is not legally marked ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). As per Government's Industrial and Licensing Policy for Television Receiver sets, use of foreign brand names is not permitted in the manufacture and sale of T.V. sets. The Department of Electronics had received representations about M/s Peico Electronics and Electricals Limited marketing TV sets with Philips brand name. This question was taken up with M/s Peico Electronics and Electricals Ltd., who have recently written to the Department of Electronics that they have decided, with immediate effect, to withdraw the use of Philips as brand name on TV receivers.

Firing by Pakistani Troops in Poonch Sector

578. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani troops started firing in the Poonch Sector on 27 January, 1986 onwards;

(b) if so, whether there were number of Pakistani firing on the Indian Posts in Poonch Sector from middle of December, 1985 to January, 1986;

(c) total number of firings, the reasons thereof and the casualty suffered by both sides; and

(d) the steps being taken for stopping of firing by Pakistani on Indian posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). There have been some cases of unprovoked firing by Pakistani troops on our posts in the Poonch Sector in Jammu and Kashmir during December, 1985 and January, 1986. There have been no casualties on our side. Casualties on the Pakistani side are not known.

(d) Flag meetings at the local Commanders' level are held, as also contacts at higher levels are made to defuse the situation as and when the need arises.

Outcome of Talks with Pakistan on Clashes in Siachen Glacier

579. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI AKHTAR HASAN :
SHRI P. NAMGYAL :
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :
DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the outcome of the talk between the representative of India and Pakistan to end the border clashes in the Siachen Glacier area and other areas;

(b) when the next round of talks will be held to sort out this issue in terms of the Simla agreement;

(c) the extent of casualties as a result of the border clashes during the last three months; and

(d) the reasons for prolonged dispute in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). In the recent talks between the Defence Secretaries of India and Pakistan, which pertained to the situation in the Siachen Glacier only, both sides explained their respective positions and agreed to meet again at a mutually convenient date.

(c) During the last 3 months there have been some casualties on both sides in firing incidents in the Siachen Glacier area and across the Line of Control in J and K between the Indian and Pakistani troops.

(d) Pakistan is in illegal occupation of a part of the territory of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir and, of late, has also been laying claims, without any basis, to the Siachen Glacier area, which is an integral part of India.

[*Translation*]

Purchase of Paints without Checking its Quality

580. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the system of "Post Lab Test" has been introduced for purchase of paint in the departments connected with the Defence Ministry, under which paint is purchased without checking its quality;

(b) the names of the firms (situated in Uttar Pradesh) from where the goods were purchased under this system during the last three years;

(c) whether test reports of the goods supplied by these firms before and after the introduction of this system have been analysed; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) The system of Post-Lab Test (PLT) is prevalent in inspected of paints for Defence. However, all supplies are subjected to laboratory tests after despatch of the stores. This facility enables the supplier to despatch the stores to the consignee without waiting for the test results, on the guarantee that they would give free replacement if the stores is not found upto the standard.

(b) M/s Nagrath Paints was the only firm in Uttar Pradesh who were qualified in 1985 to come under the system of Post Lab Test for purchase of paints.

(c) and (d). Since grant of Post-Lab Test facility to M/s Nagrath Paints in 1985, this firm has supplied over 7 lakhs litres of paints of various types on PLT basis and the laboratory tests confirmed their quality. Only in two recent (31-1-86) consignments amounting to 12,280 litres of a particular paint, there were some deficiencies. These are being examined.

[*English*]

Mizo-Problem

581. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI YASHWANRAO
GADAKH PATIL :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement with the Mizo-National Front (MNF) for the settlement of the Mizo-problem has not been reached so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Talks with the Mizo National Front are still continuing.

Observance of Fire Protection Rule in High-Rise Buildings

582. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI :
SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :
PROF. K. V. THOMAS :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce measures to enhance the penalty for not observing safety rules in high-rise buildings in view of the recent fire-accident at Siddartha Continental Hotel in Delhi recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even Government buildings have been found lacking in fire-protection services because of alleged connivance between private contractors and Government engineers;

(c) if so, the measures Government propose to take, or have already taken to ensure the observance of safety rules in high-rise buildings both Government as well as private; and

(d) if not, the justification thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some Government buildings may be lacking in fire protection measures; but no case of alleged connivance between the private contractors and Government engineers has come to notice so far.

(c) The Fire Advisory Committee of experts constituted by Delhi Administration has already been directed to inspect all the high-rise buildings in Delhi for assessing the existing fire safety arrangements and also for recommending its further augmentation in a time bound manner. Legislation is under consideration which will enable Government to strictly enforce fire prevention and fire safety measures.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Burning/Suicide Cases of Women in Delhi and Other Parts of the Country

583. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of burning of women and suicide by women in Delhi and various parts of the country during the period from 1 June, 1985 to 10 February, 1986 which have been reported to the police and have come to the notice of the Government; and

(b) the measures taken to minimise the number of such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) The subject 'Public Order' and 'Police' are in the State list of the VIIth Schedule of the Constitution. It is, therefore, constitutionally the responsibility of the State Government to enforce law relating to offences. However, 16 cases of deaths by burning of women due to dowry or suicides committed by them have been reported in Delhi during the period from June, 1985 to January, 1986.

(b) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983 (43 of 1983) and the Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act, 1983 (46 of 1983) have amended the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 to deal effectively with the cases of dowry deaths and those of cruelty to married women. The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1984 (No. 63 of 1984) made the offences under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, as cognizable, non-bailable and non-compoundable. Enhanced punishment has been provided for demanding dowry and for giving or taking dowry.

2. The following instructions have been issued to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to deal with the Dowry Death cases :

(i) Serious notice should be taken by Police of all cases of attempted suicide or death in suspicious circumstances of young married women during the first ten years of their marriage.

(ii) Such cases should be investigated by officers not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(iii) Where postmortem is done such post-mortem should be done by a team of two doctors.

(iv) Disposal of dead-body without postmortem should not be permitted except with no objection certificate from the police.

(v) Police should not give no objection certificate unless dead-body has been seen by parents or guardians or other close relatives from the bride's side of the family.

[*English*]

12.00 hrs.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Today the whole country is observing a Bharat Bandh. (*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, I want to... (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER. We have just had a discussion on the same subject. We are again going to have a discussion.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : You are a very honourable and learned Member of the House.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : We have already discussed this subject.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, the whole country is...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

(*interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : what is the fun ? Do you get any satisfaction ? (*Interruptions*)*

12 01 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1986-87

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister of Transport.

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : rose...

(*Interruptions*)*

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : I rise to present the Revised Estimates for 1985-86... (*Interruption*) and the Budget Estimates for 1986-87 of the Indian Railways.

Let me briefly refer to the performance during the previous year.

(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : This Budget has leaked out. I have with me a copy of paper pertaining to the Railway Budget.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Do not hand it over here. This is not the proper way. Shri Mahfooz Ali Khanji, do you realise what you are doing? Go to your seat. Do not hand it to me.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

12.03 hrs.

(Shri Basudeb Acharia and some other hon. Members then left the House)

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, we have not been able to hear the hon. Minister. Kindly ask him to read it again.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. Bansi Lalji—

[Translation]

—please read again.

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already asked him to read again. Now it is all right. I have asked him to read it again. There is no point of order. I have called upon the Minister to read again.

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to present the Revised Estimates for 1985-86 and the Budget Estimates for 1986-87 of the Indian Railways.

2. Performance in the previous year 1984-85. Let me briefly refer to the performance during the previous years. As I had indicated while presenting the Revised Estimates for 1984-85, there were several factors beyond the control of the Railways

which had affected the Railways' performance like shortfalls in traffic offering and disturbed civil conditions in some areas. In spite of these factors, the Railways were able to clear about 236 million tonnes of revenue earning traffic, compared to 230 million tonnes in 1983-84. The year ended with a net revenue of Rs. 270.10 crores as against Rs. 209 crores anticipated.

3. Performance in the current year 1985-86. We started this financial year soon after the new Government took over. The leadership of our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi evoked a new enthusiasm and zest throughout the length and breadth of our country. Railwaymen too, felt inspired and put their shoulder to the task with an added sense of dedication and purpose. The results are there for all to see. There has been a quantum jump in the traffic cleared by the Railways in spite of our wagon fleet remaining more or less the same. The leading Efficiency Indicator, the Net Tonne Kilometres per Wagon per Day has broken all previous records. All Railway Production Units in the country have either achieved or exceeded their targets. Track renewals have touched a new high. A number of innovative passenger amenities have been introduced in the areas of computerised reservation, railway catering and simplification of refund rules. We are also confident of excellent financial results, with full payment of dividend, and an enhanced contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund. We hope to earn a higher net surplus than anticipated, in spite of absorbing all post-budgetary increases in costs of inputs in the additional earnings. This has been achieved, amongst other things, due to strict financial discipline.

3.1. I am happy to inform the House that although in the current year 1985-86 there was a sharp increase of about 14 million tonnes in the target set for clearance of freight traffic by the Railways as compared to 1984-85, the freight loading in the first 9 months of the current year has been about 16 million tonnes more than in the corresponding period of last year and 4 million tonnes above the target set for this period in the current year. I am confident that the Railways will end the

[Shri Bansi Lal]

year ahead of the target of 250 million tonnes for revenue earning originating tonnage and of 277 million tonnes for the total originating tonnage (including Railways' own traffic of coal and other material). The transport output as measured in Net Tonne Kilometres in the first nine months of 1985-86 has increased by 14% over the corresponding period of the previous year 1984-85. The Efficiency Indicator, Net Tonne Kilometres per Wagon per Day (Broad Gauge) improved by 10.5% from 1,104 in April-December 1984 to 1,220 in April-December 1985, a new all-time record.

3.2. The Gross Traffic Receipts of the Railways during the year 1985-86 are expected to go above the budgeted level by about Rs. 188 crores. The Working Expenses are likely to go up by Rs. 178 crores over the budgeted level largely on account of post-budgetary factors such as payment of second instalment of interim relief, higher cost of diesel and coal, revision in electricity tariffs and payment of additional amounts for Productivity Linked Bonus resulting from Government's decisions in regard to ceiling limits on salary and coverage.

3.3. The Revised Estimates for the current year provide for a net surplus of Rs. 85 crores, a little above the budgeted figure of Rs. 74 crores, after meeting the full dividend liability of Rs. 520 crores to the General Revenues. Apart from other measures of expenditure control, strict economy in man-power employment was exercised. During the year 1985-86, by better management, the Traffic Output, that is, Freight Tonne Kilometres plus Passenger Kilometres, per employee is expected to increase to 2.66 lakhs Traffic Units as compared to 2.55 lakhs Traffic Units in 1984-85.

3.4. The annual plan outlay for the Railways during the current year is Rs. 2,050 crores comprising Rs. 1,061 crores (52%) as contribution by Railways from their own internal resources and Rs. 989 crores (48%) as budgetary support. We expect to maintain our contribution at this high level. The contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund is also expected to be at Rs. 920 crores as provided in the Budget Estimates as against Rs. 850 crores in 1984-85.

4. **Passenger Services.** In view of the limited overall allocation of resources to the Railways and the consequent limited availability of vehicles and locomotives coupled with the priority required to be given to safety-oriented rehabilitation works like track renewal and the works required for creation of additional capacity for freight traffic, in the interests of the national economy, it will be difficult for some more time, for the Railways to create any substantial additional capacity for movement of passenger traffic. We have, however, already sanctioned a Rs. 180 crores project for setting up a new Rail Coach Factory at Kapurthala which will, in due course, improve the availability of passenger coaches of which there is great shortage at present.

4.1. Nevertheless, several efforts have been made to improve the passenger services through rationalisation of links, reduction in lie-over periods and better time-tabling. For example, the timings of Tamil Nadu Express have been rationalised so that the passengers travelling between New Delhi and Madras now spend two nights and one day, thus saving one full working day on the journey. About 350 trains have also been speeded up during the current year.

4.2. Major steps have been taken towards facilitating the booking and reservation arrangements so as to reduce, to the maximum extent possible, difficulties of the passengers despite a situation of shortage. Computerisation of railways reservation arrangements has been taken up in a big way. Beginning with New Delhi, 2nd class reservations on 30 trains and AC Sleeper and Chairs Car reservations on the two Rajdhani Expresses have already been put on the computer, and by March this year, we hope to complete the computerisation of reservation arrangements in respect of almost all trains originating from New Delhi. Plans have also been drawn up for a phase-wise introduction of computerised passenger reservation in other Metropolitan cities during the Seventh Plan Period, with arrangements at Calcutta and Bombay being taken up in 1986-87 and Madras a year later.

4.3. To minimise the evil of ticketless travel, ticket-checking activity has been

intensified by conducting special massive checks, incognito checks and concentrated surprise checks. In the first seven months of the current year, the Railways nabbed, on an average, four lakh passengers per month who were travelling without tickets or with improper tickets, an increase of 14.2% over last year. Educative propaganda against ticketless travel is also being carried out among the travelling public to seek their cooperation in effectively combating this national menace.

4.4. I had been receiving a large number of representations about the irksome procedure for refund of unused or partially used tickets. We have simplified the rules so as to facilitate quick refunds of unused tickets at the station itself. Now, refund on return journey tickets can be arranged at both ends and partially used reserved tickets can be refunded by the station staff.

4.5. The supply of hot and hygienic meals in disposable aluminium casseroles, introduced this year, has proved popular with the passengers and the service is being closely monitored.

4.6. Punctuality of trains continues to receive my special attention. The punctuality of over 200 mail/express trains is being monitored round the clock by a special cell in the Railway Board. With the recent enhancement of penalties for unauthorised alarm-chain pulling and hose-pipe disconnection, along with our sustained efforts and the cooperation rendered by the State Governments, there has been some drop in such incidents.

5. **Safety.** The safe transit of passengers and goods continues to be a matter of great priority on the Railways. I am happy to inform the House that the number of train accidents declined from 592 between April and December 1984 to 576 during the same period in the current year despite an increase in train kilometres from 362 millions to 381 millions.

5.1. It is our endeavour to improve the quality of the human element through various measures including training, counselling, publicity, group discussions, safety

camps etc., to continuously keep the safety consciousness amongst the staff at a high level. At the same time we are trying to reduce the role of the human element by greater mechanisation and provision of safety devices like track circuiting, axle counters, greater and more sophisticated inter-locking arrangements, especially at level crossings' ultrasonic testing of rails, Auxiliary Warning System which includes the provision for stoppage of trains passing signals at danger. These measures are being undertaken by us on a programmed basis with high priority being accorded in the allocation of resources.

6. **Investment Planning.** The Seventh Five Year Plan provides an outlay of about Rs. 12,334 crores for the Railways. The plan envisages more than 50% of the resources being generated internally by the Railways, against an average of about 42% in the Sixth Plan. During the plan it is programmed to procure 96,000 wagons, 6,970 passenger coaches, 950 Electrical Multiple Units and 1,235 diesel/electric locomotives, undertake approximately 20,000 kilometres of track renewal, and electrify 3,400 route kilometres.

6.1. The initial annual plan outlay of Rs. 1,650 crores for the current year was highly inadequate and the need for increasing the allocation for the Railways was recognised. The House will recall that in December, 1985 a Supplementary Grant was voted by them taking the total plan outlay for the Railways during 1985-86 to Rs. 2,050 crores. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Honourable Members of Parliament from all parts of the country, for the whole-hearted support given by them to greater allocation of resources to the Indian Railways.

6.2. The Railways have been allocated a plan outlay of Rs. 2,650 crores in 1986-87. Of this, Rs. 1,370 crores will be met by the Railways from their internal resource generation, It is also contemplated to raise Rs. 250 crores through public borrowings.

6.3. During the ensuing year, the programme for acquisition of new wagons is proposed to be stepped up to 20,000 four-

[Shri Bansi Lal]

wheeler units as against about 12,500 four-wheeler units in 1985-86. This will enable us to enhance the carrying capacity of the system to meet the growing traffic. Emphasis will continue to be placed on renewal and replacement of the over-aged assets, for which I propose to allocate Rs. 1,250 crores next year compared to about Rs. 970 crores in the current year.

7. **New lines.** The New Lines completed during the current year are :

1. Tirunelveli-Milavittan, 53 kms., and
2. Koraput-Machiliguda, 20 kms.

Besides,

1. Dharmanagar-Pechartal, 22 kms., and
 2. Nagothana-Roha, 15 kms.
- are likely to be completed shortly.

7.1. 62 kilometres of New Lines are expected to be completed during 1986-87, including the Motumari-Jaggayyapet line.

8. **Railway Electrification.** Electrification of about 430 route kilometres is likely to be completed during the current year. About 730 route kilometres are expected to be energised in 1986-87.

9. **Surveys.** There were 32 on-going surveys for construction of new lines in progress as on April 1, 1986. During 1985-86 one of the important surveys approved relates to up-dating and final location survey of sections on West Coast Line between Madgaon and Roha. The Survey from Mangalore to Udupi has been completed. Further survey beyond Udupi towards Madgaon from the southern end and from Roha towards Madgaon from the northern end is in progress. Another important survey proposed to be included in 1986-87 is for developing high-speed corridors between New Delhi and Agra, and between New Delhi and Kanpur.

10. **Production Units.** I am happy to inform the House that as a result of sustained efforts the out-turn of all the Production Units on Indian Railways during the current year is either up to or above the targets set.

10.1. The Integral Coach Factory is expected to produce 825 coaches during the current year and the production is proposed to be stepped up to 850 coaches in 1986-87.

10.2. The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is expected to produce 79 locos for Railways during the current year, including 52 electric locomotives. The programme for 1986-87 envisages an out-turn of 106 locomotives including 70 electric locomotives.

10.3. The Diesel Locomotive Work is expected to turn out 120 locomotives for Railways in the current year. In the ensuing year the target is 135 locomotives.

10.4. The Wheel and Axle Plant, commissioned in September 1984 has been making commendable progress. In the year 1985-86, it is expected to produce 10,000 wheel sets and in 1986-87 it is expected to reach a production level of about 20,000 wheel sets.

10.5. As the House are aware, Phase I of Diesel Component Works at Patiala was included in the Railway Budget for the year 1980-81. Phase II of this project has been sanctioned as an out-of-turn work during the current year at an estimated cost of Rs. 46 crores.

10.6. The foundation stone for the new Rail Coach Factory at Kapurthala was laid by the Honourable Prime Minister on August 17, 1985. This factory will have a capacity to manufacture 1,000 coaches per year. We have been given a challenging target of two years to complete this project and we hope to achieve this. The factory is targeted to enter the initial stream of production within two years of the acquisition of land, that is by March, 1988.

11. **Calcutta Metro Rail Project.** As the House are aware, two parts of the Metro Railway at Calcutta, that is the section from Esplanade to Bhowanipur (3.5 Kms) and the section between Dum Dum and Belgachia (2.2 Kms) were opened for traffic during 1984-85. It is proposed to extend the service towards South up to Tollyganj in early 1986 thereby opening a continuous length of 7.7 Kms between Esplanade and Tollyganj.

12. International Container Traffic. The container traffic on Indian Railways showed a dramatic increase in the current year, with nearly 15,000 TEUs handled during the first nine months as against only about 7,000 TEUs in the corresponding period last year. The Indian Railways now operate six Inland Container Depots including the latest addition at Amingaon which was commissioned on 14th November, 1985.

12.1. In view of the fast developing container traffic, particularly at Bangalore and New Delhi, it has been decided to establish full-fledged Inland Container Depots at Whitefield and Tughlakabad. The feasibility of setting up similar Depots at other centres is being explored.

13. Technology improvements. It is our endeavour to modernise the equipment as well as the operational practices and in this context we have initiated action in several directions. These include (a) new design of freight bodies; (b) high-speed light-weight coaches with latest features in suspension, braking, corrosion prevention and passenger comforts; (c) thyristor chopper control equipment on Electrical Multiple Units (d) high horse-power diesel and electric locomotives; (e) digital radio equipment and fibre optic cables; (f) heavier rail sections with concrete sleepers, elastic fastenings and continuous/long welding of rails; and (g) micro-processor based track monitoring.

14. Computerisation. Apart from the computerised passenger reservation systems being introduced in Metropolitan cities, the House are aware that an ambitious plan for computerisation of freight operations has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 520 crores. International experience has shown that the introduction of such systems enables substantial improvement in wagon productivity. Steps are being taken to implement the system ahead of the target date of December, 1993.

15. Staff matters. The industrial relations on the Railways continued to remain cordial and harmonious. Regular meetings were held with the organised labour under the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and Joint Consultative Machinery schemes. Regular meetings of the Corporate Enterprise Groups

were also held at various levels to provide opportunity for labour participation in management and decision making.

15.1. With a view to improving the promotional prospects of the employees, cadre reviews were continued. About 1.8 lakh employees of various categories have been benefited during the current year. Productivity Linked Bonus equal to 33 days' wages was paid to the employees in 1985-86.

15.2. The Railways have an excellent network of 107 hospitals and 623 health units to look after the health of railway employees and their families. The Railways are progressively introducing in their hospitals the latest and the most advanced equipment for better diagnosis and treatment. Family welfare programme on the Indian Railways is implemented through 62 Family Welfare Centres and 38 sub-centres. Sustained and untiring efforts are being made to improve the programme further.

15.3. The Railways constructed about 5,000 staff quarters in 1984-85, thereby increasing the total number of staff quarters on the Indian Railways to over 6 lakhs. In 1985-86 another 5,000 staff quarters are expected to be completed.

15.4. The commendable performance of the Railways during the current year would not have been achieved but for the whole-hearted cooperation and a sense of dedication displayed by all my railwaymen to whom I am greatly indebted. In recognition of this performance and as a token of appreciation, I propose to provide a special step-up in the allocation for the plan head "Staff Quarters" from Rs. 13 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 25 crores in 1986-87, and in the plan head "Staff Amenities" from Rs. 9 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 17 crores in 1986-87. These represent an increase of nearly 100%, although the overall outlay for the Railways in 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86 is only 29% higher.

16. Sports. Railways continued to give excellent performance in the field of sports, both at home and abroad. In the World Railways Athletic Meet in Czechoslovakia in 1985, an Indian Railway Athlete was declared the Best Athlete of the Meet. In the

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Commonwealth Weight Lifting Championship in Western Samoa, the Railway Weight Lifters bagged 7 out of the 9 medals won by the Indian Team.

17. **Afforestation.** Indian Railways have been contributing their mite to the national efforts to improve the ecological and environmental balance of the country through plantation of trees. In pursuance of this Plan, the Railways have planted 52 lakh trees in 1982, 107 lakhs in 1983, 132 lakhs in 1984 and 145 lakhs in 1985. In 1986-87, we propose to plant about 160 lakh trees.

18. **Re-enactment of Indian Railways Act.** From time to time, Hon'ble Members have pointed out the need for a comprehensive review and revision of Indian Railways Act, 1890. I am happy to inform the House that this review has been almost completed and a Bill for re-enactment of Indian Railways Act will shortly be introduced in the House.

19. **Public Sector Undertakings.** The two Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of the Department of Railways, namely, Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited (RITES) and the Indian Railway Construction Company Limited (IRCON) continue to maintain an impressive record of turn over and profitability. RITES earned a profit of Rs. 5.6 crores before tax and a net foreign exchange of Rs. 7.06 crores during 1984-85. IRCON achieved a turn over of Rs. 198.4 crores in 1984-85 and has recorded profits for the eighth year in succession, the profit before tax being Rs. 20.55 crores. This Company also earned for the country a handsome amount of Rs. 24.9 crores in foreign exchange. During the year 1984-85, this Company completed the prestigious Rs. 308 crores Samawa Railway Construction Project in Iraq.

20. **Budget Estimates 1986-87.** I shall now deal with the Budget Estimates for 1986-87. The Railways are well poised to lift 294 million tonnes of freight traffic including 267 million tonnes of revenue earning traffic. With an average lead of about 680 kilometres we hope to achieve another milestone of 200 billion tonne kilometres of goods traffic in 1986-87. A

growth of 4% to 5% in suburban and non-suburban passenger traffic is also envisaged during the Budget Year.

20.1. The Gross Traffic Receipts at the existing level of fares and freight rates for the Budget Year are estimated at Rs. 6,743 crores. These receipts are higher than those anticipated for the current year by Rs. 404 crores.

20.2. The Ordinary Working Expenses are estimated at Rs. 4,700 crores for the year 1986-87, an increase of Rs. 87 crores over the revised estimates for the current year, to provide, among other factors, for expenditure arising out of increased activity in carrying more traffic. We hope to restrict the increase in Working Expenses to the bare minimum through determined efforts which the Railways will be making in achieving further economies and in enhancing the productivity of the system through efficient management of manpower and other resources.

20.3. It is proposed to step-up the contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund from Rs. 920 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 1,250 in 1986-87. The additional funds thus made available for renewals and replacements will enable a faster clearance of the backlog of arrears of track renewal, signalling and telecommunication equipment, overaged rolling stock and contribute towards safer and faster running of trains.

20.4. The Railway Convention Committee, 1985, have commenced their deliberations. The provisional recommendations of the Committee, placed before the Parliament, are under examination. Meanwhile, provision for dividend has been made on the same rate as was adopted in the financial year 1985-86. Such changes as may be necessary in regard to dividend and other matters will be duly made when the final recommendations of the Committee are approved by the Parliament.

20.5. With the increase in Ordinary Working Expenses, contributions to Depreciation Reserve Fund, and to the Pension Fund, the total Working Expenses and up to Rs. 6,230 crores, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 583 crores. This level of net revenue

would not be sufficient to meet the dividend liability of Rs. 590 crores and to finance works chargeable to Development Fund.

20.6. I now come to the proposals for revision in fares and freight.

21. **Objectives.** Our effort must be to ensure that the results of greater efficiency and improved capacity utilisation are made truly meaningful in the national context. And this can only be achieved if the benefits of this performance are passed on in good measure to the country and its economy. Under the constructive guidance of the Prime Minister, the Railways are determined to play their role in the national effort towards price stability. At the same time, it is also essential that we endeavour to lessen the burden on the economically weaker sections of society who depend on us to provide them a relatively inexpensive means of transport. It is this who pronged thrust which is uppermost in my mind; on the one hand to contribute to the national economic effort in terms of growth with price stability, and on the other, alleviation of the burden of the common man through reasonable passenger tariffs.

22. **Freight Tariffs, Second Class Ordinary, Monthly Season Tickets.** With these two objectives in view, I am glad to inform the House that I do not propose to raise tariffs on the carriage of goods and parcels of any commodity whatsoever. The House would also be happy to know that with the low income groups and commuters in mind, I do not propose any raise in the fares of Second Class Ordinary or in that of Monthly Season Tickets. Hon'ble Members, this exempts about 90 per cent of the total number of passengers travelling on Indian Railways from any increase in the fares.

23. **Need for Additional Resources.** However, to make up the marginal shortfall and to provide for works chargeable to the Development Fund, I propose to make a modest increase in the passenger fares on Second Class Mail and Express only, and of Upper Classes, which will take effect from 1-4-1986.

23.1. **Second Class Mail and Express.** Fares of Second Class Mail and Express will be increased by 7.5 per cent

upto 250 Kms, but only by 5 per cent on distances beyond 250 Kms., subject to a minimum increase of Rupee one per ticket. A higher increase in the fares upto 250 kms. and, a lower increase beyond in Mail and Express trains has been proposed on the consideration that as an integrated transport policy, the short distance passenger traffic should normally move either by road or by ordinary trains leaving more room on fast Mail and Express trains for long distance passengers. We hope that this will somewhat reduce the inconvenience experienced by them due to over-crowding.

23.2. **Second Class Sleeper Surcharge.** As far as surcharge on Second Class Sleeper berths is concerned, at present it is Rs. 10 per journey irrespective of the distance or the number of nights involved. While the same rate of Rs. 10 will continue upto a distance of 500 kms., I propose to raise it to Rs. 15 per journey when the distance is more than 500 kms.

23.3. **Upper Classes.** As my thrust is towards alleviating the burden on the low income groups, and as Upper Class passengers have the capacity to pay a little more, I propose to raise the fares of Air Conditioned Chair Car, First Class, A. C. Two Tier Sleeper and Air Conditioned First Class, by 12.5 per cent. The same rate of increase will apply to the special fares of all classes in Rajdhani Express trains, which provide a high speed inter-city service with better amenities and more travel comfort.

23.4. **Surcharge on A. C. Two Tier Sleeper.** In addition to the above, I propose to raise the existing surcharge on A. C. Two Tier Sleeper as follows :

For distances from 1 to 500 kms., by Rs. 5,

for distances from 501 to 1000 kms., by Rs. 10,

for distances from 1001 to 1500 kms., by Rs. 15; and

for distances from 1501 kms. and beyond, by Rs. 20.

[Shri Bansi Lal]

24. **Additional Revenue.** All these proposals taken together are likely to yield additional revenue of Rs. 76 crores during 1986-87, which Hon'ble Members, amounts to only 1.2 per cent of the total earnings of the Indian Railways.

25. **Concession for Youth.** The House may recall that in my last Budget Speech, I had given a concession to youth in Second Class during the International Year of the Youth, 1985. Eventhough the International Year of the Youth is formally over, I have decided that during the next financial year also, concession of 25 per cent in passenger fares in Second Class be given to youth of the age group of 13 to 33 years, on satisfactory proof of age, while travelling in groups of a minimum of ten, for distances over 1000 kms. This is to enable young people to see different parts of our vast country and to strengthen in them the sense of national integration.

26. **Future Challenges.** Hon'ble Members, the challenges in the ensuing year are going to be more than ever before. We are involved in an exercise which envisages rapid development and modernisation. However, due to the constraint of resources, this exercise can only be achieved successfully through striving for even greater efficiency. We seek your support, your understanding and your encouragement, which will undoubtedly spur us on to overcome the stiff challenges, and achieve even greater heights. I have great faith in the talents and in the ability of railwaymen, and I am confident that they will prove equal to what the nation expects of them.

27. With these words, I now commend to the House, the Railway Budget 1986-87.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gopichettipalayam): Sir, the Minister is not allotting more funds for the Karur-Dingidigul line. He has allotted only Rs. 3 crores. It is a meagre amount.

(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

12.41 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Annual Report on the working of Provisions of section 15 A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of Provisions of section 15A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for the year 1984, under sub-section (4) of section 15 A of the said act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1996/86]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Children's Film Society, India, for 1984-85 and Statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Children's Film Society India, for the example 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Children's Film Society, India, for the year 1984-85.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1997/86]

Annual Report, Annual Account and Review in the Working of Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 and statement for delay in laying these Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. N. PANJA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta for the year 1984-85.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1998/86]

Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 25 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1986 under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Citizenship Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No LT-1999/86]

Statements showing action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the Various Session of Lok Sabha

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :

I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha :

- (1) Statement No. XXIV-Eighth Session, 1982.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2000/86].
- (2) Statement No. XVIII-Ninth Session, 1982.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2001/86].
- (3) Statement No. XVIII-Eleventh Session, 1983.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2002/86].
- (4) Statement No. XIV-Twelfth Session, 1983.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2003/86].
- (5) Statement No. XIII-Fourteenth Session, 1984.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2004/86].
- (6) Statement No. IX-Fifteenth Session 1984.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2005/86].
- (7) Statement No. VI-First Session, 1985.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2006/86].
- (8) Statement No. VI-Second Session, 1985.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2007/86].
- (9) Statement No. III-Third Session, 1985.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2008/86].
- (10) Statement No. II-Fourth Session, 1985.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2009/86].

Seventh
Lok
Sabha

Eighth
Lok
Sabha

Appellate Tribunal for Forfeited Property (Conditions of service of Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 1985 and Notifications under Customs Act, 1962, Central Excise Rules and Income Tax Act, 1961 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table ;

- (1) A copy of the Appellate Tribunal for Forfeited Property (Conditions of service of Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 953 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st December 1985, under subsection (3) of section 26 of the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2010/86].

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :

(i) G.S.R. 83 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to coffee when exported out of India from the basic customs duty as is in excess of Rupees 600 per quintal.

(ii) G.S.R. 98 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to spinning waste (hard waste) when imported into India from the basic duty of customs as in excess of 100 per cent *ad valorem*.

(iii) G.S.R. 99 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 44/83-Customs dated the 1st March, 1983.

(iv) G.S.R. 192 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 13-Customs dated the 9th February, 1981.

(v) The Baggage (Second Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 198 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 1986.

(vi) G.S.R. 199 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 70/85-Customs dated the 17th March, 1985.

(vii) G.S.R. 304 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange of certain foreign currencies into India currency of *vice-versa*.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2011/86]

- (3) A copy each of the Following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 :

(i) S.O. 463 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1986 regarding exemption to 'The Indo-Arab Society' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.

(ii) S. O. 464 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1986 regarding exemption to 'Harijan Ashram Trust, Ahmedabad' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax, Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.

(iii) S.O. 465 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1986 regarding exemption to 'Father Muller's

- Charitable Institutions, Mangalore' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (iv) S.O. 466 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1986 regarding exemption to 'Seva Sangh Samiti, Howrah' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.
- (v) S.O. 467 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1986 regarding exemption to 'Congregation of Cristian Brothers in India' under section 10(23C) of Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (vi) S.O. 468 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1986 regarding exemption to 'Jawan's Welfare Trust, Mahrrashtra' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (vii) S.O. 471 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1986 regarding exemption to Rashtrorathana Praishat, Bangalore, under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (viii) S.O. 472 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1986 regarding exemption to 'Yusuf Meherally Centre, Bombay' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (ix) S.O. 473 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1986 regarding exemption to 'Army Group Insurance Scheme Fund' under section 19(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (x) S.O. 474 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1986 regarding exemption to 'Bhartiya Adim-jati Sevak Sang' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1986-87.
- (xi) S.O. 480 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1986 regarding exemption to 'India International Centre, New Delhi' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2012/86].
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :
- (i) G.S.R. 954 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 285/83-CE dated the 2nd July, 1983 upto 31st January, 1986.
- (ii) G.S.R. 9(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to silicones from basic duty of excise in excess of 25 per cent *ad valorem*,

- (iii) G.S.R. 82 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st January 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum expending the validity of Notification No. 185/83-CE dated the 2nd July, 1983 upto 31st December, 1986.
- (iv) G.S.R. 101 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 43/85-CE dated the 17th March 1985 so as to fix effective rates of duty of excise for tyres for three-wheeled motor vehicles size 3.50-10 and certain varieties of radial tyres.
- (v) G.S.R. 102(E) and 103(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum replacing the existing system of exemption of excise duty for tyres, tubes and flaps unused in dutiable motor vehicles by a scheme allowing for set-off the excise duty paid on the tyres, tubes and flaps when used in such motor vehicles.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2013/86].

Notifications under All India Services Act, 1951 and Thirty-fifth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period from 1-4-1984 to 31-3-1985 and Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the advice of the U.P.S.C.s above Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :
- (i) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1140 in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1985.
- (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Tenth Amendment Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1141 in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1985.
- (iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 37 in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1986.
- (iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 38 in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1986.
- (v) The All India Services (Provident Fund) Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 82 in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1986.
- (vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 97 in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1986.
- (vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 98 in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1986.
- (viii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 123

in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 1986.

- (ix) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 25 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th January, 1986.
- (x) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 26(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th January, 1986.
- (xi) The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 27(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th January, 1986.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2014/86].

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under article 323(1) of the Constitution :

- (i) Thirty-fifth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period from 1st April, 1984 to 31st March, 1985.
- (ii) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the advice of the Union Public Service Commission in cases referred to in the above report.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2015/86].

Annual Report and Review on the Working of Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85, Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 and Atomic Energy Education Society, Bombay, for the year 1984-85

**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) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta for the years 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2016/86].

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2017/86].

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Bombay, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Bombay, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2018/86].

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay for the year 1984-85 and Statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2019/86].

12.44 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 Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1986, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th February, 1986.”

MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.45 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Eleventh Report

[English]

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri) ; I beg to present the Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Twenty-fifth Report

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I beg to present the Twenty-Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimate Committee on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Seventy-Ninth Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Railways—Railway Purchases.

12.46 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

Situation arising out of non-settlement of ethnic problems of Tamils in Sri Lanka

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gopichettipalayam) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

The situation arising out of the non-settlement of the ethnic problems of Tamils in Sri Lanka and reported attacks on Indian fishing boats by Sri Lanka Navy and the steps taken by the Government in that regard.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): Government is gravely concerned over the crisis in Sri Lanka, a close neighbour with whom India has traditionally had close and cordial ties. The Sri Lanka crisis is a political one; it can only be resolved through political means. This will depend on the willingness of the Government of Sri Lanka to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Tamil population of Sri Lanka through the devolution of appropriate powers within the framework of Sri Lanka's unity, through legislative means and executive decisions that would redress the long standing grievances of the minorities.

The Government of India is convinced that there can be no military solution to this problem. We have extended our good offices to the Government of Sri Lanka, to assist in the negotiations between the parties to the dispute. In spite of many difficulties and obstacles, these negotiations are continuing.

The most serious and distressing result of the continuing crisis is the cycle of violence which has taken a heavy toll of the lives and property of innocent Sri Lankan civilians. This has reached dangerous proportions and, as a result, the gulf between the Sri Lankan Tamils and their government continues to widen. The crisis has had severe repercussions on India, as 125,000 refugees from Sri Lanka have sought sanctuary in our country. The Government of India hopes and urges that the crisis in Sri Lanka will be resolved through constructive political negotiations, and that conditions will be reached that would permit the early return of these refugees to Sri Lanka is honour and safety. The Government of India accord very high priority to this objective.

There have been reports of attacks on Indian fishing boats by the Sri Lanka navy and Government views these with concern. The facts of the cases reported in the press

are however being ascertained. Members may rest assured that the Coast Guard and naval authorities have been given clear directions to ensure the safety of the Indian fishermen operating in Indian waters and to prevent intrusions into Indian waters. No attacks on Indian fishing boats inside Indian waters will be tolerated. Coast Guard ships on patrol are under directions to maintain utmost vigilance and to intensify night patrols. A Coast Guard station at Mandapam provides logistic support to Coast Guard ships operating in Palk Bay and close liaison with Tamil Nadu Government authorities in Rameswaram. The Sri Lankan authorities have stated that Indian fishermen regularly cross into Sri Lankan waters. It is invariably difficult to ascertain the exact position of fishing vessels. We have conveyed to the Sri Lankan authorities that in case of inadvertent crossing of the maritime boundary our fishermen should be dealt with in a humane manner.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The hon. Minister has come forward with a statement. Actually this ethnic problem is a long-pending problem. Which has to be solved immediately. I think our hon. Prime Minister also voiced his grave concern over the killings that are taking place everyday. Recently there were attacks by the Army-men on the civilians in Sri Lanka. Actually the situation is worsening day by day and hundreds of civilians are being murdered request first of all the Government of India to take it as a national issue. Even the hon. Prime Minister the other day said that this problem is not only related to Tamil Nadu but actually it relates to the entire country. When he says so, we have to take it as a national issue and as a national problem. Then only it can be solved.

I am grateful to the hon. Prime Minister for having settled so many issues within a year. I see that a young and energetic Prime Minister like our hon. Rajiv Gandhi can do this also. But nowadays what Sri Lanka is doing is that actually Jayawardene is playing a double role. He is making a double speech. That is what he is doing now. One day he is saying that a military solution alone will solve it. But another time he says that a political solution will be suitable in order to end the problem.

[Shri P. Kolandaivelu]

This problem should not be treated in a casual and cavalier manner. Our hon. Prime Minister has stated in unequivocal term that this is not a problem of Tamil Nadu alone. So I request the hon. Prime Minister to take up the matter immediately and solve it. Even President Jayawardene has publicly stated and proclaimed that if Rajiv Gandhi invades Sri Lanka and arrests him, then on that day there will not be a single Tamil left alive in the island.

12.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

What does that mean? In his open and direct proclamation even in the Assembly, Shri Jayawardene has stated that supposing hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi invades Sri Lanka, there will not be a single Tamilian there by the time when he is arrested.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: What is the reaction of the Government of India to this?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I want to know the reaction of the Government of India here to the statement made by Shri Jayawardene.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: I do not think you have protested.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Who are all the people who are being killed? The innocent Tamils are being killed in hundreds. The Tamil women are being raped. The Tamil children are mauled and maimed. They are massacred day in and day out. Sri Lanka Government is adopting a method of slow killing. That is what they are doing now. The Sri Lankan army has become their potent weapon of oppression. The struggle for Ealam has blossomed now. It is gathering momentum now with each passing day. There will be a separate Tamil Ealam. The problem can be solved only when there is a separate Ealam. *(Interruptions)*. No force on earth, however mighty it may be, can stop it.

There is so much of difference between the militants and the terrorists. But what

Shri Jayawardene says is that he wants to end the terrorism. What does it mean? Actually, under the guise of anti-terrorism activities, he is killing innocent people and labourers and agriculturists. Even Sri Lankan Industries Minister Shri Cyril Mathew has said that terrorists were mad dogs and should be shot dead. What does it mean? If there is terrorism, certainly it should be stopped. It should be curbed. There cannot be a second idea over it.

What do you mean by terrorism? Here there are militants. Militancy is there. Only militants are fighting for a separate Eelam. That is their grievances now. We can preach to good people. But we cannot preach before** Shri Jayawardene. We cannot preach before **Shri Jayawardene has become** Tens of hundreds of innocent people are being massacred and murdered every day and Shri Jayawardene is playing a double role with Sinhalese and also with the Indian Government. He is actually dancing according to the tunes of the Sinhalese there in Sri Lanka. In the recent attack at Thangaveladipuram, more than 100 civilians have been killed by army men.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The words which the hon. Member used against President Jayawardene which are derogatory will not go on record.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: He is narrating what has actually happened. What is wrong in it?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not necessary to use such words.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: At Thangaveladipuram, recently a week ago, more than hundred civilians were killed by army men. The Batticaloa and Akkaripattu Citizens Committees had made an on-the-spot investigation and they have found 60 charred bodies of agricultural labourers, shepherds and nomads killed by security forces. That is the position. Even in the recent attack alone, more than 125 innocent Tamils have been killed by Sri Lankan army. By the time of reaching a peaceful accord, I think, there will not be any

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Tamillian at all. That is why we request the hon. Prime Minister to have a settlement, to have an accord immediately, as early as possible. Even recently also, our hon. Prime Minister, when he visited Maldives, he also said and voiced his grave concern over the recent attacks made by the Sri Lankan army. Mr. Jayewardene has shown his hand more clearly by spelling out that his regime is not prepared to go beyond terms of its first 'Working Paper' on the issue which, it is proved beyond doubt, cannot work at all as a basis for any meaningful negotiations. So, he has made up his mind not to give a separate Eelem. Unless there is a separate Eelem for the Tamils there, this problem cannot be solved.

The negotiation talks between Sri Lanka and India with regard to the ethnic problem of the Tamils should be done headed by a Cabinet Minister. I request the hon. Minister for External Affairs to take up this issue. Of course, Mr. Romesh Bhandare, Foreign Secretary, has been taking up this issue. Even though he is doing his duty as directed, he may not be having special interests as a political leader, just like our hon. Minister here, to settle the issue as early as possible. I request the hon. External Affairs Minister, Shri B. R. Bhagat, to take up this matter and try to solve the problem as early as possible.

Mr. Dixit, our High Commissioner in Colombo, has been called today, I suppose, in the wake of reports of Sri Lankan Tamils facing murder and atrocities and a major action by the Armed Forces in which 100 Tamils were killed recently. The action has been described as genocide.

An independent study made by the Catholic Church has confirmed that a large number of Tamils have been either killed or subjected to violence and rape.

In the light of such incidents, Mr. Jayewardene says that he was not seeking a military solution to the Tamils issue. What does it mean? It is not a question of one or two incidents of violence; violence is continuing almost every day. So, it is an every day business of killing the Tamils in Sri Lanka.

The Sri Lankan problem is having its repercussions in Tamil Nadu, and the people's strong sentiments have been reflected in the civic elections; because the problem has not been solved by the Government of India, the people have expressed their strong sentiments in the local panchayat elections in Tamil Nadu...

DR. A KALANIDHI : The civic poll has given a clear verdict.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Senator Edward Kennedy has said that 'Tamil Eelam' is the only solution for the settlement of the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka. Even a person who is a Senator in America has come forward and said that 'Tamil Eelam' is the only solution in order to settle the issue. I would say that we are not satisfied with the statement made before this House by the External Affairs Minister. We have seen umpteen reports like this. I request the hon. External Affairs Minister to come forward with concrete proposals. The TULF has already given certain proposals in order to settle the issue. But Mr. Jayewardene is not accepting the proposals which have been given by the TULF. Unless the TULF proposals are agreed to, there cannot be any solution to this problem. I request the hon. External Affairs Minister to take up the issue immediately and settle it. We have to bring about a settlement to this issue. It is a sensitive matter not only in Tamil Nadu but in the whole world. Everybody has voiced grave concern over the state of affairs there. That is why, it is very important to settle it. I think, our External Affairs Minister will come forward and settle the issue.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Sir, I suggest that we skip the lunch-hour today so that we can continue with the Calling-Attention,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If the House agrees, we can skip the lunch-hour today....Yes.

Shri Sriram Murty Bhattam.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY (Visakhapatnam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the situation in Sri Lanka is fast deteriorating; it is growing from bad to worse. Every day we find violence and counter-violence. The troops marching into Jaffna, the heartland of Tamils indulged in mass killing-spree. The innocent Tamils in hundreds are being gunned down every day. The atrocities, inhuman treatment and merciless massacre knew no bounds. Sri Lanka is fast becoming another South Africa. Shri Jayawardhane is another Botha. One Wonders whether he wants to excell and out do South African leader, Mr. Botha. The continuous bloodshed and genocide is an ever growing recurring feature. Under the circumstances, what does India propose to do ? What initiative does the Government want to take ? Or do they want to be a silent spectator ? India is no doubt committed to help the Sri Lankan Government to arrive at a peaceful negotiated settlement in regard to ethnic problem. What ever role they have played so far after continuous several months' hard. Sincere dedicated, patient and persistant, efforts, the whole thing became in fructuous. India no doubt could successfully bring them to, negotiated table. In spite of that what is happening there now ? What is the stand of Sri Lanka Government ? Even the moderate leaders' proposals do not meet with the approval of the Sri Lankan Government. They want merger of Northern and Eastern provinces. This was rejected and overlooked. They pleaded for certain amount of autonomy to the Provinces and that again is said to be in consistence with the unitary nature of the Constitution of Sri Lanka and they were not agreeable for that. Whatever has been agreed to at the time of discussions and negotiations, they go back on that. They revert to the cruel massacre, reckless and indiscriminate killing of innocent people. This is what is being done there. They go back on their earlier commitment on the devolution of greater powers to the Provinces and Provincial Councils. They had agreed to annex 'C' while discussing with Shri G. Parthasarathy and now they are going back on it. The Sri Lankan Government and Tamils have rejected each others proposals. Under these circumstances, what is the use of having further negotiations and discussions ?

Sir, war cry is now heard. Military operations are in full swing. Virtual genocide against the ethnic minority of Tamils is going on unabated. War hysteria is being whipped up by all concerned. Mrs. Bandaranaike is also suffering from the same. What do we do under the circumstances ? What does India propose to do under these circumstances ? All that India did for the last several months is being undone by the intransigence of Sri Lankan Government. Could we remain passive spectators all the time ? Can we remain passive spectators to all that is happening in Sri Lanka ? No doubt, it is their internal problem. But at the same time we cannot forget the fact that these people are of Indian origin and we are the neighbouring country. We are the affected country. Lakhs of people, refugee people, have come to India and their influx is increasing. Under these circumstances, we will have to take a tough line. We will have to stop the genocide. Sri Lankan security forces merrily went on killing-spree in Jaffna, Tamil heartland. Sri Lankan army called in the air force to launch an aerial attack with helicopter gunships and fighter planes, killing hundreds of people and harassing others and making their life miserable. I therefore urge upon the Government that the matter should be taken to the international forum like the Human Rights Commission and there the matter has to be discussed and decided. The regular genocide cannot go on unquestioned, unchecked continuously without check and hindrance.

India has to adopt a tough line and must give an ultimatum to the Sri Lankan Government. They should forthwith stop all genocide, all cruelties, all barbarities and atrocities and indiscriminate killings of the innocent Tamils.

What has happened to the cease-fire agreement and the virtual collapse of the monitoring machinery. There should be effective cease-fire and this is the condition prevalent for resumption of any worthwhile and fruitful resumption of negotiation. It is very essential for negotiations. There should be a neutral agency for this purpose to monitor the ceasefire agreement.

Why not involve SAARC in this new search for a lasting peace. I think this may be fruitfully attempted. The SAARC may also be involved in this. The main factor that we will have to take into consideration is the war cry of the President Jayawardane. On January 26, he made a solemn assurance to the people of Sri Lanka that he shall overcome, destroy and eradicate terrorism in all forms on the soil of Sri Lanka. He gave a call to the people of Sri Lanka to unite, come forward and destroy the militant movement. He clearly pitted the Sinhalese against the Tamils. Obviously he is seeking a military solution to the ethnic problem. He seems determined to annihilate the Tamils. He says that the Army is better equipped and better trained now. He expects the guerilla to be liquidated all in one year. He wants a military solution to a military problem. After doing that he says he will revert back to the political problem and achieve a political solution. What does it mean? After military operations, what remains is nothing, but total destruction, desolation and extermination of Tamils. Where is the question of political solution after that?

He wants to totally exteminate the Tamils through military operations. What is there still left to be tackled politically? It is ridiculous. This is not understandable. He wants to play the dual role—indulge in ruthless and merciless mass massacre of the innocent Tamils and also later show an olive branch and talk of peace and negotiated settlement. The intention is very clear. The trends are very clear. Sri Lanka is buliding up armed forces.

The Defence expenditure is increasing. In 1985 originally it was estimated to be 1.7 billion. But it went upto 5 billion. A further increase of 68% is planned in the next budget.

The Pak President visited Sri Lanka. There are other factors also and these factors cannot be lost sight of. We will have to take them into consideration. In December, the Pak President had offered training facilities to Sri Lanka Home Guards. President Jayawardane expressed gratitude for the practical support of the Pak President. Not only Pakistan, but also several other countries are supplying arms to Sri Lanka.

The United States of America, Israel are also going all out to help Sri Lanka.

The Seventh Fleet of the United States is frequently visiting that area. That also deserves to be noted. Now Sir, the question is that Jayawardane wants to utilise the opportunity of negotiations if and when India once again resumes them, only for the purpose of taking time and further preprre and strengthen the army to totally destroy the Tamil speaking people in Sri Lanka. This is very unfortunte. He is playing for time.

Recently he appointed a Military Committee to look into the mass massacre of the innocent Tamils. A Military Committee of the very people who are quilty of genocide, who have killed, murdered and ruthlessly massacred and butchered are Tamils to sit in judgement on their own actions? That is the message which Jayavardhane intends to pass on to the Government of India. The India High Commissioner specially runs to New Delhi with this. This is not acceptable to us and this cannot be tolerated for a minute. You will have to make it very clear that India will not tolerate this. You will have to build up pressure to stop genocide and military action or you will have to take the matter to the higher international forum

Necessary steps should be taken immediately in order to see that not a single soul of Tamil-speaking people should be lost. They are being killed in a ruthless and merciless manner by the fascist rule of Sir Lanka.

Further, the innocent fishermen go in the Indian Ocean within our own territorial limits, are being attacked by the Navy of Sri Lanka. This has been noticed not once but several times. They are being harassed regularly. What is being done by our Government? It is not a question of formally lodging a protest; we will have to take concrete steps to see that the property and life of the people of Indian origin are saved from the belligerent attitude of the Government of Sri Lanka. The Tamil-speaking people in Sri Lanka would not be able to put up with genocide this any longer. There has to be an end to this.

[Shri Bhattam Sriramamurthy]

Hundreds and thousands of smugglers are operating from Sri Lanka to Indian border. That needs to be tackled with an Iron hand. Hashish and other narcotics are being smuggled into India and this is a great risk to the security of our country. This needs to be tackled and necessary steps taken immediately.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has expressed the anxiety of India in regard to the situation prevailing in Sri Lanka in unambiguous terms. The Government of India wants that the integrity and unity of Sri Lanka should remain intact and some political solution of the present tangle is found out. No civilised society can approve what is happening in Sri Lanka and we cannot remain content by simply expressing our anxiety over the events that are taking place there. You have mentioned in your statement that there are 1,25,000 refugees but, I think, the number of refugees who have taken refuge in Tamilnadu from Sri Lanka is rather more. It is affecting the economy not only of that State but of the country as well in the same way as the heavy influx of the refugees from Bangladesh had affected the economy of the country. Those people, who have made significant contribution to the prosperity and development of Sri Lanka are not only being regarded as second class citizen but are also being annihilated by the army in a planned way there. According to the Survey made by "Jaffna Independent Weekly" a newspaper of Sri Lanka, more than 3000 Tamils have been killed by the army with one year. The Youth of Tamils origin belonging to Tinkomali, which is situated in the northern part of the country, are being imprisoned in the Southern part and are being subjected to grievous tortures.

There is no doubt that the Government of India have taken a serious note of this problem and the Prime Minister has expressed the anxiety of India more than once. We have made all possible efforts to find a political solution to the problem. I would like to say before the House that it is only due to our efforts that

both the parties agreed to come to the negotiating table, otherwise there would have been more bloodshed in Sri Lanka. But when we go through the whole chain of events and, as our friends have also said, the President of Sri Lanka wants to gain time. On the one hand he says before the Parliament of his country that they would take military action to quell the Tamils and outside the Parliament he talks of political solution to the problem. These contradictory statements are beyond comprehension. I would like to say to the hon. Foreign Minister that when we express our anxiety over the slaughter of Tamils, the Government of Sri Lanka react to it immediately. When they had referred to the military solution of the problem, our Government should have lodged strong protest against it, but they did not. Sometime back the TULF leader, Shri Amrithalingam had put forward some proposals. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of Jayewardene accept the true federal concept which has been advanced by you, or not. If they accept it and the way they have submitted proposal to the effect that they want mediation from India, which has been published in the Press also, then India should take initiative in the matter. If they do not agree to the basic thing, I think the Government of Sri Lanka will gain time to procure arms from Pakistan and other sources and in this way they will perpetrate more atrocities against the Tamils. I would like to know the reaction of the Sri Lankan Government in this respect. Secondly, they have talked of forming a panel to investigate the causes of the killing of Tamils. What will be the constitution of the panel? If the panel consists of the officials of the Sri Lankan Government, nobody will have faith in it. If the members of the Catholic Church or such people are included in the panel on whose impartiality the Tamils have no doubt then, I think, that panel can be fruitful. We should make efforts in this direction. There are press reports that the Ambassador has been recalled here for consultation to review the policy in regard to Sri Lanka. I would like to say that taking into account the situation prevailing in Sri Lanka if we do not review our whole policy towards Sri Lanka, the Government of Jayewardene will take advantage of the situation and the incidence of excesses on Tamils will increase and the influx of refugees into India will

increase. This will put burden on our economy. We should tell the Sri Lankan Government categorically to find some political solution to the problem. If they fail to find some political solution within a stipulated period, the Government of India should take positive action against the Sri Lankan Government. I do not insist that it should be at the diplomatic level only. I will go a step further and say that Sri Lanka is very near to us and foreign bases are also situated there. They are getting assistance from America and several other countries. Previously, the danger was from Diego-Garcia and now the danger is looming large only at a distance of 30 to 35 kilometres. Under such a situation we can no longer remain indifferent to the problem. This is not the problem of Tamils or Tamilnadu. The whole country is concerned at the problem. We can understand your anxiety because there some Members of Parliament here whose relatives are victims of excesses in Sri Lanka. The people of India are very much concerned at these happenings and ask the Government of India to take stringent measures in this matter.

[English]

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI (Nabadwip): Sir, the whole country is anxious and anguished and our hearts bleed any cry out against the continued gruesome mass killings of innocent men, women and children belonging to the Tamil ethnic minority by the Sri Lankan security forces. On behalf of my Party and on my behalf, I condemn these gruesome killings and this genocide with all the force at my command. Why cannot the Government of India publicly condemn the genocide of the Tamils in Sri Lanka? What prevents Shri Bhagat to publicly condemn them? What is this precious diplomacy? While the Amnesty International also is taking up some cases. Why is it that our Government has to keep silent? Sir, I want to know whether this Government will come out in the open, publicly condemning this genocide in Sri Lanka of innocent women, children and men the civilians. What is this Government doing to have an effective cease-fire? Even after the Thimpu Agreement, nothing was implemented and what did our Govern-

ment do to implement it? There was no cease-fire from Jayewardene's part and it appears that he is bent on a military solution of the problem and he wants to drive away the Tamils by sheer terrorism. Sir, one important thing is that the prolonging of this conflict helps the American imperialism which has secured a military base in Trimcomalee, that on the one hand, threatens the independence and sovereignty of the Sri Lanka itself and peace in the whole region on the other hand.

I want to know from the Government, through you, Sir, whether the Government has taken it up with the U.S. Government or has lodged the complaint, because their action affects the stability and security of our region. Here in this statement also the Government do not come out condemning the Sri Lankan Government—condemning Jayewardene's military regime. So that condemnation, I want in unequivocal terms from our Government.

Sir, the proposals of the TULF accepting the principal of maximum autonomy within the framework of a united Sri Lanka, that provides to my mind the basis of a negotiated settlement.

That will meet the democratic aspirations of the suffering Tamil ethnic minority in Sri Lanka. This House wants to know what renewed efforts the Government is making to pressurise the Jayewardane Government to arrive at a negotiated settlement. All means available to this Government should be used for this purpose. Only a few days back on the 19th of this month, prominent citizens of Madras made an appeal to the Prime Minister. It says:

“Seven prominent citizens of Madras today appealed to the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, to “take early, effective steps” to bring the Sri Lankan Government and the Tamil Liberation organisations back to the negotiating table and to guide them to forge an “honourable settlement of the ethnic problem.”

There is still time to retreat from the evilque brink and go back to the negotiating table and work out with sincerity and diligence an acceptable solution on the federal model giving

[Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami]

the Tamils an opportunity to live with self-respect and security as citizens of Sri Lanka. A partition of the island with solve no problem and do equal harm to both the Tamils and the Sinhalese.”

The sinatories to the “Appeal for Peace in Sri Lanka”, are : Shri C. Subramaniam, former Union Finance Minister, Prof. K. Swaminathan, Prof. K.R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. P.S. Kailasam, former Supreme Court Judge, Shri Rajmohan Gandhi, Shri M. V. Arunachalam and Shri G.K. Sundaram.

So this settlement, is immediately required, with the good offices of our Government, it brooks no delay.

Regarding the Tamil refugees who have come across seeking to escape the atrocities committed by the Sri Lankan military establishments, it has been said in the papers that they are Stateless people. What efforts are being pursued for a settlement which will protect their fundamental rights, as ethnic minorities, and create conditions for them to return home? The whole country, and the whole world is really looking with great concern towards this problem now. As I said, it brooks no delay, and every measure available to the Government should be used to pressurize the Jayewardene regime to come to an immediate settlement. I want to know from the Government what exactly Government is going to do in this respect.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am in absolute agreement with the views expressed by the hon. Members, when they say that this is a question of series concern to the whole country. It is a matter of serious concern. The Parliament is involved. There is serious concern not only in Tamil Nadu; of course, I know the feelings in Tamil Nadu, both among the people and in the Government of Tamil Nadu; they are very strong. But you have seen the views expressed by some hon. Members coming from outside Tamil Nadu. It is a matter of very serious concern. There cannot be any two opinions or that.

In the scenario that has been described by the hon. Members there is a very large element of truth. I agree with the scenario. (*Interruptions*) You give me a chance to speak. I am trying to deal with the points which you all have raised.

The difficulty has been that the Sri Lankan Government and its authorities have been professing peace, political solutions and peaceful negotiations; but in fact they are practising, and going in for a military solution. (*Interruptions*) That has been the basic difficulty.

In the beginning, the hon. Members referred to the Thimpu agreement. The cease-fire agreement was signed. But it has obseved more in vialation than in observance, *i.e.* smooth observances. Earlier, they said it was violation by both the sides; but I made the statement that the violation was from the security forces of Sri Lanka. And then I was criticized in the Sri Lankan Parliament, that I had made a very biased statement, or a strong statement; but later events proved that not only there was violation but the security forces had gone much beyond any civilized action.

What has happened recently? Some reference was made to the recent killings of innocent people—workers harvesting in the field in some villages, men, women and children have been killed. This goes beyond the norm of any civilized behaviour. Many hon. Members have described it is a genocide. An hon. Member asked me about my views on it. I am sorry to say that it is a matter of concern that it has the elements of a genocide. What else?

Armed people going and just without any reason spraying bullets and killing a large number of people who are working in the fields—what else is it? How do you describe it? It is with great pain and sorrow that I am saying this.

Then the Monitoring Committee was set up. On our advice, they have set up; the monitoring team; and it was not allowed to function. And the result was that the Tamil members resigned, and the monitoring arrangements collapsed.

A reference has been made about strengthening of the armed forces, military preparation to deal with terrorism in that country and get help from all over. I do not want to repeat this, but it is a fact. On the one hand, for whatever reasons; may be domestic compulsion; may be certain forces within Sri Lankan Government are opting for military operation; others are still speaking for a political solution; on the other hand, when the proposal of the TULF came, with all these difficulties and obstacles we were pursuing peaceful negotiations and working towards the political solution. You have said that it should be upgraded. The Foreign Secretary is doing a good job.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : He is on the verge of retirement. We want you to take up this matter personally with him.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The government is the same. He is working on behalf of the government; he is not alone. He consults the Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister. He gets direction from the Prime Minister. So, this matter is given the top-most priority; this is a matter of national concern and the Prime Minister gives the direction; under the direction of the Prime Minister and the views expressed here in Parliament, he functions.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : He is an officer altogether; he may not have any political interest just like you.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : He is an agent of the government. I am saying in this matter he works under the direction of the Prime Minister. What else do you want? He is doing a good job.

(Interruptions)

It is given the most serious consideration.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He is a very experienced diplomat.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : When the TULF proposal came, it was decided that Mr. Romesh Bhandari will go and discuss this matter. The reaction on the TULF proposal of Sri Lankan Government was negative. There was no meeting ground and therefore we called him back and we said that there was no point in discussing

it. You remember the Prime Minister's statement in Male. The Prime Minister himself made this statement that let the Sri Lankan Government tell us whether they wanted our mediation in this matter or not. What stronger, what more positive and categorical stand do you want? Still we need informal negotiations between India and Sri Lankan Government and they are continuing. The Sri Lankan Government has expressed a desire again to continue negotiations towards political solution.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Every time, they say like this.

DR. A. KALANJIDHI : We want you to take up this matter with them personally.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : You personally deal with the Sri Lankan Government instead of asking him to do it. That will give much more weight to it than the Secretary. That is the concern of the House.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am dealing with it. You do not ask me to leave the Parliament and run all around the world. I said, somebody will have to go and discuss. If necessary, I can go. This matter has been discussed at all levels. The Prime Minister himself has held several discussions with the President of Sri Lanka in different places—in Dhaka, in Nassau and here in Delhi itself. So, this matter is at the highest level. Every time we will review our position and see what best arrangement for negotiations can be done. But I say, the Foreign Secretary is doing a good job and there is no reason that he should be withdrawn at the present moment.

The point I was saying was that what has happened recently has created complete breakdown of credibility...*(Interruptions)*.

AN HON. MEMBER : Innocent people's genocide.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Well, this is a very serious matter and if they want to whitewash it, it cannot be whitewashed. They cannot just appoint a committee which is not to go into it, which is not acceptable, which is not independent. As has been said by the hon. Member, Mr. Rawat, it has to be a

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

committee which is acceptable to the people, both the Tamils and the Sinhalese, to the people of Sri Lanka, and not just as a white-washing committee. But what has happened is that a large number of innocent people, people who have nothing to do with this, who are working in their daily life, the poor people, they have, just without any rhyme or reason, been killed. You cannot give any other description. This fits in with the description of genocide, as accepted in any international forum or in a civilised way. This Sri Lankan Government have to assure, firstly, that there will be no more violence. Dealing with terrorists is one thing but in the name of terrorism, killing large number of civilian population is quite another. If this goes on, we have said it in the past that unless ceasefire violation stops, it is a negative factor in the political negotiations. But now it has gone much further. It is a climate of violence, and in a climate of violence you cannot negotiate, you cannot work for a political solution. The second point which I want to emphasise is that time is fast running out. We want action on behalf of the Government of Sri Lanka on this matter. If they say that they are for a political solution, well, let them consider and there must be a time frame. We cannot give long time enough. The Prime Minister has already said that they have to say whether they want our mediation or not. If they want, well, they have to settle this question in a very very small time frame—a week, or two weeks or not more than...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : You fix the time...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Have you informed them that it is not the desire of the Government...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We have called the Ambassador...*(Interruption)*.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House needs your protection. The Foreign Minister is telling categorically that the situation is so explosive now that they feel that within the time frame things should be discussed and sorted out. If that is the point of the Government, did the Government of India inform this particular aspects.

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Shillong) : I do not think they need to inform them. What the Minister has said in the House is itself an information.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As I said, when we withdraw, we called back the Foreign Secretary from Madras saying that because of the negative response of the Sri Lankan Government, there was need for negotiations. Since then we were evaluating the position and now the Sri Lankan Government has emphasised again that they want a political solution and so we have called the High Commissioner. He will be coming here. He may have come this morning itself. We will discuss it and we will inform them these two things that this must be stopped. We have said it earlier that this should be enquired into. There should be an impartial inquiry into the nature of these killings. In future this must stop. The killings of civilians and innocent people must stop. This is number one precondition. The second thing is this. The various elements of a political solution, the land settlement, the devolution, the law and order problem and all these questions must be gone into and a settlement arrived at early. These are the two things. India shall communicate our firm views to the Sri Lankan Government. Thank you.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : After such a discussion, I think that the position will be informed to the Lok Sabha here.

13.41 hrs.

MOTION *Re* : JOINT COMMITTEE
ON LOKPAL BILL

[*English*]

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT (Tehri Garhwal) : I beg to move the following :

“That this House do appoint Shri S. Jaipal Reddy to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against Union Ministers and for matters connected therewith vice Prof. Madhu Dandavate resigned.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do appoint Shri S. Jaipal Reddy 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 vice Prof. Madhu Dandavate resigned."

The motion was adopted.

13.42 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) **Damage Caused due to recent hailstorm in Vidarbha region in Maharashtra and need to provide necessary relief to the people**

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : It has been brought to the notice of the Central Government that due to recent hailstorm in many districts of Vidarbha region in Maharashtra State, the rabi crop has been severely affected. The whole of the orange crop has been badly destroyed in the affected areas. In Nagpur district along in 200 villages the loss to rabi crop and orange crop is 100 per cent. It will not be out of context to mention here that such disaster never took place in Vidarbha region during the last 70 years.

While visiting the villages one cannot see the miseries of the affected poor farmers. Present norms of help are completely inadequate. I welcome the gesture of Hon. Prime Minister who has shown sympathy to the poor sufferers by sending a cheque of Rs. 20 lakhs from the Prime Minister's relief fund. The area has not been covered under the Crop Insurance Scheme. Only a few who got the loan are covered and the rest have been left out. Orange which is a main source of economy in Vidarbha region is not covered under any Insurance Scheme.

I earnestly request the Central Government to send a team of experts to assess the damage caused due to recent hailstorm and provide all necessary help on war footing.

[Translation]

- (ii) **Reported reduction in sanctioned grant for Tanda Thermal Project, Faizabad, UP and urgent need to complete the project**

SHRI R. P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) : Sir, I want to raise a matter of urgent public importance under rule 377. A Thermal Power Project of 400 megawatt is under execution in tehsil Tanda in Akbarpur parliamentary constituency in district Faizabad of Uttar Pradesh. One unit was scheduled to be commissioned in 1982 but due to certain reasons that unit could not be commissioned within the scheduled time. On the occasion of foundation stone laying ceremony of that project it was announced that one of its units would be commissioned in 1984. But that target also could not be achieved. It is learnt from some sources that the amount allocated for the Tanda Thermal project is being diverted and it is quite likely that the work on the project might come to a standstill.

Sir, there is wide-spread resentment among the local people due to this cut in the allocation. The said project must be completed in public interest. So, I would make an impassioned appeal to the Government of India not to effect any cut in the allocation to the Tanda Thermal Project, Faizabad and get the work completed without delay so that generation of power is started and our state is benefited by it. Besides, the affected farmers and the educated employed of the area should be provided jobs, according to their qualification, on priority basis in the project so that resentment is removed.

- (iii) **Need to provide adequate financial assistance to Rajasthan for giving relief to farmers affected by heavy rainfall and hailstorm**

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Under rule 377 I would like to draw the attention of the House to the recent hailstorm that lashed a number of districts in Rajasthan.

The districts of Kota Bundi and Jhalawar have been severely affected by heavy rainfall and hailstorm this year. Thousands of cattle-heads have perished and standing crops have been damaged due to which the farmers are facing acute financial difficulty. If the Government get the damage to the crops assessed, it will come to crores of rupees.

[Shri Shanti Dhariwal]

I also request the Government that the damage to the opium crops in Rajasthan should also be assessed and then on the basis of the average of opium crop the farmers should be given licences for the next year. If the damage is not taken into accounts, the farmers are likely to be denied licences on the plea of less production. This will result in great financial difficulty to the farmers. Care should be taken that their licences are not cancelled in future also.

Therefore, I request the hon. Agriculture Minister and the Finance Minister to allocate adequate grants to the farmers and the state Government to meet the heavy financial loss suffered by the farmers due to recent heavy rains and hailstorm in several districts of Rajasthan.

[English]

- (iv) Measures needed to solve the problem of Industrial sickness in West Bengal

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : The industrial sickness in West Bengal has created an alarming situation in the economy of West Bengal as well as of Eastern India. The small scale industries and a few medium scale units are at the verge of extinction in Howrah which was once upon a time the major industrial city of the country. The short supply of raw materials like pig iron, alcohol, yarn, paraffin wax had virtually closed down the major small scale foundry, candle units and hoisery units. More so, there are power shortages. Immediate steps by the Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Finance through IRBI, Banks and Industry Ministry of West Bengal Government are extremely necessary for total revival plan with the help of the recently passed bill on sick industries. The responsibility to run the industry is mainly of the State Government. The time has come that the Government of India should come in a big way with the State Government to rescue the industrial situation within three months. Sick Industry Revival Board must immediately be formed and IRBI must be asked to take managerial responsibility to nurse the units. Government of India should also take initiative to persuade big Multinational units which are

profiting every year at least to take one or other units of this kind to revive the economy and help workers of West Bengal immediately.

The Central Government may also suggest to the State Government of West Bengal to take all necessary remedial measures in this regard.

- (v) Need to give financial assistance to Cultural Institutes in Bihar

SHRI C. P. THAKUR (Panta) : Sir, the three institutions dealing with preservation of cultural heritage of Bihar are Pali Institute, Nalanda Prakrit Institute, Vaishali, and the Institute of Private Pundits making Panchang (Astronomical magazine) in Mithila. All these three institutions are trying to preserve the ancient and cultural heritage of Bihar. They need generous gift from the Centre for their survival and improvement.

- (vi) Urgent steps needed to protect historic fort at Khurda, Orissa and to issue commemorative postal stamps in memory of "Jai Rajguru" and "Buxi Jagabandhu"

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Orissa came last under foreign domination. The brave Paiks (peasant militia) of Orissa fought against the foreign invaders till last and in 1804 A. D. in the fort at KHURDA in the District of Puri in Orissa. The last freedom battle was fought under the heroic leadership of two martyrs "Jai Rajguru" and "Buxi Jagabandhu".

But this historic fort at Khurda which is of rational importance is going to ruins year by year. It may so happen that unless it is declared as a protected area and a fort to be preserved, it may be completely obliterated very soon and there may not be any trace left of this historic monument.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take immediate measures for protecting, preserving and carrying on excavation of this Fort area and also to introduce postal stamps in the names of "Jai Rajguru" and "Buxi Jagabandhu" for commemorating the martyrs of first freedom struggle in 1804 A. D. fought at Khurda in Orissa against the foreign rulers.

(vii) Need to withdraw the circular issued by Government of regarding registration of Private Medical Practitioners to amend the Medical Council of India Act

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : It has come to my Knowledge that the Private Medical Practitioners Association of India, Madras, is registering persons who have passed S.S.L.C. one above 25 years and who have been practising Allopathic System of Medicine for a fee, even though the Indian Medical Council and Indian Medical Association have strongly objected to the Government of India not to encourage quackery. It has been gathered that those who have been practising modern medicines for a period of not less than ten years immediately before an appointed date may be allowed to continue to practise modern medicine, and they should, however, not be entitled to practise surgery, Obstetrics or radiation therapy in any form and prescribe any medicine included in Schedules G., H. and L. of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1954. But, to my knowledge no date has been announced by the Government of India so far. I had occasion to go through an application form for admission to the above Association and noted that a question asked in it is that "whether the Medical Practice is the only source of livelihood or there is any other profession or calling". This sort of thing is going on unchecked based on the Government of India's letter No. V. 11016/4/77. MP(P) dt. 4-3-1978. Even the Medical Council of India has not done anything to arrest these things. In these circumstances, I would like to request the Government of India to withdraw this circular and also introduce necessary amendments to the Medical Council of India Act and help to achieve the goal, "HEALTH FOR ALL BY 2000 A. D."

(viii) Need to amend Articles 310 and 311 of the Constitution

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : The recent Supreme Court Judgment reversing the earlier judgment of the Supreme Court in regard to Chellapan case and upholding the right of the Government employees without assigning any reason or without giving any scope of self-defence has come as a shock to entire community of the Government employees of the country.

In the past Article 311(2)(B) and (C) was used indiscriminately against the leaders and activists of the Central and State Government and Railway employees' organisations as a handy stick to put down the employees' movement. The employees have to work under constant fear and insecurity so long as Articles 310 and 311(a) (b) and (c) remain in the Constitution and hang as a Democle's Sword on the heads of the Government employees. Article 310 which says that the Government employees serve at the pleasure of President and Governors is nothing but the replica of the Government of India Act 1935 which was generally known as a doctrine of Royal Pleasure.

The five million State Government employees and teachers are observing a day's token strike at the call of the All India State Government Employees' Federation on 26th February, 1986, demanding scrapping of Articles 310 and 311(2)(a)(b) and (c) and also Article 126(2) of Jammu and Kashmir Constitution.

I shall request the Government to bring an amendment to the Constitution to do away with those undemocratic Articles from the Constitution and honour the sentiment of the entire nation.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Sir, I support this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Sir, there should be some response from the Government on this very important issue...*(Interruptions)*. Sir, the Supreme Court Judgment in Shah Bano's case is being altered post-haste. But why not this Judgment which is against Central Government employees ?

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the reaction of the Government ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this affects two crore employees and members of their families. This Article must be amended.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. It is under Rule 377, not for discussion. Please resume your seats. It is simply under Rule 377. Now, Shri Krishna Iyer.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Kindly direct the Minister to make a statement on this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is a common demand.

(ix) Licence to the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board for setting up Wireless Communication System

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board had requested the Wireless Adviser, Government of India, New Delhi, to grant a licence to establish a VHF communication for their activities. The Government of India on 16-11-85 intimated (Ministry of Communication) that they agree in principle to grant a licence to establish and maintain wireless telegraph stations at such locations and with such wireless equipment as indicated. The frequency allotted is 70.3(MHZ). The same frequency is also allotted to Chief Conservator of Forests. In the meanwhile, the BWSSB have placed order with B.E.L., Ghazibad for supply of wireless equipment. Now the Ministry of Communication is to grant licence and confirm the frequency of 70.3 MHZ allotted to the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board.

In view of the critical water Supply position in the Bangalore City, the wireless communications is a necessity and therefore, the Ministry of Communications (W.P.C. Wing) has to grant licence for setting up wireless communication and to confirm the frequency of 70.3 MHZ immediately.

13.55 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

—Contd.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we will take up the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank you for having given me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, on behalf of the DMK Party. Though the President's Address is a customary one, it has not reflected the policy of the Government *in toto*. Probably they have got something reserved to be announced in the Budget.

Sir, from the policy spelt out by the President, I think, the Government has deviated or drifted towards the capitalist path and not towards the socialist path that had been advocated by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. It has been mentioned in the President's Address at page 2 that there is religious fundamentalism and fanaticism. I want to point out that not only there is religious fundamentalism and fanaticism but also linguistic fanaticism existing in this country. Though 15 languages are included in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution, but still the only language that enjoys the privilege is Hindi on which you spend maximum amount of money and you never have any interest to improve other languages. Now Hindi is imperialising not only in direct form, indirect form but in all the forms and is entering into non-Hindi speaking belts, which is causing anxiety for us. We do not want to place and more trust in the assurances given by the late Prime Ministers. We only request that English should be made the official language for all purposes and it should be included in the Constitution. If necessary, the Constitution should be amended that aspect.

Another thing is about the education policy. The President has mentioned about uniform education policy. You have allowed mushroom growth of polytechnics, engineering colleges, medical colleges and you have allowed capitation fee. Now how are you going to expect uniform education

policy? I wonder it will be very difficult to make. Many people have talked about the Shah Bhno case. Here, the Supreme Court has directed that the Medical Council of India would select candidates for under-graduate and post-graduate courses. The Medical Council has no authority to select any candidates for under-graduate and post-graduate courses. It is only a statutory body. They can only supervise. They have no power to select any candidate. If they do so, they are intruding upon the powers of the State. The time has now for asking more State autonomy. I don't think, the Medical Council has any power to enter into the States' powers.

Then, the President has mentioned about the price rise and the economic stability. We have increased the price of petrol be have gained about Rs. 400 crores on spot purchases. The other countries, including the OPEC countries have reduced the price of petroleum by \$15 per barrel. Mexico has reduced it by \$20 per barrel. Whereas the price of indigenous production in India, in Bombay High, in the and canvery Basin has been increased by you. In spite of that, now you have put more tax on the petroleum products. One of the Ministers says that petrol is used by rich people. It is a very foolish argument to say so. After all, it is the medium through which essential commodities are transported by bus and other means of transport. After all, it affects the common men. It has been rightly pointed out by the former President, Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy. People are not willing to accept the slogans. They cannot swallow the preachings. They cannot consume the slogans. They must be implemented properly. So, I once again request the Minister to bring down the prices as early as possible.

He has mentioned about drinking water in the villages. I am only sorry to say that even in the cities, it is a problem. Mr. Krishna Iyer has mentioned about the water problem in Karnataka. With the kind intervention of the late Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, Madras city was saved in 1983. Whereas during the Emergency, they have shelved out the Veeranam project which the Central Water Commission had also advised that the Veeranam Project was a viable project. Even the engineers were satisfied

with the project. In spite of that, because of political motivation, the Veeranam project which was planned by my founder-leader, Dr. Karunanidhi was not executed. It was not taken up by the next Government and they have given Telugu-Ganga project. Various excuses are given for not implementing the project. I do not want to give any political colour to it. I only request that the Government of India should use its influence to implement the Telugu Ganga project so that Madras city is saved and the people of the city get drinking water.

He has mentioned about the textile policy. It is a very harmful policy that you are going to implement. The handloom weavers' interests are not protected. I request the Government of India to protect the interests of weavers particularly handloom weavers. A particular variety, of sarees or dhoties should be exclusively allotted for the handloom industry.

About the Sri Lanka ethnic problem, many Members have expressed their concern. We were not given a chance in the call-attention motion discussed in the morning. I thought, I could express my views there. If you say political solution, that means, we are living in the fools' paradise. There is no other go except to resort to military solution.

14.00 hrs.

You have not been able to tolerate when the inalienable rights are denied for the Palastinian people. You have not been able to tolerate the racist regime of South Africa. You have not been able to tolerate the dictatorial ruling of Marcos of Philippines. You have recognised the PLO. You have recognised the Namibia movement and you have openly supported Mrs. Aquino for coming back to power. But when it comes to the Tamilians of Sri Lanka, you conveniently forget them and you do not recognise the Eelam Liberation Forces. You brand them as militants. So, the political solution cannot solve the problem. Military solution is the only way. This morning, people have talked much about genocide, massacre, corruption, rape and looting. I have never had a chance to speak on the Call Attention Motion. Hence I express my opinion on this issue

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

that the Government of India should not be a silent spectator and military solution is the one and the only solution. Separate Eelam is the only salvation. Time is going to prove that they are going to liberate Tamil Eelam which nobody can prevent whether the Government of India are willing or not, to accept it.

I have already mentioned under Rule 377 today that some quacks are practising medicine. People of SSLC qualification with 12 years of experience are going to practise Allopathic medicine as per the G. O. issued by the Government of India on 4-3-1973 which is going to cause much hazard to the people.

Now there is too much of Customs and Excise duties on drugs. As a result, the common man is not able to consume or purchase even the essential drugs which are essential for the health. Unless this is removed in to, the slogan of health for all by 2000 AD will be only a hysterical slogan. Hence I request the Government of India to remove the tax and help the poor common public.

President's address has mentioned, about clean Government. I would like to mention one incident in which a General Manager of nationalised bank was harassed for having made a deposit mobilisation and deposited Rs. 1,60,00,000 in fixed deposits. The General Manager has revealed to the CBI people that this money belongs to one of the Ministers of the Government of Tamilnadu. For no fault of the General Manager, he has been harassed mentally and physically.

Our Prime Minister is called Mr. Clean of the world and our Finance Minister is called Mr. Clean of India. When you are able to name the executives of Kirloskar, Voltas and Bata who have evaded the black-money, what prevents you from naming the corrupt Ministers of Tamilnadu? Is it because of the alliance you have with the ADMK party? The recent civic poll clearly has given a blanket permission for the Government of India to throw out the corrupt Ministers. If it is not done, the time will come when the people of Tamilnadu are going to throw these corrupt Ministers. The State Minister for Personnel Reforms Mr. Chidambaram is here. I request that he

should convey to the Prime Minister to name the Minister of Tamilnadu who has deposited Rs. 1,60,00,000 of money in benami name in a nationalised bank. The action against Mr. Kalimuthu, Minister of Tamilnadu, is still pending. What prevents you from taking action against him?

A legislation was brought in Tamil Nadu Assembly on 23rd January, 1986 and a Bill was considered on 24th and adopted on the same day and sent to the President for assent. I request that the President should not give assent for this Bill. What is the haste in bringing this Bill? This Bill is for the purpose of taking over the race club. When Dr. Karunanidhi was the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu in the year, 1974 he abolished the Madras Races and Madras Race Club. The management went to the High Court. Madras High Court upheld the decision of the Government. Management went to the Supreme Court and got a stay. The stay is still pending since 1975 in the Supreme Court. If the Government of Tamilnadu is really interested in abolishing the race, why not think of vacating the stay pending in Supreme Court since 1975? On the contrary, they want to take over the race club. On what pretext are they taking over? On the pretext of malpractices, Government has got four nominees. What are the Home Secretary and the Police Commissioner doing? They said that there is a faction in the Club which makes them to take over. I tell you that there is a faction in the ruling party of Tamilnadu. There is a Jayalalita Group and Mr. RMV Group. Can you ask the Government of India to dismiss the Government on the basis of faction? I am a Member of the Madras Race Club. I have not gone for a single racing or betting. I use the Social Club for entertaining my doctor friends who come from abroad to attend international seminars.

Hence I request that the President should not give his assent to this Bill. When there is haste for taking over, why not they show the same haste for bringing prohibition in Tamilnadu? Why did they postpone it till January, 1987? Because of the licences, all the licences, are given to ADMK party people, namely, the ruling party people. They are the people who are ruling Tamilnadu now. You have not shown that much of enthusiasm in bringing prohibition. On

the contrary, you are showing too much of interest in taking over race club only on personal animosity. They know that horse races is the king of sports. It gives direct and indirect employment to thousands of people. So I request that the President should not given his assent to this Bill from Tamil Nadu Government for taking over the Madras Race Club.

Before concluding, I would like to say that in the railway budget a paltry amount of Rs. 3 crores has been allocated for the rapid transit system in Madras from where I represent...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can discuss it in the Railway Budget.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : Another paltry sum of Rs. 3 crores is allotted for Karur-Dindigul Railway line. Whenever the question of Tamil Nadu comes they conveniently forget.

When industrialists go to Mr Tiwary, the Industry Minister says, 'You come to UP and start the industry.' I want to know whether he is the Industry Minister of India or he is the Industry Minister of Uttar Pradesh. When we wanted to expand the X-ray plant at Ooty, it has gone to Rai Bareilly. The ordnance factory expansion has gone to UP. When we wanted to expand the Defence factory, it has gone to UP. Sethusamudram project is pending since years now. The Villivakkam-Annagar electrification project is also omitted in the Budget, When I say that many projects are pending, our Minister should listen. People have given a clear verdict in the recent civic polls and regional parties have more say in India now. The Telugu Desam, DMK and the AIADMK are gaining momentum. In Assam, in Punjab and in Tamil Nadu and in Andhra Pradesh the regional parties are gaining strength and the Government of India should understand the grievances expressed by the people of Tamil Nadu and try to help us instead of letting us down.

Finally, the Minister expressed grave concern about Sri Lanka which is only evasive. In Thanga Vellanapuram of Ampara district hundreds of people have been murdered and butchered. The Sri Lankan

government has constituted a committee comprising of military officials to investigate into the incident. How can you keep a cat to guard the milk ? I only suggest which we have been telling from the beginning that a military solution alone is the only solution to solve the ethnic problem of Sri Lanka.

With these few words I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for having given me an opportunity to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Faleiro moved the Motion of thanks on the President's Address delivered before both the Houses of Parliament and Shri Zainul Basher seconded it. While welcoming the Motion of thanks, I would like to say a few words. I do not want to repeat what my friends have already said but I cannot help in repeating some points because the subject is very important. I would like to say particularly about those elements who are trying to disturb the centuries old communal harmony and fraternal feeling and jeopardize peace in the country.

In his Address to the first session of the present Parliament last year, the President had outlined the major policies and programmes of Government and has repeated ten points out of them in the present Address.

I do not wish to go into details of each one of them. Besides, he has also outlined priority areas for 1956-87, e.g., drinking water, eradication of illiteracy, vaccination and immunisation programme, production of oilseeds and improvement of communication. But of these fifteen programmes, many have already been launched and some of them are yet to be launched. Until there is peace in the country, speedy implementation of these programmes cannot take place. Many programmes have been formulated to uplift the poor above the poverty line. We cannot succeed in achieving prosperity and unity till there is peace in the country. Government cannot singlehandedly solve the law and order problem and check the communal tendencies emerging in different parts of the country. We cannot succeed in

[Shri P. Namgyal]

curbing the communal scourge by merely using police and security forces. This cannot be done till the youth, farmers, workers, teachers and intelligentsia of the country are not actively involved in this process. Recently, the Government has constituted the National Integration Council afresh. I feel the Government should convene its meeting and take its help and try and involve cross section of society *e.g.* the youth, workers, farmers, teachers and intelligentsia and formulate an action plan so that we could fight communalism unitedly. It is only when peace is established that we can successfully implement the programmes of our dynamic Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. We have heard a lot about the proposed National Security Force for the past several years. It was emphasized that this force should be constituted to deal with riots, law and order problem and communal disturbances in the country. This force should be constituted at the earliest and there is need to pay attention to its deployment on the recommendation of National Integration Council in order to check such disturbances in the country. There have been communal riots in some parts of the country for the past two weeks. There are certain reasons behind it particularly the Shah Bano case which was discussed throughout the country.

My second submission is regarding "*Ram Janam Bhoomi*". You may call it a temple or anything else but our Muslim brethren call it "*Babari Masjid*" and it was reopened on Court orders. Besides, the question of price rise was played up in such a manner by hon. Members of opposition that it added fuel to fire and this resulted in worsening of the situation. The Government should firmly deal with it and take effective measures in this regard. Here it is worth mentioning that in all the sensitive border states, particularly in Punjab, the law and order situation is worse than the situation which prevailed prior to 1984. The terrorist activities are continuously increasing there. It is even said that today no young man of Punjab desires to join Government Service or to do any other work because they are getting Dollars, arms and ammunition from across the border and they are putting their adventurous spirit to wrong use. There is need to deal firmly

with the daylight robberies and mass killings etc.

The prevailing situation in Jammu and Kashmir is also very serious. When the entire country was engulfed in communal riots in 1947, Gandhiji had said that Jammu and Kashmir was the only place where one could see a ray of hope. But Kashmir of today is no more Gandhiji's dreamland. For the past many days curfew has been clamped there and since 1980, when late Sheikh Sahib came to power, we have been witnessing communal riots in the Kashmir Valley. It was first sparked off on the pretext of an accident between a tempo and a military truck. Even at that time some temples were damaged and the shops of minorities were looted. This trend went on increasing day by day. The Jamiat-ul-Islami and Jamiat-ul-Tulba and other anti Indian elements are taking advantage of the situation and creating trouble on one pretext or the other. Some days back Israel had desecrated a mosque in the Middle-East and its reaction was exhibited in Delhi.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please try to conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Please give me five minutes more...

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not five minutes. Only one minute. A number of Members are to speak from your party; about 42 are to speak. I cannot give you more than one minute. Please try and conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : So as far as the issue of Border States is concerned I would like to bring to the notice of the House that it is becoming worse. Some years back when Bhutto was hanged in Pakistan its reaction erupted in Kashmir Valley and the Hindu reactionaries in Jammu started exploiting this situation in a different manner. This was the first time in the history of Jammu and Kashmir that pro-Pakistani slogans were raised there. The

Kashmir issue is a cancerous problem and everyone is aware that this has been hanging in the balance for a long time.

Kindly give me two minutes more and I will conclude. Until this issue is not properly solved, these incidents will continue to happen...*(Interruptions)***

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat. Nothing more will go on record if you continue your speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : The Assam problem has been solved...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no use in wasting your energy. Nothing will go on record.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Why are you after me...*(Interruptions)***

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Namgyal, nothing is recorded.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : The line of actual control...*(Interruptions)***

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat. 42 persons are to be called from the Congress party. I cannot permit him like this.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR (Patna) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. I rise to support the remarks given by Hon. Shri Faleiro.

The Address of the President is well balanced and it gives the full picture of the achievements of one year. It also outlines what is to be done in the future. Now if I can say so, the year 1985 was an year of the Government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi both on the national as well as on the international front. In one year the achievements were in so many fields on the national front as well as on the international front. Really it is a praiseworthy achievement.

In this achievement the President has very rightly laid stress on the accords of Punjab and Assam. These two accords possibly should have achieved more importance by the public, by the opposition than what it has done. Actually these accords were the victory of the democratic forces over extremism. This is a victory achieved through negotiations. Really this is a laudable achievement.

In Punjab, the Congress party actually fought more for the integrity of the country than for the interest of the party. Through the democratic process the election was held and the Government was chosen by the people.

But recently again a trail of events is really disturbing and it appears that all political parties and even the Central Government have to be a little more conscious about what is happening in Punjab. On no account we are going to repeat the 'operation blue star'. Prevention is better than cure. So, we have to be alert. We cannot say that Mr. Barnala is not coping with the situation and he should resign, as voiced by some political parties in the press. We have to support him and our Central Government also should keep a strict watch over there.

Regarding the implementation of the Accord, the President Address is quite clear and it has been further clarified in Parliament, by our Prime Minister, that the Government is fully prepared for the implementation of the accord. One thing I would like to say—it is my personal view and it may not be in agreement with the views of my party or others—is that there should be some change in the outlook, in

[Shri C. P. Thakur]

the reorganisation of States on linguistic basis. Now, this Mathew Commission could not come out with any clear suggestion or verdict about the transfer of areas to Haryana. The Haryana Government should not demand only Hindi speaking areas. There should be some change in the outlook. Why could not some Punjabi speaking area be given to Haryana ?

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY :

Sir, who is taking note of the points made in the House by various Members ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister is there.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Therefore, Sir, I suggest that the Government of Haryana should be a little more broad-minded and some action on reorganisation needs rethinking on that basis.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think some hon. Minister must take note of all these points. Otherwise, what is the use of making all these points ? Somebody should take note of all these points.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Sir, in Assam, the AGP Government is installed through democratic process of election. But they are still not reconciled with the Congress Party and there has been some killings of Congressmen in Assam. Therefore, this attitude of the Congress Party in bringing accords through democratic process should have been appreciated by the people there and the Opposition as well.

Now, on economic front, there have been achievements both in Industrial and agricultural sectors and also on all other sectors. But in these sectors, there was a mention of Bihar in yesterday's debate about the labourers from Bihar going to Punjab for work. I would like to draw the attention of the Government that really some of the successes on agricultural front in Punjab have been due to the labourers of Bihar. But how long will this problem of Bihar labourers continue ? They don't get adequate opportunity in Bihar itself. Therefore, they go to Punjab and other States for getting employment. Therefore, Sir, Bihar needs special consideration from the Centre for its development. While the country is

going ahead on different fronts, Bihar is lagging behind.

Sir, the Green Revolution has been confined only to a few States and only to a few crops. Recently, there was a report by the Sen Committee and that report has stated that Green Revolution has not reached Bihar and other Eastern States. So, I request that Government should take special steps on agricultural front so that adequate improvement is made in Bihar.

Recently, there was a news item that the Scheme for renovation of Sone Canal has been shelved. Sir, this Sone Canal was built by the Britishers about 112 years ago and since then it has not been repaired and because of the damage caused in the Canal bunds, most of the water in the Canal goes waste and it creates hardship to the people of that area. This canal irrigates so many districts in Bihar. So, I would request that if the Government of Bihar has not got adequate resources to finance, for the development of this Sone Canal, which the World Bank had estimated at Rs. 1200 crores, the Central Government should come forward and help the Bihar Government for this scheme. This canal is responsible for making some of the area of Bihar as a granary. If it is not saved, it will cause immense damage to Bihar.

Secondly, on the infrastructural growth in Bihar, I would say that Railway also has not given adequate attention to that province. We will discuss the details in the Railway Budget, but there is one important item which I would like to mention and that is the railway bridge in Patna which connects the north and south Bihar. This is very important for the development of Bihar and that should be taken note of and some priority attention should be given to that.

Now, I would like to mention about the irrigation facilities in Bihar. The matter regarding labourers from Bihar was raised in the President's Address. The irrigation facilities in Bihar have been very inadequate and unless a comprehensive scheme to tone up other infrastructural inputs in Bihar is drawn up, the problems of Bihar will not be solved.

On the medical front, this target of immunising the children by 1990 is doing well all over the country and I appreciate that and children will not now die of some of the infectious diseases. But I would suggest that the Government should make a short list of essential drugs and these drugs should be made available all the time in this country. Some of the countries like Bangladesh and others have made such a list and they are doing very well. In our country, we are making both essential as well as non-essential drugs and because the non-essential drugs give more profit, most of the companies are making these non-essential drugs. A priority list as suggested by the World Health Organization should be drawn up by the Government so that the essential drugs are available to all the needy patients in all the hospitals.

Health care delivery system also needs to be given its due importance. If the drugs are available and qualified persons are available, the delivery system would improve. The number of unemployed medical graduates is increasing. That should also be taken note of and a comprehensive programme for employment of these qualified graduates should be drawn up.

One of my friend of this House raised the question of Hindi chauvinism, but I do not see that Hindi is dominating either in this House or in other activities in the Government. People from the South should not be afraid of this.

AN HON. MEMBER : Doordarshan is giving more importance to Hindi.

SHRI C.P. THAKUR : Programme is there in English as also in other languages.

It is high time that there should be rethinking in this respect. Some people say that English is not our mother tongue. But we are neither developing English, nor giving proper importance to Hindi. There is no doubt that Hindi should have been given more importance.

With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity and I support the motion.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Mr. Chairman, I heard very carefully the

speeches of the mover and the seconder of the motion. I have also heard some of the speeches delivered by the members of the Treasury Benches yesterday and today.

I am sorry to say that inspite of what has been said, and certain figures were also reeled by my friend, Shri Falerio, yesterday, the Address contained nothing new, nothing spectacular and nothing about which this Government should be proud of. Sir, it was an unprecedented event that this year's Address started with a boycott by the whole Opposition. It happened some two decades ago and it happened now. Why? We expressed our views in the House while moving our Adjournment Motion on the increase in the prices of essential commodities. The rise was so unprecedented that we felt that it amounted to an imposition of a new tax because it has never happened in this country or in any other country that administered prices had been increased unrelated to their cost of production. Now, we did not mean any disrespect to the President of our country when we boycotted his Address. We made it very clear to him when we met him. We protested against the unprecedented rise in prices and the improper manner in which the Government has increased the administered prices on the eve of this Session. I do not want to dwell too much on this point because it has been debated in detail when we discussed the Adjournment Motion. But today, the whole of India is observing a *Bandh* and the people are very much agitated. We are very unhappy about this.

AN HON. MEMBER : But Delhi is not observing any *Bandh*.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : We have exempted Delhi because a *Bandh* has already been observed here. We are very much agitated about this rise in prices. I am very happy that one of the Congress members, my friend Shri Sharad Dighe was very vocal when he was speaking yesterday. He was saying that the rise in prices, particularly of the petroleum products was not proper and that it should be looked into again. I am sure that several Congress members share his views. They are only afraid of expressing their views because of the Party's Whip.

Now Sir, this year started with great expectations and great hopes. When Rajivji

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

came to power; he came with a massive mandate and he raised a lot of hopes and people thought that this young Prime Minister was the man who would solve the problems of the country. He did show some enthusiasm initially and signed the Punjab Accord and the Assam Accord. He did take certain steps which were very hopeful. But I am sorry to say that these hopes have been belied and the people are disillusioned. Today I can describe the previous year of his rule only as a year of somersaults in various policy fronts. I will explain these somersaults one by one.

Sir, it has been said in the Address that the Punjab Accord has been reached and the Punjab problem has been solved. Yesterday our friends were telling that it was the Barnala Government which had failed. What is happening today? Today, we reached where we were about one year ago before the Blue Star and the problems remain unsolved. This morning the Home Minister was giving a report on the action taken under the Punjab Accord. He was telling that he would be calling the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana and they would sit together and sort out matters. And if it is not possible, he told that he would be going to appoint another Commission. We have already had a Commission which had deliberated for six months and we knew all along that it would be very difficult for the Commission to pronounce any judgement because we knew the terms of the Accord. When we were actually signing the accord, we knew that it is impossible when contiguity clause is included in the accord. It was very clear, that it would be impossible for the Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab to be transferred to Haryana because of this clause. And you went on dragging your feet and finally what happened? We were blind to what was happening on the borders. We knew that long ago, not now. Today we were told that the Government came to know this now. But we knew that long ago, that the terrorists were being trained in Pakistan and they were infiltrating into India. All along the borders, our BSF is there, it is our responsibility, it is not the responsibility of Punjab to see that these terrorists are not allowed to enter into India. But this went on and

on and finally today, we have thousands of terrorists coming from Pakistan and creating great problem of law and order. What can poor Barnala do anything about it? Today, it is very easy to blame Shri Barnala. Yesterday some Member of the House was blaming that Barnala has failed. Well, Barnala, has failed, then what are you doing? Is it not our duty? I want to remind this Government, that we have, only during the last Budget, passed an Act—Anti-Terrorists Act. That gives us powers concurrently with the State Government. We cannot take shelter under the plea that the Law and order is a State subject. Law and order is certainly a State subject, but the terrorists Act gives power to the Central Government apart from the State Government to concurrently interfere and see that such people are arrested, prosecuted, put in jails or whatever action is warranted. But we have done nothing.

Now, Sir, on the other fronts also there were somersaults. Our Prime Minister was telling from the housetops that he is going to clean the administration and he is going to clean the public life. What has he done? He has brought people who were defeated in the elections through back door and made them Ministers. It was never done before. It was very rarely done in the past. Particularly during Panditji's time, there was a convention that no person who has been defeated, should be rehabilitated through back doors.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : When the main door is open, Is it through windows ?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Yes, through windows. Is it the way you are going to clean the public life? Where is the political morality in it?

Coming to the other problems, I would particularly mention about a special technique in which our Prime Minister and the Leadership of the Congress is indulging in, what I should call the Opposition batting. Day in and day out, the Opposition is being blamed for everything. Day in and day out, the Chief Ministers of the Opposition rules States are being blamed for everything.

Recently, there was a centenary session in Bombay. What did they do there? The

main attack in that session was only on the opposition parties, particularly the regional parties, telling that the Regional parties are anti-national. They are not patriotic. The regionalism is a menace which is developing in the country. And the opposition parties don't have the sense of history and so on and so forth. What was the occasion? Why this provocation? Isn't an opposition batting? You think that the Opposition Parties are not loyal to this country, regional parties are not loyal to this country. Yesterday also, my friend Shri Zainul Bashir was very vocal in his statement that the regional parties should not come and that we are opposed to the regional parties. Then what are you? Has not the Congress reduced itself into a regional party? Today the so-called national parties, have almost reduced to regional parties, in the sense that they have been reduced to that level. You cannot help it—that is the political phenomena today. Are you not going to accept this position, and develop a working relationship with regional parties, and also with regional party Governments? Otherwise how are you going to govern this country—if you are going to fight with NTR, Barnala and everybody?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : We
have got roots in every State.

[Translation]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : You are the elder brother and they are the younger ones. So, it becomes your duty and not their's. If some one is not upto the mark, you may point it out.

[English]

Not only this; you are going on baiting the Opposition. Today, the regional parties have come to stay. Who is responsible for this? The Congress is responsible for the present state of affairs, because the Congress has been defeated; and the regional parties have established themselves in various regions. You have to respect the verdict of the people. The best course is for the Government to realize this. The sooner you do it, the better.

You should come to a working understanding with the regional parties. Don't bring them on the path of confrontation; and when they come to the path of confrontation, you say they are on that path. But you don't realize that it is only a reaction to what you are doing.

Another form of Opposition-batting, a very unfortunate development I should say, is the recent espionage case.

14.47 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair]

Take the so-called Ram Swarup case. I do not want to go into the merits of this case, because it is *sub judice*. It is not my intention to discuss that particular case. But these Ram Swarups, these Larkinses are people who previously had been caught and against whom cases are going on. We have no brief for them. They should be condemned and severely punished. The Opposition is entirely with the Government in this. But I would like to ask: what is going on here? The Congress Government had harboured all these Ram Swarups all these years. Today you come out and say that here is a man who is indulging in all these things. But all this was going on before your very eyes and under your nose. And the Congress Government failed to catch them and punish them.

The most unfortunate thing is that while prosecuting Ram Swarup, in the charge-sheet several important leaders of the political parties have been named. They are not prosecuted. There is no incriminating evidence against them, but they have been named in the prosecution. It was done because you wanted to show the *modus operandi* of Ram Swarup. Under this excuse, you have named leaders of the Opposition parties, and maligned them. While describing the whole story, you could have avoided the names; but you have mentioned names, because you wanted to indulge in mud-slinging; and that type of Opposition-batting is very bad.

I would like to demand from the Government that there should be an open enquiry on this whole episode. While the criminal case goes on, I want the Government to

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

institute a judicial enquiry: We have made it very clear in our memorandum to P.M. Our Chief Minister wrote to the Prime Minister in very strong terms, saying that if anybody from his party was named, and indulged in such things, an open enquiry should be conducted. Elementary etiquette demands that before such a thing is done when leaders of the Opposition parties in Parliament are named, the Prime Minister should have informed the leaders. They should have taken us into confidence, and to tell us as to what case Government has, what evidence—incriminating evidence the Government have to take their names in the charge-sheet. This has not been done. Even today, I want to say that in respect of all those Members of Parliament whose names have been taken, information should be furnished to the Party Leaders. Their party leaders should be informed and they should be told as to why their names have been taken. I don't think there is any need for confidential enquiry about it; I don't think there is any need for *in camera* trial for this type of case. But if the Government thinks that *in camera* trial should go on as it is and a judicial inquiry simultaneously should be taken up; those people whose names have been mentioned, they should be given an opportunity to clear themselves and prove their innocence.

I am sure, one of the members of the other House, who is the leader of our Party, has been named is innocent; he has given the personal explanation. Several other members whose names have been taken have given explanations. That is not enough, because this is a very serious matter. We would like to see that if they are wrong, if they are involved, they should be punished. Otherwise, their names should be cleared this type of opposition baiting should be stopped. I strongly condemn it; I strongly object to it. Even now, I demand a judicial inquiry into this even while the criminal case is going on. There is nothing wrong in it. This particular aspect should be taken up separately and a judicial inquiry instituted: I demand this from this government with all seriousness and that is all I have to say.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHRIPATI MISHRA
(Machhlisahr) : Mr. Chairman Sir, in

the seven minutes allotted to me, I would draw your attention to the four points mentioned in the Presidents' Address.

The Address has dwelt on the achievements of Government and outlined the programmes and policies proposed to be followed. The Address states that the Prime Minister paid official visits to important countries in the world and neighbouring countries as well during the past one year and strengthened relations with them. We have been able to understand their traditions and policies and clarified our own to them. I appreciate his capacity and skill to achieve so much a short time and congratulate him for this.

I would like to point out a few things in this regard. We are facing problems with countries like England, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. We have held discussions with them on many occasions and the least I can say in this regard is that the success has not been satisfactory.

Our problem today is to check divisive forces that are working against the integrity of the country. The foremost in this category are the Khalistan protagonists who have settled in England. Those who hatch conspiracy to assassinate our Prime Minister are given shelter there. The people in that country say that this is India's problem and they are not concerned with it. We have friendly relations with that country but they do not help us in solving this problem, which can ruin us. On the contrary they are trying to aggravate the problem. Besides, what we wanted to achieve through these foreign tours could not be achieved in England. I would, therefore, like the Government to pay immediate attention to the real problems. Soft words will not serve the purpose; we shall have to take concrete steps. These matters should be taken up with the concerned Governments so that the relations could further normalise. So far as improving relations with Pakistan is concerned, it is true—as has been pointed out by many hon. members—when we are in a better state of mind we give it a serious thought. Until our disputes are not amicably resolved, it is no use talking in terms of improving relations. Instead of doing so, Pakistan is making efforts to

disintegrate our country and this has been pointed out by the Home Minister as well as the Punjab Chief Minister. What steps are being proposed to be taken in this regard to effectively deal with the situation? This should be clarified and some solution should be forthcoming. Even if we improve relations despite these problems, it is of no importance. Similar is the position with regard to Sri Lanka. Our negotiations with them have also led us nowhere. Therefore, I would like that we should improve relations with these countries provided they desist from creating problems in our country and also help us in overcoming those problems.

Much has been said about terrorism. In my opinion it is operating in three forms in the country. The first form of terrorism is where the terrorists are trying to disintegrate our country and create another country by raising pro-Khalistani slogans. Secondly, they want to undermine the very foundation of our democracy. In the 1985 elections terrorism took the form of booth capturing at gun point and it might be repeated in the 1990 elections. They want to subvert our electoral system and, therefore, there is need to pay immediate attention to electoral reform. This is the second form of terrorism which is trying to undermine our democratic set up. Nobody can say with certainty what the 1990 General Elections have in store for us—may be growth of more terrorism.

In the third form, the terrorists are usurping the funds earmarked for developmental work in the rural areas, *i.e.* construction of roads, canals embankments. They are forcing the engineers—the sanctioning authority—to grant contracts to these elements alone. This is being done with the connivance of bureaucrats. Effective and concrete steps should be taken to deal with these forms of terrorism.

I would also like to draw your attention to mobilisation of funds and resources for our Plans because without funds no development can take place. Today, certain things have come to our notice in this respect. The prices of petroleum products have been increased. Now it is no use crying over rising prices. The hike in petroleum products will fetch Rs. 500 crores to the Government

revenue. The Government, Departments, whether in the public sector or otherwise, account for 60 per cent consumption of petrol and the rest 40 per cent is consumed by others. There will be no decline in the 60 per cent consumption of petroleum products. Out of the revenue of Rs. 500 crores due to hike in the petroleum products, a sum of about Rs. 300 crores will not serve any purpose because that amount will simply be book adjustment between the Government departments. Only for an amount of Rs. 200 crores, the Government have initiated such measures which have agitated the people of the country and this has weakened your party also. The Government should reconsider the desirability of such a measure.

It has been claimed that the burden on account of subsidy on fertilisers on the Government is quite high. The Government can discontinue it but they must also ascertain the cost of production of fertilisers in this country vis-a-vis other countries. Efforts should be made to curtail the cost of its production accordingly.

15.00 hrs.

There is need to pay attention towards economics of agricultural production. A person takes up a vocation with the aim of earning profit. An agriculturist takes to cultivation for some economic gain. Unless the profit earned through production and marketing of agricultural produce is not linked with the industrial profit, the farmer will not be motivated to work in the fields. So, there is need to look into the economics of agricultural production. I would like to say a few words in respect of communalism. Recently, two verdicts have been given by the judiciary. One is by the Supreme Court and the other is by a Court in Faizabad. A Bill was also introduced here yesterday in connection with the verdict of the Supreme Court. In the first instance I would urge that we should not disregard the verdicts of the Courts. In 1975 a court delivered a judgement which toppled a Government and the judgement was against Indiraji. Subsequently, there was great upheaval which led to a chain of events and change of Governments. This all happened due to the verdict of a Court. Today, we

[Shri Shripati Mishra]

are trying to circumvent the judgement of a court. At present there is appalling poverty in the county and it should be our foremost duty to solve the problems of poverty, destitution and hunger of the downtrodden and not to add to their miseries by leaving them in the lurch. This step is politically motivated. There is need to reconsider the Bill introduced in the House. In the end, I would say that national interest should be kept in mind while solving the issues pertaining to casteism, communalism or regionalism. Everyone, whether he is a Hindu, Muslim, Christian or Sikh, must adopt national interest as the criterion to decide whether an issue is right or wrong. *If the issue is against the national interest then Government or the people need not accede to it. The biggest party in the country, which is in power, should give the lead in the matter so that other parties may also follow.....(Interruptions)*

SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) :
And which they are not doing at present.

SHRI SHRIPATI MISHRA : I would like say in regard to your statement also, if you belong to the Marxist party,*(Interruptions)*

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I belong to the Janata Party.

SHRI SHRIPATI MISHRA : If you belong to the Janata Party then there is nothing to say. We have seen the attitude of your party before the Accord and after the Accord. I would like to thank any party which has a rational approach towards communalism.

Taking into consideration all these things if we do not attach importance to nationalism and give importance to other considerations then the fundamentalists whether they are Hindus, Muslims of Christians, will stifle the voice of the progressive people. If we give importance to the fundamentalists, they would harm our cause.

With these words, I support the policies enumerated in the Address. Undoubtedly, we have achieved some success in our efforts. If some more stringent

measures are taken to eradicate corruption, we can achieve still more success in this request.

[*English*]

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV (Madhepura) : I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me time. I am speaking for the first time in this august House. I share the views expressed by the mover and the seconder of the Motion of Thanks to the President. The president has been very right in saying his Address about bringing India on the threshold of 21st century. Through the means of socialism, social security and other measures of the Government, India is thought to be in a progressive stage. So far as socialism is concerned, I have doubt that India is living in too much Stateism. Imperialism is said to be exploiter, capitalism is said to be exploiter, but if we take too much resort to Stateism, social problems are not expected to be solved if people at large are not taken into confidence. So far as I understand, the present day governments, not only in India but all over the world, are taking resort to the means of socialism. But I think socialism is not going to solve all the problems. I feel that socialism should be brought taking into consideration the practical aspect of human nature. Human nature is generally acquisitive. More or less, every man is thinking to take into his possession as much as possible. I have a feeling—I may be wrong also that the present day government has become like a company where the shareholders are so many great people. Even the M. Ps. are shareholders. The IAS Officers are shareholders. The Corporation Chairmen are shareholders. A small peon or orderly is also a small shareholder. The lion's share of the dividend of the Government or the State is going to the upper class of people. Therefore, socialism should be brought into effect with all consideration of the interest of the lower strata of the people. At the same time I wish to point, out that more or less the Government is having a policy of appeasement at the home front and also abroad. I have a feeling that it is not a bad thing to negotiate; but it is certainly a bad thing to negotiate out of fear. We must negotiate for peace at home front and abroad. But we must not negotiate out of

fear. In this country I have a feeling—I may be corrected if I am wrong—even the Government is taking into consideration the interest of so many vocal people. The Prime Minister was very much interested in giving the Thain Dam and the Integral Coach Factory to Punjab. But the interest of Bihar people who have stood by the Congress, who have voted for it, with all peace and silence, has not been considered. I will give you figures. Bihar has got 8 crores of people. In comparison to other States it has got only 9 Universities whereat U.P. having 11 crores of people has got 22 Universities. I would plead the case of Bihar and point out that Government should take into consideration the interests of Bihar where everything is in backlog. Bihar is having the lowest per capita income except Nagaland. I have a feeling that Bihar out of the map of India. Mr. Chairman, I would make this request to Government through you, that Bihar's interests should be sympathetically considered.

One thing is about social justice. The late lamented leader of ours, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, brought a Bill in this House to rationalise the salary structure of the country and when the Bill was passed, the Supreme Court had struck it down. Sir, I fail to understand whether this august body is supreme or the Supreme Court is supreme. This is not the only thing. When Indira Gandhi tried to rationalise the salary structure and the Supreme Court stood in the way, that point has not yet been made clear whether this House is supreme or the Supreme Court is supreme. Sir, you will appreciate that there is social injustice. In LIC a matriculate is getting, not in exact terms, Rs. 3200 per month.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
That is at the time of his retirement.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV :
In any case, a matriculate is getting Rs. 3200 in LIC. In banks the persons having even lower qualifications are getting more than so many qualified persons. Therefore, I will appeal, through you, that the Government should take into consideration the salary structure throughout the country for all the classes. Thank you, Sir.

15.17 hours

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry I do not find Mr. Shripati Mishra. I wanted to congratulate him for his very thought-provoking speech.

Sir, so far as the President's Address is concerned, it has almost become a ritual and our Rashtrapati Ji this year also has had to read an Address prepared by Government which it working faster to impose greater and greater miseries on the people and indulging in polemics. One newspaper editorial has said, 'It is benal and naive'—I call inane—inanity, self-laudatory references to its so-called achievements, spacious projections for the future.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is like West Bengal.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Very good. They say it is like West Bengal. Therefore, they say it is 'spacious projections for the future, they try to preach which they have never followed—these are the hall-marks of this year's Presidential Address to the Parliament.

Youthful sentiments alone cannot deliver the goods. It cannot be a substitute for sound policies and achievements and unless one equates an individual with a nation, image building cannot be the same as nation building.

Sir, high flowing and high flying jargons and shibboleths and macro or micro processers and the like and modernisation *per se* cannot provide two square meals a day to the millions and millions of people of this country who are still below the poverty line. With priorities only on paper and with non-achievement so far as implementation is concerned, benefits whatever have been obtained are restricted only to a select few. The talk of entry to the 21st century is a cruel joke to the half starving, half clad, illiterate or semi-literate mute masses of this country. So, we are told that our Prime Minister is in a hurry. For what and for whom? To achieve what? Who are his constituents? With the value of rupee

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

now having gone down to 16 paise, with only 50 million educated unemployed, with 100,000 sick and closed industries in this country, with back-breaking burden of high prices of essential commodities with primitive conditions of living—without even supply of drinking water and minimum medical facilities—with illiteracy blinding millions of people in this country as majority of our people are illiterate, with casteism and religious fanaticism having their sway, what are and should be the targets and priorities? That is precisely, the Address has failed to identify and indicate. Therefore, as I said, it has become a mere ritual and a non-event. We feel and almost every hon. Member has said that we are faced with serious problems. They are the problem of poverty, the problem of caste and communal conflict, the problem of our unity and integrity being at stake, problem of fundamentalists raising their heads and people are getting more and more divided, problem of economic stagnation and problem of greater poverty among the people. How are these problems to be tackled? Can these problems be tackled by mere announcement of certain policies and programmes without proper implementation, without a well directed policy towards alleviation of poverty? That is why, we are faced with gimmicks; and make-believe situation and problems are accentuating. My friends here are only finding dynamism in the young Prime Minister, with no result, no action.

The other day, the Prime Minister said that it was a compliment to him. I believe, in answer to an interjection or a speech of Mr. Dandavate, he felt that it was a compliment to him that he was following the policies of his predecessor Congress Governments. What is the track record of the Congress Government or the Government formed by the Congress Party in the Centre and in the States, and of the Congress Party with or without parenthesis. In the speech, in the centenary session of the Congress, the Prime Minister lambasted everybody—the legislators, the industrialists, the trade-unionists, the educationists and the Government servants. Nobody was spared. But his criticism of the Congress and the Congress Party was the most strident. I do not know whether you were there or you

could even enter, even if you had the ticket. According to him, the power brokers and the feudal oligarchs and the corrupt and sanctimonious hypocrites have taken over the Party and that corruption has almost been institutionalised. That is the achievement of the Party and the achievement of these Congress Governments, coming from the Prime Minister, the President of the Congress. When he has criticised the achievements of the Congress Governments, one cannot forget that out of 38 years since our independence, 35 years have been ruled by the Congress party and out of which 33 years by one family. I do not mind if he wants to take upon himself the role of a messiah to cleanse the party and the country. But we have heard from him—the newspaper reports say it and it has not been contradicted—that the country is benefited by the Congress losing in Punjab and Assam. Therefore, today country benefits when Congress is defeated. In the interests of the progress of this country and the poor people, that is precisely what is needed, that Congress must be defeated not only at the hustings but it should be wound up as the Father of the Nation would have desired.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Why your Finance Minister has resigned from Ministry and also from your party in protest against your Chief Minister's corruption?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Declare the word 'West Bengal' unparliamentary!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The only thing I wish is that you must have a little understanding. Whatever I say, you misunderstand!

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : If you attack our Party like anything, we should oppose it. I will not take it from you. I can give you the answer.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He should follow the guidelines given by her!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have been trying to precisely understand what she has been saying!

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may address the Chair.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Unfortunately, neither myself nor so many hon. Members are being heard.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE ; You came from London and so you could not understand my language because I am in India. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Certain things are there which are unexplainable.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Some phenomena are there which cannot be explained !

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I never deny. If hon. Members want some special satisfaction, I am prepared to admit that it is a fact that I lost in the 19th December, 1984 elections.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't take note of the disturbance. You address the Chair.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : A few days back, we had a discussion on the very important questions of price rise. But I cannot avoid raising it again. This is the one matter which has caused tremendous hardship to the common people. Today Bharat Bandh is being observed. (*Interruptions*). Today, the people are expressing their great resentment and opposition to the totally unjustified and improper levies which are nothing but an indirect form of taxation. They have not had the courage and courtesy to come before this House before raising the prices.

Today also, lakhs and lakhs of Government employees of different State Governments are also observing a strike because their minimal rights under the Constitution, of security of jobs, have been taken away by the judgment of the Supreme Court.

Yesterday we saw the Government working overtime and overnight also, it seems, in trying to undo the progressive judgment of the Supreme Court in *Shahabano* case,

but when hundreds of thousands of Government employees in this country are asking the Government to bring in suitable legislation, including a constitutional amendment, to do away with this interpretation of Art 310 and 311, the concerned Government does not move. This is the double standard or this Government which they are following and which shows that they are surrendering to a section of diehards and fundamentalists but will not take any steps for the purpose of maintenance of the democratic and constitutional rights of government servants in this country... (*Interruptions*).

There are serious situations which are developing in this country. Divisive forces, casteist forces, and religious fanaticism are rearing their ugly heads. What is happening in the name of this Ram Janam Bhumi ? I am not going into the merits because the matters are before judicial proceedings. But how one event in one place is having its repercussions in so many other places. Communal passions are being raised and I am sure nobody in this country will support such occurrences which are taking place. I am sure—the hon. Home Minister, I am glad, is here; he had to rush to a particular State to see things for himself—these problems cannot be solved if the Government chooses to appease the obscurantist forces in this country. Unfortunately that is what they are doing.

Our country's integrity is at stake. What is happening so far as the espionage activities are concerned ? The charge-sheet submitted in one of the cases, the Ram Swarup case, says :

“The facts and circumstances confirmatively disclose that the US intelligence agencies and their functionaries have acted and implemented a general conspiracy in respect of India aimed at obtaining through clandestine and illegal means and methods classified information and documents connected with the defence of the country. Intelligence agencies of the Federal Republic of Germany and Taiwan have actively connived with US intelligence agencies and their functionaries.”

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

I am quoting from the charge-sheet. How long is this happening? What action has the government taken? What action is the government taking?

CIA infiltration is known everywhere. We have been hearing that foreign hands are trying to destabilise this country. What steps have been taken against these? Subversive activities of US Imperialism are being carried on in India, it seems, with impunity. Now leaks come out in India press. I do not know and I do not make any observation and I am sure all innocent people will be able to come out. But what I am on is that it is affecting our country's integrity and our country's interest. Has it become a playground all for sorts of subversive agencies of imperialist countries? This is a very serious matter which has to be looked into. I request the hon. Home Minister—of course, he is not concerned with internal security probably, I do not know—but this matter should be immediately looked into. I request the Government to say what steps they have taken in the past and are going to take to stop this kind of espionage activities.

On Punjab I raised a supplementary which created some amount of, I believe, discomfort in the Treasury ranks. I said that because of the non-implementation of the Punjab accord which we have supported and we have supported it because Punjab accord was our policy and we recommended it long back, three years ago and we wanted it to be successful...*(Interruptions)* It had been supported throughout the country, and we had expressed our happiness. But unfortunately, due to drift and dragging of feet, it is not being implemented fully. What I said was, this is being taken advantage of by the extremist forces; I never said that this alone caused extremism. The extremist forces are taking advantage of it and are trying to create difficulties for an elected government which is also unfortunately not able to take firm political action and administrative action. Therefore, Punjab provides a glaring example how a good decision, a good accord, can be nullified by drift, indecision and lack of political will. There has been total bungling, and we have seen the spectacle of the Chief Minister of one particular State openly objecting to the Accord, to the

principles of the Accord. Today when I mentioned the name of the State, there was a lot of commotion. Can the Government deny that a Chief Minister belonging to their own Party has been openly speaking against this Accord and the Centre was not pulling him up?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : He had never spoken against. Do not try to put your words into his mouth. *(Interruptions)*.

AN HON. MEMBER : By implication.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Mr. Das Munsi is objecting just for the sake of objecting.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Not at all.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : So far as Punjab is concerned, I believe, to what I am suggesting every section of the House will agree. Chandigarh should be transferred to Punjab without any delay and the continuous Hindi-speaking areas located in Punjab should be transferred to Haryana simultaneously. That can be done. Why did the Mathew Commission address itself to the question of finding out the Hindi-speaking areas in Fazilka and Abohar knowing that it was not possible. Everybody in this country knows that, and what is this *tamasha* of a new census knowing that it was not possible? By the Hindi-speaking areas not getting identified, the transfer of Chandigarh has been delayed, and the first premise, the basic postulate of this agreement, is not being implemented, although 26th January has passed long back. Then, all measures for the digging up of the canal must be taken up so that the work is completed as per schedule. The work of Water Tribunal should be expedited, and all administrative actions should be taken for the purpose of implementing the project...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please try to conclude.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I hope you are not including the time taken in interruptions.

In the case of Assam, we had no doubt opposed the Accord on the ground that it

was disenfranchising lakhs and lakhs of people. (*Interruptions*) When I support the Punjab Accord, he goes to sleep, but when I oppose the Assam Accord, he becomes alive and awake. Of course, now an elected government has come. We wish that Government well. We have no enmity with that Government as such. But we want that the Assam Accord, so far as protection of the minorities is concerned, has to be properly implemented. Fears and doubts in the minds of the minorities, the linguistic and all other minorities, should be removed.

I don't wish to say anything which may be mis-understood because we want peace and amity to come and prevail in Assam and whatever are our basic objections to the accord are known. Let the democratic rights and minimal human rights be preserved in a better atmosphere of peace and amity.

Another important point which I wish to refer to is with regard to the stresses and strains on the quasi-federal character of this country which is our constitutional set up. The Bills passed by legislatures of different States, especially the opposition States are not being assented to for years. In 1981, a Land Reforms Legislation was passed in the West Bengal Assembly. It is gathering dust for the last five years in the archives, in the corridors of North Block or the South Block. A Land Reforms Legislation which will be utilised for the purpose of distribution of lands to the landless poor, taking the lands which are wrongly recorded in the names of the supporters of the Congress party...

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Sir, I have a point of order. I would like to know from the Chair whether while discussing the President's Address we are intitled to discuss the rights and the prerogatives of the President also. In his capacity as the President, he gives assent to the Bills. This is a pertinent question because he is not questioning the Government, but he is questioning the integrity of the President. You have to give the ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : It can be discussed. He acts on the advice of the Government always.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The President has to act on the advice of the Government and he cannot act on his own.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Wrong advices, we admit. But he has to function on the basis of that advice.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Proposals for setting up industrial undertakings are being delayed at the Center specially where the states concerned are ruled by the opposition parties.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : There is no power. What can be done ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, what is the methodology adopted ? It is very easy to give lecture to the States for greater and more resource mobilisation, What are the sources from which resources will be mobilised ? Here, the Central Government mobilises resources by increasing the prices of essential commodities. My State Government will never do it and they cannot do it either.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Why was the sum of Rs. 1200 crores returned, not being spent in West Bengal, which was given for the upliftment of the poor people ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I promised her a degree; now I take it back.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What can be done ? As a mortal, an imperfect human being, with difficulty in the power of expression it has created more difficulties...

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : Why could you not spend Rs. 1204 crores provided by the Central Government ? You could not give electricity; so the industries could not come up.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : He is the interpreter, but nobody understood it !

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You need not explain what the other Member wanted to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member need not explain what the other says. I will also request Mr. Chatterjee to wind up and conclude.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Constitution of India was amended by the Government at the Centre when Mrs. Gandhi was the Prime Minister...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : It has been amended many a time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : ...and one of the amendments was to confer or to incorporate provisions for imposition of a tax called 'consignment tax'. I do not know whether many members on that side have heard about this expression. This consignment tax is in the constitution of India. It is for the benefit of the States, including Congress (I) States. Of course, their area is shrinking. The point is that Central Parliament has to pass the necessary legislation. Three years have elapsed and no law is being passed and we are being lectured for additional resource mobilisation. Whom will you tax in the State ? (*Interruptions*).

We are are not there at the good wishes of Shri Girdhri Lal Vyas. I can say with confidence that Decemcer 1984 will never come to West Bengal again. We have seen what happened in December 1985. More people have voted against Shri S. S. Ray inspite of the visits by some of the giants as well as the pygmies. We have seen what is the verdict of the people there. The point is instead of lecturing to the State governments they should pass the necessary legislation. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have got only one more point. There is Ordinance raj. There is re-promulgation of ordinances in Bihar now joined by Kerala,

Then, Sir, there is serious problem of unemployment. Unemployment has assumed serious proportions. With the ban on recruitment in Central Government offices for the last three years nearly four lakh posts are lying vacant in Railway administration alone. Even the casual employees whom Mr. Ghani Khan Choudhury had employed in the railways we never said they should be dismissed although they were illegally appointed—have lost their job. I am appearing for some of there Congress dismissed employees.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Because they are giving you fees.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is your idea of a lawyer. This is the difference. Those boys told me that we have come to you because we cannot afford to go to Congress lawyers. I appeared for them in Calcutta High Court and Das Muusi will find out from them or probably they belong to his opponent group. They came from Nadia.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : My opponents are always his friend. That is his style of functioning.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now. I am calling the next speaker.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I may respectfully submit that this unemployment problem cannot be solved with the craze of modernisation *per se*. Modernisation results in diminution of number of jobs. This is going to create an explosive situation. If you ignore this, it will be at your peril. But the young people of this country will not tolerate for ever. There is no job created anywhere. You are introducing automation, you are introducing modernisation and you are introducing computerisation. Where are the jobs being created ? Factories are closing down and even the Cental Government factories are closing down. Then, about one lakh factories have become sick and closed down in this country. What will happen to those employed in those factories ?

What about agriculture ? Is there any increase in the purchasing power of the common people in the villages ? What will happen to the industries ? How can there

be greater industrial production? Where is the market for their produce? Therefore, Sir, I submit that these are very important points which should be dealt with while replying to the debate by the Minister. The President's Address has become a ritual and does not fulfil the aspirations of the common man in the country.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Motion of thanks on the President's Address moved by Shri Eduardo Faleiro. As my friend on this side has said, many of the policies and programmes outlined in President's Address, last year, have been implemented during the last one year. So, I do not wish to narrate all those things again. But all I would say is that an earnest attempt was made to implement the anti-poverty programme in this country and I am proud to say that our Prime Minister has given special attention to supervise the implementation of these programmes.

Sir, when the Prime Minister visited Kerala, recently, he did not attend any mammoth meeting in the capital or in the district headquarters. But he preferred to go and see the living conditions of the poor fishermen. Mr. Kurup has seen it himself and he should have no doubt about it. So, Sir, the Prime Minister has gone there to see the living conditions of the poor fishermen. He also visited the hill areas where the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are living and also other areas where agricultural labourers are living. Sir, he has personally inspected the implementation of the 20-point Programmes. I would say that it has given an impetus in the implementation of the 20-Point Programmes and anti-poverty programmes in the entire country. It is said that the President's Address has outlined the basic strategy of the Seventh Five Year Plan, particularly eradication of poverty in the country. So, I congratulate the Government for giving top priority for this programme. The most painful thing is about the basic minimum requirement of a small hut for the poor. It is quite laudable that an amount of one hundred crores of rupees for the construction of houses for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for the freed-bonded labours has been provided for each year. Sir, the conditions of the backward classes and the Harijans are very

miserable. The Constitution has given certain protection and safeguards for these unfortunate have-nots. Backward communities, backward classes and the Harijans are the vast majority of the population in our country. It comes to about eighty per cent of our population. But now-a-days, the upper class minority has started certain agitation in certain parts of the country to deny the rights given to these backward people including the reservation to employment, education etc. I am sorry that nothing has been said about it in the President's Address.

Article 340 which relates to the appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of backward Classes says :

“(1) The President may by order appoint a Commission consisting of such persons as he thinks fit to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes within the territory of India and the difficulties under which they labour and to make recommendations as to the steps that should be taken by the Union or any State to remove such difficulties and to improve their conditions and as to the grants that should be made for the purpose by the Union or any State and the conditions subject to which such grants should be made, and the order appointing such Commission shall define the procedure to be followed by the Commission.”

“(2) A Commission so appointed shall investigate the matters referred to them and present to the President a report setting out the facts as found by them and making such recommendations as they think proper.”

And the next one is very important. It reads :

“(3) The President shall cause a copy of the report so presented together with a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament.”

I do not know whether a copy of the report has been laid before this House. But I know that no action has been taken on

[Shri Vakkom Purushothaman]

the Mandal Commission report. As per the provisions of Article 340, the Government had appointed the Mandal Commission. That Commission had toured throughout the country, taken evidence and submitted its report in 1980, but no action has been taken so far. Under Article 340, it is mandatory and it very clearly demands that a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon shall also be laid on the Table of the House. Is it not a mandatory provision? Why has no action been taken so far by the Government?

We, the Congressmen, are the protectors of these backward classes, backward communities and Harijans, I very humbly request that immediate action should be taken by the Government for implementation of the Mandal Commission Report as early as possible.

Unemployment is a very big problem in our country. Of course, the new Industrial Policy will have to generate more job opportunities in this country in the industrial sectors. We are duty bound to give employment, whether direct or indirect, to all the citizens of this country. No man should be allowed to starve because of unemployment. The Kerala Government is giving unemployment wages to the unemployed youth. That should be implemented in all the States and it should be a compulsory scheme.

The crop insurance scheme has been in operation in certain parts of the country. It has been implemented in my States also. Kuttanand is the rice bowl of Kerala; during the last floods the entire crop has been damaged, but the poor farmers are not getting the benefit of this crop insurance because of certain minor technicalities. I request the Government to give instructions to the concerned authorities to give the benefit of crop insurance to all the concerned farmers and the deserving ones, who have joined this scheme of crop insurance.

For the last one year, we have been repeatedly requesting the Government to take appropriate steps to defend the coconut growers and help them to get a fair price for their cocoanuts. Even though the State Government and the Central Government

have taken certain measures to procure copra from the open market at Rs. 1200 per quintal, it has not resulted in the price rise of coconuts.

16.00 hrs.

Sir, cocount is the poor man's crop in my States. So, the fall in the prices of coconut affects the entire economy of the State. Last year, during last February the cocount growers were getting Rs. 4 per nut. But this February they are not even getting Rs. 1.50 per nut. This is a very miserable position. Almost all the growers are small growers. Even an owner of 10 cents of land (which he got due to the implementation of land reforms) is a cocount grower. So, immediate steps should be taken to guarantee a fair price for these cocount growers.

In the President's Address it is stated that the import of edible oil is well above the limits that our country can afford. Why should we import so much of edible oil when cocount oil which is the best edible oil is available in plenty and when the growers are not getting even a reasonable price? We must reduce the import of edible oil because Government themselves have admitted that this is a very big problem for them. So, I request that immediate steps should be taken to help the poor cocount growers.

I am very happy to note that in the President's Address it is stated that the Government will take new initiative for the promotion of tourism. As you all know, Kerala is a very beautiful State, comparable to any other tourist centre in the country. There is much scope for the development of tourism in my State. When our Prime Minister Rajivji and his wife visited Kerala, they were very thrilled to see the snake-boat race in the Vepanad Kayal. There is an island in Vembanat Kayal. This can be developed as one of the Most beautiful tourist centres in the world. I request the Government that some priority should be given to Kerala, especially to Alleppey which is called the Venice of the East. It is my constituency too.

I once again support this Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Faleiro.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK (Buldhana) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Shri Faleiro.

Sir, we are very proud to recollect the achievements which we could have in the last one year. The Government, whatever promises that it had made in the beginning, has tried its level best to fulfil them. And today it is a fact that most of the things which had been promised last year have been fulfilled. There has been larger emphasis on the Anti-Poverty Programme. The Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the backward classes, and the down-trodden people are getting proper attention for their development. The commitment to the nation, that we will be giving a clean public life has also led to pass the Anti-Defection Bill in this very House and that is an Act today. We had passed the Anti-Defection Act to give the nation clean public life, at the same time, we have also tried to curb the corruption which is prevalent in the country. We have seen that the black-marketeers, the smugglers and the tax evaders are dealt properly. They know what is their future. And it is also a fact that the collection of taxes in the last one year has increased by 22 per cent which is the highest in one decade. There are many other achievements—achievements on the national issues, the solution of various problems faced by the country and also on the international scenario. We have seen that it was India's initiative which has led to the formation of SAARC in South-East Asia.

16.07 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]

We have also seen that the Prime Minister in various speeches made at the Commonwealth and other places have raised the problems of various other countries which are still being under imperialism. The two major steps which the Government had taken are regarding Punjab and Assam. These steps had once again assured the people that it is the Congress and it is the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi which will try to keep the country united. The people who are sitting on the other side and the

people throughout the country had welcomed Punjab and Assam Accords. The Government today reiterates the faith in implementing both the accords while protecting the interests of these who are concerned with it.

Today, the Government has fulfilled its promise to give an elected Government in both the States. The Government may be of different parties, but we have fulfilled our promise to establish democracy again. People have won, democracy have won, and the Congress too has won because it has fulfilled its promise. If anyone has to say that the Congress has lost, it has not it has won because it has fulfilled its promises. Today, we are proud that we had been able to do much more than what we had promised to the nation. There may have been certain shortcomings, but the Prime Minister had recently said that we will not rest, for if we rest, it will be a betrayal of millions of people who do not rest. He has said that we will not rest, we will carry on our work to solve the problem, to develop the nation at a faster pace. Today the Opposition has called for a nation wide *bandh*. Why this *Bandh* has to be called, when the Government is trying its level best to lead the nation at a faster pace ?

Recently, there was an increase in the prices of certain commodities. Government was not happy to increase the prices, but the people who are sitting in the opposition, they were the harest persons because they felt that this is the rope to which they can catch and go forward. But today, when the Railway Budget was presented here, the most unhappy people were the very same people who were happy when there was an increase in the other prices.

Certain points were made by Mr. Madhav Reddy today. He had said that those who had lost in the Lok Sabha elections had been brought indirectly or by backdoor. I would like to put a straight question were all those who had lost in the last Lok Sabha Elections unclean ? If that were so, then the situation is clear.

I would like to mention here that the Prime Minister who had promised to the nation that he would give a new Education

[Shri Mukul Wasnik]

policy, has initiated last year a debate on the new education policy. The debate was carried on throughout the nation. Various universities had seminars on this issue, and various State Governments and district bodies had conducted seminars on it, giving their views as to what type of educational policy the country needed. Shortly, the new education policy would be announced. The present education system has led to many problems. One such problem lies in imbibing in the minds of children, the moral and social values. I would like to request the Minister concerned that while announcing the new education policy, special emphasis must be placed on the syllabus, so that education could try to inculcate among the students the basic moral and social principles.

With regards to the syllabus, the new education policy must see that the Plus-Two stage becomes a terminal stage. Today, it is a fact that students who go in for graduation, do so because they cannot find employment. There is no alternative. So, they have to go in for further education. It is a compulsion for them. We would request the Minister see that the policy is framed in such a way that every student is able to go in for self-employment after the Plus-Two stage.

It is true that even after independence, there are some States in the country where there are no Universities established till date. If there is no university, education will not prosper. There are certain States in the north-eastern region where there are no universities. I would like to stress here that universities must be established in every State in the country.

Many problems arise because of illiteracy prevailing in the country. Special emphasis must be laid on this also. We are happy that the President's Address lays emphasis on this also. In this connection, I would say that the services of the NCC and NSS cadets whom we have trained, must be utilized in carrying out the programmes to eradicate illiteracy in the country.

Lastly, I would like to speak about a problem being faced in Maharashtra. There are certain regions in Maharashtra which are under-developed. So, the people's

representatives from those regions had time and again requested the concerned Government to establish Development Boards as mentioned under Article 371(2) of the Constitution. In this regard, on 3rd May 1984 the then Home Minister had assured in the Rajya Sabha that development boards would be formed in Maharashtra and on this particular issue on 26-7-84, a resolution was unanimously passed in the States Legislative Assembly of Maharashtra which was forwarded to the Central Government to form development boards. But there has been a considerable delay on this and no proper answer to this has been given up till now. We will like that these development boards must be established in Maharashtra at the earliest so that every region of Maharashtra can develop together and therefore it must be dealt with properly.

I, once again, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Motion. I support the Motion moved by Mr. Faleiro.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by my friend, Mr. Faleiro.

I am reminded of one of the famous poets Robert Frost's poem, who in his immortal poem has said :

"That two ways lead into the wood and I took to the road less travelled by."

And that makes all the difference.

In the development of different countries and Societies, some countries have accepted the democratic way of life for their development; there are some other countries in the world which have accepted socialism as their objective but not democracy; there are still other countries which have accepted democracy but not socialism. In our country, our founding father—because of the long sacrifices that millions of people underwent for freeing this country from foreign domination and Mahatma Gandhi's inspiration and leadership was there—this nation resolved to take the path to achieve socialism through a democratic process. Therefore, all the

problems that we face today, had it been one way, either democracy and no socialism or socialism and no democracy, then, perhaps, all this confusion, all the crisis that we are facing today, should have been less. On the other hand, there are more problems.

Therefore, what I would like to present before the House is what the President has summarised in his Address to both the Houses of Parliament that from a feudalistic society, after our independence, to development of industry through the capitalistic process, we are marching towards the establishment of the socialist society in our country having different castes, communities and creeds in spite of Millions of problems that an underdeveloped country is facing. Therefore, I would just like to bring to your notice before I begin, what are the main achievements that we have achieved even during the last one year.

I would like to refer to what the speech Mr. Gorbachev had made in the 27th Communist Party Congress meeting recently. That will give an idea to the friends in the opposition what the Soviet Society now feels after 65 years about their condition of development. He said :

“The problems piled up more rapidly than they were resolved. Inertia and stiffness in the forms of administration, a reduction of dynamism, the piling up of bureaucratism all this inflicted no small damage to our society and our cause. It was now the country's task to overcome these negative factors. Sign of stagnation has begun to surface in the Soviet Society because of the inertness of the administration, decline in work dynamism and bourgeoning of the bureaucracy”.

Ultimately, he has said that “in recent years their leadership has fallen behind the demands of the time and life itself.” If this could happen to Soviet Society, what contradictions we must be facing in a democratic society like ours. What I like to mention here is that civilizations and societies and organisations survive when they become relevant to the times. Why is it that Indian National Congress surviving for the last one hundred years? One century is over and the second

century has come in its life. That is because it remains always relevant to the aspirations of the people and the changes that are needed.

* You can read the history of human civilization. More than 21 civilizations perished in this world because they could not be relevant. The mammal of one million years, whose body weight was 40 maunds, but whose brain was only one ounce in weight could not survive. There are political parties in this country which have become so irrelevant. They have become so irrelevant to the demands and aspirations of the people that they only thrive on counter-actions and on negative factors. If any action is taken by the Congress or the Government they only counter act. They thrive on that counter-action only—not in any positive actions.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That the people will decide; they have already decided.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : They thrive on a negative philosophy and what happened in Hyderabad ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We thrive on counter-action and they thrive on reaction.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You were also in that boat for a long time.

AN HON. MEMBER : Not in the same boat.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I am suggesting—what happened in Hyderabad in the Municipal elections in such a short time ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Tamii Nadu !

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : If you have a negative approach it does not pay all the time. Therefore, what I would like to submit is... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You are such a nice person, why are you there ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
Shri Somnath Chatterjee must be very unhappy sometimes, Sir.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why is he still there ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
Sir, I like honourable Member, Shri Somnath Chatterjee. You see, some times banks misled and has so much of anti-congress bias that he misses all the grain, and only thrives on anti-Congressism. (*Interruptions*)

This fear of the influence of Congress, how does it affect them ?

Shri Chatterjee must be knowing; I am here for the last so many years and he is here also. What was the position in 1967 and what because the position after 1971 that he knows and we know about it. Therefore, the people of India are very conscious of this negative characters in the drama, the Indian drama; they studied them and they have ultimately decided to safeguard the integrity and unity of this country. That is the great thing.

Therefore, the biggest problem in the country before us today is...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Some people will never learn and some people have lost all sense of shame,

MR. CHAIRMAN : They are trying to take your time. You continue.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
Somnath Chatterjee is taking so much price that shri Siddharth Ray has been defeated and he has won, as if some great thing has come to him. Therefore he is taking all these things in stride.

I will be careful about these interruptions. Therefore, the challenge of growth which has come before this country is before us clearly. You know, the problem of creation of employment is a great problem in this country. We have therefore assigned the important priority for it in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Creation of employment has been given the top priority.

You know that employment potential was creating up to four per cent per year, whereas so far as the labour force is concerned, it has risen from 2.5 per cent to 2.6 per cent per year. Therefore, in the Seventh Plan this strategy has been adopted and I hope we shall succeed.

Another important task we have taken up is reduction of the poverty ratio, which was 37 per cent in 1984-85 and which—we hope—will come down to less than 26 per cent in 1989-90. Therefore, these are the two most burning problems that we have undertaken. And in the last one year, if we compare, what was the body temperature of the Nation and how many confronting problems have been solved. This is the time when democracy has triumphed over terrorism in Punjab and in Assam. Now, those people who are elected on the mandate of the people in Punjab, it is their responsibility to see how the democratic process that has been generated and established is survived in Punjab. Through all the turmoil, difficulties and sacrifices, those people have got the mandate through democratic process. Now, we have to see whether they will be able to retain it. If they cannot do it, then it is for the people of Punjab to decide. If democratic process is not restored, I think, the people of Punjab will react to this.

There is another achievement in Assam. I recently had been to Assam. I could find how the new Government there is trying to fully implement the accord. And they squarely take the responsibility for that.

Another problem to which I would like to draw the attention of the House is communalism. It continues to pose a serious threat to our national unity. The biggest challenge before us is to see that this demon, this monster is completely controlled. That is one of the first tasks before us.

Our Government is committed to have a clean public life and to have such an administration which is free from corruption. All these years, efforts have been made towards that end. During the last one year many steps have been taken against corrupt public servants and business-men, however important they might be. All this is done to see that clean public life and also clean

public administration is achieved. This is one of the good things that our Government is doing and we must all stand by the Government in this regard. But within six months, the people from the other side, have started telling that the image of the Government has gone down. Why do they say so? Because it is during this period that there were more raids on important business men and many corrupt officers have been thrown out. The people from the other side may not agree with the Government on this, but the entire country will stand by the Government.

The capital goods industry which is the mother industry, should be set up in this country so that it can help setting up more and more auxiliary industries. The tempo of development of capital goods industry which was noticed in 'sixties is missing now. Therefore, we shall have to accelerate this tempo of having more and more capital goods industry with our own resources so that we do not depend upon others. We must be self-reliant in this regard. Whatever sacrifices are needed, we are prepared to do that so that we do not fall in the debt trap of capitalist countries as has happened to many other countries. Our debt burden ratio should not become such that 40 to 50 per cent of our earnings go for amortisation or debt-service payment.

About power, there appears to be a continuing imbalance between power demand and supply in certain regions of the country. In some States, there is an adequate supply of power while in some other States there is continuous power cut. In Orissa for days and days together from last December onwards, there has been continuous power cut. The industry is suffering. Workers are facing retrenchment. The economy of the State is suffering like anything. There should be an integrated national power grid. Wherever there is a surplus power, it should be given through that grid to the deficit areas so that the power crisis in States like Orissa is over.

If you analyse the present unutilised plant load factor of the thermal plants, you will find that even if we utilise one per cent more than what we are utilising now, we will be giving to the country a revenue of Rs. 500 crores every year. The Talchar

Thermal Plant, whose capacity of power generation is 480 MW, is generating only 180 MW today. So, not even 35 per cent. If we generate even 280 MW, there will be no power famine in Orissa and you can do it.

Another important question which I would like to bring to the notice of the Government is the problem of short supply of kerosene. The Central Government is despatching kerosene in sufficient quantity to different States but I have recently been to Orissa and there I saw that it was being sold at Rs. 6 per litre in the villages. The traders have combined together. They are creating a psychosis that no kerosene is available, and now they are selling it at Rs. 6 per litre. So, the people are suffering very much. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister that either there should be sale of kerosene in the open market or the Centre should monitor these things. I again support the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Faleiro.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, once upon a time a powerful queen ruled this fair land of ours called "Bharat". After she was assassinated by a disgruntled palace guard of hers, her charming crown prince took over the reins of the kingdom and he beckoned the people who regarded him as a prince charming to his forest of Avden, telling them that there was no winter and no rough weather, and the people flocked to his forest of Avden and beside his round table, around which sat his knights in their shining armout, hoping for the best and then they found that there was nothing but winter and nothing but foul weather. Mr. Chairman, it is in this dark jungle that we find ourselves today and even the tracks and the paths in this jungle cannot be seen. There seems to be no way out from where we are. The President's Address does not express that agony of ours in realising that we seem to have lost the way. We are a bewildered lot as a nation today. It does not reflect the agony of the people, it does not reflect the discontent outside, it does not reflect the anger of the masses, it does not reflect the cries which do not pierce through the walls of the ivory tower.

The President's Address that we are discussing today is full of homilies and full

[Syed Shahabuddin]

of half truths. It is full of inane and common-place observations, but it does not provide us any cause of hope. It is couched in a very trendy jargon. It talks about mounting scientific missions and 'Thrust areas' and it talks about sophistication. It has, of course, a tone of rather unjustified self-righteousness and back-slapping. But my basic question is this that does it answer the question 'Are we a happier people today, as individuals and as a nation than we were a year ago when this Government took over ?

This one year, that has gone past, has seen a devaluation of institutions, an erosion of values. It has seen many reshuffles, shuffling of the packs as if the shuffling of the cards would change the faces of the jokers. It has been a year of lost opportunities, it has been a year of disillusionment, it has been a year of gross mismanagement of the country's economy, it has been a year which has seen conventions and traditions given ago by and yet the tone of the Address is as if we are going somewhere. This year has seen the deliberate denigration of the opposition which, as you know, Mr. Chairman, is as important to democracy, to democratic functioning of parliamentary institutions, as the ruling party. It has seen demoralisation in the ranks of the bureaucracy which is equally essential to the running of a good government. It has seen the appointments of subodars who appear from nowhere and are suddenly given the reins of power and the authority to rule over vast numbers of people. It has also seen a sense of uncertainty creep in upon the people, because of this centralised exercise of power, where even Cabinet Ministers do not know what to say. And, Sir, certainly the Chief Ministers don't know what to do. Mr. Chairman, this one year reminds me as if there was a textbook exercise in management. A new manager has taken over. Therefore, the office must be dusted the facade must be repainted, the furniture must be arranged. Some faces also must change. Does it mean that there is a new business? Does it mean that the business has suddenly started showing some profit, some signs of going somewhere, of taking off? No. It is the same old shoddy business, done in the same

old shoddy manner. The President's Address is nothing more than the rather haphazard balance-sheet of a shoddy shop-keeper.

Mr. Chairman, the Address prides itself on the Assam and Punjab accords. I do not have to dilate on the situation. If there is one thing that is needed in Assam and Punjab, it is social reconciliation. And Mr. Chairman, I want to ask you today, are we nearer social reconciliation, whether it is Punjab or whether it is Assam? Have the Government been able to control the reign of terror in Punjab? Have the Government been able to provide a sense of hope to the minorities of Assam? This is my question.

AN HON. MEMBER : Ask Mr. Barnala also.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : My question is addressed to the country; we are speaking here as patriots and as nationalists and we are not speaking here in any partisan manner. Government is insensitive to the alienation of the people. Government has failed to recapture the hearts and minds of the youth of Punjab and the Government has failed to give a new sense of hope to the people who were massacred in Assam not very long ago. Mr. Chairman, regionalism has taken deep roots in our country. We think that regionalism is a transient phenomenon. We also think that regionalism will go if the Central Government would behave generously and act correctly and fairly by one States. Yet, what we have seen in this the year is that regionalism has struck its tentacles deeper into the soil of our country. Chauvinist and Fascist forces are stalking the land; they have acquired a sense of respectability; they are parading in the streets shouting abusive slogans, humiliating sections of our people and obscurantism seems to hold sway in this one year that has passed. Perhaps with the covert blessings of the powers that be. The Prime Minister is never tired of telling us that he is taking us towards the 21st century. Look at the violence that is there in the country. And the violence is not only on the part of those whose business it is to be violent, the terrorists; the violence is on the part of the State and the State is moving steadily towards transforming itself into a Police State. For the first time this nascent democracy of ours has a 'Minister

of Internal Security'. That reminds me of Hitler and Stalin ! We are moving towards totalitarianism. We are seeing a situation in which human rights are being persistently violated throughout the country. More people have died in Police custody during last year than perhaps in any other preceding year. This fact has not been mentioned in the President's Address. People are being shot in cold blood and the Government is silent, the President is silent. Political insensibility and State violence, Mr. Chairman, I must warn, will always breed terrorism. Atrocities against sections of the people, whether it is Harijans, whether it is minorities, whether it is women, whether it is dowry deaths or bride-burnings, whether the tension is between castes or communities, some day we will have to pay for this. Those who are responsible for maintaining and creating special tensions have to answer before the bar of history. Narrow-minded and short-sighted calculations will not do if this country has to live and if this nation has to go forward.

Mr. Chairman, the Government have just recreated the National Integration Council. I would like to ask them : Please for God's sake, look at the past reports, dust them up and first try to implement the recommendations that are already there on your table before you call us again.

Mr. Chairman, corruption has become socially accepted, black money has not only taken possession of our economy, it has taken possession of our souls, of our political system. Politics is the source spring of corruption and those who talk of banishing corruption from our midst are wallowing in corruption, they are thriving in corruption, their entire business stands on corruption. And those who talk about cleansing the public life by bringing in an anti-defection measure, should we permit them to forget that they have still got governments on their side which are based on defection ? They talk about reform. Everything needs to be reformed because a new king has taken over, a new era has begun. Judicial reform, electoral reform, educational reform, industrial reform, police reform, administrative reform, but what has been achieved in this one year except shouting these slogans ? You have not cared to implement a single report of the Police

Commission. You have not cared to implement any of the recommendations of the previous Administrative Commissions. Citizens today are disenchanted with the judiciary. It appears to have lost its elan, it must have slowly become a prisoner of establishment. It gives all sorts of orders. This is not the time to criticise judiciary, I will not do that, but the fact is that there is dissatisfaction and discontent and the Government cannot even fill vacancies in the High Courts, vacancies which have arisen years ago. It takes them two years or three years to fill up vacancies and yet, you say, 'We shall give ready justice to the people.' There is today an onslaught, Mr. Chairman, a deliberate onslaught, an organised onslaught against the rights of the weaker sections, against the Harijans, against the Adivasis, against the backward classes, against the minorities. Today, even the principle of reservation is being questioned in our country. The Mandal Commission's Report has been consigned to oblivion, it is forgotten. The Gopal Singh Panel Report presented in June, 1983, three years ago has not even been tabled here. Mrs. Gandhi's 15-point programme, a directive for the welfare of minorities was issued three years ago, not one report has come before the Parliament to tell us whether it is implemented or not being implemented. Or what is the state of its implementation ? You have not taken care to discuss one single report of the Minorities Commission in this House. How long shall we be fed on promises or merely on diagnosis without remedies ? You shed crocodile tears on child labour and bonded labour. How many millions of people under bondage have been released ? How many children have been taken away from work and sent to where they belong, to the schools to read and to the parks to play and to enjoy a bit of sunshine and fresh air ? How many schools have been provided with playgrounds ? You talk of television and you cannot provide pencils to the children.

Mr. Chairman, I just now said that bureaucracy was essential to good Government. The bureaucracy today is as demoralised as it never was since Independence and under Article 311 (2) you have virtually given the destiny into the hands of the immediate superior. If the immediate superior says something, he is

[Syed Shahabuddin]

gove, on court, no *kacheri* no *safai* no *peshi*. One report and he is gone. Nothing could be worse than totalitarianism.

Much has been said about education, Mr. Chairman, in the President's Address. The basic flaw is the elitist approach and very low order of priority that they give to investment in education; although they talk about development of human resources, there has been no progress in the last one year towards compulsory primary education or towards mass literacy. The three-language formula is being slowly abandoned. The rights of linguistic minorities have been thrown overboard. You speak of culture in a country where we cannot provide even one year schooling to our children.

Mr Chairman, statistical jugglery will not hide the fact that many people are living below the poverty line. What you have done is not to raise the people above the poverty line. You have merely lowered the poverty line so that less number of people appear to be below it.

Mr. Chairman, I would like ask a few questions on the economic question. Have inflation and price rise been controlled in the last one year? At the constant price level, has the rate of growth of GNP been substantially higher than the rate of population? Has the number of unemployed gone down? Is the food production lagging behind the growth of population or surpassing the growth of people? Has the per capita availability of essential goods gone up or gone down during the last one year? Have regional imbalances been remedied? Has the gap between the town and the village been closed? Have the economic disparities between social classes and social groups been reduced? Has the gap between the rich and the poor—5% at the top and the 25% at the bottom—been at all reduced? Has the purchasing power of the common man been raised? We in a strange spectacle, of overflowing food stocks and starving people: a rich country and a poor people. It is because the people do not have the resources to buy. They do not have the purchasing power. Is any section of the farming community

happy with the price that it is receiving? Is it a remunerative or fair price? Has the public sector become at all more efficient? You cannot judge its efficiency or productivity merely by raising administered prices. Raising administered prices does not prove that it has become more efficient or more accountable or more productive. We have cleaned the Ganga beautifully. We have not, of course, looked at the Gangotri of corruption. Look at the natural environment. After the Bhopal gas tragedy, have they become at all wiser? My little daughter asked me the other day:

[*Translation*]

Daddy, they are again going to reopen the Shriram factory.

[*English*]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): She asked a wrong man.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Unfortunately, she has the wrong person as *papa*.

Mr. Chairman, they say "How are you going to meet the expenditure"? How to meet the outlay on the investment? Yes, that is a fair question and the country should be prepared to take a hard decision. But is it a right decision to cut the consumption of energy? Doesn't development depend on the consumption of power? Is it not that development is measured in times of consumption of energy. I would like to know has the utilisation of the installed capacity of power generation in our country shown any improvement during the last one year. Has the public transport system at all been improved to control overcrowding in trains or in buses or in trucks? Has there been any progress in the implementation of the flood control system anywhere in the country? I asked the Minister the other day. He said, we have no such plans. Of course, let the flood devastate every area and we shall provide the necessary relief but we have no long term plan for flood control.

We have opened the doors wide for the monopolists and for the multi-nationals. They have got all the freedom. Then, in the name of automation, sophistication,

modernisation, mechanisation, high technology—I do not know what else—avenues are being created for foreign multi-nationals to come in and to deprive our youngmen of whatever employment opportunities they have got. Is not the fact that the backing sector has become a synonym for corruption? The credit line for the weaker sections, for the youth, for the unemployed youth and for the rural masses is a farce, Mr. Chairman. Our villagers are thirsty for water. Our people are hungry for food. Our bodies are naked. Our youths are workless. Our people are without shelter and our children our without schools. Our sick are without hospitals and they say the country has gone forward and we are marching forward towards the 21st century?

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Somnath Chatterjee has spoken ;

[Translation]

What is now left to speak ?

[English]

It is very difficult to speak after so much jugglery.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, perhaps Shri Somnath does not know that he had been defeated in elections by persons younger than him.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : My hon. friend Mr. Eduardo Faleiro's motion of thanks, I rise to support and I supported, not because I belong to the same Party which is running the Government but I am supporting it out of conviction. It is a pity that my hon. friend who spoke just before me, reminds me of a tale of four blind persons who were taken to see an elephant. One of them, after having touched the trunk, said that elephant is like a tree trunk. One of them who touched the feet and said that an elephant is like a pillar. Another

touched the tail and said the elephant is like a rope. The fourth touched the back and said that it was like a wall. My hon. friend is suffering exactly from the same thing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : One of my blind friends said that he was like a Congress monolith !

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : He must be looking at your party after trunkianian affair !

Last year has been a year of turmoil. It has been a year of trial. There have been turmoils because of communalists and those tendencies which we are trying to curb, which my friend refuses to see. That was the year when India has gone through the holocaust of communal frenzy, anti-national parties and anti-national people, under the guise of various organisations trying to come up and capture political power. My friend forgets or probably he has not read last year's presidential address to the combined Houses. It was very categorically mentioned by the Leader of the Nation that is the President that what all he expects out of his Government for the year 1985, that was the trial of the new leader, that was the trial of the peoples' faith which was generated during the elections which has got to be proved through the ruling of the country and I am proud to say, that the Leader of the Party, the young Leader, whom Mr. Shahabuddin call heir apparent, the charming prince, I am very glad they call him charming, he has proved that whatever the President was expecting out of him and his Government, every idea has been formulated into a policy, every policy has been given a beginning and given an impetus and the country is definitely looking forward to a stronger and better and more homogenous nation.

I was very sorry to hear the speech given by my friend there, hon. Mewa Singh. He was categorising them martyrs of the country into. Sikhs out of so many people who died so many were Sikhs, so many who were deported to Andamans were Sikhs, so many who died in Andamans or in Jallianwala Bagh were Sikhs. I want to go on record that they were not Sikhs. They were Indians. Nobody has ever fought or died for the country because he was a Sikh or a

[Shri Ajay Mushran]

Brahmin or a South Indian or a Muslim or any other community. These expressions give us an inkling as to who are the people through whom the communalistic tendencies are growing in this country. I am personally of the opinion that here is the Government which has done the best and the biggest job for the country's unity, for the promotion of nationalism, socialism, democratic values of society, which no other Government could have done under the given circumstances. Mr. Shahabuddin says that nothing has been done. He has painted a picture as if we were sleeping and he was working and he has come here to arouse us to do this...

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I was keeping a watch over all these.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : How he has won—we all know. In the President's Address there is a grave concern expressed. It has been said here :

“Communalism continues to pose a threat to national unity. It is being reinforced by religious fundamentalism and fanaticism.”

Have you heard, Mr. Shahabuddin ? These are the tendencies which have been curbed and this was done by this government and the leader whom you call Prince Charming and whom the country has accepted as the new leader. His leadership was on trial and he has succeeded in the trial of leadership....

AN HON. MEMBAR : What about the new Bill you are bringing ?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I am coming. Let the Bill come. We were on trial. Our leadership was on trial. The young generation was on trial and instead of supporting, instead of combining and co-operating with us, every conceivable opportunity, direct or lateral, the Opposition has used to bring down the leadership and we have triumphed in spite of all these adverse conditions.

So far as law and order is concerned, there is already a mention in the Presidential Address for which we are very grateful to the hon. President. The various programmes

started by the Government he has recapitulated and it is on record of this House as well as on the record of the Government that all those programmes and promises have been fulfilled.

They are talking of the Assam accord and the Punjab accord. It is not a matter which you can finish by a targeted date and time. There are various problems. There are various sub-problems which emanate out of a problem as the problem progresses. It is not possible to say to-day what is going to be the Assam problem after 10 months. But if the problem takes a different turn, then the Government has got to be a wake to the problem, it has got to be alive to the problem and take recourse to the plan or to the action which will be to the betterment of the country.

The second aspect which is touched in this Presidential Address and for which we are grateful to the President is the economic outlook, what would be the Government's outlook, what should be the responsibility of the Government run institutions, the public sector undertakings, the private sector, the Opposition and everybody in general public. We know that we are short of money. We know whether it is the national economy or whether it is the hard currency loans taken, the advances taken from abroad or whether the public has to generate certain funds. When I say public-generated funds, I mean taxes. This is the Government which has taken the decision before the Budget session to raise prices of certain essential commodities. Hon. Member Indrajit Guptaji has said that it has been done at the back of this hon. House. I beg to differ. If that was the intention, the increase should have been done after the Budget session. Then Indrajit Guptaji would have been right to say that the prices have been hiked by side-tracking this hon. House. It has not been done so. The prices were increased after due deliberation and before Budget Session. However after it was seen that the price like has been cutting too hard on public. They were decreased. Is it not a brave Government which is ready to accept and come down with a decision in the interests of the public ? It requires a very brave man to accept his mistake and quickly amend it and for that our Prime Minister deserves congratulations,

Now we come to the harnessing of our resources for the Plan. It is very easy to say that we should plan within our resources. I personally feel and even my hon. friends on the other side will agree that unless you plan big, you cannot become big.

17.00 hrs.

My honourable friend Shri Goswamiji quoted that on some grave stones in Kohima, it is written something. I want to amend him. It is not a grave stone. It is a war memorial which says "when you go home tell them of us and say for their tomorrow we gave our today". It was an expression that we are ready to sacrifice but not surrender. If you surrender to the economic circumstances, if you surrender to your lack of funds and if you cut-short your Plan, that is a economic surrender. If you raise the prices and with a little inconvenience today you can make a better tomorrow for our future generations. I think it is a very correct policy. Sacrifice any day is better than surrender, and that is what that slogan epitomises which Goswamiji tried to say that this is a grave stone of the party and what not.

I want to say that in all serious measure we have got to think as to how big we plan, where do we go? We should see around our own country. There are certain countries which got independence with us, little before us and a little after us. Where do they stand? We have seen the mockery of democracy only about three days ago in a neighbouring country. Today, our democracy has seen three changes of the Government. Government came, another Government came and again a Government has come and we have done every thing in a most peaceful democratic manner. Is it not the strength of the Party? My honourable friend say nothing has been done for the last 30 years by the Congress Government. Is it not a great contribution—right from Pandit Nehru, Smt. Indiraji and today our young Prime Minister?

SHRI SOMNATA CHATTERJEE : Nothing has been done for the last so many years.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : It is a matter of great regret that you demonstrate

against the price hike and your dharna, agitation and demonstration result in hundreds of buses being destroyed. Today the DTC will have to spend a large sum of extra money to buy buses which you have destroyed. So, you are indirectly responsible for the rise in prices.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He belongs to Indira Congress and he is speaking of Nebra Congress. Has he defected?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, now I come to the Plans and the aspirations which have been defined and listed in the President's Address for the year 1986. I must highlight and I must say that so far as... (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, whenever a Member during his speech comes to the Plans, the bell is rung somewhere.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Same was the fate of family planning and that is why the population has increased.

17.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : It is a wonderful job to ring the bell. He is leaving after ringing the bell.

[*English*]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Sir, there was disturbance for five minutes. I must get five minutes more. Now, I come to what the President's Address expects of this Government for the year 1986. I am very glad and I think the whole honourable House will be glad that the priority has been given to drinking water in villages. This is one of the greatest problems of the villages which I have the honour to represent. I do not represent cities, big cities. This is a problem which affects ladies of the villages most. They have to travel long distance for getting water and I am sure... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request the honourable Member to address the Chair. I do not want any dialogue. He should speak.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : They are encouraging a dialogue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you are speaking like that, it will be a dialogue.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Sir, I would like to make three points.

Firstly, I feel that family planning should be given a little more importance than what it is being given today. If you see the statistics, you will find that there is a large number of people below the poverty-line whose families are not planned. It may be because of various circumstances, but a large number of people who explode so far as population is concerned belong to that category of people who are below poverty-line. To raise these people who are below the poverty-line, we are having so many anti-poverty programmes. Instead of trying to cure the illness, why not eradicate the causes of the illness? We should, in a very big way, go for family planning programmes for those people who are below the poverty-line. It will be conducive to the national economy if we correlate national financial policies in respect of anti-poverty programmes with the family planning programmes.

In the end I want to say a few words about ex-servicemen...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is understandable because you are an ex-serviceman.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Every time we talk of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections of the society when it comes to giving a particular emphasis in any economic programme. There are about 60 lakh ex-servicemen in our country, and if you count their dependents and their future dependents, the number will come to more than two crores. This is the only body which is the most disciplined, I am sure you will agree with me, Sir...

SHRI SOMNATA CHATTERJEE : Until they join the Congress.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I personally feel that wherever we talk of weaker sections of the people, we must talk of ex-servicemen because they are the people in our society who do not get opportunities to rise and shout because of their disciplined habits. They must be given package deals in small scale industries, they must be given land, they must be given subsidised agricultural inputs, so that they can come up economically.

The hon. Home Minister is here. So far as the protocol is concerned, so far as the status of the serving defence personnel is concerned, the defence personnel are definitely superior, by tradition, to policemen and must given their due. Today a Brigadier is equated with a D.I.G. which is not fair, and when he goes to see a parade or attend an official public function, through he is senior to DIG, he is made to sit in the second row. When you make him sit in the second row, he feels hurt, but he cannot speak because he is covered by the Army Act. That is one aspect which, I am sure, the Home Minister will be kind enough to look into. The previous protocol which was prevalent in the defence forces about 25 or 30 years ago must be made applicable because only if you give proper respect to your servicemen, if you give proper respect to your ex-servicemen, you will get propermen who will join country's Defence Forces. The most integrated society in the country today—not only you, Sir, but, I am sure, all the hon. Members will agree—belongs to the services, whether they are ex-servicemen or serving servicemen. Therefore, they definitely require a better deal in all the economic programmes of the Government.

I belong to the central part of India; the centre of India geographically and from the survey point of view is my constituency, Jabalpur. We have been subjected to great natural tragedies; we had a spate of hailstorms, we had a very severe cold-wave and insects invaded our crops in a big way. About 16 people died in my constituency; 1647 animals have been killed; about 6,000 acres of land crop have been completely destroyed the mud-houses of six villages have been razed to the ground. I request the Agriculture Minister to be kind enough not only to send a team quickly but also give financial assistance to the poor

farmers because whatever financial aid the Government could give at the State level has been given. But it is thoroughly inadequate because of their own financial constraints. I am through you appealing to the Government to give us instantaneous aid and send a team, so that the proper people get the benefit and the financial aid.

In the end I once again reiterate that the biggest contribution of the new leader and the leadership has been that of bringing back the country on the rails of nationalism.

AN HON. MEMBER : After Mrs. Gandhi ?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Please don't interrupt me. I never interrupted. This is not fair.

I must say that we should never talk in terms of Hindu, Sikh, Isai and Parsee because we should remember the proverb which is said in one of the Urdu couplets.

*Jo khoon gira sarhad par,
voh khoon tha hindustani.*

It was not the Sikh blood that was shed on the frontiers of the country, it was the Indian blood, whether it is Punjab or anywhere else.

[Translation]

SHRI D. P. YADAVA (Monghyr) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I heard with rapt attention the speeches of Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri Shahabuddin. After hearing Shahabuddin sahib it seemed to me as if an artist has drawn a picture and asked the people to point out any flaw in it. People came and marked different defects in it. Some said that the ear is slanting, and somebody pointed to a defect in the eye, nose or lips. By evening the people spoilt the picture. The next day, the artist asked the people to draw a similar picture as they had spoilt the picture drawn by him. People came with brush paint and tried to draw a similar picture but all of them failed. Similar situation exists here. The opposition parties cannot draw a picture but they are capable of spoiling it.

Today, Rajiv Gandhi is the Prime Minister of India. He is not a nominated Prime Minister (*Interruptions*). He was elected to the Lok Sabha during the tenure of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. After Shrimati Indira Gandhi, when the question of electing the leader arose, the public elected 401 Members to Lok Sabha from the Congress Party and the massive majority elected Shri Rajiv Gandhi as their leader. Unfortunately, Shahabuddin Sahib and Chatterjee Sahib were defeated in the elections. Now they have been elected to the Lok Sabha and who is denying this fact ? In December 1984 also the people gave their mandate and there is this mandate also. (*Interruptions*)

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : The picture has changed in a year.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : You failed to draw the picture of India, how you should not, therefore, try to spoil the picture.

It is very easy to say that we have not done anything concrete in a year. Our civilisation was evolved in 5 thousand years. I do not want to dwell on anthropological history but I would like to say that history is not made in a year. It takes time to make history. The communalists or the fanatics do not make history. For making history factors like ideology, moderation, knowledge, farsightedness and firm determination are needed. We have full faith in the Government of Rajiv Gandhi and Rajivji himself and with firm determination we shall make history under his leadership. In 1977, the people voted you to power as a reaction. The task of formulating the Sixth Five Year Plan fell to your lot but you could not draw even the draft of the Sixth Plan in the first year. Instead, rolling plan was introduced. Shri morarji Desai was Prime Minister at that time and he instructed that rolling plan should be prepared. Even in the second year of the Sixth Plan, the rolling plan continued. Even the document of the Sixth Plan could not be prepared. It was not formulated even in 1979-80. Who is to blame for this ? May I know whether Shrimati Indira Gandhi or Shri Rajiv Gandhi or Shri D. P. Yadava are to be blamed for this lapse ? No, Sir. It was the vacillating policy of the then

[Shri D. P. Yadava]

Government which was responsible for it. You are not capable of drawing pictures. So, you simply introduced the rolling plan. You must admit it. When Indira Gandhi came to power, the plan document was formulated within six months and an outline of progress and development was placed before the country. It is true that we achieved success in several fields and in some fields we failed to make the mark. The Seventh Five Year Plan was prepared in the middle of 1985-86. You are an I.F.S. Officer. At least you search your heart to tell what are the defects in the Plan document which you do not like.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : The funds are not there.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : If there are no funds for the Plan then it is not the fault of the ruling party. The opposition parties are also to be blamed for this.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) : It was wrong on your part to ask them to search the heart. He has no heart.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : They do not have the capacity to give shape to anything. For this, determination is required and the Government which lacks this is not a good Government. That is why the Janata Government was not a good Government and because our Government is determined and resolute, it is a good Government.

Now so far as the question of a period of one year is concerned, hydel power stations, super power projects or irrigation projects are not set up in one year.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : At least Mandal Commission's Report can come.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : Mandal Commission's Report is also coming I agree with you that there can be shortcomings in the Government but this does not mean that an atmosphere may be created in the whole of the country as if there exists no Government. You are not capable of forming a Government. Therefore, the atmosphere of despondency and defeatist

tendency which is being spread in the country within this small span of one and a quarter year on trivial matters should be avoided. I would say, for God's sake avoid these things.

I have also made a little study on education and I have been in the Education Ministry for six years. Nowadays people talk of radical changes in the education. You may recall that in 1974 you had demanded that radical changes should be made in education and big slogans were written on the walls asking for change in the system of education. You could not change the education policy in 1977, 1979 and 1979 as well. You could not do it in three years, and we could not do it in 5 years. You are not ready to admit your mistake. So far as education is concerned, I would like to read out some thing to you. You may apprise the people of the country as to what was our position in the field of education in 1950 and where do we stand in 1986? What are our shortcomings? If the education situation in Bihar is bad then education situation in West Bengal is also not very good where CPM had been in power from 1980 to 1986. Strikes are quite frequent there and as compared to Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, condition of the primary schools is worse in that state..... (Interruptions). I did my graduation from Bengal and I attach have a sense of meat to Bengal. I am a graduate of Calcutta University. Whenever the question of census arises, you should see the figures of 1950-51. At that time the number of primary schools was 2,96,000 and now the number of these schools is 5,50,000. At that time, middle schools numbered 13,596 and now these have increased to 1,40,000. The number of higher secondary schools at that time was 7,288 as against the present 60,000. The number of arts, commerce and science colleges was 548 as against the present 3,500. The technical colleges have increased from 147 to 1500 and the universities from 28 to 135. Is it a mean progress in the field of education?

Shri Somnath Chatterji has left. I wanted to tell him but for the sake of record I may tell that the number of students on rolls is 13,20,00,000.

It is said that the number of illiterates in this country is quite large. The number of illiterates is, no doubt, large but the number of literates is also the largest in the world. The population of the country is around 78 crores and the number of literates in it is 36 crores. How can we accept that the number of illiterates is large in this country. You do not say this, you do not publicise that the number of literates is large. You do not say all this to demoralise the people that today in our country 13,20,00,000 children are getting education.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Why do not you take into consideration the population at that time and the number of illiterates at present ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : All right take the point of population. At that time 2,40,00,000 children were getting education. As per that ratio, the number of children that should have been getting education should be 4,80,00,000 but today the number of children getting education is 13,20,00,000. Is it not progress ? If it is not progress then what is it ?

You say that allocation of funds for education is very less. I maintain that the allocation is not less. You do not want to see this point or cannot see it. Take the question of allocation of funds for education. In 1950-51, we were spending on education only Rs. 114 crores. Today, we are spending Rs. 6000 crores on it. When we are spending so much amount annually, how can you say that there is less allocation for education. We are spending so much amount on education from our national revenue. Now, any further increase in the allocation on education, would result in cut in allocations on power or health programmes. After all, the Plan allocations are made after thoughtful consideration by the Planning Commission.

There is an Advisory Committee of the Government attached to the Planning Commission. Hardly one or two members of the opposition parties attend the sittings of the Committee, and the unfortunate

aspect is that even then they want that more funds should be allocated for education. How is it possible ? How can then a good Plan be formulated or how can we expect more allocation ?

In the field of education the most important element is the teacher. In 1950-51 there were hardly 4 lakh teachers; at present their number is 38 lakhs. Today in our country there are 13,20,00,000 students. We are spending Rs. 6000 crores annually and there are 5,50,00,000 primary schools. Is it a small achievement ?

This is our achievement. But still there are shortcomings in education which are to be removed. How can these be removed ? For this you and we shall have to sit together and find out ways and means to remove them. Merely branding the Government and the Education Ministry as inefficient will not serve the purpose.

So far as the question of bringing radical changes in education is concerned, all of us will have to sit and consider the issue. For this you will have to associate a person of rural background like me also. The education will have to be linked with the feelings of the people. For this an indepth study is being made in the Education Ministry. All of us will be partners in that study. All of us should participate in that. I invite you to participate in that. The debate is going on in the Planning Commission also on that.

For the first time in the country a status report has been prepared and made public. If you do not read the report and show indifference towards it and demand that Government should do every thing, then how can that happen ? The Government can mobilise the resources but cannot inject the resources in your minds. In that you and we have to make concerted efforts. It is true that the resources are limited but what assistance we are giving to the States is all in the documents. I would give one example. In the Sixth Plan the target for IRDP scheme was fixed at Rs. 1500 crores for 1980-85 Had the Government of India *mala fide* intentions of not providing funds

[Shri D. P. Yadava]

to the State Governments it would have merely allocated the funds without actually providing them. But the Government provided Rs. 1766 8 crores. It means that on negligence, reluctance was shown and neither was the amount reduced. When you look at the faces of the poor, there cannot be any scope for reluctance. Against the allocation of Rs. 1500 crores, a sum of Rs. 1766 crores was spent. It was hoped that after providing an amount of Rs. 1766 crores the State Government would spend the entire amount but they did not do so. In this connection Bihar has earned a bad name and about Bengal, Shrimati Mamata will inform. Out of Rs. 1766 crores provided by Delhi to all the states, including Bengal, only Rs. 1661 crores were spent. You do not have the capacity even to spend the funds made available and you are talking of increasing the resources and saying that because of the constraint of resources, IRDP scheme is not functioning properly. This blame you should not put on the Central Government. See this document.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : There also you are sitting.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : This document is with you, study it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : You are in power both in the Centre as well as the States.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : No, Sir. As against the other States, the condition in the State you have been ruling since 1980 is worse.

(Interruptions)

The President has hinted to some facts, I do not want to repeat them; it is written in the document. It speaks about national unity. The ruling party alone cannot bear the onus of national unity, you also will have to share equal responsibility in it. How can national unity be preserved without it? You will have to extend your cooperation honestly and not merely through words.

Some policies have been laid down. I have spoken on education. One of the

policies is setting up of "The Wasteland Development Board". What wrong have we done if we frame a new policy for wasteland development, if in a land mass of 324 million hectares, 124 million hectares are wasteland. He has done a right thing. One third of the land mass is wasteland and it is necessary to work towards its development and to make it productive. Shri Shahabuddin has said that the people have become poorer, does not matter. Just listen, he has said that our children do not get food and the foodgrains are being exported to other countries. In 1948-49 or 1950, we hardly produced 45 million tonnes of foodgrains and today the production has reached 156 to 157 million tonnes; isn't it?

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : In spite of this, the people are starving because the foodgrains are rotting.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : If you do not have faith, the problem will remain. A change in the planning process has been brought about. The perspective for the Seventh Five Year Plan is for a period of 15 years. Perspective of 15 years has been adjusted in 5 years so as to facilitate the co-relationship. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I shall take 2 to 3 minutes more.

Sir, since I am a student of science and I have been visiting some laboratories, I must say a few things in this regard. It gives me hearty pleasure when I see that science in India has reached the take off stage. Our foremost need was to make our science and technology self sufficient. Today, India has shown that they are self reliant in the field of nuclear energy. We shall have our own indigenous design, our own construction and our own generation. Now India occupies fifth or sixth position in the nuclear field in the world which has been amply proved by the Pokharan test and generation of nuclear power by young scientists in the age group of 35-45 years produced by the Bose Research Institute, the Institute of Nuclear Physics and the Association for the cultivation of science set up by C.V. Raman and Megh Nath Saha. Is it not an honour? We are manufacturing pilotless Target Aircrafts also...*(Interruptions)*

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : How old is the achievement being related by you?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : The country needs confidence...*(Interruptions)*

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Did all these developments take place in a year ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : When these were not achieved between 1977 and 1980, it might not have been achieved in one year. I do not want to go into further details. I would only say that there is need to take firm action against fissiparous tendencies which are on the increase in the country or regionalism or sub-nationalism emerging in the country. There is need to suppress these tendencies unitedly. I would not like to raise the issues of my own constituency at this juncture because the people would say that I did not speak about the country. I would request Shri Shahabuddin to extend his support for the development of Lateral Road Project in North Bihar, which I call a geo-physically backward State. A Central scheme for this purpose should be formulated from Forbesganj to Darbhanga. The length of the Ganga from Mokama to Farakka is 275 kilometres and there is not a single bridge on this section. The Central Government should consider to provide a bridge at Monghyr, Sultanganj, Bhagalpur, wherever feasible, on the Ganga because it is essential for the development of Bihar. There is a 120 year old railway factory in Jamalpur. More and more resources should be provided for its progress. The Central Government have sanctioned a Super Thermal Power Station in the backward area called Kahalgau. There is need to set up this station speedily. So far as the Report of the Mandal Commission and the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, I support the report. They should be given more facilities and the report should be implemented soon. A national concensus should be evolved at the earliest and leaders of all the political parties should sit together to give it a consideration. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Every hon. member is telling about the projects in their

own areas only. They are forgetting the other parts of the country. What about national integration ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : No. Sir. I covered a whole lot of issues concerning the whole country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Kolandaivalu.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : I am grateful and the other members are also grateful to our President for having addressed the Eighth Lok Sabha for a second time. I find a lot of difference between the first year and the second year. In the first year's address there was quality and the number of pages in the English version was only eight. And the colour of the cover-page was very deep. In this year's Address I find that the pages are more. It has got 12 pages. I also find that the colour has now faded.

Here, I find only quantity, not quality. That is the main thing. The difference between 1985 and 1986, is they mentioned in 1985, ten commandments, but in 1986, it was only five commandments. So, even the commandments have been reduced from ten to five today. I cannot expect the President to give an encyclopaedia with regard to all these schemes. But I expected that the President would have come with the First Information Report (FIR) before the Budget. He has not given any of the scheme. In the Address, I find no scheme has been mentioned, except the schemes which have already been there when Mrs. Gandhi was in power *i.e.* Twenty Point Programme, RLEGP, NRED and the IRDP. All these programmes have been well-started about four years or five years back. Even in the Janata period, it was there. They have started the NREP. They have elaborated all these things in this Address. And no new programme has been introduced in this address. I want to submit to this House, even in the President's Address, they must elaborate some of the new schemes before the General Budget is brought in. Here no mention has been made with regard to the nationalisation of rivers and with regard to the inter-State Water problems. The Inter-State Water Problem is prevailing over a

[Shri P. Kolandaivelu]

number of decades. The problems should have been settled, as soon as our Prime Minister occupied the Chair. But the problems remained as it was. Even the linking of Ganga with Cauveri and Godavari schemes has not been mentioned even in the Presidential Address. No new scheme has been mentioned in order to eliminate poverty. The very same programme that is, IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, have been mentioned in the address. No new programme have been introduced for the elimination of poverty. No mention has been made of assured prices to the farmers for their produce.

I beg to submit Sir, even now, our hon. Prime Minister has come forward by introducing some of the new Ministers. That is all he has done. I can say, some of the new Ministers who have been introduced were already voted out in the General Elections and are being brought in through back door. I want to mention what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said when he was in power I quote :

“I do not want to bring people into the corridors of power through windows, when their entry is prohibited through the main door.”

What actually, our Prime Minister is doing is that he wants to follow the footsteps of his grand-father. He wants to follow the footsteps of his mother. But what actually he is doing is, he has brought people through back door. This sort of thing should be curtailed. This should be curbed. This should be stopped. We are fortunate enough to have a young, energetic and dynamic Prime Minister. People expect that some new schemes have to be introduced at this time, in this era. But no new schemes have been mentioned so far. I would suggest, if the moral fabric of the party is lost everything is lost. There will be no survival at all. The legitimacy is more important in a democracy than legality. So legitimacy must be there for a party for its survival. I commend the efforts of the Union Finance Minister, for the last year, he gave a very good Budget. Everybody appreciated it. But what happened to our hon. Union Finance Minister, even before the General Budget has been put in before

this House, he has come forward with a rising of administered prices. He is going to have resources for more than Rs. 2,000 crores by means of rise in prices, the Finance Ministry is making raids. I congratulate it. I commend it. And I appreciate it. I condemn the raids on the houses of small fries like advocates and doctors. You can raid big millionaires; you can raid Bajaj and others. But what has made you actually to raid these doctors and small advocates? You are raiding almost all the houses. Suppose the raids go on like this, there may not be any confidence in this Government. I have to say this.

The Finance Minister has got control only over 50% of the money which is there in the country. The other 50% is in the form of black money. Where is the control over the other 50%? Actually, the black marketeers and black money holders are running a parallel Government. How are you going to control it? The Finance Minister has to find another solution for all these things.

Nowadays I see that the number of sycophants is growing. Suppose a party is in power. If sycophancy grows, and sycophants grow in number, it means that there may not be any survival prospects for the ruling party. I were the hon. Prime Minister to put a stop to these sycophants and sycophancy.

There is something witty I want to share with you. We must know how to speak on platforms, how to speak in the House, and how to speak with others. Surprisingly, I have noted one thing. Our hon. Member, Mr. Amitabh Bachchan has given an interview to the magazine 'Imprint'. There he says this about the Prime Minister. I quote :

“He drives a car, knows how to fly a plane, and ride a motor cycle. How many Prime Ministers can do that? I think driving a car is a fair indication of a man's personality.”

What does it mean? There are so many taxi drivers. Can all the taxi drivers become Prime Ministers? Does this mean that? Mr. Amitabh Bachchan says :

“Driving a car is a fair indication....” Most of our hon. Members, almost 75% of the Members know driving. Does it mean that all can become Prime Ministers.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : It adds to the personality.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : That is what Mr. Bachchan says. That is the attitude taken by the Members. (*Interruptions*) Is taxi not a car ?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Every citizen can become the Prime Minister, if he has the support of people.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : In this connection, I want to mention that in the “Washington Post”, one Mr. Philip Geyelin says :

“An administration’s character is better judged by its initial inclinations in the dark of night than by its knuckling under to public pressure in the light of day.”

He has described what the character of the administration should be. He has described it. So, I want to say that the Prime Minister has to stand the test of time. That is the norm. Even our former President of India, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy has written an article with regard to our Prime Minister. He says—I quote :

“Serious concern over the widening gap between precept and practice of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi both as Prime Minister and President of Congress (I).

Latest trends in Rajiv’s style of functioning were disturbing.”

That is what he says. This very same person was President here for five years. Even our present President had gone to see Mr. Sanjiva Reddy when he was at Hyderabad,**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How can that be mentioned here ?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : It came in the papers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can say that he went there. It may be a courtesy call. But you cannot say what you have said. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : This gap is increasing. What can we do ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right. I know.

SHRI A. CHARLES : He is trying to drag the President of India into such a controversy. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : It has appeared in the paper.

SHRI A. CHARLES : That is all right. But in this context, we should not involve Mr. Sanjiva Reddy, the ex-President.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI ; Those who retired, let them take rest.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : All right. You want him to take rest. But he has given it in the paper. He also stated, he has gone to the extent of saying that Mr. Rajiv Gandhi is not practising political morals he is now preaching.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Does it come under culture ?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : That is all right; that is what I say it is appearing in the press. I am quoting the very words of Mr. Sanjiva Reddy.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : This is also some sort of an allegation, not directly but indirectly, and therefore, this cannot be allowed in the proceedings.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Why not ? He was the President when the Congress Government was there. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Ex-President and President cannot be referred to here.

SHRI A. CHARLES : He should have the decency of not referring to them here. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : You should see the Rules of Procedure in this regard.

SHRI A CHARLES : He does not have the courtesy.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : You should speak on your own. You are quite competent to judge what the Prime Minister is saying. Why do you refer to the President's Address or Mr. Sanjiva Reddy? Being a senior member of this House, you should give your own judgment.

SHRI A. CHARLES : He should not have referred to him. He does not have the courtesy; at least, he should have the courtesy.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Kolandaivelu, please do not discuss the Address of two Presidents, you should express your views on one Address only.

[*English*]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : It is very surprising to note that even with regard to Sri Lanka problem which is a sensitive problem which we all know... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. CHARLES : Why are you repeating it?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : What about you? Last, year, an importance was given to the Sri Lanka problem in the President's Address. On page 6, para 28, he says as follows :

The ethnic violence in Sri Lanka is a matter of deep concern to us. We are convinced that use of force cannot lead to a solution. A political process, in which all the concerned parties are involved, can alone result in a just settlement. Conditions must be created in Sri Lanka to enable the return of the

large number of refugees who have been forced to take shelter in India."

In the President's Address in 1986, in para 38, only two sentences have been written with regard to Sri Lanka. On page 8, he says as follows :

"But we remain concerned about the ethnic situation in Sri Lanka and Pakistan's continued pursuit of a nuclear weapon capability."

With regard to refugees, you have not mentioned anything; even with regard to crisis you have not mentioned anything; even with regard to ethnic problem prevailing now, you have not mentioned anything; even with regard to genocide prevailing, you have not mentioned anything. So, that is the attitude adopted in the President's Address.

I want to suggest to the hon. Prime Minister and to the treasury benches also that you have to come forward with concrete proposals, with concrete schemes. With moral slogans, a party cannot survive. People will not consume slogans and swallow them. They want some concrete schemes and the government has to come forward with them.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I listened with rapt attention to the most eloquent, but apparently powerful speeches of some of the members of the opposition parties, particularly of Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary.

Sir, I stand to support the Motion that was moved on the President's Address by Mr. Faleiro. In the face of tragedy that is being enacted, I have long held my peace. But now, a growing sense of indignation—nay of responsibility towards the people I represent, towards the State I belong to, towards the land I was born in, has impelled me at last to open my lips and to lay before this august House certain views which have long been crying for utterance.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the President's Address begins with a reference to the Punjab Accord. Punjab was burning, there

were chaotic conditions for years together and matters came to such a pitch that Army had to be sent to Punjab. However, time came, good time came, better sense prevailed and an accord was arrived at between the late Sant Longowal and our worthy Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

In pursuance of that accord President's Rule was withdrawn, elections were declared and a popular Government was elected. The Congress lost, the Akalis won. However, better atmosphere prevailed. We were happy. We were happy because the Akalis would have an opportunity to give a positive proof of what they actually were, of what they meant, or what they mean. Shri Barnala formed the Government. What was the accord ?

The Longowal-Gandhi accord provides that Chandigarh will be transferred to Punjab on the 26th of January, and in lieu thereof, Hindi-speaking villages from Punjab will be transferred to Haryana. Besides that, there was another provision regarding the water dispute that was going on between Punjab and Haryana. The SYL Canal shall be completed by Punjab by the 15th of August, 1986. These were the two main provisions. Now, with respect to the transfer of Chandigarh Mathew Commission was appointed by the Central Government. The Mathew Commission heard both the parties, there were so many hearings, both the parties were given an opportunity to adduce evidence in support of their contentions. What had actually happened was that the Shah Commission was appointed. Mr. Justice Shah was the retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The same Justice was appointed as a Shah Commission by the Janata Government against Shrimati Gandhi. Shah Commission's Award was that the whole of Kharar tehsil of Ambala district would go to Haryana. This included Chandigarh, Kharar and Rorar etc. Haryana came into being on the 1st of November, 1966. At the time when this Award was given there was a hue and cry, "Chandigarh goes to Haryana" ? There were lot of disturbances in Punjab. Late Sant Fateh Singh threatened to immolate himself by burning himself in boiling oil on the roof of Darbar Sahib if Chandigarh was not given to Punjab. The then Prime Minister, Shrimati

Indira Gandhi, took pity on his old age and modified the award given by the Shah Commission. The modification was that Chandigarh minus 7 villages adjacent thereto would go to Punjab and 107 villages of Abohar and Fazilka Tehsils would go to Haryana in lieu thereof. This happened in 1970. In 1971, Congress was elected to power in the Centre. There was Congress Government in Haryana headed by Shri Bansi Lal. There was also Congress Government in Punjab headed by Giani Zail Singh, our Rastranatiji. That modified award was not implemented for reason not know to Haryana and Chandigarh continued to be the joint capital of both the States, Haryana and Punjab. In 1977 Congress was defeated throughout the north. Janata Party formed the Government. Shri Surjit Singh Barnala, the present Chief Minister, who is guiding the destiny of Punjab today, represented the Akalis in the Central Government. Mr. Dhanna Singh Gulshan of the Akali Party was also a Minister the Centre as a representative of Akalis. Again, there was the Akali Government headed by shri Prakash Singh Badal, in Punjab. In 1977, 78 and 79 nobody thought of it. Everybody from Punjab kept mum and said not a word that Chandigarh should be transferred to Punjab. When questioned, they said that they thied to persuade Mr. Morarji Desai the then Prime Minister of India but he refused to oblige them. Congress staged a come back in 1980 with a thumping majority. As soon as Shrimati Gandhi was voted to power, again Akalis in Punjab started creating problems and disturbances. They started taking law into their own hands. There was again turmoil. So much so that processions against Government were started. As many as four persons were killed just in the vicinity of Parliament, probably in November, 1981 or 82 because of a violent procession. This lingered on. What was the demand ? There was on particular demand except to give Chandigarh to Punjab without parting company with the Hindi speaking villages of Punjab which were to be given to Haryana. Shrimati Indira Gandhi visited Chandigarh. While addressing the congress workers there she said that she was ready to give Chandigarh to Punjab, but she must hold the balance. She further said that she could not see the rights of Haryana being ignored. And, therefore, the matter lingered on. They will not agree...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Mr. Sharma, please conclude.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : My respectful submission is if I am allowed to continue tomorrow...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, you try to finish now itself I am giving you the time. But try to be brief.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Sir, I submit that we should extend the House by one hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think the House will accept it.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : we have got enough time tomorrow. What is the necessity to sit late ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is a long list of Members who want to speak.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why just now ? What is the hurry ?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : We have to finish it tomorrow because day after tomorrow is the General Budget.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : There is no quorum also.

AN HON. MEMBER : Tomorrow we can extend the time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only one hour we will sit. But be brief Mr. Sharma.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : The Mathew Commission gave his Award. The Mathew Commission has held in unequivocal terms that 83 villages and two towns, namely, Abohar and Fazilka are Hindi speaking, but he made no reference and passed no categorical order regarding transfer of Chandigarh because of the contiguity of. In this connection, I would like to remind this House that according to the census of 1961, when Punjab and Haryana were one, Kandu Khera was also Hindi speaking. As many as 107 villages had given their language as Hindi.

In 1966, Haryana came into being. So, again in 1971 and 1981 there were further censuses and there Punjab Government got wrong entries made in respect of their languages. In the census record they were shown as Punjabi speaking. That is why Mathew Commission had to send enumerators to find out the actual language of the people in those villages. In this connection, I would like to draw your attention towards an agreement that was arrived at in 1966. I quote :

When a compact group of 10 villages or more, each passing a resolution of the kind mentioned above, and their contiguity is hindered or bulocked by a Gram Panchayat or a Gram Sabha as the case may be, by two villages or less, such lack of contiguity with the border of the State to which they want to opt for shall not be considered, and their resolutions shall be forwarded by the State Governments concerned to the President of India.

“The President, after necessary enquiries about the genuineness of the resolutions, shall notify the transfer of such village or a group of villages to the State of their option, and thereafter such village or a group of villages shall constitute part of the State of their option.

“That, even otherwise, the Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh can by a mutual agreement agree to transfer an area from one State to another and to make a recommendation to the President, who shall implement such a recommendation by a Presidential order.”

Now this question of contiguity is standing in the way. You must have read in the Press the other day that the hon. Chief Minister of Punjab, Mr. Barnala visited Kandu Khera and said that there will be integrated development of that village. Nobody cared a hang for Kandu Khera so far, although Punjab, as such, came into being twenty years back. Now they want to develop it. Again, only yesterday, there was an announcement by the Punjab Chief Minister that Abohar has been upgraded as

a sub-Division. If you refer to the Press, I can quote not one but many papers. Today's papers and yesterday's said that a deputation of citizens from Abohar-Fazilka area, headed by Mr. Teg Ram, ex-MLA, has arrived in Delhi. I am bringing in to the notice of high-ups that excesses have been committed, atrocities are being perpetrated upon the people of these villages only because in the recent enumeration which was got done by the Mathew Commission, they had given their language as Hindi. Should they be penalised on that score? Under these circumstances, would we tolerate when in is a fact that these are the villages which are Hindi-speaking, which have been held to be Hindi-speaking? And then again, Mr. Barnala says Kandukhera is the 'gateway' to 800 villages in Haryana. This is his statement—'Gateway'. He says Kandukhera is the 'gateway' to 800 villages in Haryana. I say, Kandukhera is the gateway to Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab and we cannot be silent spectators. From every nook and corner in the country there is a demand that in view of the Longowal-Rajiv Accord, Chandigarh should be transferred. I say it should be implemented in letter and spirit. The accord was signed at one and the same time, with the same pen, on the same table, and in the same breath. And I submit that Chandigarh should be transferred to Punjab and with the same stroke of pen in the same breath, on the same table, on the same paper, these Hindi-speaking villages of Punjab should be transferred to Haryana.

Then, again, Sir, regarding the SYL project, this was another provision in the accord. The SYL link canal was to be completed by the 15th of August, 1986. Haryana had advanced not less than Rs. 110.5 crores. This is a canal which is about 115 kilometres in length and for reasons best known to them, the work on the digging of the canal is held up for the last 4-5 months, not to speak of its being completed by the 15th of August. I can say it with confidence nay with responsibility, that with this speed it cannot be completed even by the 15th August 1987. Shall we be silent spectators? We are giving money, they are spending it ruthlessly—criminal waste of money being advanced by Haryana, trucks and tractors being purchased, unnecessary machinery being collected, unnecessary recruitments being made at the cost of Haryana. So

far as the work that is being done is concerned, now under one pretext or the other Punjab says, 'Well, the alignment should be changed and no less a person than Shri Prakash Singh Badal, the former Chief Minister, who was the Chief Minister of Punjab in 1977-78 says so. An agreement was made on the 31st December 1981. Signed by whom? By the Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri Darbara Singh, by the Chief Minister of Haryana, Shri Bhajan Lal, by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, countersigned by the then Irrigation Minister of the Government of India and attested by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and according to that agreement, that much share, *i. e.* 35 lakh acre-feet of water was to be given to Haryana and in pursuance thereof, Shrimati Indira Gandhi on the 18th of February actually started the inaugural ceremony of the canal. A huge meeting was held. Then they said, 'We will not allow the canal to be dug'. Can the Government be run in this manner?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please wind up. You have taken 20 minutes. I have to give time to others also.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Sir, this is a very important subject, a burning subject, and I was seeing the watch and I found that speakers speaking before me took about 25-30 minutes or so. So, I humbly request you to give me five minutes more.

My submission is that after Shrimati Indira Gandhi had performed the inaugural ceremony, was it not the bounden duty of the Government to see that the canal was dug? And then again, now that a new accord was signed, it was thrown into the waste paper basket. Mr. Barnala and Mr. Balwant Singh were present at the time of the signing of Longowal-Gandhi Accord. Is it not their moral duty to see that the work is carried out in right earnest? They expressed their helplessness. How can they run the Government? Who is responsible for this? Some of them say, 'We will not allow the canal to be dug unless there is change of alignment'. It means, our rights are being ruthlessly trampled under the iron feet of the present set up in Punjab. What is happening? What are these extremists doing? So tremendous is their onslaught,

[Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma]

so terrific is their blow, so bloody is their machinery of coercion, that the whole of Punjab is shaken under their iron heels, and we should suffer ! It is detrimental to our cause. They said, 'Well, the accord should be implemented and if Chandigarh is transferred to Punjab there will be peace.' I say, this could be done only if the SYL canal is completed. This is the lifeline for Haryana and, Sir, Haryana people are docile no doubt, they are gentle in nature, but they are not cowards. We can safeguard our interests, and we know how to do it. But, Sir, we have implicit faith in the leadership of our Prime Minister, who has given a categorical assurance to Haryana and he has stood to that saying that no injustice to Haryana will be done. We are feeling it also, and that is why we are mum. We have reasons to smell a grain of salt in the *bona fides* of the present Government of Punjab. They are not going to complete it, they are not going to start it and the only alternative left is that the Government of India should take over the construction of SYL canal. Unless the Government of India takes up the construction of this canal in its own hands, no power on earth will complete it. At least Punjab will not complete it. It passes through the Punjab territory, money is to be spent by Haryana, and they are consuming money, they are squandering money and we are getting nothing. It is all 115 kilometres, and the initial cost of the canal would have been Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 crores. Now it has gone down to Rs. 270 crores. Just imagine, Sir. The SYL canal portion in Haryana, extending about 105 kilometres in length, was completed 6-7 years back and since then, it is lying idle and it is going waste, but for the completion of the remaining portion of the canal in Punjab. Therefore, the Government of India should implement Longowal-Rajiv accord. In the interests of justice, equity and fair play, I would stress upon the Government to take over the construction of SYL canal and see that this is completed before the stipulated period. Otherwise, if this is not done or cannot be done the proper thing would have been to hold that Chandigarh shall be transferred to Punjab on the 15th of August 1986 if SYL canal shall be completed by 15th of August. There should be simultaneous transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab and Hindi speaking villages of Abohar and Fazilka to Haryana.

garh to Punjab and Hindi speaking villages of Abohar and Fazilka to Haryana.

I wish the hon. Deputy Speaker would permit me to touch other subjects...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, I am sorry. When you are speaking at some other time, you can touch the other subjects.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Sir, I close with this remark.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : On all subjects, you can touch, there would not be any problem.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Chandigarh shall not be transferred unless the Hindi-speaking areas numbering 85 including these towns are simultaneously transferred. Haryana people cannot put up with all this and secondly, for the implementation of this accord, the construction of SYL canal should be taken up by the Government of India and should be completed before the stipulated time. That is all I have to say.

With these words I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak and support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

The House has the greatest heritage of secularism, socialism and other things. Now, my friends from the Opposition have been criticising that there is no drinking water, many people are living below the poverty line, no improvement in public sector, agriculture and so many things. Can they not see the progress we have made ? Can they not see the programmes we have declared before the elections ? Can they not see the progress so far we have made in agriculture ? Before freedom we were only 35 crores of people and we used to get foodgrains from outside the country. Now we are capable of exporting foodgrains and we have got sufficient foodgrains for our people. This is a legacy left by Mahatma Gandhi by the Swadeshi Movement. We

are still carrying out productivity programmes under the young dynamic leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Previously, we could not produce even spoons. Now, we are capable of producing planes, ships and scientific apparatus. For the upliftment of poor, we are also producing scientific instruments. The 20-point programme would be revised for potential progress and to uplift the poor. It is an admitted fact that poverty was there in this country, poverty is there and it shall be there. Poverty was there right from thousands and thousands of years. In *Mahabharata* also, Sudam went to Krishna with a small bowl of rice as presents, for help because he was the poorman. But the definition of poverty is changed. Previously poverty means, without food and shelter, and work. Now, the concept is changed because we are having sufficient food and shelter. We have programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, backward classes and minorities and they are fully protected. That is why, the Congress can carry on for 100 years. The other Parties are scattered, never united and they do not have any programme. So far they only know how to criticise the Government. In the last 35 years, they have never pledged any programme on the Table of the House, nor have they declared any programme in the election manifesto. Today they want to criticise our youth leader without any base.

Production has increased in all aspects—electricity, transport, cement and other consumer goods. Is it not the progress? Inflation is part and parcel of the developing countries because money is thrown for developmental purposes, money is also borrowed from outside and as a result it travels faster. But the Government has tried its best to control it by productive means. Inflation is not independent phenomenon of our country. It is inter-related to the international market. Therefore, the present Government headed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi has succeeded 100%.

You know how the Punjab and Assam problems were burning and during the elections it was our leader who declared that they would solve these problems. The promise has been fulfilled. May-be elections are lost and gained. It is not the main motto of the Congress. Our Party is a bloodless revolutionary Party. We want to

give programmes to the country and progress to the poor people and to one and all. We have accepted the mixed economy and we are going ahead with it. But the Opposition Parties are never happy. For all these 35 years, without any programme, anybody could criticise, anybody could find defect, and anybody could find some thing wrong with the programme. They have got no programmes. They have only one programme of criticising the ruling Party. Many of our friends including Mr. Shahabuddin said, "Nothing has been done". I do not know why he has closed his eyes. For the last 35 years, so much development has taken place.

It is enumerated in the President's Address that communalism and regionism are there. There are many challenges. We have accepted and our leader has accepted those challenges. We are going to solve. While solving, some difficulties will definitely be there. But it is the Opposition parties which always fuel the fire and they never want to settle down. That is the whole difficulty. The Congress Party has come out of ballots and has come with democratic means, I mean respected democracy. We want democracy to prevail. At this juncture, I will bring to the notice of the House and to the whole country that the majority which Shri Rajiv Gandhi Government has, nobody had so far in this country. In this respect, I would like to pay my respects to the voter of this country who has thought of the country's integrity and sovereignty and he has voted for our party. Our party stands for secularism and it has proved that the other parties are never secular and that they do not have any programmes and socialism. They have only one thing, to say, whatever we do they undo it outside and they call a Bandh. What is it? What have we not done? But with all that, still lot of things are to be done. Who denies it? We have accepted the challenge. We have the programme. We are going ahead. Are we not changing the system of education? Is it not a challenge which we have accepted?

Are we not asking the whole country to adopt it? The leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been established, not only in the country, but outside also. He toured more than 14 countries and established goodwill and this country has get reputation of having

[Shri S. B. Sidnal]

secularism and non alignment. That has been the principle. Of course, there are problems still in Punjab and Assam and Ceylon. We have to fight them out. There are political problems. We have to solve them politically. We cannot sit in closed room and discuss and debate them, just as the Opposition do. We have the will to do. We have to sacrifice many things. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has stood by his words and he has promised and that promise has been fulfilled. The Opposition do not have any promise and they never perform. How Prof Madhu Dandavate has been criticising ! Now he is saying that we have not done anything for the country. How are they performing ? What is the cleanliness ? What is the value politics ? Have they got any value ? Recently last week, in Karnataka, everybody knows how the drama was played and have they done anything for the country ? For two or three years, when he was a minister, what was the economic condition of the country ? It was very difficult to bring the country back to normalcy. They have never declared any programme. They do not have any programme. But we periodically every five years declare our programmes. This is the only secular party. That is why, it has carried out its programmes. Other parties have no secularism and no programmes. They are just casually coming and telling something and preaching communalism and regionalism. They inject so many poisonous things in the country. I am sorry about the attitude of the Opposition. They never cooperate in a constructive effort. Where was the petrol ? It is not the Congress Government which thought in advance and produced so much of petrol ? Are we not leading to self-sufficiency ? What else is required ? We are going to have a programme for women and dowry system and everything has to be settled. It is a big country and the population is increasing, out of proportion. We have programmes. Once Mrs. Gandhi, it pains me to tell, declared emergency. It was out of constitutional necessity. She wanted to bring discipline in this country. But that was totally mistaken and misunderstood by many. So many things are criticised by these friends. Out of that criticism they won and again they lost because people realised. This realisation is always there in this country.

They country can never forget the contribution made by Mrs. Gandhi for eradication of poverty. Is it not that we declared the 20 point programme ? Has anybody there got any programme ? They have never bothered about the poor. They have never bothered about the poor people, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes. Shri Rajiv Gandhi is going ahead and he is the youthful leader of this country. He has not been approved by our own people only but also by outside countries. Therefore, I would appeal to my friends there to support him in the interests of the progress of this country and in the national interests.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :
The Presidential Address in fact is a very essential requirement of our Constitution and I humbly feel that by boycotting the Address of the President of India which is done under the Constitution of this country, the Opposition, in a way, have shown utter disrespect not only to the highest functionary of the land but to the Constitution itself... (Interruptions) If the Opposition thinks that in this manner then have drawn the attention of the public and gained some sympathy of the public, they are thoroughly mistaken. If you have assessed the sympathy of the public after your boycott, I do not think by boycotting you have attained anything. Some positive act of yours may gain sympathy but a negative act like this, like boycotting the Address of the President, I do not think, may get you and sympathy.

Last year our Prime Minister promised a clean government and a clean public life to the people of this country. This is the core of the message and the commitment that the Prime Minister gave to this country. I may say most humbly as a Member of this House and also as a keen observer of what the Government has done, irrespective of membership of my Party, that this single aspect has been tackled on a war footing by the Government and by our party. It is within a short span of time of the declaration of this commitment that the Anti-defection law was brought to the House and it was a widely discussed and accepted by the House and today it is in force to give a very clean public life and it is for the first time that we see that there is no floor-crossing here and

there. Therefore, even one MLA today had to resign his seat to join a party. That is the way of political life that our government give to this country.

Secondly we also introduced in this House the Lokpal Bill and it has gone to the Select Committee. It deals with all the aspects of corruption. That is in case there is corruption in the important machinery of the Government, in the Ministers, etc. to scrutinise this aspect an important machinery will be installed by virtue of that Bill when it becomes law. That is the immediate step which was taken after the Anti-defection law. It is not a minor step which has been taken. Such an important step and important legislation has been taken as per the commitment of the Prime Minister.

Thirdly, now this aspect of public grievances. Because we have got so many organisations and Government Ministries, people's problems at far off places are perhaps not solved and people have their own grievances which do not reach to the proper authorities in proper time and in a proper manner. According to my information, the Government of India intends to instal an appropriate machinery in each Department to hear public grievances. That is, if any person has a grievance against officer on any aspect, he can straightway go to that machinery which is installed and complain against the Director or Deputy Director or Assistant Secretary or whosoever it is. This machinery will be available in each Department. In this respect I would like to suggest that, in case this machinery is an independent administrative machinery just like judiciary, it will be better. Suppose we have an administrative machinery in the Health Ministry consisting of officers of the Health Ministry; then it will not be an independent machinery. If in each State and at the Central level we have an independent machinery to hear public grievances, then the person who is aggrieved by the decision of the Industry Ministry or Health Ministry can straightway go to that machinery and make the complaint. This machinery should have the power to call officers and also call for files, etc. so that they can look into them whether the grievance is correct or not. This is only a suggestion I am making. Of course,

it has to be seen how the public grievance machinery in going to be established by the Government. Government is taking keen interest in this regard.

These important steps have been taken by the Government. I do not think any other argument is required in favour of the point that Government intends to have a clean public life in the country.

Then I come to the grievances as far as procedures are concerned. This is the normal thing which we see : a citizen has to go from pillar to post to achieve a single thing. Government, I think, has looked into this aspect also of cutting short the procedures and thus mitigating the agonies of the people caused by these procedures. To achieve a single thing, if a person has to go to four officers at four different times spending a lot of time, it has to be stopped. If this has to be stopped, merely administrative orders will not suffice. Sometimes what we do is we issue guidelines for a particular objective. But the guidelines sometimes are not in conformity with the existing law. Suppose the law says that for a particular thing one has to go to four officers at four different times and fill four or five forms and if say in the guidelines that this is not required, then it runs counter to what is contained in the law. The officer will insist on adopting that particular procedure mentioned in the law. Therefore, I would suggest to the Government that we have to review all the legislations in this country, specially the Central ones, and see whether the procedure involved can be cut. Wherever it is agreed that the procedure should be cut, appropriate amendments have to be brought to the concerned legislations. Things have to be done in a proper manner. If you issue only guidelines, in spite of your good intention, the objective may not be achieved.

Another thing the Government has done is to establish Administrative Tribunals throughout the country. This is very good in the sense that those employees who are aggrieved by the decisions of their officers need not go to the normal court of law; special Tribunals have been established for them to hear their petitions so that the disposal will be fast and there will be a specific authority to hear those grievances.

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

Earlier there were various High Courts to which the petition used to lie. Now the Government have established only a few Administrative Tribunals. As a result, people who are living in far-off places have to come to the Tribunal all the way spending a lot of time and thus the agonies of the employees do not get mitigated. I would urge upon the Government to establish more Administrative Tribunals.

Regarding judiciary, I would like to say a few words. I have mentioned earlier in this House a very vital point. I do not know whether the Law Minister has taken note of this. It is this Parliament and the Legislatures of States which enact laws. The judiciary has been given the power to interpret laws. But unfortunately what we see today is that the judiciary is transgressing upon the powers of Parliament and State Legislatures. So much so who says that even what projects should be sanctioned, what amount for the project should be sanctioned, when that project should be complete is told by the judiciary. It has been done, instances are there where certain judges of the Supreme Court order the Government officials to do certain things, to complete a project and to give additional finance to a project and all these things. Where are we. Now in the realm of our powers all these things lie. Therefore, if there is any anomaly the Law Ministry should examine and make necessary moves in this regard.

In the same way the public litigations are also a good thing which has been started by the Supreme Court. The Parliament had not passed any law on public litigation. It is the Court's interpretation that has created it. It is good otherwise, but the initiative should come and they could have at the most suggested to the Parliament that these sort of things are required. Otherwise they should be guided by some law as to where and what sort of public litigation should be entertained. Just because a person writes a post card or an inland letter it looks very nice. A post card is treated as a writ petition, it is very good. An inland letter is treated as a writ petition. But where do we go and to what extent? There must be some fixation or some guidelines. Therefore, maintaining

all these public litigations, I would say that some sort of legislation or law should be enacted for this purpose.

About the water resources we are sanctioning again in the next year something for the drinking water. In my territory Goa, we have got two important irrigation projects. They are Mandovi and Tillari Irrigation Projects. It is good that we look after also the environment. When a project is undertaken we also see to the forest wealth. Sometimes some forest area or some part of it has to be cut in order to have a project. But in the name of environment certain attitudes are taken that if there is a forest in a particular area, this project will not go. In my territory sometime such objections are being taken. Good irrigation projects which are likely to irrigate so many acres of land are being obstructed. To construct them some bushes of a forest have to be cut; but objections are being taken for this. Therefore, I appeal that while considering projects of irrigation and environment, no unilateral view should be taken on the environment, the overall aspects, overall benefits to the society as a whole should be taken into consideration.

As far as industries are concerned, I would say that, as I have said in the last session also, we have got so many piecemeal legislations on the industrial law. The time has come when we enacted a consolidated industrial law covering all the aspects of the industry—at least the major ones. We cannot cover all the industrial aspects in one law, but consideration of the major aspects of the industrial law into one uniform consolidated law is the need of the hour.

As far as women are concerned, I would very much urge the Labour Minister that certain industries be reserved for women labour. We are earmarking certain industries only where women labour shall be employed. If we do this, we will be doing something in that connection for employing the women labour.

Lastly I would say that we have given right stress on literacy programme in the Presidential Address. Unless we literate one people, literate our mass, enlighten them with respect to their rights, our efforts with

respect to giving them all the rights—constitutional or otherwise—will be wasted because they must be aware of each and every right that the Constitution gives to them, law gives to them, the country gives to them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I rise to support the motion of thanks on the President's Address.

In this connection, the most forceful speech from the opposition benches came from Shri Shahabuddin. He painted a picture which depicted that there was only poverty, misery and starvation in the country. According to him, there was lawlessness all round as if there was no government and there was no rule of law. The media in our country present a bit of their view also. If one sided version of that speech is circulated throughout the country and if it goes before the world at large, it will be construed that no work has been done in India. Therefore, by depicting a wrong picture, he has presented himself before the House in a manner that I do not desire to apply it though it was his maiden speech.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one thing I want to say to those who were clapping during the speech of Shri Shahabuddin and ask them whether example of a clean administration is not before them? This is no secret that a number of raids have been conducted on the corrupt officials. Do they not feel after going through the newspapers that the government headed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi is all set to root out corruption and to see that politics is cleansed. Is Shri Shahabuddin aware that there government in Karnataka is intact only because the Anti-Defection Bill, of which it was said that it was introduced by Shri Rajiv Gandhi in haste, is in force there also. Today, it is because of that Bill that Janata Party Government is there in Karnataka with Shri Ram Krishna Hegde as chief Minister. I would also remind him that our government have swung into action against the capitalists also.

Shri Shahabuddin has said a lot about the black money also, but he did not say that we shall have to work tirelessly to get rid of the scourge of black money. He has instead said that we are sinking deep into it. This situation has been created in the country in those two and half year rule of Janata Party. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has made sincere efforts to root out corruption in the last one year and we are committed to eradicate it altogether in the next four years. The opposition is jealous of the appreciation that the Congress Government is getting for its programmes.

We find that Shri Shahabuddin is angry because the Janta Party failed to get even a single seat from Assam or Punjab. We are proud that even after losing in Assam we have been victorious. The opposition is in power there. We have taken this step so that Eastern India, particularly Assam, can advance on the path of progress. Those who blame Shri Rajiv Gandhi for the Punjab Tangle, should ask Shri Barnala why has he not been also to flush out the terrorists. If the Centre intervenes, the opposition would raise their voice that it is interference in the state autonomy. He is angry because the Minorities Front did not win the elections in Assam. The Congress has been victorious in its defeat in Assam and we are sure that the Barnala Government will flush out the terrorists. If the Barnala Government fail to do so, it will have to face the people. The Centre cannot remain a silent spectator to the situation in Punjab for long.

An Akali Member had said that only the Sikhs have played a great role in the freedom struggle. Everybody knows that Lala Lajpat Rai sacrificed his life for Punjab and Sikhs fought with him shoulder to shoulder in the freedom struggle. But today when the Akali Member rose to speak I wanted to ask him a question but I did not get a chance because he left the House after he finished his speech. Shri Barnala and the Akali Dal should clarify why this blood-bath is still continuing in Punjab?

There is no doubt whatever we have done during the past one year is being acclaimed throughout the world, though the opposition may not desire to do so. It is true that the sun shines on all the places

[Shri Madan Pandey]

alike but if the pit is quite deep the sun rays do not reach there. We have tried our best to provide food in every corner of the country through our programmes. It may also be true that the sun does not shine equally well on ditches etc. In spite of accepting this flaw, our performance during the last one year has been commendable. Keeping in view this performance I would appeal to the Members of the opposition to support the Motion of Thanks.

I would like to draw your attention to some of the points which have been touched. Parts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and North Western Bihar are the most backward in the country. '*Burhi Gandak*' flows through these areas. I was expecting that in today's Railway Budget some provision must have been made for the proposed Chitauni Bagaha bridge on the Gandhak river between the said areas. The bridge was inaugurated by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in 1974. But I was disappointed today as no special provision has been made in this regard, I would like more provision to be made in this respect in future. With the help of this bridge we could construct a road on the Indo-Nepal border which would be of strategic importance and enable us to formulate more schemes for the development of the area across the river. It will also be helpful in the construction of more roads and railway lines.

The President's Address fails to make a mention of those projects which are lying incomplete due to meagre allocations. It would have been better if adequate allocations had been made so as to complete the projects. This needs Governments immediate attention.

This Address has failed to mention about a category of workers though many things have been done for them. It seems that the point was overlooked while preparing the Address. These getting a salary upto Rs. 1600 will be given bonus, and more Gratuity. But the Address fails to mention it.

The Address also fails to make a mention of the Industrial Disputes Act which had been enacted in the country as far back

as in 1947. The situation in respect of industrial relations in the country is very much different now than it was prevailing at that time. It should, therefore, be suitably modified. (*Interruptions*) I had to mention many more things but as the bell has been rung twice I would thank Mr. Deputy Speaker for giving me an opportunity to speak and I conclude by supporting the mention of Thanks.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Shri Faleiro. The President has rightly emphasized the need for a strong nation and has appealed to all to rise above party politics and fight the communal and the fissiparous forces. All the parties must work hand in hand because we observe that disturbances are widespread particularly in the border area of Punjab adjacent to Pakistan. The same serious situation has developed in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir where communalism is gaining ground. All the political parties must work hand in hand to make India strong. It has been enshrined in the Constitution that nationalism, secularism, socialism and democracy are the bedrock of India's unity and there is need to maintain Unity in this respect. Some of the political parties in the country try to take political advantage of the situation and this weakness becomes a matter of joy for them. I would, therefore, appeal to all the parties to be united in the interest of nation, people and democracy. A popular Government has been installed in Punjab but even then peace has not been established there and terror still reigns there. The chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana are taking different stand at public meetings with regard to Punjab Accord. I would appeal, through this House, to both the chief Ministers and other political leaders to create a conducive atmosphere for the implementation of the Accord and the working of the Committee headed by a judge. In my opinion contradictory views being expressed by the chief Ministers in the public meetings to gain popularity, will certainly be detrimental to the unity and the integrity of the country. I would, therefore, appeal to them through the House not to continue with it but extend cooperation for

creating conducive atmosphere. They should extend all possible help for the success of the courage and determination shown by the hon. Prime Minister in this respect.

You may recollect that at the time when Maharashtra and Gujarat states were being formed, there was a bitter dispute whether Bombay city should remain in Maharashtra or in Gujarat. A number of agitations were launched by the people in this connection. The then Chief Minister Shri Y. B. Chavan agreed to pay some amount to Gujarat to build its capital and the same was given to Gujarat. At that time I think our leader late Shrimati Indira Gandhi was President of the All India Congress Committee and she played an active role in solving the problem. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had also agreed to this proposal and with the consent of this House the problem was solved in a peaceful manner. Similarly, the Chief Minister of Punjab and Haryana and all other concerned parties should extend their full support to create a congenial atmosphere for solving the border issue peacefully between the two States.

So far as the agricultural policy of the Government is concerned, it has been mentioned in the Address of the President that a comprehensive policy will be formulated in this respect to increase productivity of the small and marginal farmers. I would like to warn the Government that the corporate sector is trying to set up big farms on the plea of export so as to get exemption under the Land Reforms Act. It should not be allowed to happen otherwise our Land Reforms Laws would become infructuous.

Besides, I would request that the cost of agricultural inputs should be kept at the minimum level and the farmers should get remunerative prices of their produce. Of course, the income of farmers has increased to some extent but you should also ensure that the good results of the research work in agriculture should reach the farmers. Production in dry lands is less. Government is not paying due attention towards it. Shrimati Indira Gandhi had introduced some projects for drought prone areas. I would request the Government to implement its agricultural policy properly. The small farmers should be given subsidy on inputs. You may adopt any policy towards the big

farmers. We have no objection to it. The production as well as employment opportunities would increase thereby. Unless a National Water Policy is formulated, our agricultural land cannot be brought under irrigation on a large scale. The buffer stock of foodgrains can be increased only when production is stepped up, which is possible through increased irrigation facilities. Barring Punjab, Haryana, some parts of Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, other states of India are not self sufficient in the matter of foodgrains. There is shortage of pulses and oil-seeds. I would, therefore, stress that there is need to formulate National Water Policy and undertake research in dry farming. A number of projects are lying incomplete due to lack of support to the National Water Policy. Some States want this policy while others are not in its favour. Those States, who do not want this policy, feel that the water of their rivers will flow to other states. I would, therefore, request that a National Water Policy should be formulated expeditiously to complete the projects, which are lying incomplete, so that maximum area of land could be brought under irrigation.

I has been mentioned in the President's Address that an effective strategy for Family Planning Programme is being worked out. We have not been able to achieve our goals due to some hurdles. I know that some States have fixed targets in respect of Family Planning but they are not achieved in the real sense. They write factitious names and say that they have achieved them. People belonging to certain religions do not follow Family Planning. Unless Family Planning is made applicable to all simultaneously, we shall not succeed in our endeavour to implement this programme effectively. On the one hand the population is increasing and on the other hand new problems are arising as a result thereof. Our young Prime Minister has always been advising the people to take to Family Planning so that unemployment is reduced and the growth of population is curbed. All sections of society should support the Family Planning programme and no party should take shelter of the plea that such and such religious party does not want Family Planning. Some kind of incentive should, therefore, be given to attract more people towards Family Planning. The result of increase in population is that our urban areas are being converted into slums.

[Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

The unemployed from the villages are migrating to cities for jobs. I would like to know from the Government that if the 20 point Programme is living implemented effectively, then how is it that the people of villages are migrating to cities? It is good that we are going to improve our educational policy and the Education Minister has hinted that more funds would be allotted for education in rural sector. As per the new educational policy, when we talk of new technology for providing jobs in the rural areas, some people oppose it on the plea that the new technology will increase unemployment. But a leading leader of C.P.I. and a prominent leader in India, Shri S.A. Dange has said...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) :
Not C.P.I. but AICP.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
This is the later development, previously they were all one. In 1969 he said on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi at Bhopal—

[*English*]

“Every social reformer and liberator of backward classes and of castes must welcome and encourage the growth of machine both in the factory and in the field”.

[*Translation*]

And my point is that they want to discourage machines on the plea that unemployment would increase but there is no alternative to the new technology. I would like to stress that the new technology would help in reducing unemployment and increasing productivity. If the productivity increases, the country will make progress. We do not want star war. We want peace.

19.00 hrs.

We must take effective steps about our trade deficit. Shahabuddin Sahib has said many things against the Government. I would like to know about his reaction to the Bill,

introduced in the House Yesterday. He has said nothing whether it is a wrong or a correct measure. This communal bias which you want to follow is not good. I would say that communal parties in India should be banned. Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis and other communal forces are taking to the streets in a bid to show their strength. We respect all religions. They may follow different religions at their homes but outside they have only one religion *i.e.* Indian and no other religion is there. Unless we follow this concept courageously, we cannot maintain unity.

Our new Prime Minister is leading the country boldly and we must cooperate with him. We must ensure his security. The children of Prime Minister cannot attend the school, because the teachers have expressed their inability to ensure their security. They cannot play with other children in the school and enjoy life. So, the security arrangement should be made more stringent and the disruptive forces should be dealt with an iron hand.

With these words I conclude my speech and support the President's Address.

19.02 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Nineteenth Report

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
I beg to present the Nineteenth Report
of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House
stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow
at 11.00 hrs.

19.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Thursday, February 27,
1986/Phalgun 8, 1907 (Saka).*