

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Sixth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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CONTENTS

No. 10, Wednesday, July 30, 1986/Sravana 8, 1908 (Saka)

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions	1—30
*Starred Questions Nos.	182-A and 183 to 187
Written Answers to Questions	30—247
Starred Questions Nos.	188 to 200 and 202 30—59
Unstarred Questions Nos.	1727 to 1749, 1751 to 1773 and 1775 to 1891 59—247
Papers Laid on the Table	253—255
Committee on Private Members' bills and resolutions—	256
Twenty-first Report— <i>presented</i>	
Statement re : Oil Discovery in Kaikalur in Krishna-Godavari Basin	256
Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari	256
Statement re : Extention of time for completion of inquiry and submission of Report by Kudal Commission of inquiry on Gandhi peace foundation and other organisations	259—260
Shri P. Chidambaram	259
Business Advisory Committee—	260
Twenty-fifth Report	
Matters Under Rule 377—	260—266
(i) Need to take urgent steps to improve the deteriorating telephone services in Agra, U.P.	
Shri Nihal Singh Jain	260
(ii) Need for early delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies of Jammu & Kashmir	
Shri P. Namgyal	261

*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(iii) Need to take steps to curb agitationist activities in the border areas of Karnataka and to ensure immediate implementation of Mahajan Commission's report

Shrimati Basavarajeswari 262

(iv) Need to revise the provisions of the National Rural Employment Programme

Shri Virldhi Chander Jain 263

(v) Need to lay double railway lines from Shoranur to Mangalore and to introduce automatic signalling system for the overall development of the Malabar region

Shri Mullapally Ramachandran 263

(vi) Need to issue 'Cheque Passes' to all the freedom-fighters in the country

Shri Krishna Pratap Singh 264

(vii) Extension of broadgauge line to Dibrugarh by diverting the Railway route from Guwahati and Dibrugarh in Assam

Shri Parag Chaliha 265

(viii) Need to take measures to return Gilgit manuscripts to the Srinagar Museum

Prof. Saifuddin Soz 266

Statutory Resolution Re : Disapproval of Commissions of inquiry (Amendment) ordinance, 1986;

and

Commissions of inquiry (Amendment) Bill—*Contd.* 267—340

Motion to consider 267

Shri G. M. Banatwalla 267

Shri G. G. Swell 272

Shri M. S. Gill 281

Shri Mullapally Ramachandran 284

Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan 286

Kumari Mamata Banerjee 291

Shri Piyus Tiraky 294

Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	296
Shri D. B. Patil	298
Shri Thampan Thomas	300
Shri C. Janga Reddy	301
Shri P. Chidambaram	302
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	316
Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill	331
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	331
Motion to pass	
Shri P. Chidambaram	340
Statutory Resolution Re : Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952—	341—350
Shri P. Chidambaram	341
Shri C. Madhav Reddi	342
Shri G. M. Banatwalla	343
Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary	345
Apprentices (Amendment) Bill	350—376
Motion to consider	350
Shri P. A. Sangma	350
Shri Ananda Gajapathi Raju	352
Shri P. R. Kumaramangalam	357
Shri K. S. Rao	363
Shri Thampan Thomas	367
Shri R. Jeevarathinam	370
Shri Raj Kumar Rai	373

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, July 30, 1986/Sravana 8,
1908 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

**Reported deployment of German
Security Personnel by Lufthans**

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***182-A. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the German Airline
“Lufthansa” has been bringing in some
security personnel in the guise of tourists to
the Sahar International Airport at Bombay
and deploying them in maximum security
areas;

(b) if so, whether such action is per-
missible under the law or it amounts to vio-
lation of Indian sovereignty; and

(c) the action taken by Government in
the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECU-
RITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c):

2

Normal security checking is done by the
Indian security personnel. However, on a
request from “Lufthansa” they were allowed
to post three security supervisors at Bombay
air-port in January, 1985 subject to the
condition that they would not interfere with
the working of the normal security staff. This
did not amount to violation of Indian sover-
eignty.

Some officers of “Lufthansa” were
recently noticed in the ‘sterile’ area. It was
clarified to the Airlines that this was not in
conformity with international practice.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, really
I do not know what to make of this.
First of all Sir, I want to know
whether it is a fact or not that
under the existing regulations all security
arrangements on the ground of the inter-
national airport has to be successfully entrusted
to our Indian authorised security
personnel ? If that is so, now he has admit-
ted, that three Lufthansa personnel were
permitted to supervise the security operations
in January, 1985. There can only then be
two explanations. So, I would like to know
from him which of them applies to the pre-
sent case, either the Government has itself
violated its own regulations and permitted
these people to come and supervise security
work at Bombay International Airport ? If
that is so, I would like to know what has
prompted the Government to do this and how
they will react if other international airlines
also ask for the same facility ?

Secondly, for what reason did the
Lufthansa want to have its own people ? Is
it because they consider Indian security staff
to be useless—bogus people—on whom, they
do not want to depend or was it for some
other purpose or for what reason did they
want to put their own people here ? It is an
unheard of thing. It is also unheard of that
the Government should give them permission
to do this. It may not be violation of sover-

eignty, but certainly a gross violation of all existing regulations. So, I want to know from him further details as to this whole episode.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : At this rate, they may replace the Cabinet Members also !

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : So, let Professor finish first, then I will answer.

Sir, in 1978, we were approached by Lufthansa and by the West German Government, if they could have their security personnel at Bombay Airport and what the Government had said was that we would have no objection if they did further security checks to the baggage and also near the ramp and when people were inside the aircraft. We would not permit them to have any security check within the premises of the building. Now, they approached us again in 1984 and 1985 and we have rejected them. At the same time, they had requested us, if they could increase the security staff from one to three at Bombay Airport and we had agreed to that. After all, in Air India also at various International Airports, in view of the recent terrorists threats have got our own security arrangements. It also includes Frankfurt Airport. So, there is no question of infringing on anyone's sovereignty as such. In this case, the Government has categorically denied permission to Lufthansa to have their own security personnel in these areas. There is no doubt that on the 16th of May, what happened was a serious lapse. They have no business to be there and three people were there in embarkation area. This was detected by the Civil Aviation and our intelligence agencies and we have taken this matter up. It is a serious lapse. There is no doubt about it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Of Course, the comments that this answer provides, or the commentary on our own security arrangements, are also very deplorable, because it means that these people could get into the building, into the terminal building unauthorisedly, and were only detected afterwards when they were inside. Other people could get in also. If it is really the situation were they had entered with passes...

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : They entered with passes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They entered with passes ? Who gave them the passes; how were they given the passes to enter the terminal building, which is absolutely prohibited, which the Government itself has specifically prohibited ? Who gave them the passes ? Was it found out ? Were those people who were responsible for that, punished or taken to task ? What is the explanation for it ? We do not know anything. Such type of foreign aircraft carrying security personnel of their own, have to show to these people their identity and their names in crew forms. There is a standard form prescribed by the ICAO. In that, they are not allowed to show them either as tourists—that would be a subterfuge—or as cabin crew. They have to be shown specifically as security people whose job is to remain on board the aircraft only. They are not allowed to enter the transit lounge, or to enter the international building or anything like that.

What the Minister has said—does it not show that there was a gross violation not only of the existing security regulations ? But he has not answered the other question as to what, in the first place, was the reason given by them for wanting to post their own people there. Why did the Government accede to that; how will they prevent a repetition of this thing in the case of so many foreign Airlines, if they make the same request, and the Government allows them to come in ? I do think it is a violation of our sovereignty in a sense, because nothing will remain of the security of our international airports; and specially in a situation like the present, I am surprised at the attitude of the Government i.e. taking it so casually.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I would like to mention that perhaps the Hon. Member did not hear my first reply, that we have not give them permission. Secondly, passes are issued to all Airlines personnel. They have their own counters. They did not declare ahead that they were security people. In fact, we detected them checking baggage, which they were not supposed to do; but they were not armed, they did not have transmitters with them. I do not know why we are making an issue of

it. The point is that the passes were issued to them by the DCP which is the Airport security authority in Bombay, and we are taking this up with the Ministry of Civil Aviation, that before we give them passes, we must have proper verification. But these mistakes do occur, and we will certainly take action in the matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He has not answered my question, Sir : On what grounds did Lufthansa ask for posting of their own men ?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : We have asked others also. Air India is allowed security by them in Frankfurt airport. They wanted to increase the number of men to check baggage, from 1 to 3. And what is wrong with that ? We are also asking for such things.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : In the reply, the Minister has stated that some officers of Lufthansa were recently noticed in the 'sterile' area. It was clarified to the Airlines that it is not in conformity with international traffic regulations. What is the meaning of this 'clarified to the Airlines' ? Were any steps taken ? I understand that in another situation at Frankfurt during the work-to-rule agitation of the Air India employees, the Indian flag carrier was fined by the immigration authorities of Frankfurt for having taken people in. So, they fine us, and we only clarify to them for their being in the 'sterile' area.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : We will have to check with the Ministry of Civil Aviation about what happened at Frankfurt airport, but they made a very clear-cut request saying that they had one person to check on hand baggage and make personal checks near the aircraft—which is a standard international procedure—but they wanted to increase it from 1 to 3. This was cleared by the Ministry of External Affairs, and other Ministries also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Do other Airlines also have such people ?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Well, if they apply for security...For instance, Swissair,

on all their flights which take off from Bombay, have 2 or 3 security personnel with them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : On the ground ?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Not on the ground—in the aircraft.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before I ask a supplementary, I will remind you Sir, you were kind enough to allow me to raise under rule 377 this Lufthansa affair in which the Station Manager in Bombay had said that Indians were pigs and animals. This is our description. He had said that Indians were pigs and animals, and you had strongly protested from the Chair, and you had asked the Minister concerned to enquire into that and come before the House. Anyway, they did not come before the House was dissolved. This is the same company. Here it refers to three persons.

I have one full file on Lufthansa—their omissions and commissions. Afterwards, I will pass it on.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I will be very grateful.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Speaker will allow me only one supplementary.

Mr. SPEAKER : Is this a Madhu Dandavate Commission on them, Sir ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But like the Kudal Commission, I will not demand any extension.

Mr. SPEAKER : Is it perpetual ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Air Marshal Dandavate on Lufthansa.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to know from the Hom. Minister, though he has referred only to three persons, is it not a fact that right from 1971 onwards

so far more than a hundred persons have come to this international airport? And he wants to know what is the violation. Is it not a fact that all these hundred persons from 1971 onwards have come here and worked at an international airport on tourist visas, although this is punishable under the Penal Code? So, they all came on tourist visas, hundred of them.

Sir, is it not a fact—I would only give a list of violations—in the course of their journey to India and an international airport—is it not a fact—constituting thus violation of the sovereignty of the Indian Republic, violation of the International Security Laws, violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, of the Reserve Bank of India to the tune of Rs. 80 to 90 lakhs; violation of Income-Tax laws, violation of the Foreigners' Registration Act—wait, wait still more is there—violation of the India Customs Act, 1966, and also is it not a violation of the Indian Penal Code, violation of the Companies Act, and is it not a violation of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Act—I would like to know whether you have taken care of all that, about all these violations.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it related to the question?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : As I said earlier, we are conducting an inquiry into the case. So far as the Home Ministry is concerned, we do not know anything about ticketing and other matters. We will certainly take up with the relevant Ministries and if the Hon. Member can help us we would not mind if he gives his file to us.

MR. SPEAKER : The whole of it or a part of it?

PROF. MADHU DANDA : ATE : I will give him my file but let them give their confidential files to me also.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

Rehabilitation of persons displaced from Pakistan

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*183. **SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :**
DR. SUDHIR ROY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rehabilitation cases of displaced persons from East and West Pakistan which are still pending for settlement of compensation claims, etc.;

(b) the details thereof alongwith reasons for delay in their finalisation; and

(c) when these cases are likely to be settled finally?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) All the claims for compensation received from displaced persons from former West Pakistan have been disposed of. No compensation was given to displaced persons from former East Pakistan. However, a scheme of ex-gratia payment to those whose properties were taken over as enemy property is being administered by the Ministry of Commerce.

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

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, indeed a great injustice has been done to East Pakistani refugees, they have been deprived of compensation for the property they left behind in East Pakistan and they have not been properly rehabilitated also, whereas their counterparts from West Pakistan they got full compensation and also they received rehabilitation benefits—full rehabilitation benefits.

May I know from the Hon. Minister why the displaced persons from East Pakistan were not given full compensation and whether it is also a fact that *ad hoc* interim relief in the form of ex-gratia grant is paid only up to 25 per cent of the value of the verified claims? And, the last date for submitting these claims was some time in the year 1977 and as such a large number of displaced persons could not submit their claims by that time. So, in view of this, does the Govern-

ment propose to extend the date for submitting claims for the property left in erstwhile East Pakistan ?

S. BUTA SINGH : There is a difference of approach towards settling the problems of the refugees from the former West Pakistan and the former East Pakistan. In the case of displaced persons from the former East Pakistan there was a peculiar situation as a result of Nehru-Liaquat Agreement of 1950. Whereas the displaced persons from the former West Pakistan were given compensation under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, no compensation was given to the displaced persons from the former East Pakistan as the properties left behind by them in the former East Pakistan were governed by the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement of April, 1950 under which the displaced persons retained the proprietary rights in the properties left behind by them and they could sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of their properties.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Why is this difference ?

S. BUTA SINGH : This is provided in the Agreement.

So far as the comparison between the compensation paid to the refugees from both the East and the West is concerned, a comparison of the scheme of the payment of compensation to displaced persons from the former West Pakistan and that of the payment of ex-gratia grant to the displaced persons from the former East Pakistan shows that displaced persons from the former East Pakistan who had the claims in the higher range of Rs. 40,000 and above, have already got more assistance as compared to displaced persons from the former West Pakistan. Moreover, loans, etc. taken by the displaced persons from the former East Pakistan have not been adjusted against the ex-gratia grant received by them from the Ministry of Commerce, as was done in the case of displaced persons from the former West Pakistan. So, it may be seen that only those displaced persons from the former East Pakistan who had low value claims, are at a disadvantage as compared to the displaced persons from the former West Pakistan.

The Hon. Member asked about the extension of the date. A number of extensions were given and now the last one is also over. There is no proposal before the Government to grant any more extension.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : As for the extension, as the Hon. Member has said, it expired in 1977. I am sure, the then Government weighed this up in great depth and then allowed this to expire.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He has not replied as to why only 25 per cent of the value of the verified claims was paid to the displaced persons. Is the Government aware that the Bangladesh Government has decided to acquire and sell the properties of Indian nationals left there ? Was this taken up with the Bangladesh President, General Ershad, by our Prime Minister, during his visit to our country ?

S. BUTA SINGH : As I said, as per arrangements made by the Ministry of Commerce of the fresh claims which are pending before the various courts and are at various stages of being processed by the panel which has been asked to do this job, they are working on it. The Hon. Member has asked whether at any time this issue was taken up with the Government of Bangladesh. I will look into it and then inform the Hon. Member. The scale of assistance to the refugees from the former West Pakistan has already been mentioned by me.

DR. SUDHIR ROY : It is a fact that refugees from the former East Pakistan were treated rather shabbily in comparison to the refugees from the former West Pakistan. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister : What was the per capita expenditure on refugees from the former West Pakistan and from the former East Pakistan ? Are they aware of the recommendations made by the Samar Mukherjee Committee appointed by the West Bengal Government for the complete rehabilitation of the former East Pakistan refugees ? If they are aware, have they taken any decision in this regard ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, if the Hon. Member intends to know the total number

of applications received and the per capita expenditure, a total number of 53,549 applications were received for payment of *ex gratia* up to... *(Interruptions)*.

DR. SUDHIR ROY : I am not talking about the compensation, I am talking about the per capita expenditure on refugees... *(Interruptions)*.

S. BUTA SINGH : All cases have been finalised involving the payment of Rs. 458.03 lakhs... *(Interruptions)*.

DR. SUDHIR ROY : Sir, I have put a specific question and the Minister should reply categorically. The Minister should reply about the per capita expenditure on West Pakistan refugees and on East Pakistan refugees. This is the attitude he is showing...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Per capita expenditure he cannot work out, so he is giving the full picture .

(Interruptions)

DR. SUDHIR ROY : East Pakistan refugees were shabbily treated and I want to know the per capita expenditure .. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : It can be supplied if the Minister has got it...

(Interruptions)

DR. SUDHIR ROY : I wanted to know the per capita expenditure spent for West Pakistan refugees and for East Pakistan refugees *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. Take your seat now...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. Shri Murli Deora...

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE . Sir, it is related to our constituency. Please allow at least one question...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down now...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You give another question and he will give the reply if any information is needed. Because it cannot be calculated, he has given the complete picture...

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, whatever more information is required, he can come and I will give him the specific figures... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Sir, I would like to ask one question...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER . You can have another question please, not now. I have gone to another question. Mind your own business ..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Take your seat ..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Namgyal, please sit down...

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY : This is a very important matter...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW : Sir, Half-an-hour discussion should be allowed... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall allow it. Not now...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I shall ask you to withdraw from the House if you behave like this, Take your seat...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. We will see to it. You can give Half-an-

hour. No problem. Don't do like this. I do not like this.

(i) *Storage and Transit Losses*

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

**Surplus stock of rice and wheat with
Food Corporation of India**

*184. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the surplus stock of rice and wheat according to the latest figures;

(b) whether the Public Distribution System is sufficiently and properly geared to undertake effective reaching of the essential commodities to people all over the country, especially in the rural areas;

(c) the percentage of the total foodgrains which is annually lost from various godowns of the Food Corporation of India through rodents, pests, vagaries of weather, floods, etc. and through pilferage; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to prevent such losses in future, in view of the growing stocks resulting from high surpluses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) As on 1st April, 1986, public agencies had 3.5 million tonnes of wheat and 1.0 million tonnes of rice as surplus over and above the requirement under buffer stocking policy of the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir, to the extent possible.

(c) and (d). A statement is given below.

Statement

(c) The percentage of foodgrains lost during transit and storage, as also damaged, due to various reasons which include rodents, insects, vagaries of weather, floods, pilferage, etc., since 1982-83 are as under :

Year	Total quantity (purchase plus sales)	Total quantity lost	Percentage of loss
1982-83	312.78	7.40	2.37
1983-84	319.00	6.74	2.11
1984-85	295.14	5.72	1.94

(ii) *Loss on Account of Damage*

Year	Quantity of stock holding (Average)	Quantity damaged	Percentage
1982-83	96.02	0.48	0.50
1983-84	118.85	1.01	0.85
1984-85	163.15	0.65	0.40

(d) The steps that are taken to reduce such losses include :

- (1) Augmentation of the covered storage capacity and reducing CAP storage;
- (2) Better preservation and scientific storage;
- (3) Adoption of strict Quality Control measures at purchase points;
- (4) Installation of weigh bridges;
- (5) Avoidance of movement in open wagons; and
- (6) Effective and intensive supervision including surprise checks.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Sir, according to an FCI report, the total grain inventory is expected to mount up, till July 1, to well over 29 million tonnes valued over Rs. 5,500 crores, and according to a report submitted by Grain, Rice and Oilseeds Merchants

Association, Bombay, heavy stocks of wheat are not lifted because the price at the Fair Price Shop is higher than the open market price. I would like to ask the Minister, is it a fact that the carrying and handling cost of wheat of FCI is nearly Rs. 45 per quintal against the average cost of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per quintal of private wheat.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : I am giving the break up per kg. The Hon. Member has asked for information per quintal. I have worked out the cost per kg. So far as the pooled cost of wheat per kg is concerned, it is Rs. 1.61. The procurement incidental is 26 paise, distribution cost 52 paise. The economic cost of Rs. 2.39. Sale realisation on the average is Rs 1.76 per kg. The consumer subsidy comes to Rs. 0 63. Within the procurement, incidental carrying cost is involved. In the distribution cost of 52 paise, carrying cost is not involved.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : It is correct that in order to liquidate heavy stock of wheat and other grains Government is giving grains for Food for Work Programme and Anti-Poverty Programme, IRDP, NREP, etc. Is Government considering to export wheat and other grains ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : It is correct that we have stocks. We are prepared to export. But that also depends on the conditions in the world food market. Where there is possibility, we can export. So far as other programmes are concerned, we have taken a number of steps, for example upto a certain date you can draw rations to any quantity. Within Poverty programme and other programmes, in tribal areas we have undertaken a number of schemes so that more food grains can be distributed.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : The wheat is procured from the farmer at the rate of Rs. 1.57 and rice @ Rs. 1.52. The Food Corporation's storage, transport charges are 70 to 80 per cent. On that they are giving Rs. 16 crores subsidy. This is beyond imaginable proportion.

My point is—this year the wheat and rice stock is sold to the private people @ Rs. 2.00 Rs. 2.10 which the Food Corporation

has procured @ Rs. 2.62. They are giving subsidy to the public. The same stock is stored by the private people and sold in the coming months @ Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 4.00. Even the farmer is getting @ Rs. 1.75 and it is sold to the people @ Rs. 4.50. In between the Food Corporation and private people are benefited. My question is whatever stock is available with the Government, can it be sold through the public distribution system at the cheaper rate so that the average people in the villages, adivasies, they get the benefit, say they may get at Rs. 2.00 or Rs. 2.10 ? Can the Government do that without selling it to the private agency ?

SHRI A. K. PANJA : It is being done through the public distribution system. According to 1981 census, the population is 68 crores and 40 lakhs. We require two thousand persons for a fair price shop. We have already set up a little over 14,000 fair price shops. Food grain is being sold through the public distribution system and not through the private agencies. It is being done throughout the villages. There are 5,80,000 villages and 5092 blocks. So, in the distribution pattern although we have reached near about 2000 we could not reach the entire figure.

Whatever the excess stock is, it is given for the purpose of tribal welfare, for nursing mother and children and not to outside.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : After my first tour of the tribal areas, we have got a programme for giving wheat at Rs 1.50 per kg. to all the tribal areas. This is already in force. We have got a similar programme for giving rice cheaply also, but the rate of rice varies depending on the quality of rice; and we are looking at this aspect very actively. Our attitude is very clear that we want to give cheaper food to our people especially to those who are more badly off; and we are bringing out a programme. Unfortunately, I have also noticed one thing during my tour. Certain States—I don't think I need to mention the names here; opposition members know which State I am talking about—are giving rice at a higher rate than we supply to them to be supplied in turn to the tribals. We have said, Rs. 1.90 for a certain quality of rice; they are getting

it at Rs. 2.00 per kg. We have categorically said that we feel this is not fair.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : The quality might be different.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Does it mean making profit ?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : The statement mentions the losses on account of storage and on account of transit. While it is on the high side, but I would like to know what is the basis on which you work out the loss because it is a carrying stock; the stocks are never exhausted. Is it a fact that manipulation is being done at that stage and the actual loss is not reflected in the books ? Is it also a fact that when you transfer these stocks to the State Governments, part of the loss is being transferred to the State Governments; the contents are little less than they are actually shown on the bags.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : For the loss that has been given in the statement, we have made two divisions : one is storage and transit loss and one is loss on account of damage. The storage and transit loss, from the question, it follows, it includes rodent, insects, vagaries of weather, flood and pilferage. While it is being procured and it is carried and stored by bullock-cart or by small vehicle, then from storage either by rail it goes to various States; there are 22 States and 9 Union Territories. Therefore, we have made this division and we have made check-points in which such losses are occurring. In fact, three committees have gone into it under the direction of the Prime Minister; three committees have gone into it only to find out what are the components which are causing more losses. It transpires that during the railway movement most of the losses are occurring.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Is it a fact that the damaged food is sold unfit for human consumption to the private parties which again comes in the market ?

SHRI A. K. PANJA : In a damaged condition when it is certified unfit for human consumption, it is sold by auction as a

fodder either for the poultry or some other fodder or sometimes for other uses. But if it comes back, under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, we can take steps against them.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : The Prime Minister had just now intervened to say that the Central Government are providing rice at Rs. 1 50 per kg. .

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : No.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Wheat for tribal areas at Rs. 1.50 per kg. I do not know whether the Prime Minister is aware of the fact that in many of these tribal areas—I represent one such area—the tribals are not in a position to purchase wheat let alone at Rs. 1.50 per kg; not even at Re. 1 per kg. they are in a position to purchase it; their purchasing power is so low; my be a zero at times. In such cases, what does he propose to do for the stock that is earmarked for the tribal areas, poor belonging to those areas without increasing their purchasing power or doing something else to increase their avenues ? How does he propose to make this programme success ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : In those areas where tribals do not have the buying power, we are having a special programme like NREP so that they have the buying power and they will get wheat; and I have been to these areas, and the quantity of wheat that has been allocated has by and large been reaching the tribals. We have also I may add just a word—allowed wheat to be distributed, and wheat and rice at reduced rates in the NREP and other food for work programme to almost an unlimited extent.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that when wheat is supplied through auction and tender, the F.C.I. godown employees supply best possible quality wheat and on the other hand the quality of wheat being supplied through the Public Distribution System is deteriorating day by day ? If so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Sometimes such complaints are made in general, but no specific complaints have been received by us in this regard. We shall certainly look into the matter if specific complaints are received. It is our endeavour to see that good quality foodgrains are supplied through Public Distribution System.

[English]

Model Law on Consumer Protection

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***185. PROF. K.V THOMAS ;
SHRI MANIK REDDY :**

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

(a) whether any Consumer Protection law is to be brought into being soon;

(b) whether due place will be given to the consumers voluntary organisations;

(c) whether any time frame been been fixed for the enactment of the law; and

(d) whether all goods and services will be covered as pleaded by major consumer groups ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A K. PANJA) : (a) A law on Consumer Protection is under the consideration of Central Government.

(b) and (c). These aspects are under the consideration of the Central Government.

(d) Presently, the Consumer Protection law proposes to cover goods only and to exclude services.

PROF K V. THOMAS : Sir, the worst hit person in the country is the consumer and there is no effective step to control the quality of consumer goods. For example the sugar supplied is mixed with fine powdered sand. The rice we get contains pebbles. In

view of all these things what effective steps will be taken in the proposed Consumer Protection Law to take action against those persons responsible for contaminating food-stuffs and other consumer items.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : There are various aspects of consumer protection which are under the consideration of the Government. Now, the consumer complaints are sometimes regarding quantity, quality, weight, etc. There are various categories of complaints which are there. There are number of laws. These laws are fifteen at present which are administered by the Government. Some are administered by the State Governments. As I said, there are 15 laws at present. But the fact of the matter is that we ourselves are not satisfied. The Prime Minister is keen to see that there should be effective consumer protection. To use his words 'It should not be a bureaucratic arrangement'. It shou'd be a consumer movement. We are going into all aspects of it so that we can bring a proper consumer protection Bill. With regard to sugar etc. the Hon. Member mentioned that there is a mixture with sand etc. We have asked the State Governments and also FCI that they should release sugar which is of proper quality. We have also suggested that wherever possible they can give it in packs. There may be some additional cost involved. The Delhi Civil Supplies Corporation is going to experiment after some time by supplying sugar in packs.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Sir, there is undue delay in the legal proceedings. Sometimes the case takes 3 to 4 years. What steps will be taken to see that the legal proceedings are completed within a particular time limit ?

SHRI H K.L. BHAGAT : It is true that under the present legislation the proceedings are prolonged and there are delays taking place. There is no doubt it. We have prevention of food the Adulteration Act for example and there are various other Acts. For example, there is check on unfair trade practices under the MRTP Act, etc. Number one, we have asked various Ministries to change their laws and cut down the delay in proceedings. The

consumer protection Bill will provide protection to a certain extent notwithstanding anything else provided for in all these legislations. That will give additional and speedy relief.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Unless the voluntary consumer organisations are vested with some legal powers to deal with things effectively, these voluntary organisations will not be able to serve the people. Under the proposed Act, may I know whether the powers under the Essential Commodities Act are likely to be vested in such organisations ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I think the Hon. Member has raised a very relevant question and I am sorry to say that though there are about 180 public organisations dealing with consumer problems, and some of them are really doing good work, yet on the whole I can say that in this country we do not have adequate, effective consumer movement organised and the organisations—some of them are doing good work—which are there are also mostly urban based (*Interruptions*). I can come to the question of power. The Government is quite keen on having a good consumer movement. Laws will not help, you should have some kind of control, some kind of say in the matter, in policy matters and guidelines, and some agencies also who can have some kind of power to check. For example, already with regard to fair price shops certain steps have been taken where such organisations do work. This is a fact that what the Hon. Member is fighting out is also under consideration with us.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Does the proposed consumer protection law include also protection of the consumer against the drug menace—drug adulteration menace—which is taking away many lives and which has wrought havoc to the health of the nation ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : The question again is relevant and there are a number of laws already. That is why I was saying, a number of laws already existed by different authorities with regard to drug menace. The whole question today is that we have a number of laws. Actually the nodal Ministry is the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies,

but frankly speaking, on how this can be done more effectively and concretely, how the laws can be improved, some of these laws are being amended, some proposals are made even. What you say is a real problem and we are considering as to how we can do it effectively.

MR. SPEAKER : They are also no less than terrorists.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the officials, authorised to take samples go to a shop and take a sample, they send that sample to the laboratory which works according to the standards fixed in 1955 whereas the sample has been taken in 1986. If a blood sample of a person is taken in 1986 and is compared with the sample taken in 1955, there is bound to be some variation. Therefore, will that laboratory which is working since 1955 not be changed ?

MR. SPEAKER : Now the whole process has changed, Mr. Khan... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Shri Khan has put his question so loudly and with such a speed that I could not follow it. I would like him to repeat his question slowly.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : The officials take samples from the shops and to harass the shopkeepers, they extort a lot of money from them. Thereafter, the samples are sent for testing to the laboratory the standards of which were fixed in as back as 1955. I would like to know whether those standards would be changed and replaced with the standards of 1986 so as to benefit the shopkeepers ?

[*English*]

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Sir, fixing standards for samples of various categories is done by different agencies, by various authorities. What the Hon. Member has said is, most of these things relate to Food Adulteration Act. In fact, the Ministry concerned is

also considering some amendments to the Food Adulteration Act.

AN HON. MEMBER : How long they will take ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : They are at a stage, and I hope they will be making some changes soon. They are at it. So, the fixing of samples, whether the samples are to be changed, whether the samples need to be revised and so on—these are the matters. With regard to any particular items, if suggestions are given that the samples are useless and so on, we will go into that.

Citizenship to refugees on the outskirts of Jamshedpur.

*186. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether thousands of refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan have been living on the outskirts of Jamshedpur without any citizenship rights for the last more than 21 years;

(b) if so, the number of such refugees and the reasons for not granting them citizenship; and

(c) steps proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). According to information furnished by the State Government refugee families from erstwhile East Pakistan who came in the wake of partition in 1947 have found jobs and settled down in and around Jamshedpur. They are enjoying all facilities at par with Indian citizens. No complaints have been received and no cases have come to notice of the Government for non-grant of citizenship to refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan/Bangladesh who are eligible for the same.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Sir, while the Minister replies, that there is no such complaint in regard to granting of citizenship rights, however, I was told by some

of the representatives of those areas and it also appeared in the Delhi press that many of them have not been granted citizenship for the last more than 21 years. I would like to read a portion of the Press report :

“According to official sources, these Bengali-speaking Hindu refugees “trespassed” into India from erstwhile East Pakistan over a period of 21 years.”

That is, this had taken place before the 1965 Indo-Pak war.

I would like to know very categorically from the Hon. Minister, would he grant citizenship right to those refugees who have come over to India just on the eve of Indo-Pak war and just before the 1971 war also ? They have not been granted citizenship so far.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Sir, the Government policy is not determined either by newspaper report or the groups of people telling the Hon. Member. Our policy is very clear ... (Interruptions.) Let me answer. Sit down.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, it is not like that.

MR. SPEAKER : He has been asked to reply.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I do not know why the Hon. Member is smiling. (Interruptions.) I do not know why the Hon. Members are making noise.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Mr. Speaker, I do not like to disturb him as he is a cardiac patient and shall tell him not to utter such a word in future. Sir, please expunge the word.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Please tell him, let him behave properly. (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. If you are standing, then how can he reply ?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : The Hon. Member who asked the question is still smiling. I do not know what is the problem.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him smile. It is the better way. I do not want a frowning face.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : The point is... (*Interruptions.*) You are not interested in listening to the reply.

What I am saying is, we have got certain rules regarding granting citizenship. If they apply under the Citizenship rules, they will get the citizenship, provided they are eligible. If they are not eligible, they will not get it. If you have got some cases, specific cases where people have not been given citizenship, let us know and we will take action accordingly.

I would also like to inform the Member this. He has referred to the State of Bihar. He has not asked about his State, may-be he will ask in the second supplementary. But we had a camp in Bihar for these people, and a few families who were left here were settled in Jamshedpur in 1985.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : If you go through the question which I have asked, you will find that it was before 21 years. It also came in the Press—not only Calcutta Press but also in the Delhi Press.

MR. SPEAKER : If there are any complaints, why don't you bring them to his notice ?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : I would like to remind them that it was Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru who said in 1950 : Those who are staying in Pakistan are our kith and kin. They can come over to India. They have got the right to get citizenship. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether they have forgotten all this ?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Your State Government is manipulating all these things.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, you got it. Let him answer.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Government give any direction that those refugees who have come from East Pakistan just before 1971...

MR. SPEAKER : He has already said it. If anybody comes and if he is eligible, he will get it.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : The direction should be from the State Government.

MR. SPEAKER : It has been said on the floor of the House. It has been assured. What do you want more than that ?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : I want to have it very clearly from the Hon. Minister, whether there are directions from the State Government.

MR. SPEAKER : You must understand it is a very clear answer on that aspect.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : The Hon. Member may be aware that from 1986 onwards, citizenship rights are given by the Central Government. There is no question of referring the matter to the State Government. If there are any pending cases, they will come to us and we will scrutinise them and where they will fulfil the conditions, we will do. What I am telling is that Central Government will deal with it and not the State Government.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Here I find the question and answer are at cross purposes. The question is whether some refugees from East Pakistan are residing in and around Jamshedpur for the last 21 years. That means what is referred to is 1956. Before 1965 and just after 1965, there has been a considerable influx of Hindus from East Pakistan into India and some of them have settled in that region. The Hon. Minister says if refugee families from erstwhile Pakistan who came in the wake of partition in 1947 and that is where refugee came

around. I suppose somebody did not read the question properly—the fact is that you have not dealt with the question in your answer here. But what has happened to the refugees who came in and around 1965? You have only dealt with 1947. You please state whether you have got any figures as to the number of refugees who came in and around 1965 and also 1971 and what has happened to them. Have they got the citizenship or not? I want to know how many have applied and how many have not applied. You must have the figure.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I do not know the separate thinking between the CPI-M and the Forward Bloc. The question was asked by a Forward Bloc Member. *(Interruptions)*. I do not know if they have difference... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Does not matter. Let there be difference because that is democracy. Without differences, there would be no democracy.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Much of the Hon. Members wanted is about 1965. *(Interruptions)*. The Hon Member is talking about 1965. If he reads the question carefully which the Hon. colleague has said, it says more than 21 years.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : 21 years is mentioned.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : So, it could be 1960, it could be 1961, it could be 62. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : He cannot get anything.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It is childish.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : It is not childish at all. It is simple English. If you cannot understand it, it is not my problem.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It is 21 years. You answer my question.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I have already answered the question. What figures you want?

MR. SPEAKER : You are interrupting, Mr. Amal Datta. Let him answer. *(Interruptions)*. Let him answer. Listen to him. Let him answer first.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : They rely on the answer given by the State Government.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : It is Bengal or Bihar...

MR. SPEAKER : Something unnecessarily is referred to.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : You must understand the question before hearing the answer... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Let him answer the question.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Between 1964-71, 11.14 lakh people came over. Of them 6 lakhs did not register in any camps. They have dispersed themselves in West Bengal itself. The other 5,000 have gone into various camps and they have been settled. If there are any families who are not settled and if their citizenship rights are pending, if anything comes to us, we will take into.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : It is the duty of the Central Government and the State Government to give proper rehabilitation to the displaced persons who came from East Pakistan to India after 1947. I am grateful to the Hon. Speaker because he has already allowed a half-an-hour discussion regarding this, and we will discuss it then elaborately. Now I would like to put one or two questions to the Hon. Minister. Is the Government aware that the West Bengal Government has given two types of lease deeds one is for 99 years and the other is for 999 years? There is a discrimination. Nobody is pleased. Our demand is for freehold rights to refugees in the urban areas... *(Interruptions)*. Please listen to me, Sir. This is a very serious question... *(Interruptions)*. What is the Government reaction regarding this?

Then, Sir, is the Government aware that at the time of elections, the CPM people are

bringing new refugees only to win the elections and they are issuing new ration cards also. So what is the Government reaction regarding this ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : We were talking about Jamshedpur and Bihar and suddenly we have gone to Bengal and the relief problems. This is not relevant to the main question. But I do not mind replying at all. The Hon. Member has made very valid points. We will take it up with the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

Problems of Central Government employees due to five day week schedule

*187. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Central Government employees are facing too many problems including of transport and increase in expenditure after the introduction of five-day week; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken or contemplated by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No such instances of problems regarding transport or increase in expenditure have come to the notice of Government.

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : I would like to know from the Government whether the introduction of the five day week has led to any reduction in the expenditure by way of less expenses on transportation and increased efficiency of the employees as a result of the two days' rest. If so what are the facts ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The five day week came into effect from 3rd June 1968 and I think we should give it a little more time before we make an assessment of its success or otherwise.

As far as efficiency is concerned, we do not see that there has been any drop in output or anything like of that. I think by and large the employees are happy with the five day week.

The five day week does not reduce the total number of working hours. The total number of working hours is 37 1/2 hours.

As far as the expenditure of the employees is concerned, I think there is a saving on transport and incidental expenses because they do not have to work on Saturdays which they had to do earlier. I think the employees do save on transport and incidental expenses.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : I want to know whether the Government has received any representation from the public that a lot of inconvenience is caused after the introduction of the five day week, especially to those who come from far off places. If so, whether the Government is seriously thinking of revising the present proposal ? I would also like to know as to how many States have introduced this system of 5-day week ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : We have not received any complaints from the public that the 5-day week has affected efficiency. There is no proposal at present to revert to 6-day week, I do not have any information as to how many States have introduced this system or not.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Allocation of rice and wheat to State/Union Territories

*188. **KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of rice and wheat demanded by different State Governments and Union Territories from the central pool during 1985-86;

(b) the total quantum of rice and wheat supplied to those States and Union Territories in that year from the central pool; and

(c) the likely supply of rice and wheat under public distribution system in 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Statement I showing demand, allotment and offtake of rice and

wheat from the Central Pool for public distribution system to various States/Union Territories during the year 1985-86 is given below.

(c) Allotments of rice and wheat from the Central Pool to various States/Union Territories are made on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. A statement-II showing allotment and offtake of rice and wheat from the Central Pool for public distribution system to various States/Union Territories during the year 1986-87 (upto June, 1986) is given below :

Statement-I

Statement showing Demand, Allotment and Offtake of Rice and Wheat from the Central Pool for Public Distribution System to various States/Union Territories during the year 1985-86.

(In lakh tonnes)

Name of the State/UTs.	Demand		Allotment		Offtake	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	9.75	2.52	10.75	2.52	10.53	0.89
Assam	6.78	3.79	3.95	3.85	3.05	1.34
Bihar	6.00	12.00	2.58	8.64	0.23	2.26
Gujarat	3.10	4.40	1.82	4.10	1.24	1.92
Haryana	0.41	1.66	0.34	3.22	0.09	1.19
Himachal Pradesh	1.12	0.60	0.69	0.53	0.37	0.50
Jammu & Kashmir	2.08	1.20	1.76	1.44	0.90	0.57
Karnataka	5.90	1.80	4.84	2.10	4.33	0.81
Kerala	17.10	2.90	15.05	4.20	14.28	1.10
Madhya Pradesh	3.75	2.95	2.68	4.15	2.10	2.21
Maharashtra	9.00	6.55	4.35	7.20	3.95	3.83
Manipur	0.48	0.24	0.43	0.24	0.24	0.01
Meghalaya	1.10	0.14	0.93	0.25	0.93	0.02
Nagaland	0.58	0.20	0.55	0.18	0.48	0.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	4.10	4.00	1.71	2.76	0.61	0.73
Punjab	0.20	1.09	0.13	1.24	0.02	0.37
Rajasthan	0.24	7.20	0.19	4.46	0.07	5.65
Sikkim	0.48	0.03	0.46	0.03	0.33	0.02
Tamil Nadu	9.25	3.60	5.25	3.60	4.01	0.74
Tripura	1.33	0.06	1.15	0.30	0.92	0.05
Uttar Pradesh	7.20	5.40	4.60	5.40	1.66	1.66
West Bengal	18.00	15.60	14.20	15.12	7.09	6.65
<i>Union Territories</i>						
A and N Islands	0.16	0.09	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.04
Arunachal Pradesh	0.48	0.12	0.48	0.17	0.37	0.03
Chandigarh	0.06	0.22	0.03	0.21	0.03	0.02
D and N Haveli	0.01	Neg.	0.01	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
Delhi	4.20	6.00	2.45	5.52	1.46	3.41
Goa, Daman & Diu	0.51	0.24	0.49	0.28	0.36	0.12
Mizoram	1.10	0.13	0.77	0.13	0.60	Neg.
Pondicherry	0.25	0.03	0.24	0.03	0.13	0.03
Lakshadweep	0.06	Neg.	0.06	Neg.	...	Neg.
TOTAL	114.78	84.76	83.09	81.96	60.48	34.20

Neg—Below 500 tonnes.

Statement-II

Statement showing allotment and offtake of Rice and Wheat from Central Pool for Public Distribution System during 1986-87 (upto June, 1986).

(In lakh tonnes)

State/UTs.	Allotment		Offtake	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2.95	0.63	2.66	0.10
Assam	1.27	1.09	0.96	0.40
Bihar	0.75	2.16	0.11	0.42

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	0.70	1.20	0.57	0.94
Haryana	0.10	0.90	0.02	0.02
Himachal Pradesh	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.08
Jammu & Kashmir	0.48	0.36	0.37	0.19
Karnataka	1.55	0.75	1.15	0.27
Kerala	3.95	1.05	3.83	0.21
Madhya Pradesh	0.75	1.50	0.46	0.50
Maharashtra	1.60	1.80	1.20	1.67
Manipur	0.14	0.06	0.04	0.02
Meghalaya	0.26	0.06	0.26	0.05
Nagaland	0.17	0.05	0.16	0.05
Orissa	0.40	0.69	0.10	0.06
Punjab	0.05	0.45	Neg.	Neg.
Rajasthan	0.06	1.80	0.02	0.36
Sikkim	0.13	0.01	0.12	0.01
Tamil Nadu	1.55	0.90	0.97	0.09
Tripura	0.37	0.08	0.36	0.02
Uttar Pradesh	1.50	1.35	0.40	0.14
West Bengal	3.75	3.78	1.78	1.38
A & N Islands	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03
Arunachal Pradesh	0.14	0.04	0.13	0.01
Chandigarh	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01
D & N Haveli	Neg.	Neg.	...	Neg.
Delhi	0.75	1.46	0.38	0.41
Goa, Daman & Diu	0.13	0.07	0.11	0.03
Pondicherry	0.06	0.01	0.02	Neg.
Mizoram	0.18	0.03	0.18	0.01
Lakshadweep	...	...		Neg.
TOTAL :	23.98	22.50	16.46	7.48

Neg.— Below 500 tonnes.

Shortfall in sugar production

*189. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is likely to be a shortfall in sugar production during the year 1986-87; and

(b) if so, the extent of the likely shortfall and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The estimates of sugar production 1986-87 sugar year (October-September) are yet to be received from the factories/sugar producing States. Subject to weather conditions being favourable, the production during 1986-87 sugar year is expected to be higher than the estimated production of 69 lakh tonnes in the current sugar year 1985-86.

Persons killed in encounters with BSF in Punjab

*190. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether four persons including three Pakistani nationals were killed in different encounters with Border Security Force in Amritsar and Ajnala sectors on 26 May, 1986;

(b) if so, whether number of such encounters in Punjab during May and June had increased;

(c) if so, whether Pakistani spies and agents were also arrested during the period;

(d) the action Indian Government took against those Pakistanis;

(e) whether Pakistan Government was informed about the increased activities of the Pakistanis on Punjab border; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Pakistan Government ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) One Indian and 3 others whose nationality could not be established were killed in different encounters with BSF on 26th May, 1986.

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

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). The Government of India have brought the issue of intruders to the notice of the Pakistan Government on different occasions.

Pollution caused by Mathura Refinery

*191. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the pollution caused by the Mathura Refinery;

(b) whether the pollution is within the prescribed limit;

(c) the method of prescribing the limit of pollution and the steps taken to measure the extent of pollution; and

(d) the amount being spent to keep pollution under control ?

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

(c) The limit has been prescribed on the basis of modelling studies to ascertain the dispersion pattern of pollutants vis-a-vis meteorological conditions and assessment of possible impacts on human health, cultural property and general environmental quality. The steps taken to measure the pollution are on-line stack monitoring, monitoring of ambient air quality and periodic analysis of effluents.

(d) An amount of Rs. 1120.50 lakhs has so far been spent for installation of pollution control systems and the annual operating expenditure being incurred is to the tune of Rs. 500 lakhs.

Deforestation in States and social forestry in West Bengal

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

(a) the States where deforestation has been reported during the first two years of Seventh Plan;

(b) the target for afforestation and social forestry in West Bengal during the first two years of the Seventh Plan and how much has been achieved; and

(c) the total target for Seventh Plan in West Bengal in this regard ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) The Statement giving State-wise forest areas diverted for Non-forestry purpose is given below. Besides this statement, no State has so far reported any deforestation during the first two years of the Seventh Plan.

(b) The targets under afforestation including social forestry for West Bengal for 1985-86 and 1986-87 are 11 crores and 14 crores seedlings respectively. The achievement in 1985-86 is 11.15 crores seedlings. Achievement during first quarter of 1986-87 has not been reported by the State Government as yet.

(c) Targets are fixed on yearly basis. No target has been fixed for the entire Seventh Plan period.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise forest area diverted for non-forestry purposes under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 during the first two years of the Seventh Plan (Till 24th July '86).

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Area in hectares
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	... 116.550
2.	Assam	... 31.714

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	... 7.490
4.	Gujarat	... 114.490
5.	Haryana	... ..
6.	Himachal Pradesh	... 1132.661
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	... ..
8.	Karnataka	... 178.864
9.	Kerala	... 180.360
10.	Madhya Pradesh	... 705.263
11.	Maharashtra	65 356.897
12.	Manipur	... ..
13.	Meghalaya	... ..
14.	Nagaland	... ..
15.	Orissa	... 758.523
16.	Punjab	... ..
17.	Rajasthan	... 8.917
18.	Sikkim	... 36.350
19.	Tamil Nadu	... 3.556
20.	Tripura	... 1.980
21.	Uttar Pradesh	... 631.321
22.	West Bengal	... 325.855
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	... 6.310
24.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	... ..
25.	Chandigarh	... ..
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	... ..
27.	Delhi	... ..
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	... ..
29.	Mizoram	... ..
30.	Pondicherry	... ..
31.	Lakshadweep	... ..
TOTAL		4597.101

Per capita investment and income in Rajasthan

*193. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of per capita investment and the rate of increase in per capita income in Rajasthan during the Sixth Plan;

(b) whether it was below the national average; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to increase the per capita investment and per capita income in Rajasthan during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The per capita investment consists of investment under the State Plan, which is partly funded by the Centre, Central sector investments fully funded by the Centre, and investment in private sector. While per capita investment under the Sixth Plan of the State was Rs. 589, information regarding other components is not readily available and is being collected.

As regards the rate of increase in per capita income of the State, it increased from Rs. 1030 in 1979-80 to Rs. 1838 in 1984-85 at current prices.

(b) As indicated above, the total picture regarding investments is not available. The rate of increase in per capita income of the State at current prices was, however, higher than the average for the country although in absolute terms Rajasthan's per capita income at the end of Sixth Plan was lower than the national average.

(c) The outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan of Rajasthan has been fixed at Rs. 3000 crores which is 48.15 per cent higher than the outlay of Rs. 2025 crores for the Sixth Five Year Plan. The State Plan lays greater emphasis on speedy completion of the on-going projects specially in Irrigation and Power Sectors, employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes and programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These measures will help promote economic growth of the State.

Rhino poaching in Kaziranga sanctuary in Assam

*194. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the problem of rhino poaching in the Kaziranga sanctuary in Assam;

(b) if so, the steps taken at least to reduce poaching if it cannot be completely eliminated; and

(c) whether it is proposed to raise some special agencies to deal with poaching and poachers ?

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

(b) The State Government of Assam has posted additional armed Home Guards in addition to the existing staff for control of poaching activities in Kaziranga. A new centrally sponsored scheme has been formulated with an outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores for the seventh plan period to assist the State Government for control of poaching of Rhinos.

(c) The scheme mentioned above envisages strengthening of the existing anti-poaching machinery at Kaziranga. However, the strategy of organizing, strengthening and executing the anti-poaching activities to deal with Rhino poaching and the poachers, will vest with the State Government of Assam.

Cases of smacks, narcotics etc. in Tihar Jail

*195. SHRI N. DENNIS :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases of smack, iron rods, electric wires, foreign currencies and narcotics finding their way, into the Tihar Jail premises have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to check such things there ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) According to the

Delhi Administration some cases did come to their notice.

(b) Since January 1986, 102 cases of drug peddling, smuggling of narcotics/alcohol by the prisoners were detected. 18 cases of mostly visitors carrying narcotics within the jail boundary and one case of a visitor smuggling in foreign currency were detected. In addition, there were two incidents of gang fights amongst prisoners wherein iron rods and electric wires were used.

(c) Apart from routine search, surprise searches have been increased. All known addicts are kept under strict surveillance. In addition, de-addiction programme is conducted from time to time as a welfare measure

Organised crime

*196. PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the problem of growing organised crime by the gangs having well-knit organisations at inter-State and international level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the police and the CBI have been keeping pace with the changing pattern in crime and increase in the population in the country; and

(d) the measures contemplated to re-organise the whole structure by removing the deficiencies, if any, to deal with the situation effectively ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) The Government of India are alive to the problem of growing organised crime by the gangs having inter-State and international ramifications.

(b) During 1915 and 1986, Interpol, India handled several cases of terrorist crimes which were received by it from the State police agencies and the C.B.I. These cases were referred to the concerned National Central Bureaux for investigation.

(c) and (d). Under the Constitution, 'police' is a State subject and as such, the expansion programme of the State police forces concerns the State Governments. The expansion programme of C.B.I. to meet the present day needs is under consideration.

The Central Government provide a number of specialised services to assist the State Governments in keeping up police efficiency. These are indicated briefly as follows :—

- (i) Central Forensic Science Laboratories situated at New Delhi, Chandigarh, Calcutta and Hyderabad.
- (ii) Government Examiners of Questioned Documents at Shimla, Hyderabad and Calcutta.
- (iii) Central Detective Training Schools at Calcutta, Hyderabad and Chandigarh.
- (iv) National Crime Records Bureau has been established at New Delhi to modernise the crime information system;
- (v) The States have been advised to set up State Crime Records Bureau and District Bureaux.
- (vi) National Police Academy, Hyderabad for the basic as well as refresher training of IPS officers;
- (vii) Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, New Delhi for training of police officers in those subjects.

News Item captioned "Official connivance with poachers in the South"

*197. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
SHRI PURNA CHANDRA
MALIK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news in the Statesman,

Calcutta dated 12 June, 1986 under the caption "Official connivance with poachers in the South", which deals with the killing of elephants in the national park and Madumalai,

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

(c) the steps taken to prevent such incidents in future ?

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

(b) The State Government has been requested to send the details of the case.

(c) The management, control and the jurisdiction over national parks and wildlife sanctuaries vests with State Governments concerned. The Government of Tamil Nadu has intensified the patrolling work in the Madumalai area by engaging 50 Tribal watchers in addition to the existing staff of 80. The Central Government has started a new scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs 110.00 lakhs on a 50 per cent cost sharing basis between the State and the Central Government to assist the States in their efforts to control poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.

**National Science and Technology
Entrepreneurship Development Board**

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

(a) the details of expenditure under various heads of the National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board during the Year 1985-86;

(b) whether Government propose to enhance expenditure on R&D; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) During 1985-86, the following expenditure has been incurred under different heads relating to Schemes for Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development :

(Rs. in lakhs)

(i) Support for Science and Technology Entrepreneures Parks (STEPS)	29.06
(ii) Training	33.28
(iii) Miscellaneous Schemes	19.49

(b) There is no R&D component under this Scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

Plan Allocation for Industry in Orissa

*199. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state :

(a) The allocating made for setting up of major and small scale industries during Seventh Plan in Orissa; and

(b) allocation made in the 1986-87 Annul Plan for Orissa for this sector project-wise details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Allocations made for setting up major and small scale industries including minerals but excluding coal and petroleum which form a part of the Energy Sector, during Seventh Plan in Orissa are as below :

Rs. Crores			
	Central Sector Projects located in Orissa	State Sector	Total
(i) Medium & large industries	2244.89	100.35	2345.24
(ii) Village & Small Scale industries	Allocation state-wise not made	40.00	40.00
			2385.24

(b) 1986-87 Annual plan for Orissa

*Project/Scheme**State Annual Plan*

1. Large & Medium Industries

1986-87 outlay in Rs. Crores

(i) Orissa State Finance Corporation		
(ii) Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation		
(iii) Industrial Development Corporation		
(iv) Orissa State Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation		
(v) Film Development Corporation		
(vi) Project Feasibility Report		24.50
(vii) Power Subsidy & Electricity duty		
(viii) Investment Subsidy		
(ix) Sales Tax Loan		
(x) Electronic Development Corporation		
(xi) Co-operative Spinning Mill		

2. Village and Small Industries

(i) Handlooms	2.40	9.04
(ii) Small Scale industries	4.23	
(iii) Other Village Industries	2.41	

3. Mining

5.15

Total 38.69

II. Central Sector Projects/Schemes

Medium and Large Industries

1.0 Ministry of Steel and Mines

1.1 Schemes for Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)

(i) Silicon Steel Project	8.00
(ii) Captive Power Plant	38.00
(iii) Modernisation of RSP	1.00
(iv) Modifications, Renewals & replacement (including Township)	27.50

1.2 Neelachal Ispat Nigam 0.61

1.3 National Aluminium Company Ltd. 380.40

1.4 Gandhamardan Mines, BALCO 7.00

1.5 Sargipalli Mines (Hindustan Zinc Ltd.) 8.54

2.0 Department of Atomic Energy

2.1 Orissa Sand Complex (Indian Rare Earth Ltd.) 5.17

3.0 Department of Fertilizers

3.1 Paradeep Phosphatic Fertilizer Plant (PPL) 90.00

3.2 Revamping schemes for Talcher Coal Based Fertilizer Plant 2.89

4.0 Department of Electronics

4.1 National Informatics Centre Bhubaneswar 1.33

Total 562.35

The above represents only an approximate allocation for certain specific projects/schemes in the large and medium scale sector. In addition there are outlays for renewals, replacements etc. for certain companies with units in Orissa the share of outlay pertaining to Orissa in such cases is not available. Similarly statewide break-up of Central Sector outlay for small scale sector is not available.

Relief assistance to November, 84
riot victims

*200. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the November 1984 riot victims are getting relief including allotment of houses from the DDA although they already own houses in Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to enquire into the matter so that non-deserving cases do not get relief assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. However, those riot affected persons who own property in Delhi are being offered DDA (Slums) tenements on exchange basis after surrendering the relevant documents for old properties.

(b) Does not arise.

Recommendations of High Level Committee on Ex-Servicemen's problems

*** 202. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A. K. PATEL :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) which of the recommendations of the High Level Committee on problems of Ex-Servicemen have been accepted, partially accepted, not accepted, likely to be accepted and will be taken into consideration in the light of the Fourth Pay Commission's report;

(b) whether some recommendations were referred to the Department of Personnel and Training; if so, which ones and what is the outcome; and

(c) the response of various ex-servicemen's associations towards the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The required information is given in the Statement given below.

(b) The recommendation of the High Level Committee on problems of Ex-servicemen (HLC) regarding automatic placement of Service personnel retiring below the age of 58 years in civil careers to enable them to continue in Government service till they attain the age of 58 years has been referred

to the Department of Personnel and Training. That Department has set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Personnel with Member (Staff), Railway Board, Secretary, Department of Posts, Secretary, Department of Tele-communications, Secretary, Bureau of Public Enterprises, Additional Secretary (Defence), Chief Secretaries of Assam, Haryana, U. P., Tamil Nadu and Secretary, Incharge, Department of Defence Services Welfare, Punjab as members to examine this proposal further. A decision on this recommendation is likely to take some time.

(c) The recommendations made by the HLC have generally been welcomed by the Associations of Ex-servicemen. There have been some representations against a few recommendations like those on definition of Ex-servicemen, pay fixation on re-employment of Ex-servicemen in civil posts and not counting of previous service for seniority.

Statement

Recommendations of the High Level Committee on problem of ex-servicemen

Recommendations which have been accepted/partially accepted or are likely to be accepted or are of consequential nature or are under consideration-position as on 31.1.86

Sl. No	Recom-menda-tion No	Accepted Subject
1	2	3
1.	15.2	Definition of an Ex-servicemen.
2.	15.6	Special ex-servicemen placement drives.
3.	15.7	Lateral induction into suitable Group 'A' and 'B' posts.
4.	15.8	Improvements in the Discharge Certificate.
5.	15.9	Sponsoring of ex-servicemen for reserved as well as

1	2	3	1	2	3
		unreserved vacancies by Employment Exchanges and for reserved vacancies by Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards.	17.	15.32	Statutory reservation at the Central and State Government levels to help ex-servicemen in self-employment schemes.
6.	15.10	Derreservation of reserved posts for ex-servicemen strictly in accordance with existing rules. 30 clear days for confirming non-availability. Carry forward of reserved vacancies for at least one year.	18.	15.33	Services to encourage ex-servicemen to undertake small self-employment projects.
7.	15.11	Modification and amendments to Recruitment Rules.	19.	15.34	Central/State Government to accord preferential treatment to ex-servicemen in self employment.
8.	15.12	Revitalisation of Rajya and Zila Sainik Boards.	20.	15.35	Ancillary units by ex-servicemen for manufacture and supply of items to Defence industries.
9.	15.13	Absorption of released Short Service Commissioned Officers.	21.	15.36	An amendment to the terms of reference of the Fourth Pay Commission for examining the pension policy of past pensioners.
10.	15.14	Avenues and opportunities for ex-servicemen in new areas for Nation Building tasks.	22.	15.40	Re-arranging work of sanctioning of pension of service personnel.
11.	15.18	Dismantling of concessions after acceptance of assured employment upto the age of 58 years.	23.	15.41	Simplifying the procedure for sanction and disbursement of pensions.
12.	15.24	Suitable enhancement in the existing exemptable limit of pension (Rs. 250/-) on re-employment of officer pensioners in Government jobs.	24.	15.42	Improvement of existing facilities in CDA (P) Allahabad.
13.	15.26	Enlarged Training opportunities for personnel during the last 18 months of service.	25.	15.43	Grant of family pension to widows of pre 1.1.1964 pensioners.
14.	15.27	Formal facilities for resettlement training of Officers.	26.	15.46	Code of Conduct.
15.	15.28	Meaningful training programme for retirees by the Services.	27.	15.47	Chief Ministers, other Ministers and senior serving military officers should meet ex-servicemen during their tours.
16.	15.29	Equation of military qualifications, trades and professional experience with civil equivalents.	28.	15.48	Revival of practice of Sainik Sammelans for ex-servicemen by the Chief Ministers and Collectors.
			29.	15.49	Timely assistance and dignified treatment by the State Governments and District Administration.

1	2	3	1	2	3
30.	15.50	Service personnel should keep in touch with ex-servicemen.	42.	15.64	Revitalisation of Sainik Board Organisation.
31.	15.51	Service Headquarters should organise pre-retirement orientation courses.	43.	15.65	Strengthening of Zonal Resettlement Directorates and provision of staff at Static Headquarters.
32.	15.52	IAS trainees at LBS Academy to be given lectures on their responsibilities touch ex-servicemen.	44.	15.66	Maintaining a data bank of retiring personnel in suitable EDP system.
33.	15.53	Ex-servicemen should themselves display a high sense of discipline and conduct.	45.	15.67	Major publicity drive using all media.
34.	15.54	Amendments to Land Reforms Act and Rules to protect Land holding of Defence personnel and reservations in assignment of surplus land.	46.	15.68	New publications/handouts for ex-servicemen.
35.	15.55	Housing Boards under State Governments and UTs to reserve a minimum of 10 per cent of the house sites/houses for the ex-servicemen.	<i>II Partly Accepted</i>		
36.	15.57	Children of retiring Defence personnel studying in Central Schools be given automatic admission in Central Schools at or near the place where the parents settle down on retirement.	1.	15.56	Rent Control Legislation should provide for retiring Defence personnel to get back their Houses for self-occupation on a time bound basis and under summary procedures. Financial assistance to ex-servicemen for house construction; Loans on concessional rates.
37.	15.59	Existing facilities in military hospitals be enhanced for ex-servicemen.	2.	15.58	State Governments should provide reservation facilities and concessions to the wards of ex-servicemen for admission to professional institutions.
38.	15.60	States/UTs to extend free medical treatment to ex-servicemen.	<i>III Likely to be accepted</i>		
39.	15.61	Extension of canteen facilities in districts with larger number of ex-servicemen.	1.	15.1	Ex-servicemen as a separate category in the 1991 Census.
40.	15.62	Re-organising and strengthening of Directorate General Resettlement.	<i>IV Recommendations of consequential nature</i>		
41.	15.63	Re-structuring of Directorate General Resettlement.	1.	15.16	Maintenance of detailed data to match requirement of jobs in civilian departments.
			2.	15.17	Modalities for assured employment upto 58 years of age.

1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>V (a)</i>	<i>Recommendations not accepted</i>				old pensioners whenever pensions are revised.
1.	15.3	Enactment of a comprehensive National Ex-servicemen Resettlement Act and a Draft Model Act for States	2.	15.38	Appointing a permanent standing committee for inter-relating the cost of living index to the pension.
2.	15.5	Establishment of an ex-servicemen Resettlement Commission (or Commissioner).	3.	15.39	Restoration of commuted value of pension.
<i>V (b)</i>	<i>Recommendations not accepted but will otherwise be taken care of through other schemes.</i>		<i>VI (B)</i>	<i>Recommendations under consideration relating to assured employment decision on which is likely to take sometime</i>	
1.	15.30	Establishment of a National Ex-servicemen Financial Corporations at the Centre.	1.	15.15	Assured employment upto the age of 58 years.
2.	15.31	The proposed corporation could render all assistance including training to ex-servicemen for starting self-employment ventures.	<i>VI (C)</i>	<i>Recommendations which are under active consideration.</i>	
3.	15.44	Proposal for a plan outlay of Rs. 170 crores at the Central and Rs. 180 crores at the States Government levels.	1.	15.4	Constituting a Parliamentary Committee consisting of Members from both the Houses.
4.	15.45	Allocation of funds vide 15.44 to be spread over a period of five years of the Seventh Five Year Plan.	2.	15.19	Simplification and uniform application of orders governing initial fixation of pay and other benefits on re-employment of ex-servicemen.
(These recommendations relating to Special plan provision for Ex-servicemen have not been accepted in the form recommended by H. L. C., but efforts will continue to secure for Ex-servicemen their due share of benefits under the ongoing programmes of the 7th Five Year Plan.)			3.	15.20	Non-pensioner Ex-servicemen be permitted to count full military service upto 5 years and 50 per cent beyond 5 years for increments in pay on re-employment but not for seniority.
<i>V (A)</i>	<i>Recommendations under consideration decision on which will be taken after receipt of the report of the Fourth Pay Commission.</i>		4.	15.21	Seniority and pay fixation of Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers who joined pre-commission training or who were commissioned after 1st November, 1962 but before 10 January, 1968.
1.	15.37	Rank for rank pension and grant of increased pension to	5.	15.22	Short Service Commissioned Officers, Commissioned on or

1	2	3
		after 10th January, 1986 be permitted to count their full military service upto 5 years and 50 per cent beyond 5 years for purpose of fixation of pay on re-employment but not for seniority.
6.	15 23	Ex-servicemen on re-employment be permitted to count their total military service for grant of various types of loans and advances as also for allotment of family accommodation.
7.	15.25	Protection of previous basic pay and grant of one increment in the higher pay scale to re-employment ex-servicemen on promotion to a higher post or grade.

Per capita plan allocation to State

1727. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) The per capita allocation of plan assistance to each State during the Sixth Plan period and how did it compare with the Fifth Plan; and

(b) whether efforts would be made to improve the per capita planning system in the Seventh Plan in favour of the hill/backward States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) A Statement indicating the per capita Central assistance given to each State during the Fifth Plan and the Sixth Plan is given below.

(b) The normal Central assistance for the Seventh Plan has been allocated to the

States on the basis of the modified Gadgil Formula which is weighted in favour of the backward States. In addition, special Central assistance has also been allocated for the development of Hill areas and Tribal areas.

Statement

Per Capita Central Assistance given to State for Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) and Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

Amount (in Rupees)

Sl. No.	States	Fifth Plan	Sixth Plan
(A) Special Category States :			
1.	Assam	229	933
2.	Himachal Pradesh	536	1461
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	1093	2291
4.	Manipur	720	2754
5.	Meghalaya	749	2459
6.	Nagaland	1696	5646
7.	Sikkim	2235	6582
8.	Tripura	426	1780
Total (A): Special		509	1544
Category States			
(B) Non-Special Category States :			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	134	284
2.	Bihar	118	272
3.	Gujarat	114	271
4.	Haryana	178	325
5.	Karnataka	114	222
6.	Kerala	145	255
7.	Madhya Pradesh	119	326
8.	Maharashtra	93	241
9.	Orissa	170	404
10.	Punjab	147	252
11.	Rajasthan	151	374
12.	Tamil Nadu	122	217
13.	Uttar Pradesh	144	296
14.	West Bengal	107	202
Total (B): Non-Special		127	276
Category States			
Total (A + B) :		146	339

Note : Excludes Central assistance for programme of North Eastern Council for which State-wise break-up is not available.

Sugar supplied to Karnataka during 1984-85 and 1985-86

1728. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sugar supplied to Karnataka Government by Union Government during the financial years 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) the quantity of sugar demanded by the State of Karnataka from Union Government during the said period; and

(c) whether the demand has been met and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). Monthly levy sugar quotas are allotted on the basis of uniform norms and not on the basis of demand/requests received from the State Governments. Levy sugar quotas were revised upward in October, 1983 based on 425 grams per capita availability for the projected population as on 1.10.1983. The quantity of levy sugar allotted to the Karnataka Government during the financial years 1984-85 and 1985-86 is as under :

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Quantity of levy sugar allotted (in tonnes)</i>
1984-85	204808
1985-86	215576

Karnataka Government are themselves arranging lifting of sugar from the factories

and distribution thereof through the public distribution system in the State.

Allotment to Minimum Needs Programme

1729. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of allotment made during the current year for Minimum Needs Programme;

(b) whether any survey or study was made to ascertain the progress of Minimum Needs Programme at the National level;

(c) if so, findings thereof; and

(d) whether the programme has been a success in the State of Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) For the year 1986-87, the total approved outlay on different components of the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) stands at Rs. 2196.77 crores.

(b) and (c). No composite survey or study of the working of Minimum Needs Programme has been made at the National level.

(d) A statement showing the performance under different components of the Minimum Needs Programme during the Sixth Plan and the year 1985-86 in the State of Kerala is given below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Programme Component (Units-Physical Performance)	Sixth Plan				1985-86				
		Financial (Rs. lakhs)		Physical		Financial (Rs. lakhs)		Physical		
		Outlay	Anti. Exp.	Target	Achieve ment	Outlay	Anti Exp.	Target	Achieve ment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Elementary Education (No. of additional children enrolled)	1569	1992	130000	32000	409	409	409	Not fixed	100000
2.	Adult Education (No. of Persons)	50	11	Not fixed	315000	40	40	100000	122000	
3.	Rural Health									
	(i) No. of PHCs	954	737	60	36	500	500	100	101	
	(ii) No. of sub-centres			1661	482			500	504	
	(iii) No. of CHC			Not fixed	Nil			Not fixed	Nil	
4.	Rural Water Supply (No. of Porblem villages)	4500	3840	1158	1142	1511	1511	116	114	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Rural Roads (No. of villages linked)								
	(i) Population of 1500 and above	1300	2632*	...	...	500	570*	...	...
	(ii) Population of 1000-1500								
6.	Rural Electrification (No. of villages electrified)	**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Rural Housing (No. of families)								
	(i) House sites allotment	1200	930	270000	23200	200	200	8000	5000
	(ii) construction Assistance			90000	10200			8000	3000
8.	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (No. of slum dwellers)	600	311.6	409000	95000	50	50	25000	30000
9.	Nutrition-MDM and SNP No. of school (chidren)	1400	1452	Not fixed	2042000	538	1307	Not fixed	272000

* Expenditure for modernising roads only. All the villages have been already covered.

** All the villages have been already covered.

**Handing over control of DTC and
DMS to Delhi Administration**

1730. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a part of the exercise to remove the multiplicity of authorities in Delhi, Government have any proposal under consideration to hand over the control and supervision of the Delhi Transport Corporation and the Delhi Milk Scheme to the Delhi Administration headed by the Lt. Governor; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration had organised a seminar in February, 1986 on "Multiplicity of authorities in Delhi its impact on citizens life and planned development". One of the suggestions made at the seminar was that all the agencies like DDA, DTC, DMS, Super Bazar etc. providing necessary services to the citizens of Delhi should be under one authority i. e. the Delhi Administration. No proposal has however, been made to the Government of India.

Ganga Action Plan

1731. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Central Ganga Authority was held in June, 1986;

(b) if so, the main conclusions arrived at in the meeting;

(c) whether the implementation of the Ganga Action Plan is according to the schedule; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and measures taken to improve the position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir, The Second Meeting of the Central Ganga Authority was held on 4th June, 1986.

(b) The main decisions of the meeting related to formulation of time schedules for schemes, adequate publicity of the targets for commencement and completion, action to be taken by the State Pollution Control Boards in conjunction with the concerned departments to ensure setting up of adequate treatment facilities in the industrial units identified as gross polluters, designation of project Coordinators in the States, designation of Project Managers in the Major towns, operation and maintenance of sewage treatment plants on commercial lines and measures for securing public involvement.

(c) The implementation of the schemes sanctioned under the Ganga Action Plan has been according to the schedule.

(d) Does not arise.

**Tenders by Electronic Trade and Technology
Development Corporation**

1732. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation has floated global tender for import of picture tubes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the annual requirement of picture tubes ?

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) Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ET&T) floated a limited tender for import of colour picture tubes.

(b) ET&T floated a limited tender for colour picture tubes in February, 1986, and against this, three suppliers have been selected with following quantities :

- (i) M/s Lucky Goldstar International—
(140,000 CPTs @ US \$ 59);
- (ii) M/s Mitsubishi Trading Corporation—

(180,000 CPTs @ US \$ 60.5 for first 1,00,000 nos. and US\$60 for balance 80,000 nos.);
- (iii) M/s Hitachi Singapore—
(3,00,000 CPTs @ US \$ 59).

Orders have been placed on two suppliers, viz, M/s Lucky Goldstar International and M/s Mitsubishi Trading Corporation. A Letter of Intent was placed on the third successful tenderer, M/s Hitachi Singapore for 3,00,000 CPTs at the agreed price of US \$ 59 FOB but the party has backed out and is asking for increase in price. Even the other two successful tenderers, viz., M/s Lucky Goldstar International and M/s Mitsubishi Trading Corporation, have conveyed their unwillingness to supply full order quantities and have asked for price hike.

(c) Demand for all types of picture tubes in the country is estimated at 25 lakhs per annum.

No Objection Certificates from Delhi Fire Service for high-rise buildings

1733. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN :
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whethes all the high-rise buildings in Delhi have been examined from the point of view of fire hazard;

(b) the number of high-rise buildings which have obtained No Objection Certificates from the Delhi Fire Service; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in respect of the buildings for which no such certificates have been obtained so far ?

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

(b) No Objection Certificates have been issued to 35 such buildings.

(c) All the builders/promotors/occupiers have been directed to provide fire protection measures in accordance with the provisions of the Building Bye-Laws, 1983 within a period of 3 months. The compliance reports are expected by the middle of September, 1986.

In order to enforce compliance it is proposed to introduce legislation, during the current session of Parliament, on fire prevention and fire safety and to empower the Delhi Fire Service to take action against occupiers'owners of high-rise buildings which continue to be insecure against fire.

Recommendations of National Police Commission

1734. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.:

(a) the recommendations of the National Police Commission that have been accepted by Government;

(b) the accepted recommendations that have been implemented; and

(c) by what time all the recommendations of the National Police Commission are likely to be accepted and implemented ?

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

being a State subject it is for the State Governments to implement the recommendations of the National Police Commission. However, from time to time the Central Government have been requesting them to expedite the implementation of the recommendations. Response received from majority of the States give an indication that the reports have been thoroughly studied by them and good measure of action taken.

The recommendations made by the Commission are of far-reaching consequences and implementation thereof is a continuous process. While serious efforts are being made by the State Governments to expedite action it may not be possible to lay down a time frame for the full implementation of the recommendations.

[Translation]

Strength of paramilitary forces

1735. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of regional headquarters, battalions, training centres and ancillary units of Assam Rifles as on 31.3.1986; and

(b) the number of regional headquarters, battalions, training centres and ancillary units of Border Security Force, Indo-Tibet Border Police, Central Reserve Police Force, and Central Industrial Security Force on 31.3.1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The number of Regional Headquarters, Battalions, Training Centres and Ancillary Units in Assam Rifles, B. S. F., I. T. B. P., C. R. P. F. and C. I. S. F. as on 31.3.1986, is as follows :

	Regional Hqrs.	Bns.	Trg. Centres	Ancillary Units
Assam Rifles	7	25	1	12
BSF	24	85	4	30
ITBP	3	10	2	5
CRPF	19	83	5	33
CISF	9	*...	4	NIL

* CISF is structured on need-based pattern according to requirements of each undertaking. It stands inducted in 152 undertakings.

[English]

Steps to check pollution

1736. SHRI H. B. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any study regarding pollution due to dust and microflora during harvesting;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have any scientific plan to check pollution caused by burning of agricultural residues like wheat-straw, rice husk and bagasse, etc; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; The results indicate high levels of dust during tillage of soil and incidence of microflora due to high moisture content in rice and groundnut.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Allocation to Kerala for Afforestation Programmes

1737. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allotted to Kerala for afforestation programme during the Sixth

Five Year Plan period and the actual amount utilised; and

(b) the amount likely to be allotted during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The Central assistance for afforestation has been allocated to Kerala under the centrally sponsored scheme of Forestry Sector and the Schemes under Rural Development Department. During the Sixth Five Year Plan amount allocated to and utilised by the Kerala State is Rs. 888.62 lakhs and Rs. 878.73 lakhs respectively.

(b) The allocation of funds under centrally sponsored schemes is done on year-to-year basis. The amount allocated to Kerala State for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87, being the Ist and IInd year of the Seventh Plan, is Rs. 873.4 and 611.70 lakhs respectively.

Steps to improve sugar industry

1738. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose some steps to improve the sugar industry;

(b) if so, specific measures proposed to be taken to improve the sugar industry;

(c) whether the main sugar producing States have given some suggestions for that purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Government have already taken various steps to bring about improvement in the working of the sugar industry. These include—

(ii) Increase in the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories during 1985-86 from Rs. 14 00 to Rs. 16.50 per quintal linked to 8.5 per cent recovery.

(ii) Announcement of a still higher statutory minimum sugarcane price of Rs. 17/- per quintal linked to 8.5 per cent recovery for the next season 1986-87.

(iii) Increase in the All-India Average Ex-factory levy sugar price from Rs. 346.75 per quintal in 1984-85 to Rs. 391.24 per quintal for 1985-86.

(iv) Continuance of the higher differential levy sugar price of Rs. 26/- per quintal for weak units having capacity below 1250 TCD and having plants installed prior to 1.10.1955 for the season 1985-86.

(v) Increase in the quantum of free sale quota allowed to sugar mills from 35 per cent to 45 per cent for the season 1985-86.

(vi) Rebate in excise duty allowed to sugar factories for early crushing in 1985-86.

(vii) Decision to give assistance to the industry for modernisation and rehabilitation of the sugar plants from the Sugar Development Fund in addition to such assistance already given under the Soft Loan Scheme since 1976.

(viii) Incentives are being given to new sugar factories established at high cost and for expansion projects in the shape of rebate in excise duty and higher freesale sugar quota.

(c) and (d). No specific suggestions for improvement of the industry as such have been received. However, individual State Governments have been referring their local

problems to the Central Government which are looked into in the context of the over-all sugar policy.

Afforestation in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa

1739. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the States of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa the work of afforestation completely fails to cope with the rigours of deforestation; and

(b) whether Government have any comprehensive plan to contain the menace of deforestation in these states ?

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

(b) To check deforestation is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. However the Government of India have indicated to the State Governments specific areas of action for preservation of forests. To reduce biological pressures on existing forest a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of raising fuelwood plantation is being implemented and wastelands are being afforested under the auspices of National Wasteland Development Board.

Commando training and modern equipments to CRPF

1740. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a recent conference Central Reserve Police Force officers favoured imparting of Commando training to their personnel and being provided with the most modern equipments to deal with insurgents and well trained terrorists;

(b) whether any decision in this regard has been taken; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). The question of having a Commando/Special Task Force in CRPF was interalia, discussed in the Conference of CRPF Officers held on 27-28th May, 1986 at Neemuch. It has been decided that Commando Training may be given to suitable directly appointed CRPF personnel so that these Commando Trained Personnel can be used in case of need. The point regarding providing modern equipments to deal with insurgents and well trained terrorists was not discussed in the conference.

Supply of edible oil to Fair Price Shops at concessional price

1741. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether imported edible oil is given to the fair price shops at a concessional price by Government for supply to the customers;

(b) whether complaints of non-availability of imported edible oil at fair price shops have come to the notice of Government; and

(c) if so, action taken thereon ?

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

(c) The Central Government makes allocation of imported edible oils to States/ Union Territories for distribution to consumers through Fair Price Shops. It is the responsibility of the State Government to take proper steps to ensure that the imported oils are distributed to the consumers through Fair Price Shops. The State Governments

have been advised to streamline and energise the public distribution system to ensure that the imported oils actually reach the consumers and also to furnish monthly certificate indicating that the imported edible oils have been fully lifted and the same have been properly utilised for the purpose for which allotment was made. The officers of the Central Government also visit the States/ Union Territories to check that the imported oils etc. are available at the Fair Price Shops and distributed to consumers for whom they are meant.

[Tanslation]

Setting up of a propellant factory in Sagar

1742. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey team had visited Sagar district on 26-6-86 and 16-7-86 for setting up of a propellant factory in the district under Ordnance Factory Board of the Defency Ministry;

(b) if so, whether survey has been completed;

(c) the place in Sagar district where this factory is proposed to be set up;

(d) the total cost of this factory, the number of persons likely to be provided employment there and the details of the items to be manufactured therein; and

(e) the time by which final decision regarding setting up of the factory in Sagar district will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c). In connection with the selection of a site for the likely setting up of an Ordnance Factory, Sagar District was visited on 26.6.86 and 16.7.86 by a Site Selection Committee. A number of sites offered by a few State Governments are

being evaluated by the Site Selection Committee in accordance with the prescribed procedure. It is not possible to indicate the time by which a final decision in the matter would be taken.

Details about the cost etc. of the proposed factory would be available after the preparation and approval of a Detailed Project Report (DPR). The question of location of the project would be decided on merits as and what the investment decision is taken in regard to the project.

[English]

Forest cover in the country

1743. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of the area of forests to the total area of the country at the time when the country attained independence;

(b) what is its percentage now;

(c) whether the percentage has decreased; if so, the adverse effects felt in the country as a result of deforestation; and

(d) measures being taken to increase the forest area and maintain the ecological balance in the environment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The percentage of the recorded forests area to the total geographical area in 1951 and now are 21.84 and 22.73 respectively. The survey conducted recently through remote sensing however shows that the actual forest area in the country is substantially lower.

(c) The loss of forsst cover has resulted in shortage of forest products including industrial raw material, firewood, small timber and fodder, accelerated soil erosion recurrence of flash-floods due to increased-run off.

(d) The following measures are being taken to increase the forest area and maintain the ecological balance :—

- (i) Strict enforcement of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to minimise diversion of forest land to non-forest uses.
- (ii) Strict enforcement of Indian Forest Act, 1927 and of various other enactments to prevent unauthorised felling of trees;
- (iii) Setting up of the National Wastelands Development Board to step up afforestation efforts, which would touch 5 million ha. per annum;
- (iv) Enlisting people's cooperation for developing and increasing the forest area;
- (v) Establishment of decentralised nurseries to provide easy availability of seedlings.

Research for desalination of sea water

1744. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the existing method for desalination of sea water to make it potable has been found rather costly and new methods are being devised to cut down the costs; and

(b) whether Government would pursue the research on the methods and take advantage of the results of the research as has been done in Sweden ?

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) There are several methods used for desalination of sea water. Some of these such as flash distillation are found to be costlier than others. The Central Salt and Marine Chemicals

Research Institute (Bhavnagar), the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and the Defence Research Laboratory (Jodhpur) have initiated R&D work on newer methods of desalination. These have been found to be cost effective.

(b) The method of desalination of sea water by means of membrane process (reverse osmosis and electro dialysis) is followed in Sweden. Several laboratories in India are taking advantage of the results of research work carried out in other countries including Sweden.

[Translation]

Institutions for welfare of mentally retarded children

1745. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of institutions working for the welfare of mentally retarded children;

(b) whether Government propose to open more such institutions for the overall improvement of these children;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (d). A National Institute for Mentally Handicapped has been set up at Secunderabad (AP) with regional centres at Calcutta and Delhi. Financial assistance is also provided to the extent of 90 per cent of the expenditure to Voluntary Organisations for promoting education, training and rehabilitation of the mentally retarded persons. During the year 1985-86, grant-in-aid of Rs. 71.02 lakh was provided to 39 voluntary organisations working for the welfare of mentally retarded persons. At present the Government has no proposal to set up any institutions for the mentally

retarded. However, if more voluntary organisations come forward to take up projects for the welfare of mentally retarded, the Government may consider the application for grant-in-aid.

[English]

Establishment of new Naval bases

1746. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish new naval bases in the country; and

(b) if so, the number of such new naval bases and their locations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A new Naval base is being established at Karwar in Karnataka.

Assistance to States for welfare of handicapped

1747. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the amount and other assistance given to different States and Union Territories by the Union Government to assist the handicapped to earn their living during the last two years;

(b) whether this assistance was fully utilised; and

(c) if not, the names of the States which have not fully utilise such assistance ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

To promote employment of the handicapped, Ministry of Welfare has released the following grant-in-aid to State Governments during the last two years

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Amount of grant released	
		1984-85 (Rs.)	1985-86 (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	...	73,897.00
2.	Assam	...	9,480.00
3.	Haryana	..	14,000 00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	25,200.00	36,952.00
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	3,900.00	12,000.00
6.	Karnataka	38,700.00	18,829.00
7.	Kerala	...	2,60,608.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	28,700.00	1,04,700.00

1	2	3	4
9.	Manipur	...	50,000.00
10.	Meghalaya	...	23,755.00
11.	Nagaland	...	28,054.00
12.	Orissa	22,000.00	...
13.	Rajasthan	...	85,462.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	22,000.00	48,424.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	13,500.00	...
16.	West Bengal	22,000.00	...
17.	Chandigarh	24,000.00	30,000.00
Total		2,00,000.00	7,96,161.00

Violation of traffic rules in Delhi

1748. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the alarmingly growing trend of violation of traffic rules on Delhi roads;

(b) whether it is a fact that major cause of road accidents is the violation of traffic rules; and

(c) if so, what action is contemplated to put a immediate stop to this lawlessness including suitable amendment to the relevant law by providing deterrent punishment for violation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) A comparative study of such cases does not indicate an alarmingly growing trend in the violation of traffic rules.

(b) Road accidents are normally caused by violation of traffic rules.

(c) The Delhi Traffic Police, as the enforcement agency in Delhi, has stepped up prosecution for traffic rule violations. Adequate provisions exist in the Motor Vehicles Act for deterrent punishment for such violations.

[Translation]

Number of Pakistani spies arrested

1749 SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pakistani spies arrested so far since 1984;

(b) the measures taken by the Government so far to check such espionage;

(c) whether the Pakistani spies are still indulging in espionage activities in different parts of the country;

(d) whether Government have taken any measure to curb their activities;

(e) if so, details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) According to information available at present, 249 Pakistani spies have been arrested in the country since 1984.

(b) to (f). Utmost vigilance is being maintained by all the security agencies both at the Centre and in the States to detect, unearth and neutralise any attempt at espionage. Arrests of Pakistani spies in different parts of the country such as Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Gujarat during the current year show their continuing activities. At the same time, it is also indicative of the fact that maximum vigilance being exercised by the concerned security agencies is effective in neutralising such attempts at espionage.

[English]

Production of titanium

1751. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of titanium found in the country State-wise;

(b) the purpose for which titanium is used; and

(c) whether titanium is being imported even though it is found in abundance in our country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Titanium is not found in its natural state in the soil. Titanium bearing ores like ilmenite, rutile etc. are found in the coastal and inland places of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Bihar. Statewise break-up of resources of the above minerals are given below :

Sl. No.	State	Ilmenite (Tons)	Rutile (Tons)
1.	Kerala	27,546,000	2,012,000
2.	Tamil Nadu	68,893,000	4,320,000
3.	Orissa	35,902,000	1,338,000
4.	Andhra Pradesh	9,377,000	321,000
5.	Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)	1,797,000	...
6.	West Bengal	2,087,000	192,000
7.	Bihar	744,000	11,000

(b) Titanium alloys are used in the manufacture of welding electrodes, aero space industry corrosion resistant equipment for chemical plants. Titanium dioxide is used extensively in the manufacture of paints, plastics, varnishes and paper.

(c) Yes, Sir. Titanium in the form of titanium dioxide is being imported.

Expansion of Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Alwaye

1752. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN :
SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government of Kerala has sent a proposal for the expansion and modernisation of the Indian Rare Earths Plant at Alwaye, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the decision taken thereon ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Coop, sugar mill at Bedomba in Orissa

1753. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to set up a Co-operative sugar mill at Bedomba in Orissa;

(b) if so, the funds sanctioned for that sugar mill by National Co-operative Development Corporation;

(c) the amount sanctioned by Industrial Finance Corporation of India for that proposed sugar mill; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The Cooperative Society viz., M/s. The Badamba Cooperative sugar Industries Ltd., are setting up a sugar mill at Badamba in Orissa.

(b) National Cooperative Development Corporation have sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 90.00 lakhs as loan to the State Government of Orissa, under Centrally Sponsored scheme towards share capital participation in this Cooperative sugar mill.

(c) The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has so far not sanctioned any amount for the proposed sugar mill.

(d) Does not arise.

Delay in Completion of Narora Atomic Power Plant

1754 SHRI SHUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the establishment of 500MW Atomic Power Station at Narora has been delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the action taken or proposed to expedite its completion in time; and

(d) the likely time by which the project will be completed ?

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 Narora Atomic Power Project which consists of two units of 235 MW each will be delayed by about a year due to delays in the supply of equipment from Indian industries, land acquisition and major modifications in design or critical equipment.

(c) The impact of delayed delivery of equipment has been reduced by paralleling construction activities as far as possible.

(d) Unit I and II of Narora Atomic Power Project are expected to be completed by 1987-88 and 1988-89 respectively.

[Translation]

Employees in Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant

1755 SHRI C. D. GAMIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of class I, II, III and IV employees in Kakrapar Atomic Power Station;

(b) the number of employees from the Gujarat State and how many are from other States; and

(c) the reasons for not recruiting local people to class III and IV posts ?

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

Directions regarding officials in tribal sub-plan areas

1756. SHRI MANKU RAM SODI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have issued any directions to the State Governments that officers understanding local languages should be posted for on-going tribal sub-plans for various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs set up a Group in 1978 under the Chairmanship of Shri Maheshwar Prasad to work out the details of guidelines or directions to be issued to States on the question of personnel policy in tribal areas. The Group, inter-alia made several suggestions regarding selection of suitable personnel. Relevant extract is in the statement given below.

(b) The recommendations of the Group were brought to the notice of the State Governments. These are also reviewed in the meetings with the State officials/representatives in the tribal sub-plan meetings held in the Ministry from time to time.

(c) Questions does not arise.

Statement

Extract from the report of Group on Administrative Arrangements and Personnel Policies in Tribal Areas.

1. In the recruitment of field-level functionaries, whose cadres are generally regional or district-based, preference should be given to local persons even by relaxing minimum qualifications where necessary.

2. Acquisition of a good knowledge of a tribal dialect with-in a prescribed period should be made a condition of appointment in the case of field-functionaries.

3. State-level, Division-level District-level Screening Committees may be set up for making selection of persons to be posted in tribal areas.

[English]

New Cadre of Science Administrators

1757 SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to form a new cadre of Science Administrators, with a view to providing support to Scientists and to remove mediocrity from the Research and Development establishments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) There is no concrete proposal as such at present under consideration of the Government to form a new cadre of Science Administrators. However, an idea to this effect has been floated and is discussed in different forums.

(b) Does not arise.

Welfare Schemes for dispersed tribals

1758. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than one crore of tribals of the total tribal population of 5.36 crores are still not covered by any welfare schemes;

(b) whether Government have worked out any welfare schemes for these tribals who are known to be dispersed tribals;

(c) if so, the details of the scheme and the amount allotted for this purpose;

(d) whether private social welfare organisations and social workers will be associated with the formulation of the scheme and its implementation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir, Out of total tribal population of 5.10 crores (1981 Census estimates) in 19 tribal sub-Plan States/Union Territories in the country about 3.71 crores have been covered under Tribal sub-Plan concept. The rest of the tribal population are covered under normal poverty alleviation programmes such as IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, etc being implemented in the States and also under schemes in Backward Classes Sector.

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Welfare has issued guidelines to the States in February, 1986 clarifying that the tribal sub-Plan is a strategy which covers the entire tribal population of the State. The Tribals even outside identified project area are also now entitled to a share out of Special Central Assistance given to the States. A Statements showing the number of dispersed tribals and the funds earmarked out of the Special Central Assistance during 1986-87 for them is given below. The State Governments will formulate beneficiary-oriented schemes for these tribals out of the funds provided to them.

(d) and (e). It will be for the State Government to decide the modalities for implementation of the schemes to be funded out of Special Central Assistance for dispersed tribals. The Working Group on Development of Scheduled Tribes during Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) has, however, recommended that right type of voluntary agencies having a sense of involvement and a non-exploitative approach should be encouraged to work in tribal areas and for programmes designed to raise economic levels of the tribal families.

Statement

No. of Dispersed Tribals (1981 Census) and allocation of Special Central Assistance to States 1986-87.

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Dispersed (No Tribals in lakhs)	Allocation (1986-87) (Rs in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.82	260.09
2.	Assam	8.75	271.64
3.	Bihar	9.83	267.94
4.	Gujarat	10.66	220.08
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0.70	59.83
6.	Karnataka	8.94	58.71
7.	Kerala	1.43	40.98
8.	Madhya Pradesh	14.57	901.02
9.	Maharashtra	19.41	424.13
10.	Manipur	0.24	16.71
11.	Orissa	15.51	442.61
12.	Rajasthan	14.09	222.56
13.	Sikkim	0.58	28.91
14.	Tamil Nadu	3.10	93.14
15.	Tripura	1.39	59.56
16.	Uttar Pradesh	2.06	13.07
17.	West Bengal	19.03	374.39
18.	A and N Islands	0.01	—
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.01	—
Grand Total		139.15	3755.37

Allocation of rice and wheat to Gujarat

1759. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) allocations of wheat, rice and other coarse grains to Gujarat by Union Government for the months of July and August 1986 for distribution through the public distribution system against the allocations for the corresponding months of last years;

(b) whether these allocations are adequate to meet the State's requirements of wheat, rice and coarse grains; and

(c) if not, whether Government would make special ad-hoc allocation to the State in order to meet the off-season demand and to ease the pressure on prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) Allocations of wheat and rice to the Government of Gujarat for public distribution system for the months of July and August, 1986 and for the corresponding months last year are as under :—

(In '000 tonnes)

	1986		1985	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
July	30.0*	40.0	17.5*	30.0
August	20.0	40.0	10.0	30.0

(*includes special allocation of 10,000 tonnes)

Allocations of coarse grains are not made from the Central Pool presently.

(b) and (c). Allocations of wheat and rice for public distribution system to the Government of Gujarat have been generally commensurate with the demands placed by the State Government. Special allocations of 20,000 tonnes of rice—10,000 tonnes for the month of June, 1986, and 10,000

tonnes for the month of July, 1986, over and above the normal monthly allocation, have been made to the State Government to enable them to meet their requirements of the lean season and counter the rise in prices. Considering the supplemental character of the central allocations, the present levels of allocations are considered reasonable.

Konkani language in Goa

1760. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAM MURTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the controversy going on in Goa on the question of Konkani being the sole official language;

(b) whether the demand of the Marathi speaking population is hoped to be reconciled and a compromise formula worked out with the use of the good offices of the Centre; and

(c) whether the Centre proposes to intervene in the matter and whether its intervention was sought or called for in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). Government of Goa, Daman and Diu have, after considering all aspects of the matter, now introduced the Goa, Daman and Diu Official Language Bill in the Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory, with the approval of Central Government.

[Translation]

Programme for plantation of trees in Seventh Five Year Plan

1761. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the programme prepared by Government for tree plantation in the Seventh Five Year Plan and increase in forest area as a result thereof alongwith the expenditure involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : The programme prepared by the Government for tree plantation in the Seventh Five Year Plan has a number of components. The important ones are social forestry, rehabilitation of degraded forest areas, farm forestry and production forestry as also the social forestry component of NREP, RLEGP. These programmes are to be implemented by the State Governments with the help of funds available to them in the State Plans, through anti-poverty programmes of the Department of Rural Development, externally aided projects and funds made available to the States through centrally sponsored schemes.

Firm data regarding the net increase in tree cover as a result of implementation of the above programmes is not available. However, it may be mentioned that the loss in forest cover during the period 1970-73 to 1980-82 was approximately of the order of 1.5 million hectares per year. As against this, an area of 1.5 million hectares has been covered in 1985-86 with tree cover as a result of implementation of the above-mentioned afforestation programme. The target for 1986-87 is 1.7 million hectares. Targets are set year-wise in consultation with States.

Funds for afforestation are available from several sources/departments. It is, therefore, difficult to give precise estimates of expenditure. During 1985-86 expenditure would be of the order of Rs. 450 crores approximately. During 1986-87 the provision for afforestation etc. is to the tune of Rs. 560 crores approximately.

[English]

Filling up post of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities

1762. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the post of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has been lying vacant;

(b) if so, since when; and

(b) by what time Government propose to appoint the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c) : The post of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has been lying vacant since May, 1977. The question of filling up the post of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is under consideration. It may not be possible to indicate a definite time scheduled for filling up the post.

Functioning of Tarapur Atomic Power Plant

1763 SHRI H.M. PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tarapur Atomic Power Unit which was recommissioned on 2nd May, 1986 was again shut down on May 3, 1986;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken to stop permanently erratic behaviour of TAPS ?

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

(b) The Unit II of Tarapur Atomic Power Station was shut down on May 3, 1986 for a start-up adjustment.

(c) The performance of Tarapur Atomic Power Station has been very satisfactory with high availability factors.

Special coaching centres for UPSC examinations

1764. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to open special coaching centres in educationally backward areas for students willing

to appear in Union Public Service Commissions examinations; and

(b) if so, the areas identified for setting up coaching Centres and when the centres are likely to start ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission provides assistance to Universities who are organising coaching centres to the students belonging to minority communities for Public Service Examinations. So far, 20 Universities and 14 colleges have been assisted.

The Ministry of Welfare also provides assistance for organising coaching classes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students to prepare them for Public Service Examinations through the Universities and non-Governmental institutions. The number of centres set up/sanctioned under this scheme by the end of 1985 is over 80.

Technology Missions

1765. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the launching of several Technology Missions has been under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely expenditure to be incurred on these missions ?

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

(b) Work relating to five Technology Missions, as given below, has been taken up :

1. Vaccination and Immunisation of vulnerable population, specially children,

2. Edible oil seeds-incentive cultivation and oil manufacture.

3. Better communications.

4. Drinking water in every village and water management.

5. Eradication of illiteracy.

(c) The likely expenditure to be incurred on these Technology Missions is being worked out by the identified noble Ministries/Agencies.

Construction of motor road in hill area of Uttar Pradesh

1766. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Border Roads Organisation is conducting any survey for the construction of new motor roads in the hill area of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Scheme to supply essential commodities at low prices to weaker sections

1767. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme of distribution of essential commodities at fair prices to weaker sections of the society;

(b) whether any proposal for making changes and bringing improvement in the prevailing system is under consideration; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). Seven key essential commodities namely wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oil, kerosene oil, soft coke and controlled cloth are supplied by the Central Government for distribution through Public Distribution System at fair price shops. Besides, State Governments are free to include other commodities for distribution through fair price shops, for which they themselves make the required arrangements for procurement and distribution. The Central Government has advised all the States/Union Territories to ensure that the commodities meant for issue under public distribution system are distributed equitably among the bonafide consumers at pre-determined prices

The Central Government had also announced a Scheme on 19th November '85 to provide wheat and rice at a highly subsidised rates to the people living in Integrated Tribal Development Project areas in 17 States and Union Territories and the entire States/UTs of Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

The Central Government continuously reviews and monitors the public distribution system with a view to bring about necessary improvements in the functioning of the system in different States/UTs. The States/UTs have been advised to open new fair price shops to provide easy physical access to consumers, supply of ration card to every family; making adequate provision and improvement in infrastructural facilities, such as storage and transport; develop proper monitoring system at State, District and Block levels; set up Consumer Advisory Committees upto fair price shop levels; tighten inspection and enforcement measures and for developing a system of effective coordination among various agencies engaged in the task of public distribution system.

Death due to explosion of hand grenade in Jhansi

1768. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that some children died due to explosion of an unexploded hand grenade picked up by them from the Babina Firing Range, Jhansi sometime in the beginning of June, 1986; and

(b) if so, measures taken by Government to make the firing range area inaccessible to avoid such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Government have seen a report about an accident in which six children died, but have no information about the cause of the accident being a hand grenade picked up from the Babina Firing Range.

(b) The Babina Firing Range is an acquired range and there is no habitation in the Range area. Whenever firing is carried out, sentries are posted on all the approaches to the range area to stop people from entering the range. During firing practice, a careful watch is kept on the unexploded shells and grenades which are identified and detonated to prevent accidents.

[Translation]

Fire in the Central Ordnance Depot, Kanpur

1769. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a devastating fire broke out in the Central Ordnance Depot at Kanpur on the night of 28 May, 1986;

(b) if so, the causes thereof and the estimated loss suffered as a result thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action against any officer/employee so far ?

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

(b) An enquiry into the causes of the fire has been entrusted to the C B I. The

estimated loss is Rs. 1.3 crores approximately.

(c) A Staff Court of Enquiry has been ordered by HQ Army Central Command on 29th May 1986, whose findings are awaited by the Government.

[English]

Import of colour television tubes

1770. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) names of the countries from where picture tubes for colour T. V sets are imported;

(b) whether the prices of T. V. components and picture tubes in foreign countries have been increased owing to the strengthening of the Japanese Yen and the Deutsche Mark against the Rupee; and

(c) if so, its effect on Indian T. V. manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The Colour TV picture tubes are being largely imported from South Korea, Japan, France, West Germany and Singapore.

(b) and (c). The prices of imported TV components are likely to rise on account of the increase in exchange rate vis-a-vis Yen and DM, but largely remain unaffected with respect to the Dollar. However, Government expects that the price of television sets will not and should not increase in view of the many concessions given.

Tardy progress in refugee resettlement

1771. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress of refugee resettlement has been tardy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the agencies responsible for it; and

(c) the details of assistance including financial, extended by the Union Government to various States on this account with details of utilization made by the respective States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Various State Governments have been implementing a number of schemes for rehabilitation of refugees. Progress in implementing certain schemes in some of the States has not been upto expectations. The Government of India have been impressing on the State Governments concerned to complete the process of resettlement work expeditiously. The work relating to migrants from former East Pakistan in agriculture and small trade is by and large over in most of the States. As regards Tibetan Refugees, 38,000 have already been settled with Government assistance. About 3,200 more are in the process of resettlement. Process of rehabilitation of displaced persons of Indo-Pak Conflicts of 1965 and 1971 is over except for provision of certain infrastructural facilities. Some residuary work in respect of resettlement of refugees from former East Pakistan in West Bengal remains to be completed.

(c) The Government of India provides assistance to the States for implementation of rehabilitation schemes, except in the case of Dandakaranya Project which is directly under Central Government, in the form of grants and loans. Grants cover expenditure on maintenance of relief and also staff support (100 per cent in the case of field and 50 per cent in the case of headquarters establishment). Assistance in the form of loans is mainly for agricultural inputs, small trade/business and industrial schemes as well as for housing and construction of business premises etc. The progress of expenditure on resettlement of refugees of various categories upto 31.3.1986 is as follows :—

Scheme	Expenditure		Total
	upto 31.3.1985/during 1985-86 (Rs. in crores)		
1	2	3	4
Displaced persons from former East Pakistan (including DNK Project)	685.28	22.21	707.49
Displaced persons from former West Pakistan	405.97	0.26	406.23
Persons displaced by Indo-Pak Conflict			
(i) 1965	16.33	...	16.33
(ii) 1971	86.16	0.18	86.34
Tibetan Refugees	8.28	0.13	8.41

Figures do not include expenditure on repatriates from Sri Lanka, Burma and other countries.

Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Parks

1772. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Parks (STEP) set up in the country so far;

(b) the location of such parks;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to set up one such STEP at Mysore; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

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

(b) STEPs have been established at :

(i) Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi.

(ii) C. C. Shroff Research Institute, Bombay.

Societies have been registered for setting up STEPs at :—

(i) Sri Jayachamarajendra College of Engineering, Mysore.

(ii) Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli.

(iii) Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A society has been registered for establishment of a STEP at Sri Jayachamarajendra College of Engineering, Mysore.

Compulsory Indian Standards Institution certification mark on articles

1773. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to make ISI certification mark compulsory for goods purchased by Government;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to put compulsory ISI certification mark on some of the articles; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and to what extent the quality of articles will be better for consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir. However, it has been decided that Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal/Department of Supply will contract only for ISI-marked goods wherever such goods are offered; in case ISI-marked goods are not available, ISI specifications have to be strictly adhered to.

(b) While, as on date, 108 items have already been brought under compulsory Certification Marks Scheme of ISI, there are proposals to extend the compulsory Scheme to a few more items.

(c) Some of the additional items proposed to be brought under compulsory Certification Marks Scheme of ISI are as follows :

- (1) Synthetic Detergents;
- (2) GLS Lamps;
- (3) Plywood;
- (4) Surgical Implants;
- (5) Clinical Thermometers;
- (6) Hydraulic Brake Fluids;
- (7) Domestic Electrical Appliances;
- (8) Infant Milk Powder.

When articles are brought under compulsory ISI Certification Marks Scheme, the manufacturers are required to ensure that such articles manufactured by them conform to the standards/specifications prescribed by the I. S. I. This, in turn, will assure availability of quality products to the consumers.

Manual of Entertainment Tax Act and Rules

1775. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several cultural organisations in Delhi who have to deal with the various provisions of the Entertainment Tax Act and administrative rules made there under are made to undergo lot of inconvenience as copies of these publications are not freely available on sale; and

(b) if so, steps being taken to bring out a manual incorporating the Act and the Rules, in a handy manner, for the convenience of all concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The Entertainment Tax Act and the Rules framed thereunder have been notified in the Official Gazette which is a priced publication available at the sales counter of the publication Division.

(b) There is no proposal to bring out a manual incorporating the Act and the Rules.

Crisis in Talcher Heavy Water Plant

1776. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any breakdown in the Heavy Water Plant, Talcher in April, 1986;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(c) the loss caused by the accident in April, 1986;

(d) whether the plant has been closed down since then and if so, when will it start functioning; and

(e) steps being taken to prevent recurrence of such accident in future ?

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

OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) A fire occurred in the Plant on April 29, 1986.

(b) Sudden leakage of high pressure gas due to the failure of a gasket liner in the flanged connection was responsible for the fire. A Committee has been appointed to investigate the cause of such failure.

(c) Investigations done so far have revealed that the damage is confined to some small sized piping and field instruments, and in the control room, to instrument cables and peripherals.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Plant will be restarted after rectification and repair work is completed—this is expected to take 3 to 4 months.

(e) A modified fit-up procedure has been established and a thorough review of all maintenance procedures is being undertaken to avoid recurrence of such accidents.

Calcium sands at off-shore areas of Lakshadweep

1777. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to pick up calcium sands available at off-shore areas of Lakshadweep Islands to use those as a potential ingredient to manufacture cement;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A proposal to set up a 20 tonnes per day white cement plant in one of the islands of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep has been under consideration by the Government. Techno-economic feasibility of the proposal is being discussed with various relevant departments.

(c) Detailed studies are required on the ecological factors before the sands are utilised on a large scale, as it is known that excessive dredging of the sands from the lagoons may disturb the shoreline equilibrium and may lead to severe erosion of the islands.

Institutions for training of IAS officers

1778. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many institutions exist in the country where IAS officers are sent for training; and

(b) the number of IAS officers trained there so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) For the one week refresher courses and 4 week training programmes, which are conducted for IAS officers, they were sent to 29 State/Central/Management Institutions in 1985-86. The list of institutions has been enlarged for 1986-87 and comprises 41 institutions. In addition, it is open to the State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments to send them to other training institutions/courses in the country, depending on their specific training requirements.

(b) The number of IAS officers trained in the one week/4 week training courses during 1985-86 was 3480.

Computerisation in Government Departments

1779. PROF. P. J. KURIEN :
SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-
RAGHAVAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether computerisation in different departments of Government is being done on an increasing scale;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have been able to quantify the result of computerisation in terms of improvement in efficiency; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) National Informatics Centre (NIC) has conducted feasibility studies in various departments of the Government for development of computer-based management information system. About 150 databases have already been implemented by NIC. Online terminals (including personal/mini computer based terminals) have been installed in different departments to provide easy access to these databases.

A number of Departments like IMD, Customs and Defence have inhouse computer facility which are used for creation of databases, data processing and management information systems.

A few Ministries/Departments like Ministry of External Affairs have engaged the services of public sector corporations like CMC Limited and private software companies for conducting feasibility studies and taking up specific projects for computerisation.

(c) and (d). Introduction of computer based systems will progressively improve the efficiency in Government Departments by streamlining the organization of information and its flow for decision making process, enable better monitoring and control of projects and assist planning. However, it is too early to quantify the gains in efficiency over the entire Government.

Achievement of social forestry targets in Kerala

1780. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the targets set for social forestry programme for the State of Kerala

during the Sixth Five Year Plan period have been achieved;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) targets fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan for Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The targets for Kerala State under afforestation including Social Forestry during the Sixth Five Year Plan period have been achieved.

(b) As against a target of 1899.50 lakh seedlings, the achievement during the Sixth Plan was 2352.55 lakh seedlings.

(c) The targets are fixed on yearly basis. The targets for 1985-86 and 1986-87 are 600 lakh seedlings and 1200 lakh seedlings respectively.

Budgetary provision for irrigation

1781. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether funds allocated in the Sixth Plan for irrigation were not utilised in full resulting in 20 per cent loss in targetted irrigation facility;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the repercussions of this failure is going to cause on the plan targets of Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Although there was a shortfall of about 8 per cent in utilisation of funds allocated in the Sixth Plan to irrigation, shortfall in the achievement of target of additional potential is about 18 per cent.

(b) The reasons for the shortfall are : general constraint of funds with the State

Government, thin spreading of resources, delay in land acquisition, rehabilitation problems, etc.

(c) No specific repercussion of the shortfall in targets of Sixth Plan is expected on the plan targets of the Seventh Plan.

People below poverty line in Bihar

1782. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware that 49.5 per cent population in Bihar State alone is living below poverty line whereas overall national average is 37.4 per cent;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted/proposed to ascertain the reasons of backwardness of Bihar State alone; and

(c) efforts Government propose to make to lift the poor and bring the population above the poverty line ?

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

(b) No such survey has been conducted. Planning Commission, however, had conducted a study on Agricultural Strategies for Eastern Region in 1985. A somewhat similar study was conducted by Reserve Bank of India. Both of these studies examined the questions relating to agricultural backwardness of Bihar.

(c) A statement is given below.

Statement

Removal of poverty remains a central concern of planning in India. Consistent with this objective, the Seventh Plan development strategy and the pattern of growth emerging from it are expected to lead to reduction in poverty. The emphasis on accelerated agri-

cultural growth, increased productivity of rice in eastern India, developing the potential of dry-land agriculture, adoption of special measures to increase productivity and incomes of small and marginal farmers, implementation of the minimum needs programme, and expansion of irrigation facilities will make a substantial contribution to a reduction of poverty. In addition, the Seventh Plan includes a number of anti-poverty and employment promoting programmes specifically designed to raise incomes and productivity of the people below the poverty line. While allocating resources to the States under the poverty alleviation programmes, more emphasis is to be given to the incidence of poverty as compared to the Sixth Plan. Naturally, the States with higher poverty ratio will get higher allocations of funds for these programmes.

2. The Gadgil formula for allocation of Central assistance for State plans which was originally approved in 1968, was modified by the National Development Council in August, 1980 with a view to increasing the weightage of assistance to the less developed States as indicated below :

(i) Out of the total divisible pool of Central assistance, a lumpsum amount is set apart for the 8 special category States, viz, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

(ii) The balance amount of assistance is to be allocated among the remaining States, on the basis of a weightage of 60 per cent for population, 20 per cent for per capita income (assistance allocated to States having per capita income below national average), 10 per cent for Per-capita Tax Effort and the remaining 10 per cent for Special problems.

3. Accordingly, Bihar with a huge population and per capita income below the national average will get substantial Central assistance under the Modified Gadgil formula. These steps will enable less developed States, including Bihar, to achieve greater development and reduction in poverty ratio.

**Supply of adequate edible oil to
Vanaspatti manufacturers**

1783. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to the rise in prices of mustard/rapeseed oil in the country the vanaspatti manufacturers are facing great difficulty in running their units unless they are supplied imported edible oil to manufacture vanaspatti; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to meet the demand of vanaspatti manufacturers for manufacturing vanaspatti oil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) There has been a rise in the prices of edible oils including mustard/rapeseed oil in the country. However, the production of vanaspatti increased from 68 thousand tonnes in January, 1986 to 78.5 thousand tonnes in June, 1986 on account of remedial measures including effective supply management of imported oils to vanaspatti industry. The industry has not faced difficulty in running their units.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Sugar mills in cooperative sector in
Uttar Pradesh**

1784. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sugar mills in the co-operative sector in Uttar Pradesh and also the number of proposals received for opening such mills;

(b) the number of cooperative sugar mills in the State running in loss;

(c) the number of such mills declared sick;

(d) whether, before giving permission for setting up new sugar mills in this area, their economic viability is ascertained; and

(e) if so, the reasons for their running in loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) There are 28 sugar mills in the Cooperative Sector in Uttar Pradesh. During the Sugar Year 1985-86 (Oct.—Sept.), two applications from Co-operative Sector have been received so far, for setting up of sugar mills in the State.

(b) The Government do not maintain profit and loss accounts in respect of sugar mills which are mainly in private or cooperative sector. The ultimate responsibility to ensure efficient running of a sugar mill lies solely with the management.

(c) The Sugar Industry, being a seasonal industry which is subjected to fluctuations on a number of factors including agro-climatic factors, parameters for quantifying sickness in the industry concretely, have not been evolved.

(d) Applications for setting up new sugar mills submitted by parties through the State Government with the latter's recommendations are considered for grant of licences subject to favourable agro-climatic conditions and techno-economic feasibility of the projects.

(e) The profitability or otherwise of a sugar factory depends on a variety of factors which include cane availability, technical and marginal competence of a sugar mill and certain other factors, which are within the jurisdiction of the concerned State Government.

**Air Force Centre in Azamgarh district
of Uttar Pradesh**

1785. SHRI RAJKUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh has an airforce centre;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to set up an Air Force Centre in the said district; and

(c) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no defence requirement to set up an Air Force unit in Azamgarh district at present.

[English]

Disposal of Public Grievances

1786. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) number of public grievances received by the Minister of Personnel for Public Grievances and Pension since January, 1986;

(b) number of public grievances disposed of; and

(c) the time taken to dispose of each grievance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances received a total of 3891 grievances during the period January-June, 1986. 383 cases were selected for monitoring by the Department. Of these 41 are reportedly settled. The remaining cases were sent to ministries/departments concerned with a request to take appropriate action and inform the complainants of the action taken.

(c) Of the cases disposed of, the time taken has varied from six to one hundred and forty five days.

Specialisation in various disciplines for IAS recruits

1787. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide specialisation in various disciplines for IAS recruits;

(b) if so, whether this would affect their inter se seniority and promotional prospects;

(c) whether this specialisation would be used to place IAS officers into top managerial positions in State enterprises; and

(d) details of the proposal for specialisation in IAS ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d). A statement indicating the desired information is given below.

Statement

Specialisation in various Disciplines for IAS recruits

1. During the probationary training, special emphasis is given to impart skills in areas like Public Administration, Management, Behavioural Sciences, Revenue Administration and Law and Order to the IAS recruits.

2. Even as early as 1976 the Government of India had issued guidelines to the State Governments for systematic career planning of IAS officers having regard to their aptitudes and capabilities. The guidelines provide inter-alia, for regulating the posting of IAS Officers after their having held multi-functional posts of Sub-Divisional

and District officers. The fields of specialisation have been classified broadly under 3 groups i. e. regulatory, development and economic and industrial administration. In addition an extensive programme of inservice training ranging from one week to one month is being implemented since last year for all IAS Officers. This programme is designed to impart training in 25 functional/sectoral specialisations. Officers are also sent abroad for specialised courses of study. The question of specialisation in the IAS is under review from time to time.

3. The specialisations obtained by IAS Officers is taken into consideration as far as possible while making appointments to senior posts under the Government.

4. Specialisation of officers will not affect their inter-se seniority and promotional aspects.

Autonomous State comprising hills districts in Assam

1788. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any demand for the creation of an autonomous State comprising the two hills districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar hills in Assam; and

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

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

(b) The Government have not been in favour of further re-organisation of Assam. The Assam Government have, however, been requested to look into the developmental needs of the area.

Allotment to Kerala to control pollution

1789. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the amount allotted to Kerala during 1986-87 for the control of pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : According to the Kerala State Pollution Control Board, the amount allocated to Kerala during 1986-87 to control pollution is Rs. 66 lakhs under Plan schemes and Rs. 18 lakhs under Non-Plan schemes.

Price of T. V. sets

1790. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether T. V. market is stagnant and depressed;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether Colour T. V. which was promised to the public at the time of its introduction of Rs. 5000/- is available for around Rs. 10,000/-; and

(d) whether repair charges for CTV which were originally around Rs. 30/- per visit have been jacked upto around Rs. 100/- per visit ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Ex-factory price of 51 cms. Colour TV sets depending on the features offered, excluding excise duty, generally is in the range of Rs. 4150-7850. The market price of the T. V. sets varies from place to place depending upon sales tax, octroi, etc.

(d) Service for TV sets after the warranty period is being provided by TV manufacturers, dealers or individual technicians. Their charges vary. A general sharp increase in the service charges has not come to the notice of the Government of India.

Madurai Air Base in Tamilnadu

1791. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposal are pending with the Union Government for starting the Madurai Air Base in Tamilnadu; and

(b) steps taken to implement the project expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government has recently approved the setting up of an Air Force base in Madurai. Steps are being taken in coordination with the National Airport Authority of India to establish this base.

Rehabilitation of Refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan

1792. KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the rehabilitation programme of the Central Government for refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan till 1984-85; and

(b) the Central Provision for on-going schemes for rehabilitation of inmates of permanent liability homes and for development of displaced persons colonies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The rehabilitation programmes for refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan can be broadly classified into three groups :—

(i) *Settlement in West Bengal*—A wide range of measures were undertaken for the resettlement of the migrants in West Bengal and elsewhere. These included agricultural schemes, vocational and technical training,

industrial schemes, rehabilitation loans for small trades, housing, etc., development of colonies and provision for educational and medical facilities. At present residuary scheme for acquisition of land for Government sponsored and approved squatters' colonies/ex-camp site families and rehabilitation of families from Indian Enclaves in former East Pakistan are in the process of being implemented by the State Government with funds provided by the Central Government.

Further about 11.14 lakh displaced persons came from former East Pakistan during the period from 1.1.64 to 5.3.71 of which about 6 lakh displaced persons stayed on in West Bengal and as per policy were not given any rehabilitation assistance because they had not joined camps opened for rehabilitation outside West Bengal. Those who joined such camps have been/are being rehabilitated in other States.

(ii) *Settlement in Dandakaranya Project* : The Dandakaranya Development Authority was set up in September, 1951 to resettle migrants from erstwhile East Pakistan. The Project has set up 428 Villages in Koraput district of Orissa and Bastar district of M. P. where 25203 families have been settled, 23965 of them in agriculture. Necessary infrastructural facilities like roads, schools, medical institutions, head water tanks and wells etc. have also been constructed in the area for its integrated development.

(iii) *Settlement outside Dandakaranya Project in States other than West Bengal* : The rehabilitation assistance in respect of new migrants is in the form of pattern schemes drawn up for settlement in agriculture as well as in business and other non-agricultural occupations. In respect of agricultural schemes the assistance has been in the form of land, homestead plot, cost of development and construction of houses as well as assistance for purchase of bullocks, agricultural implements, etc. In respect of business schemes, the assistance is for purchase of homestead plots, development of land, construction of houses, business premises and also loans for starting and running the business.

(d) Migrant families staying in permanent liability homes are given rehabilitation assistance when the eldest child attains the age of eighteen. For settlement of these families in agriculture a sum of Rs. 7.41 crores has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90). A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided in VII plan for settlement of rehabilitable new migrants from permanent liability homes in non-agricultural schemes.

These provisions do not include rehabilitation assistance for rehabilitable families in P.L. Homes in West Bengal which is dealt with by the Ministry of welfare.

For development of displaced person's colonies a provision of Rs. 1.5 crores has been made, during VII plan by the Ministry of Urban Development.

Licences to domestic TV manufacturers

1793. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the indigenous manufacturers of Electronics goods in the public sector, namely Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) and Punjab Semi Conductor Device Limited etc. and in the private sector have got the capability and know-how to manufacture essential components of colour television sets like picture tubes, etc.;

(b) whether it is a fact that they have not been permitted to manufacture these items on a commercial scale even though they claim that the price of the indigenous components would be about one third as compared to those imported from Japan, South Korea and West Germany; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Crime Rate

1794. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) which State in India had the highest crime rate in the country during the last two years; and

(b) whether the Union Government have any fresh proposal to improve the law and order situation in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The State of Madhya Pradesh had the highest crime rate amongst the States in the Country in the years 1984 and 1985.

(b) Law and order problems faced in different parts of the country are of different nature and the concerned State Governments are responsible for the maintenance of law and order since 'public order' is a State subject. Role of the Central Government in the matter is limited to advising the State Governments and rendering them such assistance as may be necessary and appropriate from time to time.

Indian forest service officers on deputation to foreign countries

1795. SHRI R. S. MANE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether our best forest officers are all leaving the country on deputations to UN and other organisations;

(b) the steps taken to ensure that such officers do not leave the country after gaining valuable experience;

(c) the number of officers belonging to Indian Forest Service who have gone on foreign assignments; and

(d) the restrictions Government propose to prevent such a costly brain drain ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). According to the information valuable with the Central Government, only 10 officers belonging to the Indian Forest Service have been deputed for assignments under the UN and other agencies during the last five years. This is a small number considering the total number of Indian Forest Service officer which was 1587 as on 1.1.1986.

Deputation of officers under assignments abroad exposes them to new ideas and work experience in other countries which add to their utility for this country on their return. It will not, therefore, be desirable to prevent the officers from taking up such assignments especially since the number of such officers is quite limited.

Setting up of sugar factory near Pollachi

1796. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any application for setting up a sugar factory near Pollachi has been pending; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which decision thereon will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). An application for setting up a new sugar factory of 1500 T.C.D. at Pollachi in District Coimbatore from Shri K.V. Kandaswamy was received by the Central Government. It was considered and a rejection letter has been issued to the party on 31-3.1986.

Census operation in Assam

1797. SHRI ABDUL HAMID : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided to hold census operation in Assam;

(b) whether the Union Home Ministry had written to the Government of Assam seeking the State Government's cooperation in holding of a census;

(c) if so, the reaction of the State Government; and

(d) the further steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d). The question of holding of a census in Assam was considered in consultation with the Government of Assam. That Government is currently engaged in the implementation of the Assam accord and is not in a position to provide enumeration agency for conduct of census. As such it is not possible to hold a census in Assam at this stage.

Declaration of State animal, bird, tree and flower

1798. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government in consultation with the various State Governments have decided to declare one animal, one bird, one tree and one flower as State Animal, bird, tree and flower respectively for each state;

(b) if so, whether the selection has been made in respect of all the States;

(c) if so, the names of such State animal, bird, tree and flower for which the decision has been taken; and

(d) the likely date by which the decision remaining regarding the States would be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) A suggestion was given to all States and Union Territories to adopt their own state animal, bird, tree and flower to focus attention on the indigenous nature of particular species,

of wildlife. To avoid duplication in selecting such species, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations were requested to send their proposals in this regard to the Central Government.

(b) and (c). Some of the States have sent their proposals and from some States proposals are yet to be received. A statement

showing the suggestions of the Central Government, and species adopted or proposed to be adopted by the States, is given below.

(d) No specific date can be given, as it is upto the States when or whether or not to adopt any state animal, bird, tree and flower.

Statement

Name of State/UT	State animal/Bird/Tree/Flower Proposed by G.O.I.		Adopted or proposed for adoption by State/UT
1	2		3
1. Andhra Pradesh	Animal	— Fourhorned antelope	Blackbuck
	Bird	— Grey Pelican	Indian roller or Blue jay
	Tree	— Red sanders	Neem
	Flower	— Jasmine	...
2. Assam	Animal	— One-horned rhinoceros	Rhino
	Bird	— White-Winged wood duck	...
	Tree	— Bamboo	...
	Flower	— Champa	...
3. Bihar	Animal	— Sloth Bear	Bison (Gaur)
	Bird	— Nukta (Comb duck)	Parakeet
	Tree	— Mahua	Sissoo
	Flower	— Kachnar	...
4. Gujarat	Animal	— Asiatic Lion	Asiatic Lion
	Bird	— Flamingo	...
	Tree	— Neem	...
	Flower	— Indian laburnam	...
5. Haryana	Animal	— Nilgai	Blackbuck
	Bird	— Black partridge	Black partridge

	1	2	3
	Tree	— Babul	Peepal
	Flower	— Vasak	...
6. Himachal Pradesh	Animal	— Musk deer	Musk Deer
	Bird	— Monal pheasant	Monal Pheasant
	Tree	— Deodar	Deodar
	Flower	— Bish or Atis	Bish or Atis
7. J & K	Animal	— Hangul or Kashmir stag	Hangul or Kashmir stag
	Bird	— Western tragopan	Black-necked crane
	Tree	— Horse-Chestnut	Chinar
	Flower	— Blue poppy	...
8. Karnataka	Animal	— Slender loris	...
	Bird	— Great pied hornbill	...
	Tree	— Sandalwood	...
	Flower	— Nadivardhan	...
9 Kerala	Animal	— Lion-tailed macaque	Elephant
	Bird	— Large requet tailed drongo	Great Indian Hornbill
	Tree	— Rosewood	Co-conut
	Flower	— Iora	...
10. Madhya Pradesh	Animal	— Barasingha	Barasingha
	Bird	— Paradise flycatcher	Paradise flycatcher
	Tree	— Banyan	...
	Flower	— Sterculia	...
11. Maharashtra	Animal	— Gaur	...
	Bird	— Grey Jungle Fowl	...
	Tree	— Teak	...
	Flower	— Jarul	...
12. Meghalaya	Animal	— Binturong	...
	Bird	— Hill myna	...
	Tree	— Wild orange	...

1		2	3
	Flower	— Pitcher plant	...
13. Manipur	Animal	— Manipur brow ant- lered deer	Manipur brow anti- lered deer
	Bird	— Hume's bar-backed pheasant	Hume's bar-backed pheasant
	Tree	— Toon	Toon
	Flower	— Manipur or Sirohi Lily	Manipur or-Sirohi Lily
14. Nagaland	Animal	— Clouded-leopard	...
	Bird	— Imperial pigeon	...
	Tree	— Arecanut	...
	Flower	— Blue Vanda	...
15. Orissa	Animal	— Sambar	Sambar
	Bird	— Blue jay	Blue jay
	Tree	— Tendu	...
	Flower	— Ashoka	Ashoka
16. Punjab	Animal	— Blackbuck	Blackbuck
	Bird	— Hoopoe	Hoopoe
	Tree	— Sisoo	Sisoo
	Flower	— Coral tree	Coral tree
17. Rajasthan	Animal	— Chinkara gazelle	Chinkar-a gazelle
	Bird	— Great Indian bustard	Great Indian bustard
	Tree	— Khejri	Khejri
	Flower	— Karil	Flower of Rohida Tree
81. Sikkim	Animal	— Red Panda	Red Panda
	Bird	— Blood pheasant	Monal
	Tree	— Rhododendron	...
	Flower	— Noble Orchid	...
19. Tamil Nadu	Animal	— Nilgiri Than	...
	Bird	— Spoonbill	...
	Tree	— Tamarind	...
	Flower	— Pavalakkurinja	...

1		2	3
20. Tripura	Animal	— Pharye's Leaf Monkey	...
	Bird	— Fairy bluebird	...
	Tree	— Agar	...
	Flower	— Nagesar	...
21. Uttar Pradesh	Animal	— Leopard	Leopard
	Bird	— Sarus crane	Sarus crane
	Tree	— Sal	Sal
	Flower	— Brahma Kamal	Brahma Kamal
22. West Bengal	Animal	— Indian elephant	...
	Bird	— Barn Owl	...
	Tree	— Bischofia	...
	Flower	— Parijat	...
23. Andaman & Nicobar Island	Animal	— Crab-eating Macaque	Dolphin
	Bird	— Megapode	Megapode
	Tree	— Padauk	...
	Flower	— Keya	...
24. Arunachal Pradesh	Animal	— Takin	Hoolock
	Bird	— Peacock pheasant	Hornbill
	Tree	— Hollong	...
	Flower	— Fox-tail Orchid	...
25. Goa, Daman & Diu	Animal	— Mouse deer	Gaur
	Bird	— Brown headed Sea Gull	Ruby throated Yellow bul bul
	Tree	— Hibiscus	Matti (Terminalia Tomentosa)
	Flower	— Wild morning Glory	...
26. Delhi	Animal	— Hanuman Langur	Blue bull
	Bird	— Grey Partridge	Shaheen
	Tree	— Arjun	Peepal
	Flower	— Lagerstroemia India	...

1	2	3
27. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Animal — Bird — Tree — Flower —	Striped hyaena Lesser golden backed wood pecker Sterculia Urens Flame of the forest (Butea monosperma)

Fall in value of exports of HAL

1799. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether value of exports of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited had fallen from Rs. 11.50 crores in 1983-84 to Rs. 44 lakhs in 1984-85 and it is estimated to the Rs. 77 lakhs for 1985-86 and if so, reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the quality of goods of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited does not fall leading to fall in exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL) have been established, primarily, to meet the requirements of the Defence forces. The Company has, however, exported its products valued at Rs. 1150 lakhs, Rs. 44 lakhs and Rs. 67 lakhs, during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively. The relatively large amount of exports during 1983-84, compared to later years, was due to execution of a single large order in that year.

(b) There has been no fall in the quality of products manufactured by M/s HAL and the reduced exports during 1984-85 and 1985-86 are not on account of quality considerations.

Setting up of an ordnance factory in Himachal Pradesh

1800. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the request of the Government of Himachal Pradesh and the Members of Parliament from the State for the sanction of an Ordnance Factory in the State;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government on the request; and

(c) if not the likely date by which a decision would be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c). Requests were received in the past from the Government of Himachal Pradesh and a few MP and MLAs for setting up an Ordnance factory in the State. They have been informed that while there was no proposal to locate an Ordnance Factory in Himachal Pradesh, the request had been noted and would be given due consideration as and when an occasion arose.

Location of ordnance factories is decided on strategic and techno-economic considerations. It would not, therefore, be possible to indicate the time by which an Ordnance Factory would be set up in Himachal Pradesh.

Sanction of pension to retired Military personnel

1801. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any cases of sanction of pensions to the retired Military personnel are pending for disposal over a period ranging one to three years;

(b) if so, the number and nature thereof alongwith likely dates by which all such cases would be cleared;

(c) the steps taken to ensure that all retiring Military Personnel get their pensions within one year of their retirement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to Controller of Defence Accounts (Pension) Allahabad, who is the pension sanctioning authority, 10 cases of retiring pension of service officers are pending in his office for disposal for a period ranging from one to three years.

All efforts are being made to ensure their expeditious settlement.

(c) Steps have been taken to simplify and rationalise pension sanctioning procedure, introduce computerisation and undertake effective monitoring in order to ensure that all retiring military personnel get their pension soon after their retirement.

Pending cases of Freedom Fighters Pension of Himachal Pradesh

1802. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS may kindly refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5891 on 9 April, 1986 regarding pending cases of Freedom Fighters Pension of Himachal Pradesh and state.

(a) the name of the Freedom Fighters from Himachal Pradesh district-wise whose cases are still pending before the Government;

(b) whether any Freedom Fighter-pension cases of Himachal Pradesh have been sanctioned during the first half of the year 1986; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, district-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) As on date, no application from the State of Himachal Pradesh is pending disposal in this Ministry.

(b) and (c). Pension has been granted in four cases during the half of 1986, three from the district of Mandi and one from the district of Kangra.

Allocation to Orissa for Forestry

1803. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation made to Orissa for forestry in the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the allocation for the year 1986-87, programme-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The allocation made to Orissa for forestry in the Seventh Plan is Rs. 45 crores.

(b) The allocation made to the State for the year 1986-87 for forestry is Rs. 12.80 crores Programme-wise proposed budgeted allocations are given in the statement below.

Statement

Programme-wise proposed budgeted allocations for Orissa for the year 1986-87.

Sl. No.	Programme	Allocation (Budget Estimates) (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Direction and Administration	76.76
2.	Research	7.04
3.	Education and Training	16.58
4.	Forest Conservation and Development.	84.55
5.	Plantation Schemes	683.00
6.	Tribunal Area Sub-Plan.	225.24

Development of Backward classes in Orissa

Plan (1986-87) outlays respectively are given below.

1804. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation made for the development of backward classes in Orissa in the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the amount allotted for the year 1986-87 for this sector to Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). There is at present no Central list of other Backward Classes and there is no Central Scheme for development of Other Backward Classes. According to the information furnished by the Government of Orissa, they do not have any State list of Other Backward Classes.

Allocation for irrigation sector in Orissa

1805. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the allocations made for minor and major irrigation projects for Orissa State during Seventh Plan period;

(b) out of these allocations what is the allocation made for the current year's Annual Plan for this sector for Orissa; and

(c) Project-wise details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The allocation made for major and medium irrigation and minor irrigation programme for Orissa during the Seventh Plan is Rs. 660 crores and that during Annual Plan 1986-87 is Rs. 134.00 crores.

(c) Statements I and II indicating projectwise Seventh Plan outlays and Annual

Statement—I

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Seventh Plan Outlays
1	2	3
Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes		
A Externally Aided/World Bank Assisted Projects		
I.	Upper Indravati Dam	70.00
II.	Mahanadi Birupa Barrage	60.73
III.	Subarnarekha	110.00
IV. Orissa Medium Irrigation Phase-II		
	1. Dumberbahal	0.07
	2. Pillasalki	0.30
	3. Ramiala	1.77
	4. Kuanria	1.00
	5. Daha	1.16
	6. Remal	1.42
	7. Sarafgarh	0.62
	8. Jharbandha	0.24
	9. Talasara	0.18
	10. Gohira	1.64
	11. Suneci	10.20
	12. Kansabahal	11.72
	13. Bankbal	19.32
	14. Kanjhari	6.05
	15. Hariharjore	20.68
	16. Harbhāngi	25.09
	17. Upper Jonk	22.93
	18. Badanalla	25.95
	Sub-Total : A-IV	150.32
	Total-A	391.05
B. Pre-Sixth Plan Schemes :		
I. Multipurpose and Major Projects		
	1. Rangali (a) Dam	1.94
	(b) Irrigation share	
	24%	50.00

1	2	3
2. (a) Upper Kolab Dam Irrigation share 50%	13.54	
(b) Upper Kolab Irrigation	19.50	
3. Upper Indravati Irrigation	10.50	
4. Anandapur	3.43	
Sub-Total B-I	98.21	
II. Medium Schemes (Non-World Bank)		
1. Ong	9.80	
2. Sundar	2.85	
3. Dadaraghati	2.93	
4. Aunli	0.50	
5. Upper Suktel	1.03	
6. Baghua Stage-II	7.64	
7. Bandapipili	2.11	
8. Barasuan	2.83	
Sub-Total—B-II	29.71	
Total-B	128.62	
C. New Schemes of Sixth Plan	Nil	
D. New Schemes of Seventh Plan		
I. Major Projects		
1. Additional spillway to Hirakud Dam	5.05	
Total : D-I	6.05	
II. Medium Projects		
1. Rukura	2.10	
2. Deo	2.00	
3. Baghalati	2.00	
4. Sapuabadajore	2.00	
5. Kusei	2.00	
Sub-Total D-II	10.10	
Total-D	16.15	
E. Modernisation Schemes		
1. Modernisation of Rushikulya	0.34	
2. Extension of Ghodahado	0.20	

1	2	3
3. Strengthening of Hirakud Dam	2.22	
4. Renovation of Baragarh Main Canal	1 00	
5. Bhaskal Dam	0.42	
Total-E	4.18	
F. Water Development Services	10.00	
Grand Total : Major & Medium Irrigation Schemes		550.00
Minor Irrigation Schemes (Surface and ground water)		110.00

Statement-II

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Annual Plan 1986-87 Outlay
Major & Medium Irrigation		
(a) Earmarked Projects		
(i)	Upper Indravati —Dam	1.00
(ii)	—Irrigation	1.00
(iii)	Mahanadi Birupa Barrage	26.00
(iv)	Subarnarekha	31.00
(v)	Orissa MIP-II (Upper Jonk-Rs. 400 lakhs and other 7 schemes Rs. 2905 lakhs)	33.05
(vi)	Rengali-Dam	0.62
(vii)	Rengali-Irrigation	4.00
(viii)	Upper Kolab-Dam	2.00
(ix)	Upper Kolab-Irrigation	2.00
(x)	Sunder	1.00
	Total (a)	101.67
	(b) Other Non-earmarked Projects	7.33
	Total :	109.00
	Minor Irrigation (Surface and Ground Water)	25.00

Afforestation in Aravalli Hills

1806. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Aravalli Hills afforestation project has run into rough weather;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the financial and technical assistance expected from the Swedish International Development Agency; and

(d) the steps being taken to execute this project with the assistance of SIDA and its experts ?

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

(b) It had not been possible to mobilise financial resources for implementing the project.

(c) At present no financial and technical assistance is expected from Swedish International Development Agency.

(d) Does not arise.

Sanskrit as a Computer Language

1807. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been found that Sanskrit—a natural language—can serve as the best computer language in the World for artificial intelligence etc;

(b) whether Department of Electronics is researching further on this subject, if so, the projects undertaken specifically for this purpose and their location;

(c) whether public cooperation e.g. from Sanskrit scholars and institutions is being sought in this regard, if so, the names of such scholars and institutions and their contribution so far; and

(d) the terms of reference to scholars and institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. It has been found that Sanskrit offers certain advantages for natural language processing on computers which is one of the activities in the subject of artificial intelligence.

(b) Natural language processing on computers using Sanskrit is included as one of the areas of investigation under the project on Knowledge-based Computer Systems/Fifth Generation Computer Systems (KBCS/FGCS). This is a Plan project of the Department of Electronics. A conference on 'Knowledge Representation and Inference in Sanskrit Literature' is being organised during December 20-22, 1986 for examining the subject in considerable depth. After this conference, the Department of Electronics will formulate specific projects for this purpose under the KBCS/FGCS Project and thereafter determine suitable locations.

(c) and (d). The conference stated above will bring in Sanskrit scholars and computer specialists together. The scholars and institutions who will be associated and the terms of reference to them, will be decided after the conference.

Ganga cleaning operation

1808. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in the cleaning of the Ganga River passing through Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Ganga cleaning operation similar to the one which was launched at Varanasi recently will also be Undertaken at Allahabad;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) As on 30th June, 1986, 23 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs 14 76 crores have been sanctioned for 4 cities in U.P. Out of these, one scheme in Hardwar and another at Ramnagar near Varanasi have been completed, a third scheme is nearing completion at Rishikesh.

(b) The launching of the Ganga Action Plan as a people's project in Varanasi on 14th June, 1986 related to the project as a whole rather than schemes at Varanasi.

For Allahabad, the Central Ganga Authority has already approved 4 schemes at a cost of Rs. 2.16 crores.

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

Crash of IAF planes

1809. **PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :**
SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ :
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian Air Force plane crash landed in village Shaheedanwali in Sirsa (Haryana) and another Indian Air Force jet fighter crashed in the Western Sector in June, 1986;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the mishaps; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). An IAF aircraft crashed near village Shaheedanwali, Sirsa District on the 4th June, 1986. After about 15 minutes of take off, the pilot experienced difficulty in controlling the aircraft. His attempts to control the aircraft were unsuccessful and he ejected safely. The pilot suffered some injuries during ejection.

In addition, three IAF aircraft crashed in the Western Sector in June 1986. In the

first accident, which occurred on 17th June, 1986, the aircraft crashed during a low level training flight while executing a hard turn to the right. The pilot was killed in the accident. In the Second accident, which occurred on the same day, the pilot was unable to climb or maintain height after take off. Consequently he ejected and the aircraft crashed. In the third accident, which occurred on 18th June, 1986, the aircraft sustained a bird hit shortly after take off resulting in engine flame out. The pilot ejected safely.

Courts of Inquiry have been ordered to investigate into these four accidents, and their findings are awaited.

Narora Nuclear Power Plant

1810. **SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decision to build Narora Nuclear Power Plant was against the recommendations made by the Venguralekar Committee in 1972;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for not accepting the Venguralekar Committee report in this regard;

(c) whether there has been a demand to review the decision about this nuclear power plant;

(d) if so, whether Government are considering to review the decision about this nuclear power plant; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Enquiry about missing AN-32 aircraft

1811. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :**

DR. A. K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any specific enquiry has been made about the two missing AN-32 Airforce transport carriers in March, 1986; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Courts of Inquiry into the AN-32 aircraft accidents on 22.3.1986 and 25-3-1986 have been ordered on 23rd and 26th March, 1986 respectively. These are still in progress and it is not possible at this stage to anticipate their findings.

Launching of INSAT-IC satellite

1812. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation has since taken a final decision on launching INSAT-IC satellite; and

(b) if so, the place from where INSAT-IC is likely to be launched and by when ?

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

(b) INSAT-IC is proposed to be launched through an Ariane Launcher. The launch will take place from Kourou, French Guyana. The agreement with Arianespace, as negotiated and accepted for the launch of INSAT-IC, provides for a launch in the beginning of 1988. However, efforts will continue to advance the launch to the second half of 1987,

Safety measures against radiation

1813. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :
PROF. K. V. THOMAS :
SHRI JAGANNATH
PATTNAIK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the impact of the radio-active plume originating from Chernobyl in the USSR was recorded at various place in India;

(b) if so, the extent thereof;

(c) whether Government have assessed the long and short-term damage caused to the country and the people; and

(d) whether any claim has been filed, directly or indirectly, for compensation for the radio-active damage caused by this impact ?

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

(b) and (c). The radio-active fallout from Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident reached India around May 13, 1986. This radio-activity was detected at the BARC, Bombay and at a number of other country-wide stations. The levels of radio-activity were very low to cause any concern from the health point of view or to warrant any special measures.

(d) In view of (b) and (c), this does not arise.

News item captioned "Pak to upgrade Chinese fighter"

1814. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have come across the news item published in the Times of India dated 28 June, under the caption "Pak to upgrade Chinese fighter;"

(b) if so, the time by which the US experts are expected to conduct a study of the fighter and the extent to which the capacity of the fighter is expected to increase; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in the event of use of such fighters by Pakistan against India in the near future ?

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

(b) Government is not aware of any time-bound programme for carrying out this study. It is also not possible to assess the extent to which the capability of this fighter aircraft will increase, since such an assessment would only be possible after relevant information on the retro-fitted aircraft becomes available.

(c) All such developments are watched and evaluated for taking appropriate counter measures, if necessary.

Examination fees for UPSC examinations

1815. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a persistent demand from the student community that examination fee for competitive examination/test conducted by UPSC be abolished for specially and economically weaker and middle class people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard and the time by which it will be decided ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (c). Suggestions have been received, though not specifically from the student community, for abolition of examination fee for competitive examinations/tests conducted by *inter alia*, the Union Public Service Commission. These have been examined in detail in consultation with all concerned including UPSC. The Government could not, however, agree to the proposal mainly for the reason that it will lead to tremendous increase in the number of applications from non-serious candidates thereby generating infructuous work in the Commission. Further the examination fee being charged presently is not considered substantial so as to deter candidates from appearing from the examinations.

Lacune in implementation of central schemes

1816 SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister during his recent visit to the interior of tribal areas in Rajasthan pointed out a number of shortcomings and lacunae in the implementation of the various schemes under the 20-Point Programme, if so, the details of such shortcomings and steps taken in this regard to plug the loopholes in the working;

(b) the details of such shortcomings;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to plug the loopholes in the working of the schemes; and

(d) whether any monitoring cell has been opened to watch and expedite the implementation of the such schemes ?

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

(b) Shortcomings were identified in the fields of rural water supply and integrated rural development. Based on that the following were indicated :

- (i) Water Supply Schemes for problem villages should cater to the water needs of the cattle also.
- (ii) Rural Water Supply Programme should be looked-after by the Department of Rural Development at the Centre instead of Ministry of Urban Development.
- (iii) Cattle and Sheep Husbandary Schemes under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) should not be continued in the chronically drought affected districts of Rajasthan. Other schemes like camel cart should be devised and encouraged.
- (iv) TRYSEM Programme under the IRDP Programme for development of skills in tribal areas should be integrated with Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP).
- (v) Repayment of IRDP loans should commence at the end of one year.
- (vi) Scheme for initiating degenerated eco-areas Works Programme with 100 per cent wages to be paid in foodgrains should be implemented as part of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP).
- (vii) Weavers of Kabir Basti Cooperative are getting low returns on labour mainly due to non-supply of marino wool and inadequate marketing facilities. Khadi and Village Industries Board should examine possibility of direct procurement from the Cooperative for marketing.

(c) All these points have been referred to the Rajasthan Government as well as the

concerned Central Ministries for implementation by the Prime Minister's Office. The Rural Water Supply Programme has since been transferred to the Department of Rural Development. The water requirement for cattle are being kept in view while designing the water supply schemes. Foodgrains like wheat are given as additionality under NREP/RLEGP and not counted against the financial outlay.

(d) All the State Governments and concerned Central Ministries and departments have set up monitoring arrangements to watch and expedite the implementation of the 20-Point Programme with which they are concerned. A 20-Point Programme Monitoring Division also exists in the Ministry of Programme Implementation for the overall monitoring of the Programme.

Exploration of marine fauna

1817. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted of the fauna;

(b) whether efforts have been made by our scientists to seek co-operation at the International scientific level to explore marine fauna; and

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

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

(c) Several agencies and institutions of the Central Government such as Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin, National Institute of Oceanography, Goa are engaged on a continuing basis in scientific survey of marine fauna and their eco-systems. Survey of the marine fauna of south east coast of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa including comprehensive survey of such fauna of Chilka Lake, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa and Maharashtra coast have been

carried out, besides survey of ancillary marine resources such as pearl oysters, chanks, corals and echinoderms. Faunal publications covering the marine fauna of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and on commercial fishes of India have been brought out. Indian scientists have been keeping themselves abreast of developments elsewhere in the world.

Hike in prices of CTV

1818. SHRI C MADHAV REDDI :
SHRI RAM DHAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of colour TV sets have been recently raised by the TV industry by 10 to 15 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the circumstances leading to the rise in prices of colour TV sets;

(c) whether this price rise would further depress the shrinking demand for TV sets and affect the growth of the TV industry; and

(d) whether Government are considering any proposals to maintain the prices of TV sets at a reasonable level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (b). The prices of imported components are likely to rise on account of the increase in exchange rate vis-a-vis Yen and DM. However, the Government has taken the following steps to keep the price of TV sets down :—

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

(ii) A high power TV Co-ordination Committee under the Chairmanship

of Secretary, Electronics is functioning with representation from Indian TV Manufacturers Association and Electronics Components Industries Association, to review and monitor the progress of manufacture of TV sets;

(iii) Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ET and T), a public sector undertaking under the Department of Electronics, under their 'Materials Technology Brand Name' (MTB) programme is providing help to industry to produce quality products at reasonable cost by supplying material procured by them in bulk along with necessary technology; and

(iv) The recent package of fiscal concessions announced by the Government on 16th June, 1986 has rationalised the import duty structure for a comprehensive range of raw materials, piece parts and consumables used by the electronic components industry across the entire spectrum. This measure will significantly assist in making available local components for CTV receivers at a reasonable price.

As a result the Government expects that the price of colour TV sets should not increase.

Vanaspati plant at Balasore in Orissa

1819. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a Vanaspati plant at Balasore in Orissa;

(b) if so, the steps taken to expedite the implementation of the above proposal; and

(c) the site selected for the establishment of that plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) to (c). M/s. Orissa State Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited have applied for issue of a Letter of Intent for establishment of a vanaspati plant at Balasore. The application can be forward to the Ministry of Industry after considering the relative priorities of the other applications which have been received from Orissa.

Cost of power generation

1820. SHRI MURLI DEORA :
SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative costs of power generation from nuclear power plants, thermal plants and Hydro electric plants; and

(b) if the cost of power generated by nuclear power plants is higher, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Nuclear power at the selected sites is cheaper than electricity generated by coal fired thermal power plants. Comparison with hydel power has not been carried out, as it would be desirable to exploit all available resources of hydel power.

A Committee of Technical and Financial Experts constituted in 1984 have estimated that for units to be commissioned around 1992, nuclear power would cost about 85p/kwh, thermal power would cost about 91 p/kwh for pit-head unit and 109 p/kwh for units located at 800 km from the pit-heads.

Mandal Commission's Report

1821. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) the reasons for delay in implementation of the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission (Mandal Commission) inspite of repeated assurances; and

(b) the time by when the Commission's recommendations are likely to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The Mandal Commission was set up on January 1, 1979 and submitted its report on 31.12.1 80. The Mandal Commission Report was sent to the State Governments for their comments on 15.4.1982 and the report was placed before the Parliament on 30 4 1982 together with Action Taken Memorandum. There was no unanimity of opinion amongst State Governments on the recommendations in the Report. The Government have decided to elicit public opinion on the list of other Backward Classes prepared by the Backward Classes (Mandal) Commission. The modalities for eliciting such opinion are under consideration of the Government. 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 in 1985 to consider the suggestion to maintain status quo till the emergence of national consensus on reservations for Other Backward Classes and most of the Chief Ministers have agreed to the suggestion. Detailed factual information on various aspects of reservations had been called for from all States and Union Territories and information received has been complied. It may not be possible to indicate a definite time scheduled to implement the Commission's recommendations.

Smuggling of Uranium

1822. SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there has been smuggling of uranium from India to Pakistan and China

through Nepal particularly from Bihar mines;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected during the last one year;

(c) whether any arrests have been made; and

(d) the quantity of uranium seized and the action taken so far ?

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) There is no confirmation of some reports on the smuggling of uranium from the country.

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

Steps to remove untouchability

1823. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even after 38 years of Independence the country's Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes still bear the stigma of untouchability; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANGO) : (a) and (b). As required under Section 15 (A) (4) of the Protection of Civil Rights, the Annual Report for the period 1984 on the working of the provisions of the Act was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 26th February, 1986.

The report contains an assessment of the problem of untouchability in the country and action taken or proposed to be taken by the Central/State Governments for eradicating it.

Problems of NRIs

1824. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to solve the problems of non-resident Indians and also to facilitate their home coming; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Government has taken a number of measures to provide appropriate facilities to the NRI's for starting industrial/service units in the country and for scientists and technologists to return to India. Some of these are :

1. Two nodal agencies have been designated by the Government to be responsible for receipt, follow up, coordination and responding to NRI enquiries and proposals.
2. Most of the State Government have set-up special cells/nodal offices to provide one window service and guidance to NRI entrepreneurs.
3. Facilities to import equipment have been provided to the scientists and technologists returning from abroad.
4. There is a provision for temporary placement of scientists and technologists under the scheme of scientist pool. A provision has been made for the creation of supernumerary posts.
5. Programmes have been launched through which 'core' groups of scientists are created in the country with all necessary modern facilities required for pursuing research in new frontier areas of Science and Technology.

6. Delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers have been made to scientific institutions to improve the organisational efficiency and working conditions of scientists. The scheme of flexible complementing/merit promotion is being introduced in all the scientific departments/organisations.
7. A number of a new S & T Departments have been set up and some of these are in high technology areas like Department of Biotechnology, Department of Ocean Development, Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources etc.
8. Allocation of funds for Science and Technology Programmes have been increased under successive Five Year Plans.

Central assistance for social forestry

1825. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some State Governments have been making wrong claims, drawing excess Central grant and diverting funds meant for social forestry; and

(b) if so, the name of the States and action proposed in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The Audit Review Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of Govern-

ment of India for 1984-85 has pointed out some irregularities in respect of the centrally sponsored scheme of Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations. The irregularities are reported to have been committed in all the States except Tripura and in the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi and Mizoram. These have been brought to the notice of the concerned States/Union Territories and their comments have been called for.

[Translation]

Projects cleared by Planning Commission

1826. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of irrigation projects in various State cleared by the Planning Commission during 1985-86; and

(b) the number and names of irrigation projects in Bihar pending clearance by the Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No Major and Medium irrigation project has been cleared by the Planning Commission during the financial year 1985-86.

(b) There are no irrigation projects of Bihar pending for action in the Planning Commission for clearance. However, there are 16 irrigation projects, major and medium, on which actions are awaited as per the Statement given below.

Statement

List of Irrigation Schemes on which actions are awaited

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Reasons for pending
1	2	3
1.	Massn	Updated estimate is awaited. Information on Forest clearance is awaited.
2.	Subarnarekha Multipurpose (Bihar Orissa and West Bengal)	Updated estimate is awaited. Information on Forest clearance is awaited.
3.	Sone Canal Modernisation	Confirmation about availability of adequate funds awaited.
4.	Upper Sakari Res.	(1) Concurrence from State Finance and Planning Department awaited. (2) Environmental clearance awaited. (3) No outlay is available for it in the VII Plan. The State will have to indicate the position of availability of funds.
5.	Khudia Reservoir-cum Modernisation Project	(1) State Government has been requested to furnish information on clearance of the project from forest angle by the Union Minister of Environment and Forests as per forests as (Conservation) Act, 1980 (2) The project is not included in the Seventh Plan. The State Government has been requested to indicate how it is proposed to finance this project.
6.	Revised Estimate of Paimar } Irrigation Scheme	Information about forest clearance awaited
7.	Second Revised estimate of } Phulwaria Reservoir Scheme	
8.	Revised Estimate of Udersthan } Irrigation Scheme	
9.	Kesho Reservoir	
10.	Saliya Reservoir	
11.	Bhairwa Reservoir }	

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12. Katri

The State Government has been requested to furnish information on clearance of each of these projects from forest angle.

13. Ramrekha

14. Dhansinghtoli Reservoir

15. Satpolka

16. Baski

(1) The State Government has been requested to furnish information on clearance of this project from forest angle.

(2) Since the Seventh Plan outlay for this project is too inadequate to complete it in the Seventh Plan the State Government has been requested how it is proposed to finance this project from State Plan to complete it in the Seventh Plan period.

Manufacture of modern arms to check riots

1827. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that approval has been given for manufacturing modern arms in the country to control riots;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount likely to be spent thereon; and

(d) whether Government will be able to check riots with the help of these arms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) There is no proposal to manufacture modern arms for riot-control purposes. Only plastic pellets and rubber bullets are proposed to be introduced for riot control work. No estimate of the expenditure is available.

(d) It is expected that this would be effective in dispersing riotous mobs.

[English]

Contracts in M. E. S.

1828. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of contracts costing over rupees 10 lakhs awarded by M. E. S. during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases where disputes did not arise;

(c) the number of cases where contractors went in for arbitration;

(d) the number of cases of arbitration where Government won/lost;

(e) the number of cases in which contractors went in for arbitration after receiving final payments; and

(f) the main factors which give rise to above disputes and the steps taken to smoothen the working and with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

New sugar policy

1829. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM :**
SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRIMATI GFETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRI P. R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM :
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :

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

(a) whether Government have decided to revise the sugar policy;

(b) if so, the guidelines for this revision, the salient features thereof and when it will be implemented;

(c) the extent to which the proposed new sugar policy will benefit the sugarcane growers and workers in country and particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether the new policy is designed to boost the sugar production and reduce consumer price in the open market; and

(e) the favourable effects of such a policy on the sugarcane growers and workers in Andhra Pradesh particularly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). While no revision of the present sugar policy already announced for the current season 1985-86 is contemplated, certain aspects of policy particularly relating to the establishment of new capacity in the sugar industry are under review.

(c), (d) and (e). The sugar policy evolved from time to time aims at efficient working of the industry in all parts of the country and the interest of all concerned, namely, sugarcane growers, consumers, workers and sugar producers, are kept in view while formulating the policy. Higher efficiency of sugar industry results in benefit to the growers of sugarcane, workers, producers of sugar and the consumers.

Import of super computer from Japan

1830. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM :**
SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN :
SHRI VIRDHY CHANDER JAIN :

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has placed a letter of intent on a Japanese firm for supply of super computer required for monsoon research in the country;

(b) if so, the time by which the super computer is expected to be imported, the cost thereof and whether necessary technology will be transferred to India;

(c) whether similar letters of intent have also been sent to **USSR** and **USA**; if so, the details thereof and negative/positive response of those Governments;

(d) the total number of such computers to be imported; and

(e) the extent of their utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) India has placed a letter of intent on a Japanese firm for supply of Super Computers required for Monsoon Research, molecular structures, crystallography etc.

(b) The response of Japanese firm for the supply of the system is still awaited. The cost of this system is approximately Rs. 35 crores.

No technology transfer is envisaged in this case as it relates to only purchase of a Super Computer.

(c) No, Sir. Similar letters of intent have not been sent to USSR and USA.

(d) At present Government is considering the proposals for import of two super Computers.

(e) These Super Computers are expected to be fully utilised.

Steps for eradication of drug abuse

1831. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have issued any guidelines to the State Governments to take effective steps to educate the masses about the evil effects of drug abuse;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether State Governments have approached the Union Government for any assistance in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and when Government propose to provide the same ?

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

1984 the State Governments were advised to undertake mass educational and motivational programme so that the people could be weaned away from drug abuse. Subsequently the Central Prohibition Committee, on which the State Ministries-Incharge of Prohibition are represented, also made a similar recommendation in its 11th meeting held on 11.5.85. This recommendation was also sent to the State Governments for follow-up action.

(c) There is no scheme for assistance to State Governments.

(d) Does not arise.

Air borne warning and control system

1832. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :
SHRI JAGANNATH
PATTNAIK :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Union Government to manufacture indigenously air-borne warning and control system to counter Pakistan's acquisition of such equipment;

(b) if so, broad outlines of this proposal; and

(c) the time by which it will start production and the funds made available for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Presently there is no proposal for any manufacturing programme of an AWAC system. However, necessary action has been initiated aimed at developing Airborne Early Warning capability indigenously

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Industrial schemes for Madhya Pradesh

1833. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the new industrial schemes and expansion of existing units which

have been included in the Seventh Plan for the backward districts and rural areas of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) funds allocated for each scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

Statement

The details of industrial schemes relating to State Government of Madhya Pradesh and Central Industrial Projects which have been include in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) are given below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project	Seventh Plan (1985-90) outlay agreed by the Planning Commission (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3
	State Industrial Schemes/Project	108.69
	<i>A. Village & Small Industries</i>	
	<i>I. Small Scale Industries</i>	
	1. Entrepreneurship Development Programmes for small artisans and entrepreneurs.	
	2. Entrepreneurship Development Institute	
	3. Science and Technology entrepreneur's park	
	4. Training programme, study tours, institutional training, refresher courses for officials and non-officials of DI, DICs, LUN, Export Corporation and HDC.	
	5. Scheme for growth sabia grass	
	6. Scheme for growing medicinal plants	
	7. Competition, seminars, exhibition and prizes for DI, LUN, Export Corporation, HDC & LDC.	
	8. Creation of a data monitoring and evaluation cell	
	9. Share capital to Leather Development Corporation	
	10. Investment in the share capital of MPLIJN	

1

2

3

11. Testing Laboratories & Quality Marking
12. Establishment/Expansion of tool rooms
13. Share capital to MPFC
14. Popularisation of schemes by publishing suitable literature
15. Setting up of M. P. Rural Industries Dev. Corporation
16. Modernisation and Technological Upgradation
17. Margin Money to sick units
18. Setting up of ETDC at Indore

II. Industrial Estates/Area Programmes

1. Development of growth centres, construction of workshed

III. Handicrafts

1. Investment in the share capital of M. P. Handicrafts Dev. Corporation
2. Handicrafts complexes and development centres
3. Subsidies to Handicrafts workers
4. Training and improvement in skills of handicrafts workers
5. Exemption of Handicrafts from sales tax
6. Rebate on sale of handicrafts
7. Construction of emporia at selected locations
8. Purchase subsidy on handicrafts for buying goods for emporia

IV. Handloom

Continuing Schemes

1. Strengthening of financial base of handloom cooperatives
2. Training & Technical development including modernisation of handlooms
3. Infrastructure and processing arrangements
4. Marketing arrangements for handloom cooperatives
5. Welfare schemes for handloom weavers
6. Assistance for supervision of handloom industry

1

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3

New Schemes

1. Additional assistance for strengthening of share base of Handloom Coops.
2. Additional assistance for training and Technical development
3. Additional assistance for infrastructure and processing arrangements
4. Additional assistance for marketing arrangements for handloom coops.
5. Additional assistance for welfare schemes
6. Additional assistance for supervision of handloom industry

V. Powerlooms**Continuing Schemes**

1. Assistance for strengthening of financial base of powerloom cooperative societies
2. Assistance for Training & Technical development to P. L. Coops.
3. Assistance for Infrastructures and processing arrangements
4. Assistance for Marketing arrangements
5. Assistance for Supervision of P. L. Industry

New Schemes

1. Additional assistance for infrastructure, processing arrangements and strengthening the financial base of P. L. Cooperatives

VI. Industrial Cooperatives**Continuing Schemes**

1. Assistance for strengthening of financial base of Industrial Cooperatives
2. Assistance for Training and Technical Development
3. Assistance for Infrastructure
4. Assistance for Marketing arrangements
5. Assistance for supervision & reorganisation of industrial cooperatives

1**2****3**

New Schemes

1. Additional assistance for financial base of industrial coops.
2. Additional assistance for marketing arrangements
3. Additional assistance for supervision of industrial coops.

VII. Khadi & Village Industries**(a) Khadi Industries****Continuing Scheme**

1. Assistance for marketing arrangements

New Schemes

1. Additional Assistance for Marketing

(b) Villags Industries**Continuing Schemes**

1. Assistance for training
2. Assistance for production arrangements
3. Assistance for supervision arrangements

New Schemes

1. Additional assistance for training and processing
2. Additional assistance for supervision arrangements

VIII. Sericulture

1. Mulberry Nursery
2. Mulberry Extension I
3. Mulberry Extension II
4. Mulberry Seed Production & Distribution
5. Mulberry Silk Production
6. Mulberry Exten. cum demonst. Center
7. Mulberry Research
8. Tasar Nursery
9. Tasar Block Plantation
10. Tasar Seed Prod.

1	2	3
11. Tasar Cocoons Prod.		
12. Tasar Silk Production		
13. Pilot project centre		
14. Tasar Field Research Station		
15. Intensive Devt. of nature grown cocoons		
16. Plantation & Maintenance of Tasar food plant		
17. Strengthening of Tasar seed farm		
18. Training and Seri.		
19. Publicity and propaganda		
20. Data Bank		
21. Strengthening of staff at HQ (Reorganisation)		
22. Basic facilities to existing farms		
23. Mulberry cocoons collection		
24. Decentralisation of reeling process		
25. Estt. of Seri. training Institute		
26. Productivity & quality competition		
27. Crop. insurance		
28. Estt. of regulated cocoons market		
29. Mulberry Reeling factory, Hosangabad		
Total : I to VIII		108.69

B Large & Medium Industries

Continuing Schemes

1. M. P. Audyogik Vikas Nigam	|	
2. M. P. State Indl. Corpn.	|	
3. M. P. State Electronics Dev. Corpn.	|	
4. Project Reports & Surveys/M. P. Consultancy Services	|	87.15
5. Concessions to Industries	|	

New Scheme

1. Setting up of an export zone & dry port at Indore

Total :

87.15

1	2	3
C. Mining		
(a) Directorate of Geology and Mining		
1. Survey and Mapping		
2. Drilling of Bauxite		
3. Drilling of Limestone		
4. Survey of other minerals		
5. Drilling of Rock-phosphate		
6. Preparation of Mineral Inventory		
7. Direction & Administration		9.98
8. Establishment of Flying Squad		
9. Establishment of Statistical Cell		
10. Establishment of Laboratory		
11. Construction of Laboratory at Raipur		
12. Construction of Laboratory at Jagdalpur		
13. Mineral Economic Division		
14. Report Processing Cell		
Total :		9.98
Grand Total : A+B+C		205.82

Sl. No.	Central Industrial Schemes/Projects	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Outlay (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3
1.	Bharat Refractories Limited, Bhilai	5.00
2.	Bhilai Steel Plant	906.33
3.	Manganese Ore (India) Ltd., Balaghat	4.80
4.	I. I. S. C. O., Ujjain	5.00
5.	National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) Bailadila	144.70
6.	Mahanadi Reservoir Project	2.00
7.	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd., (Balco) Korba	305.45
8.	Hindustan Copper Ltd., Malanjkhand	21.60
9.	C. I. P. E. T. Regional Centre	2.02
10.	Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd., Korba	2.55

1	2	3
11. Fertilizer Corporation of India, Korba		1.30
12. NFL gas based fertiliser plant, Vijaypur, Distt. Guna		557.34
13. Loan to M. P. Government for Vijaypur Project		5 00
14. B. H. E. L. Ltd , Bhopal		31.60
15. Burn Standard & Co. Ltd.		9.78
16. H. V. D. C. Project		5.00
17. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.,		166.43
18. N. E. P. A. Mills Ltd., Nepa Nagar		60.00
19. H. V. D. C. Project of Electronics Components		2.00
20. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., Bodal/Gohala		1.75
21. Atomic Minerals Division (Mine) Development at Bodal, Gohala etc.)		2.80
22. Bank Note Press, Dewas		40.74
23. Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad		4.48
24. Govt. Opium & Alkaloids Works, Neemuch		1.00
	Total :	2288.87

These programmes are spread all over the State and separate details for backward districts and rural areas are not available.

[Translation]

**Land and houses acquired to set up
Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant**

1834. SHRI C. D. GAMIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons whose land and houses have been acquired for Kakrapar Atomic Power Station and the amount of compensation paid to them;

(b) the number of persons from affected families given employment so far alongwith the grade in which they are employed;

(c) the number of persons out of them who have been provided permanent employment; and

(d) the number of persons retrenched alongwith the reasons therefor and the reasons for not giving permanent employment to them ?

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

Price of Levy Sugar

1835. SHRI C. D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to increase the price of levy sugar in view of increased production cost of sugarcane and sugar and in order to ensure remunerative price to farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which Government would increase the price of levy sugar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) . (a) and (b). There is no proposal to increase the price of levy sugar at present.

(c) The price of levy sugar is normally reviewed in the beginning of the sugar season.

[English]

Reports of Minorities Commission

1836. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :
DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the mechanism including institutional arrangement, if any, to take follow up action on the reports of the Minorities Commission;

(b) whether any major recommendations of the reports of the Commission are yet to be implemented; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). Annual reports of the Minorities Commission are examined in consultation with the concerned Central Ministries and are laid before the

Parliament alongwith an action taken memorandum indicating action taken by Central Government. Recommendations concerning State Governments are brought to the notice of State Governments wherever necessary. So far Minorities Commission has submitted six Annual Reports, out of which first four Annual Reports for the periods 1978, 1979, 1980, 1.1.1981 to 31.3.1982 respectively have been laid before the Parliament, alongwith the action taken memorandum. The 5th and 6th Annual Reports of the Minorities Commission relating to periods 1.4.1982 to 31.3.1983 and 1.4.1983 to 31.3.1984 respectively are under examination of the Government.

National Institutes for Disabled

1837. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the four National Institutes to help disabled are located in big cities even though bulk of disabled persons are in rural areas;

(b) the number of disabled assisted by each of the National Institutes during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) whether Government have any plans to reach all the disabled by 2001 A.D. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) to (c). The National Institutes are primarily meant to impart training to the personnel involved in care education and rehabilitation of the disabled and also undertake research and development activities. Incidental to this objective some disabled are also attended to in these institutes and also through their allied institutions some of which are in rural areas. Services to the disabled are arranged largely through voluntary organisations. The number of disabled in the rural areas is larger also because the total population in rural areas is much larger. The number of disabled persons assisted by the institutes during the last three years is indicated below :—

Year	NIVH*	NIHH	NIOH	NIMH	Period	(Amount released Rs. in lakh)
1983	3302	247	7247	Started functioning in 1985	1974-79 (5th Plan)	18930.50
1984	2702	847	15522	6133	1979-80 (Annual Plan)	5944.75
1985	3615	1564	13679	6133	1980-85 (Sixth Plan)	48611.34
Detailed planning beyond the Seventh Five Year Plan in this respect has not been worked out and the extent of reach beyond the Seventh Plan would depend upon the availability of resources.					1985-86 (1st year of 7th Plan)	140.00
					1986-87 (2nd year of 7th Plan)	3724.99 (1st instalment out of Rs. 155 crores for the year 1986-87)

*NIVH : National Institute for the Visually Handicapped

NIHH : National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped

NIMH : National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped

NIOH : National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped.

Tribal sub-plan

1838. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the funds spent on Tribal Sub-Plan for tribal development so far;

(b) whether Tribal Sub-Plan has been independently evaluated;

(c) if so, the results thereof; State-wise; and

(d) the details of the corrective steps if any, taken, in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Tribal Sub-Plan originated during the Fifth Plan as an area development programmes with specific focus on the development of Scheduled Tribes. The details of funds released by the Government of India for Tribal Sub-Plan from 5th Five Year Plan is as under :

(b) to (d). Evaluation of tribal development programmes under Tribal Sub-Plan is a continuous work and a number of research/evaluation organisations at State and National levels, such as the State Tribal Research Institutes, State Directorates of Statistics/Evaluation, Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission are engaged in this task. The studies conducted by the organisations are of wide variety. These are generally at micro level and their findings are considered by the respective State Governments for remedial action.

At the national level, assessment of the policies and programmes of tribal development during the Sixth Plan was made by the Working Group on Development of Scheduled Tribes at the time of preparation of its report for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Group inter-alia took note of the various evaluation studies conducted by the State Tribal Research Institutes, etc. while finalising its recommendations for Tribal sub-Plan areas for 7th Five Year Plan. State Governments have been requested for action on the recommendations and for preparing their annual Tribal Sub-Plans keeping them in view.

V.C.R. Complex in Bhubaneswar

1839. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are considering location of V.C.R. complex at Bhubaneswar for manufacture of tape deck mechanism and few other satellite component manufacturing units:

(b) if so, the estimated investment and employment potential of the project;

(c) the agencies involved in the implementation of the project;

(d) the probable date of commencement and completion of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d). Government has not yet taken a final decision about granting of Industrial Licences for manufacture of VCR/VCP.

Survey for Implementing Family Welfare Programmes

1840. SRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
SHRI YASHWANT RAO
GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission has undertaken a survey on the implementation of Family Welfare Programme in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has recently completed and released an Evaluation Report on Family Planning Programme. This is, however, not a full-fledged survey of the implementation of the family planning programme in its entirety.

(b) Copies of this evaluation report are already available in the Parliament Library Chapter 8 of the Report gives a summary of its main findings and recommendations.

Proposal to delicense Roller Mills

1841. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the free availability of wheat presently, Government propose to delicense the roller flour mills with a view to encouraging expansion of production capacity of wheat based food products, to help improve the quality of these products and exercise a restraint on the price line;

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present and if not the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of applications pending State-wise for the setting up of new mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). It was decided in December, 1985, to permit a limited number of new units of capacity upto 30MTs per day to be set up in various States/Union Territories. The State Governments were accordingly advised to obtain applications from entrepreneurs for grant of permission till 30.4.1986 and forward them to the Central Government for further consideration. A large number of applications were accordingly received. However, in the meanwhile keeping in view the present comfortable wheat situation obtaining in the country it has been decided to exempt the roller flour milling industry from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 subject to the following conditions :—

1 The undertaking may not be located;

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

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

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

The aforesaid decision was published in the Press Note dated 9.7.86.

Crisis in National Cooperative Consumers Federation

1842. SHRI RANJIT SINGH
GAEKWAD :

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

(a) whether the National Cooperative Consumers Federation of India Limited is facing crisis;

(b) whether the business of the Federation had slumped drastically during the last two-three months; and

(c) if so, steps taken to revive it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The working of the NCCF has not been satisfactory. It had incurred losses to the extent of Rs 2.66 crores during 1983-84 and 1984-85 due to increase in the over-head expenses while the sales turnover have been stagnant.

(b) The sales turnover of NCCF from January to June, 1986 was Rs. 76.46 crores as against Rs. 71.51 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) The working of the NCCF is reviewed periodically at the level of Minister and Secretary. In view of the unsatisfactory working of the NCCF, an inspection into these affairs was conducted by the Joint Secretary of this Department, and the Inspection Report contained several measures for improving the activities of the NCCF. There has, however, been no appreciable improvement in the situation. The Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies has, therefore, issued a Show Cause Notice to the NCCF for the supersession of the Management of the NCCF.

Launching of INSAT-IC

1843. PROF. K.V. THOMAS :
SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the failure of the European Rocket Ariane-2 has made it difficult the launching of Indian Satallite INSAT-IC;

(b) whether this will threaten the continuity of INSAT programmes; and

(c) if so, steps taken to continue the INSAT programmes ?

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) INSAT-IC was to have been launched by US-NASA Space Shuttle in end-September 1986. Owing to 28th January 1986 Challenger accident, Space Shuttle flights are presently suspended and are expected to resume not earlier than first quarter of 1988. A Space Shuttle flight opportunity for INSAT-IC is not expected before end-1988 early 1989. Further, a US Delta vehicle launch opportunity is also not available atleast until fourth quarter of 1988. As against this, Ariane flights are expected to resume in the first quarter of 1987 and on this basis, a January-February 1988 launch opportunity offer from Arianespace for INSAT-IC had been received. Consequently, in order to operationalise INSAT-IC as soon as possible to complete the two satellite INSAT-I Space-segment, it has been decided to launch INSAT-IC by the Ariane launcher.

(b) As INSAT-IB is working satisfactorily and, from the viewpoint of on-board propellants availability for attitude maintenance and station-keeping, its useful life is currently projected as end-1989 + 6 months, under nominal conditions the continuity of INSAT programme is not in jeopardy.

(c) As indicated in part (a) of the earliest open launch opportunity has been

booked for INSAT-IC. Efforts will however continue to advance INSAT-IC launch to second-half of 1987.

Import of consumer electronic goods

1844. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether import of consumer electronic goods has been going on, on a very large scale;

(b) whether components for making colour T.V. sets are being freely imported;

(c) whether there is any coordination between Department of Electronics and Bharat Electronics Ltd. on the development of IC's for colour T V.;

(d) whether ET and TD has side-tracked indigenous development by BEL and has been importing massive quantities of components; and

(e) steps taken by Government to limit the imports to essential items and encourage indigenous production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATIL) : (a) Import of consumer electronic goods is restricted as per Import Export Policy 1985-88. With the reduction of free baggage allowance from Rs. 1250/- to Rs 500/- even import of consumer electronic goods under Personal Baggage Rules is expected to be reduced.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ET & T), a public sector undertaking of the Government of India, has released during 1985-86, purchase orders for the import of 2,00,000 sets of ICs and varying less quantities of certain

other components for Colour TV (CTV) sets. These components are being imported by ET & T, or the CTVs under their "Material, Technology, Brand Name" (MTB) programme. The design for these CTVs was finalised by ET & T much before BEL came up with their design of CTV receiver. ET & T had finalised these orders before BEL announced its design. ET & T is progressively indigenising its design, by substituting imported components with indigenous ones, as far as practicable. The BEL design is also under consideration of ET & T, and after evaluation, if found suitable, can be considered for introduction through their MTB plan.

(e) The major steps taken by Government to encourage the indigenous production of electronic components including those for CTV are listed below :

(i) Delicensing of the electronic components industry (including MRTP).

(ii) The area is also open to FERA companies.

(iii) The recent package of fiscal concessions announced by the Government on 16th June, 1986 has rationalised the import duty structure for a comprehensive range of raw materials, piece parts and consumables used by the electronic components industry across the entire spectrum. This measure will significantly assist both in terms of indigenisation and balanced development of this industry.

(iv) Once Indian production commences, these items are placed in the restricted list for imports, if necessary.

Rise in price of vanaspati

1845. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of vanaspati have increased in the last few months;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore; and

(c) measures taken to check the price rise of the commodity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) There has been an increase in the prices of vanaspati by a maximum of about Rs. 25/- per tin of 15 kg. during the last six months. This is attributed to the increase in the prices of oils permitted to be used in the manufacture of vanaspati

(c) The following steps were taken to check the rise in the prices of this commodity :—

1. A watch is being kept on the prices of vanaspati by the Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats and with the help of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.
2. State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised to procure 30 per cent vanaspati produced within their jurisdiction for supply through Public Distribution System in case of need.
3. Remedial measures, including effective supply management of imported oils to ensure adequate availability and reasonable prices for consumers, have been taken.

Implementation of Social Forestry Programme

1846. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any review of the implementation of Social Forestry Programme in different States;

(b) if so, the name of the States where such programme has been properly implemented;

(c) whether there have been some irregularities in implementing such programme in some States; and

(d) if so, the name of such States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The externally aided Social Forestry Projects being implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have been periodically reviewed. In addition the Centrally sponsored scheme of Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantation has been reviewed and audited.

(b) By and large the externally-aided Social Forestry Projects have been satisfactorily implemented in all the 15 States. The targets in relation to plantation and farm forestry programmes have been achieved.

(c) and (d) Some irregularities have been pointed out in the Audit Review Report of the Centrally sponsored scheme of Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantation in all the States except Tripura, and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi and Mizoram.

Clearance to projects from environmental angle

1847. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have asked all the States to take clearance of all irrigation and multipurpose projects from the environmental angle;

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

(c) the circumstances under which the Union Government consider that the grant of permission to the irrigation projects from the environmental angle is necessary ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). Clearance from the environmental angle

is necessary for all multi-purpose and major irrigation projects to enable the adoption of a holistic approach covering the Catchment Area Treatment, Command Area Development and the Engineering Works for realistic impact assessment.

Environmental Impact assessment procedure was initiated in 1978 by the Planning Commission in consultation with the Department of Science Technology and the Guidelines and checklist prepared were circulated to all the State Governments. The Planning Commission has also issued detailed Guidelines to the State Governments in October, 1985 for adoption of an integrated approach.

Indian participation in Nuclear Electro-magnetic meeting in Mexico

1848. SHRI HUSSAN DALWAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India participated in the Nuclear Electromagnetic meeting held on New Mexico from 19 to 24 May, 1986;

(b) whether India submitted any papers to be read in that seminar;

(c) the names of the authors of those papers;

(d) whether the Indian authors attended the seminar and read the papers themselves;

(e) if so, the names of authors who attended that seminar; and

(f) if not, the reason why the authors of the papers were not sent to read the papers themselves ?

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

Safety in defence establishments against Electro-magnetic pulse.

1849. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government propose to take to save from electro-magnetic pulse all electronic instruments extensively used by defence establishments;

(b) whether Government propose to create altogether new communications system that will work reliably amid the chaos of nuclear war; and

(c) whether Government are thinking of redesigning equipment with vacuum tubes in place of solid state components ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Studies are being carried out to evaluate the effects of Electro-magnetic pulses and to identify measures for protection of electronic and communication systems.

(c) No, Sir.

Advisory Consumer Protection Council

1850. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Advisory Consumer Protection Council at their sitting recommended for more testing laboratories and deterrent punishments for offences which could harm the lives of citizens; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In its recent meeting held on 26th June, 1986, the Advisory Consumer Protection Council recom-

mended for more testing laboratories in the States for the required testing of samples etc, to avoid delays in providing redressal to the consumers. Council also recommended State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to take strict action in cases of offences which can cause damage to the life of citizens and to the community as a whole and emphasised that the cases in courts should be pursued more vigorously in order to secure adequate deterrent convictions and penalties. Central Government has written to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to take action on these recommendations.

Functioning of INSAT-IB

1851. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the functioning of INSAT-IB is likely to come to an end soon;

(b) if so, by when;

(c) whether Government have decided to launch another Satellite soon; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). From the viewpoint of the availability of non-board propellant for attitude maintenance and station-keeping, the presently estimated End-of-Useful Life for INSAT IB is end-1989 + 6 months.

(c) and (d). The INSAT-IC satellite is planned to be launched in early 1988 to act as an on-orbit spare for INSAT-IB and also provide additional service facilities. The launch of INSAT-ID will be scheduled before the end of life of INSAT-IB. The work on the first two second-generation INSAT (INSAT-II) Test Satellites, that are being built indigenously, is also progressing satisfactorily. The launch of the first INSAT-II

(TS) satellite is expected in 1990 and that of the second, some 12-15 months later.

Forest cover in the country

1852. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of real forest in the country and the rate of deforestation;

(b) the rate of afforestation in the country including social forest;

(c) whether even at the present rate of afforestation, the total area of forests by the end of the country will be far less; and

(d) if so, action Government propose to take to ensure that at least the present ratio of forest land is maintained ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z R. ANSARI) : (a) The recorded forest area of the country is 74.72 million hectares. The survey conducted through satellite imagery during 1980-82 has however revealed that the actual forest cover extends over 46.35 million hectares only. During the period 1951-80, 4.3 million ha. of forest area has been diverted to various non-forest uses, but after the promulgation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, only 32,825 ha of forest land has been diverted for non-forest uses.

(b) During the VII Plan period afforestation was done over 1.5 million ha. during 1985-86 and the target for 1986-87 is 1.71 million ha. By the end of the Plan period a target of 5 million ha per annum is likely to be achieved.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Some of the measures taken by the Government are as under :

(i) Strict enforcement of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to minimise diversion of forest land to non-forest uses

- (ii) Strict enforcement of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and of various other enactments to prevent unauthorised felling of trees;
- (iii) Setting up of the National Wastelands Development Board to step up afforestation efforts, which would touch 5 million ha. per annum.
- (iv) Enlisting people's cooperation for developing and increasing the forest area.
- (v) Establishment of decentralised nurseries to provide easy availability of seedlings.

Freedom fighters Pension to INA soldiers from Kerala

1853. SHRI VAKKOM PURU-SHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether freedom fighters pension is given to Ex INA soldiers also;
- (b) if so, number of Ex-INA soldiers from Kerala given such pensions;
- (c) the number of applications pending with Government from Ex-INA soldiers from Kerala; and
- (d) steps taken for immediate disposal of those applications ?

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

(b) and (c). Record of sanctioned cases of ex-INA personnel is not maintained State and category-wise. However, out of total of 34,665 applications received from ex-INA personnel from all over India under the old and new Schemes, pension have been sanctioned till 30.6.86 in 18,726 cases 1135 cases of ex-INA personnel, both civilian and military categories were estimated to be pending from Kerala State on that date.

(d) A special drive has been launched to process and finalise all the pending applications, except those cases which are to be

screened by 'non-official Committee(s) and cases having some special features, by 14th August, 1986.

Allocation of funds to Kerala for development of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes

1854. SHRI VAKKOM PURU-SHOTHAMAN : SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of funds allotted to Kerala under the Seventh Plan for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) the major schemes envisaged for their development in the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Out of the total State Plan outlay of Rs. 2100 00 crores, the tentatively agreed flow of funds to Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes of Kerala during VII Five Year Plan is Rs 210.19 crores and Rs. 43.12 crores respectively. Apart from this, Rs. 21.25 crores and Rs. 3.00 crores have been tentatively allocated as Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan respectively during the VII Five Year Plan for Kerala.

(b) A statement is given below :

Statement

Major Schemes envisaged for the Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes
1	2

(For Scheduled Castes)

1. Supply of seed, materials, fertilisers, implements, pesticides etc. and imparting training to Harijans in cultivation practices.

1	2	1	2
<p>2. Comprehensive scheme for agricultural development including land development and soil conservation of Scheduled Caste Colonies.</p> <p>3. Assistance to Small and Marginal farmers.</p> <p>4. Soil conservation works in Harijan Settlements.</p> <p>5. Poultry Scheme/Distribution of Chicks to Scheduled Caste families.</p> <p>6. Distribution of feed at subsidised rate to the calves belonging to Scheduled Castes.</p> <p>7. Backyard poultry.</p> <p>8. Providing infrastructural facilities for milk collection.</p> <p>9. Subsidised distribution of Cattle feed and mineral mixture for cross-bred animals already supplied.</p> <p>10. Financial assistance for purchasing canoes with copper nails.</p> <p>11. Financial assistance to fish vendors.</p> <p>12. Assistance to Co-operative Societies for the purchase of lorry, deep freezers and cycles.</p> <p>13. Financial assistance for building country canoes.</p> <p>14. Supply of fishing boats and nets at subsidised rates.</p> <p>15. Supply of traditional craft and gear to Scheduled Caste fishermen.</p> <p>16. Financial assistance to marketing society of women fish vendors belonging to Scheduled Castes.</p> <p>17. Plantation of Economic spices and fruit bearing trees and Social forestry programmes.</p> <p>18. Environmental amenities to rural poor, grant for sanitary latrines and super structure.</p> <p>19. Assistance to Mahila Samajams for economic activities/self employment.</p>		<p>20. Assistance to assignees of surplus land.</p> <p>21. Share Capital contribution to the Harijan, Girijan motor service co-operative societies.</p> <p>22. Minor Irrigation works benefitting Scheduled Castes.</p> <p>23. Land levelling and shapping to reduce percolation losses benefitting Scheduled Caste farmers.</p> <p>24. Electrification of Harijan habitats.</p> <p>25. Loan to Harijan entrepreneurs.</p> <p>26. Inplant/Stipendary training to Scheduled Caste.</p> <p>27. Organisation of Harijan handicrafts Co-operative societies.</p> <p>28. Special coaching classes for Scheduled Caste students in S. S. L. C. Classes.</p> <p>29. Opening and strengthening of Primary Health Centres and sub centres.</p> <p>30. Purchase of house sites for landless workers.</p> <p>31. Agricultural land purchase scheme of K. S. D. C.</p> <p>32. Foreign employment scheme of K. S. D. C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(For Scheduled Tribes)</p> <p>33. Assistance for cultivation of rubber, coconut, tapioca and cardamom.</p> <p>34. Economic development Programme for landless tribals.</p> <p>35. Development of Demonstration Farms.</p> <p>36. Hamlet Development.</p> <p>37. Supply of Goats.</p> <p>38. Assistance to Girijan Service Co-operative Societies.</p> <p>39. Women's Industrial Cooperative Societies.</p>	

1	2
40. Supply of Pumpsers.	
41. Construction of small check dams.	
42. Assistance to settle in trades and the start petty shops.	
43. Incentive awards to teachers and students.	
44. Peripatetic teachers.	
45. Non formal education for tribal women.	
46. Tribal Hostels.	
47. Aid to Social Service Organisations.	
48. Construction and improvement of wells and drinking water sources.	
49. Training of tribal youths under master workman.	
50. Training of tribal in extension work.	
51. Training in Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Nutrition, Home Science, etc.	
52. Training in collection of medicinal herbs etc.	
53. Provision of ferry boats, flood bridges and foot paths.	
54. Assistance to tribal Mahila Samithis/ Youth Clubs.	
55. Development programmes for primitive tribes.	

Brain drain in National Aeronautical Laboratory

1855. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the National Aeronautical Laboratory (NAL) which was set up in 1959 is facing acute problem of brain drain;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the best scientists in the country either have gone away to other countries or are planning to do so; and

(c) if so whether Government propose to provide adequate facilities to the scientists so that best scientists may not leave the country ?

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) Since 1981 on average only 6 Scientists per year have resigned from the National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore to take up assignments/ fellowships abroad. Out of these one has rejoined the NAL. 3 Scientists who had left before 1980 have also rejoined. Further, 7 foreign qualified Scientists and 20 Scientists with high Indian qualifications have joined NAL since 1981.

(b) It is not correct to say that the best Scientists in the country either have gone away to other countries or are planning to do so.

(c) Government has always been taking steps to improve the working conditions of the Scientists, and to provide adequate facilities for research.

Arrests of terrorists by Delhi Crime Branch

1856. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK . Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Police Crime Branch detected and arrested some people including hard core terrorists, who were planning to kill VIPs and destroy Government buildings in the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) details of further action taken thereon ?

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

(b) The Delhi Police have registered four cases and arrested 5 persons in this connection. All the four cases are under investigation.

(c) The following steps have been taken to deal with the terrorists activities :—

- (i) Armed Guards and other security measures have been provided to known and possible targets of terrorists.
- (ii) Security arrangements of public places and vital installations have been strengthened to the maximum possible extent.
- (iii) Area security Plan vehicles have been deployed for the security of VIPs vulnerable to terrorist attack and to apprehend them in case they strike.
- (iv) Pickets have been posted at strategic points.
- (v) Patrolling, foot as well as mobile has been intensified in shopping/commercial/industrial areas.
- (vi) Patrolling has been intensified along Railway tracks and platforms and strict vigilance has been mounted at ISBT and Palam Airport.
- (vii) Photographs of known suspected terrorists have been circulated to all Distt. Officers, security personnel and mobile vans to apprehend the terrorists/extremists.
- (viii) A watch is being kept at possible hideouts in order to locate Sikh extremists visiting Delhi from Punjab.
- (ix) Surprise checking of the vehicles, being carried out to detect those involved in commission of crime.
- (x) Intensive checking of hotels and guest houses is being done regularly to locate extremist elements and suspicious strangers.
- (xi) Checking at Border Check-Post has been intensified.

(xii) An operational cell to deal with terrorists activities has been set up in Delhi Police.

(xiii) The intelligence system has been strengthened.

(xiv) Regular co-ordination meetings with the Officials of neighbouring States, CBI and IB are being held to monitor the activities of the extremists and to exchange information.

Coaching centres for SC/ST appearing for IAS and all India examinations

1857. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of coaching centres for coaching Scheduled Tribe candidates appearing for IAS and other all India examinations;

(b) whether all the eligible candidates are getting coaching from these centres;

(c) whether there is a demand for more such coaching centres in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) 32 Centres in the country.

(b) The admission to the Pre-Examination Coaching Centres is open on all India basis. The candidates for admission to these Centres are selected on merit basis and subject to the income ceiling fixed for the parents/guardians as prescribed under the scheme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As there are already three Centres functioning in the State of Kerala it was not considered necessary to set up any more Centres in Kerala. The candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in this State are also eligible for admission in any of the above mentioned 32 Centres.

Defence services help for afforestation

1858 DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether afforestation is being helped by the Defence services;

(b) if so, whether 200 tonnes of seeds were air-dropped in 1985-86 covering six States and if so, with what results;

(c) whether such air-dropping has been done in earlier years also and if so, whether any monitoring and evaluation has been made; and

(d) what was the total expenditure incurred and whether this was recovered from the sponsoring Ministries ?

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

(b) and (c). During 1985-86 approximately 200 tonnes of seeds were air-dropped in six States by IAF aircraft. The Agro-Aviation Wing of the Ministry of Agriculture has been doing aerial seeding in their aircraft since 1982. Monitoring and evaluation is being done by the Department of Forests and Wildlife.

(d) The aerial seeding was carried out in routine training flights of IAF aircraft and as such, no extra expenditure was incurred.

[Translation]

Losses suffered in transportation and storage of foodgrains

1859. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has chalked out any new scheme to check the loss being suffered in transportation and storage of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) if no scheme has been prepared, the manner in which Government propose to check the loss being suffered on these counts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). The Government and the management of the Food Corporation of India have taken a number of measures as a result of which the increasing trend of transit and storage losses of foodgrains has been reversed inspite of increase in the volume of stocks. These losses have been brought down from 2.37 per cent in 1982-83 to 1.94 per cent in 1984-85. The various measures taken in this regard include purchases within the specifications, reduction in the quantum of filling, 100 per cent weighment and counting of bags, installation of weigh bridges, minimising use of open wagons and administrative measures such as tightening of security, intensifying surprise checks, quality control and fixation of responsibility etc.

[English]

Sharing of INSAT by SAARC countries

1860. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the INSAT-B has any spare capacity after meeting our own national requirements;

(b) whether it is a fact some SAARC countries have asked for sharing the use of INSAT-B; and

(c) if so, the response of Government 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) The INSAT System is a domestic satellite system designed for meeting national requirements. Its coverage is designed for India. However, certain unavoidable technical spillover outside of India does exist. As such, certain utilisations

tion of the INSAT System by the neighbouring SAARC countries is technically feasible. All utilisations do not place additional burden on the INSAT system capacities : for example, reception of INSAT broadcast TV programmes and processed meteorological imageries by any number of terminals do not tax INSAT capacities. Utilisation involving active access to INSAT satellites, such as telecommunications services, do require specific capacities. In the two-satellite initial INSAT-I system and the three-satellite INSAT-II System (for the 1990s), certain spare C-band Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) capacities have to be maintained and are provided for our own purposes.

(b) There have been certain enquiries from SAARC countries for use of INSAT system capacities/capabilities.

(c) The requests are being carefully examined/discussed.

**Maximum limit of reservation for SC/
ST in employment**

1861. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have stipulated the maximum limit of 50 per cent for fresh and carry-forward reservation in public employment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether this stipulation substitutes the earlier decision of 1978 which prescribed no such limit, so long as the total number of vacancies in a year was adequate; and

(c) the reasons for the new dispensation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The total reservation for all categories/groups, including the carry-forward reservation, cannot exceed 50 per cent of the vacancies arising in any recruitment year. (The reference of 1978 decision is apparently to the Government instructions contained in O.M. dated 27.12.77).

(c) The new dispensation has been occasioned by a Supreme Court judgement in Writ Petition No. 1041-1044 of 1977.

**Replacement of State cadres of IAS
by a combined all India cadre**

1862. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to replace State Cadres of the Indian Administrative Services by a combined All India Cadre;

(b) whether the differential in the number of years of services among various All India and Central Services for promotion as well as for posting at the Centre is proposed to be abolished; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). As regards promotion, the grades in the Central Services differ from those in the All India Services and there is a difference in the number of years of service prescribed for promotion within the Central Services on the one hand and the All India Services on the other. As regards posting at the Centre, no differential exists between the All India Services and the Central Services, in regard to the number of years of service prescribed for empanelment to the various levels of appointments. However, certain additional pay criteria have been prescribed in respect of officers belonging to organised Group 'A' services for empanelment.

[Translation]

**Reserved quota for SC/ST in
Military Nursing Services**

1863. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not been filled in respect of employees working in Military Nursing Services;

(b) if so, the region-wise number of employees working against the reserved posts, indicating the total number of such employees; and

(c) the action taken so far to fill the reserved quota in respect of these posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) There is no reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Military Nursing Services.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Monitoring authority for various projects

1864. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the monitoring authority which supervises and controls the certification between the Planning Commission and various authorities responsible for implementation of the scheme sanctioned by the Planning Commission and the Union Government;

(b) in case of failure of the implementing authority to go ahead with the implementation of the sanctioned schemes the authority that takes steps against such erring authorities who are accountable and answerable for the lapses; and

(c) whether Government have ever taken any action in such cases and if so, in how many cases such steps were taken and the details thereof ?

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

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The basic responsibility for implementation and monitoring in the respective central sectors lies with the concerned Central Ministries. Ministry of Programme Implementation has been, in addition, assigned the responsibility for monitoring of Central projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above, 20-Point Programme and infrastructure sectors. For coordination between various Ministries responsible for implementation and monitoring and organisations like Planning Commission, a number of forums exist in the Union Government, such as, the Committee of secretaries and several Cabinet Committees.

(b) and (c) As the basic responsibility for ensuring implementation lies with the concerned Central Ministries, necessary steps against erring authorities, if any have to be taken by these Ministries. The details of action taken, if any can be indicated only by the concerned Central Ministries in their respective sectors.

Voluntary Organisations/Institutions engaged in welfare schemes

1865. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of voluntary organisation/institutions recognized by Government for implementation of welfare schemes in the country;

(b) the extent to which these social organisations have proved to be effective organs in implementing welfare schemes; and

(c) the details of the achievements made by such voluntary organisations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The voluntary organisations/institutions which apply or grants or aid from Government for implementing various welfare schemes sponsored by this Ministry are aided, if they fulfil the forms fixed.

(b) No comprehensive survey has been conducted to assess the impact of all volun-

tary organisations that are implementing welfare schemes.

(c) Does not arise ?

[Translation]

Seizure of smuggled goods by Border Security Force

1866. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the value of smuggled goods seized by Border Security Force during 1985-86 and the number of persons arrested in this connection; and

(b) the number of persons arrested by Border Security Force while crossing the border secretly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) During the period from 1.1.85 to 30.4.86, BSF have seized Rs. 58,02,43,899.67 worth of smuggled goods. The number of persons arrested in this connection was 3,642

(b) The number of persons arrested by BSF while crossing Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pak borders during the period 1.1.85 to 30.4.1986 was 26,252.

[English]

Misuse of foreign contributions by Organisations/Bodies

1867. SHRI H. B. PATIL :
SHRI R. M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been cases of misusing the contributions on anti-national and disruptive activities in the country by the recipient organisations/bodies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Environmental Courts

1868. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up environmental courts to deal with cases of pollution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when such courts are likely to be set up in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) In a recent judgement, Supreme Court suggested that since cases involving issues of environmental pollution, ecological destruction and conflicts over natural resources are increasingly coming up for adjudication and as these cases involve assessment and evaluation of scientific or technical data, it might be desirable to set up Environmental Courts on regional basis with one professional judge and two experts drawn from the Ecological Sciences Research Group keeping in view the nature of the cases and the expertise required for its adjudication. This suggestion is under examination.

[Translation]

Setting up of engine factory of Bharat Earth Movers Limited in Sagar

1869. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether approval has since been accorded for the setting up of an engine

factory of Bharat Earth Movers Limited, in Sagar district;

(b) if not, the time by which a final decision regarding setting up this factory in Sagar will be taken; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof and the number of people likely to be provided employment therein and the names of goods or the details regarding engines proposed to be manufactured in this factory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUKHAM) : (a) to (c) A proposal of M/s Bharat Earth Movers Limited, a Defence Public Sector Undertaking, for manufacture of engines to be used in different types of heavy earth moving equipments, is under examination. Investment of about Rs. 30 crores with employment potential of approximately 1500 persons has been indicated.

Various requests have been received suggesting locations for the project, including Sagar District in Madhya Pradesh. Location of the project would, however, be decided on merits as and when a decision is taken regarding investment in the project.

[English]

Proposal from West Bengal Government to Planning Commission.

1870. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the projects or proposals from West Bengal, received by the Planning Commission for implementation during the seventh plan;

(b) how many of these have been cleared; and

(c) how many are pending and when they will be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA):(a) to (c) The Seventh Plan of West Bengal was finalised on the basis of proposals of the State Government and after detailed discussions with them keeping in view the available resources. Agreed decisions were taken thereto. Most of these schemes are not required to be cleared by the Planning Commission. However, in the case of schemes of some sectors like irrigation, power, references are made to the Planning Commission for clearance and their present status are indicating in the statement given below.

Statement

Name of the Schemes received in the Planning Commission for clearance	Present Status
1	2

Power Sector

Bakreshwar TPS (3 × 210 MW)

Cleared by Central Electricity Authority on-2.5.86 and recommended by Deptt. of Power on 4.7.85 and pending in Planning Commission for want of investment approval which could not be accorded because required funds are not available in the

1

2

*Irrigation***Kangsabati Project**

State's Plan implementation of this project during the Seventh Plan.

This is one of the projects being considered for funding through bilateral aid.

The acceptance of the scheme will be considered after the State Govt. obtains clearance from environmental angle from the Union Ministry of Environment and Forest.

Flood Control Schemes

1. Improvement of Beliaghata and circular canal from Chitapur Lock to Dhapa.
2. Moyna Basin Drainage Scheme.
3. Improvement of Rajpur Drainage area.
4. Drainage Scheme for Bhagwanpur Nandigram area.

The clearance of these flood control schemes will be considered after the State Government comply with outstanding observations and indicate clear availability of funds in the Seventh Plan.

Water Supply

1. Rani Ganj Coal Field Areas Water Supply Scheme Phase II.
2. Haldia Water Supply and Sewerage Project.

Has already been cleared by the Planning Commission.

The State Government have not yet confirmed adequate provision of funds for implementation of this scheme during Seventh Plan.

Top officials held for frauds in FCI

1871. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state number of top officials held for fraud during the last three years from Food Corporation of India the amount involved and action taken year-wise and State-wise ?

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

TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : The Food Corporation of India has reported that 4 of its Category-I officers in Assam and Bihar Regions have been arrested during 1986 by Police/CBI and cases registered against them under the Indian Penal Code for forgery for the purpose of cheating etc. The Food Corporation of India has also placed these officers under suspension.

Besides, Food Corporation of India has also initiated major penalty proceedings against 24 Category-I officers on charge of corruption, malpractices, lack of supervision etc. during the years 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (upto June 1986). The regionwise/yearwise details of the number of these cases and the amount involved are as follows :

States	Years			
	1983	1984	1985	1986
Andhra Pradesh	...	...	2	...
Rajasthan	1	...	...	...
West Bengal	7	2	...	...
Bihar	...	2	2	...
Punjab	...	3	...	1
U. P.	...	...	1	...
Orissa	...	1	...	...
Maharashtra	...	...	1	...
Tamil Nadu	1	...	...	...
Total	9	8	6	1

The amount involved has been as under :

Year	Amount Involved
1983	Rs. 2,01,81,231.80
1984	Rs. 2,18,21,489.00
1985	Rs. 2,88,231.93
1986	...
Total	Rs. 4,22,90,952,73

Cases of illegal construction in Delhi Cantonment

1872. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether large number of cases of unauthorised and illegal construction in Delhi Cantonment have been pending in lower and higher courts in Delhi since long; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the pending cases, since when these are pending and reasons for pendency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). 37 cases of illegal constructions in the Delhi Cantonment pertaining to the period from July, 1979 to April, 1986 are pending in the lower courts. There is no case pending in the higher courts. Details of these cases alongwith dates of their pendency and the stage at which they stand are indicated in the statement given below. All efforts are being made to get these cases finalised as early as possible.

Statement

List of cases of Illegal constructions in Delhi Cantonment pending in the lower courts.

Sl. No.	Unauthorised construction done by	Since when pending	at what stage
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Inder Singh, 1/57, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	19.7.1979	Evidence
2.	Shri Manohar Lal, 1/178, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	19.7.1979	Evidence
3.	Shri Manohar Lal, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	17.8.1979	Evidence

1	2	3	4
4.	Shri Roop Chand, 1/86, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	17.8.1979	Argument
5.	Shri Harbhajan Singh, 1/169, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	31.8.1979	Evidence
6.	Shri Hem Raj, II/34, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	31.12.1979	Appearance
7.	Shri Lakhi Ram, I/166, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	24.11.1986	Evidence
8.	Shri Vijay Katyal, CB-70/2, Village Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	13.4.1981	Evidence
9.	Shri Badri, 1/118, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	3.8.1982	Evidence
10.	Shri Rai Kumar Jain, II/24, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	12.2.1985	Appearance
11.	Shri Om Parkash S/O Khake Ram, Village Old Nangal, Delhi Cantt.	18.12.1985	Evidence
12.	Shri Pehlad S/O Hanuman, Village Old Nangal, Delhi Cantt.	18.12.1985	Appearance
13.	Shri Singh Ram S/O Nanar Ram, Village Old Nangal, Delhi Cantt.	18.12.1985	Appearance
14.	Shri Goverdhan Dass, II/30, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	28.12.1985	Appearance
15.	Shri Sita Ram, I/206/22, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	18.12.1985	Appearance
16.	Shri Roshan Khan, CB-207, Village Naraina Delhi Cantt.	18.12.1985	Evidence
17.	Shri Sat Pal Johar, CB-112 Village Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	31.12.1985	Evidence
18.	Shri Kanwar Bhan S/O Mehanga Ram, CB-135, Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	31.12.1985	Appearance
19.	Shri Chander Bhan S/O Tulsi Ram, II/52, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	10.1.1986	Appearance
20.	Shri Jaspal Singh, CB-186, Village Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	10.1.1986	Appearance
21.	Shri Karam Singh, CB-202, Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	10.1.1986	Appearance
22.	Shrimati Labh Kaur W/O Ajit Singh, CB-130, Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	10.1.1986	Appearance

1	2	3	4
23.	Shri K. K. Sharma, CB-287, Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	10.1.1986	Appearance
24.	Shri Bankey Lal, 2/157, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	10.1.1986	Appearance
25.	Shri Rattan Lal Sood, 1/165, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	10.1.1986	Appearance
26.	Shrimati Sitawanti, CB-32, Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	27.1.1986	Appearance
27.	Shri Siri Chand, CB-186, Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	18.12.1985	Appearance
28.	Shri Sat Pal Contractor. CB-266, Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	27.1.1986	Appearance
29.	Shrimati Kiran Anand, CB-230, Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	27.1.1986	Appearance
30.	Shri Subhash S/O Bankey Lal, 1/160 Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	10.1.1986	Appearance
31.	Shri Kartar Singh Bhami, 1/158, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	13.1.1986	Appearance
32.	Shri Goverdhan Dass, II/30 Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	13.2.1986	Appearance
33.	Shrimati Murti Devi, II/32 and 33, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	13.2.1986	Appearance
34.	Shri Naveen Kumar VIII/153, Village Mehram Nagar, Delhi Cantt.	7.4.1986	Appearance
35.	Shri Virender Kumar, VIII/150, Village Mehram Nagar, Delhi Cantt.	7.4.1986	Appearance
36.	Shri Mohinder, Village Mehram Nagar, Delhi Cantt.	7.4.1986	Appearance
37.	Shri Mohinder S/O Bakhtawar, Village Mehram Nagar, Delhi Cantt.	7.4.1986	Appearance

Killing of protected and endangered species

1873. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

whether Government are aware that despite an enlightened wild life policy in the country, killing of several protected and endangered species is increasing due to the inefficient enforcement agencies;

(b) if so, whether some corrective steps will be taken to gear-up these agencies;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make special arrangements to protect musk deer, rhinos, monkeys, snake, some birds amongst others soon; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

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

(a) Though incidents of poaching have come to notice, there is no evidence to prove that the killing of protected and endangered species is increasing.

(b) to (d). For the seventh five year plan following centrally sponsored schemes have been formulated to assist the States and Union Territories in the efforts to protect endangered species :

- (i) Assistance for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife having inter-state and international implications with an outlay of Rs. 100 00 lakhs.
- (ii) Assistance for captive breeding and rehabilitation of endangered species with an outlay of Rs. 110 00 lakhs.
- (iii) Conservation of Rhinos in Assam with an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Under the continuing schemes namely the Project Tiger, assistance for development of National Parks and assistance for development of sanctuaries, increased funds are being provided to the States and Union Territories for the preservation of wildlife and their habitat, especially the endangered species.

Price hike of TV picture tubes

**1874. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
SHRI RAM DHAN :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Television manufacturers Association has protested over the price increase of television picture tubes

effected by the public sector Bharat Electronics Limited;

(b) whether the price of Black and White TV sets would go up as a result of this price increase;

(c) if so, how does it effect Government policy to provide TV sets at as low price as possible; and

(d) whether Government would direct picture tube makers to reduce prices of the tubes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI SIHVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Initially, ITMA had expressed concern over the recent increase in B and W picture tubes prices announced by Bharat Electronics Ltd. However, both ITMA and BEL have now jointly agreed not to increase the price of TV sets by equally sharing the increased customs duty burden.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

Directions regarding implementation of 20-point programme

1875. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLICATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases in which directions/instructions/orders were issued by this Ministry for effective implementation of programmes;

(b) the names of the Ministries to which these programmes related;

(c) the names of the programmes concerned; and

(d) the nature of directions/instructions/orders issued ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No directions or instructions or orders have been issued by this Ministry to the Central Ministries for effective implementation of the Programme. The Monthly and Quarterly Progress Reports are sent to the concerned Ministries/Departments for their information and action. As the implementation of the programme rests with the State Governments, they are addressed from time to time in regard to their performance in particular points where it is not satisfactory and they are requested to take measures/effective steps to step-up the performance.

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

Eviction of foreigners without visa from Mallapuram district

1876. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pakistanis and other foreigners in Mallapuram district and its surroundings in Kerala without visa or over-staying;

(b) their number as on 1 January, 1984, 1 January, 1985 and 1 January, 1986; and

(c) steps taken to evict them from India during the last three years and the outcome thereof ?

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

Number of murders, dacoities and killings of Scheduled Castes in the Country

1877. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the monthwise number of murders, dacoities and killings of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes in different states of India during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Statement

Statement showing the number of cases of murder/killing of Scheduled Castes as reported by States/Union Territories during January to June, 1986.

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	No. of cases of murder/killing of Scheduled Castes in						
		January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1	...	NR	NR	3
2.	Assam	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
3.	Bihar	2	5	6	NR	NR	NR	13
4.	Gujarat	4	...	...	1	NR	NR	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Haryana	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	...	...	...	...	...	NR	...
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	...	...	1	NR	NR	NR	1
8.	Karnataka	1	...	...	...	NR	NR	1
9.	Kerala	2	1	...	1	...	NR	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	12	4	13	10	NR	NR	39
11.	Maharashtra	1	1	...	...	NR	NR	2
12.	Orissa	1	...	...	...	...	NR	1
13.	Punjab	...	2	...	3	NR	NR	5
14.	Rajasthan	1	4	5	3	1	NR	14
15.	Tamil Nadu	...	1	...	1	NR	NR	2
16.	Tripura	...	...	...	...	NR	NR	...
17.	Uttar Pradesh	22	26	31	22	21	NR	122
18.	West Bengal	...	...	...	...	NR	NR	...
<i>Union Territory</i>								
1.	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	NR	...
2.	Goa, Daman & Diu	...	...	...	...	NR	NR	...
3.	Pondicherry	...	...	...	...	...	NR	...
Total		47	45	59	41	22	...	214

Note : 1. NR denotes figures not received from States/U. Ts.

2. Information from other States/U. Ts is NIL

3. Figures regarding dacoities are not maintained and hence not available.

Expansion of Defence Projects

1878. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the fact that a number of new Defence Projects are going on and simultaneously the expansion of the old projects like K. K. Range, Missiles Test Range, Ordnance Factories etc. is being carried out, the rehabilitation of the evacuees from such sites has become necessary;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals, schemes etc. implemented by Government or under consideration thereof for the rehabilitation of evacuated families particularly the farmers, labourers etc. with special reference to their livelihood, accommodation, education of their children, and medical aid etc. and how long it is likely to take to be implemented in the public interest; and

(c) whether there is no such scheme or proposal in this regard, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c) For setting up of defence projects land is acquired by the concerned State Government and handed over to the defence authorities in accordance with the provisions contained in the land Acquisition Act, 1894. For acquisition of the land, compensation is paid as per the provisions of the above Act. In addition to the compensation paid, for the rehabilitation of displaced families, the State Government draws up a rehabilitation plan which is executed in consultation with the Central Government, if necessary.

[Translation]

Launching of next INSAT

1879. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the next INSAT will be launched; the centre from which INSAT-C is proposed to be launched; and

(b) the amount likely to spent thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The INSAT-IC Satellite is now expected to be launched in the beginning of 1988 from Kourou, French Guyana by an Ariane Launcher.

(b) The fixed price for Ariane "Standard Services" (in January 1988 economic conditions) is estimated as under US Dollars 33.4 million and the "Associated Services" for a 1988 launch are estimated as under French Francs 5.9 million.

[English]

New division to look after the grievances of ex-servicemen

1880. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new division to look after the grievances, problems and welfare of ex-servicemen has been set up;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its organisational set up; and

(c) whether the new division would not duplicate the functions of the Director General of Resettlement ?

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

(b) The new Division is headed by an Additional Secretary and has one Director and two Under Secretary level officers, together with other supporting staff.

(c) The focus of activity of this Division is primarily on the formulation of policies and inter-action with other Ministries/State Governments at an appropriately high level. It will over view the functioning of the Directorate General of Resettlement which is the primary agency for the implementation of the various policies and schemes. The new Division will not, therefore, duplicate the functions of the Director General of Resettlement.

Freedom Fighter Pension sanctioned since January, 1986

1881. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Freedom Fighters Pension cases and Freedom Fighter Family Pension cases received by the Central Government since January, 1986;

(b) number of freedom fighters pension/freedom fighters family pensions sanctioned since January, 1986; and

(c) what is the average time taken to dispose of each application ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S BUTA SINGH) : (a) The last date for submission of application under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 formerly known as Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme was 31.3.1982. The applications received after the prescribed date are treated as delayed and their details are not maintained. Delayed applications are considered only if the claim of suffering is accompanied by evidence from official records. Such cases are however, very few.

Participants in Arya Samaj Movement during 1938-39 that has recently been recognised were given an opportunity to apply afresh by 30.6.1986.

(b) and (c). Pension has been sanctioned in 1485 cases including their families from January to June, 1986. Time taken for disposal of an application depends mainly on how soon the State report on the verification of the claim is received, if the application is otherwise, complete and conforms to the rules for grant of pension.

Progress of production/sales Undertakings

1882. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nine Defence Public Sector Undertakings have been making good progress in terms of production/sales and profits;

(b) the annual turnover or production and sale in rupees unit-wise; and

(c) the scope for improvement in the performance of these undertakings and action proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) With the exception of 3 Defence PSUs, the remaining Undertakings have registered good progress in terms of Value of Production, Sales and profit over the last three years.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) A number of measures particularly relating to cost control, reduction in overheads, improvement in productivity, fuller capacity utilisation as well as establishing new lines of production have been taken to further improve the performance of these undertakings.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of PSU	value of production		Value of Sales		Profit before tax				
	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			1985-86 (Provisio- nal)	1985-86 (Provisio- nal)	1985-86 (Provisio- nal)	1985-86 (Provisio- nal)			
1. HAL	45109	53474	58060	32188	46792	62408	3292	4893	5198
2. BEL	16297	18585	22317	15493	18653	21870	2694	2877	2507
3. BEML	40481	42927	49321	38263	42639	48304	3883	4295	3714
4. MDL	28982	38448	29757	23150	14272	27032	1495	(—) 1294	(—) 873
5. GSL	1663	2734	3437	1464	1876	2226	93	657	955
6. GRS&E	6696	7478	7491	5994	7119	7727	(—) 1309	(—) 1156	(—) 909
7. BDL	133	1371	3073	146	681	3363	(—) 351	38	230
8. MIDHANI	1098	1723	2212	858	1322	1924	(—) 886	(—) 738	(—) 494
9. PTL	1414	1822	2193	1486	1707	2198	204	166	200

**Barbed wire fence along Bangladesh
Border in Assam**

1883. SHRI ABDUL HAMID : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal regarding erection of barbed wire fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh Border in Assam has been finalised;

(b) if so, at what distance the Border road would be constructed from the international border;

(c) the arrangements made for alternative settlement of the persons to be affected by construction of fencing as well as road; and

(d) whether any financial provision has been made in the current financial year for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Instructions have already been issued for undertaking survey work for construction of border roads in Assam sector of Indo-Bangladesh border.

(b) The border roads would be constructed more than 150 yards from the demarcated border.

(c) Suitable provision will be made while undertaking survey for providing adequate number of crossing places for the bullock carts in order to provide access to the fields lying between road and the border.

(d) The Government of India have provided a budget of Rs. 2.5 crores for construction of border roads and Rs. 2.5 crores for construction of wire fence during the financial year 1986-87.

**Changes in the All India Sikh Gurudwara
draft legislation**

1884. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to bring far-reaching changes in the All India Sikh Gurudwara Draft Legislation;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether constitution of a Central Board having jurisdiction over all the historical Gurudwaras in India is contemplated;

(d) whether in terms of the Punjab accord, the Centre sought the views of the different State Governments including Punjab and other organisations on the proposed legislation; and

(e) whether the proposed legislation prohibits sikh gurudwaras from sheltering the violent and armed extremists ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (e). In pursuance of Item No. 5 of the Memorandum of Settlement on Punjab, the Chief Ministers of all States/Union Territories have been requested to convey their views in regard to the legislation referred in the question. As the proposed legislation has not yet been finalised, it would not be possible at this stage to indicate as to what specific provisions would form part of the proposed legislation.

**Development of Solar Dryer for Bidi
making by Forest Research Institute**

1885 SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Forest Research Institute has developed a solar dryer for bidi-making for Orissa;

(b) whether this Dryer can also be used in other tobacco growing areas such as Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh; and if so, whether proto-types will be set up in all States where bidi/cigarette making is handled; and

(c) whether Forest Research Institute has other dryers in mind to handle various forest products including fruits, fodder etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun has developed a Solar Dryer for drying tendu leaves.

(b) and (c). Work on adoption of this dryer, with suitable modifications, for drying other forest produce has been taken up in the Forest Research Institute.

“Ganga Purification Project”

1886. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :
SHRI SAIFUDDIN
CHOWDHARY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the criticism made by various social scientists that the Ganga Purification Project cannot make headway unless the Pollution Control Board is able to remove certain snags from which the project suffers such as the problem of industrial effluents discharge into the river, plants treating sewage, etc ;

(b) if so, whether any study of these criticisms has been made by the Pollution Control Board to identify snags and suggest appropriate remedial measures; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) While no specific criticism and comment by social scientists regarding Ganga Action Plan has been received, the government's attention has been drawn to a news item published in a daily recently referring to certain points made by social scientists regarding treatment of industrial effluents.

(b) As part of their work, the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution and the State Pollution Control Boards look into the adequacy of the industrial effluent treatment facilities.

(c) While the focus under the Ganga Action Plan is on reduction of pollution from municipal wastes, a list of 68 industrial units in the three States of UP, Bihar and West Bengal which discharge high volume of waste water into the river has been prepared in consultation with the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution and the Pollution Control Boards of UP, Bihar and West Bengal. Action has been initiated to ensure that these industrial units set up adequate treatment facility for the effluents to conform to the standards for discharge.

Provision for research against investment in Industries

1887. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently he suggested a close link up between the industry and the national laboratories;

(b) whether at present the industries are not making adequate provision for research and if so, the approximate total money that industry sets apart every year for industrial research as against quantum of investment made;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the innovations made in the research laboratories in the country are not used by the industry either in the private sector or in public sector; and

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

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

(b) The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has a scheme for granting recognition to in-house R & D Centres in the Industry. Currently, there are over 900 such units who have reported to have in-

curred an expenditure of Rs. 500 crores annually. This represents approximately 1 per cent of the turnover of the companies so recognised. Thus, while a beginning has been made by the industries in undertaking R & D activities within themselves, much more requires to be done.

(c) and (d). While significant achievement have been made in the research laboratories in the country and used effectively in the industry it is well recognised that indigenously developed items are invariably at a disadvantage compared with imported products or those based on imported technologies and brand names. In pursuance of this Government have provided special incentives to promote research and development activities in the industry and utilisation of the indigenously developed technology.

Suggestions by National Land use and Wastelands/Development Council to encourage forest based industries

1888. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Land Use and Wastelands Development Council has recommended that Government should encourage forest-based industry so as to utilise wastelands away from the villages and outside forests for their captive plantation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

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

Forest-based industries should not only be encouraged to afforest wastelands with a view to secure raw material but also make a commitment to undertake fuelwood and fodder plantations for use of local communities on a part of the land leased to them.

Industries must also enter into agreements with small farmers for the supply of their raw material needs on a viable basis.

Such plantations must be raised on wastelands distant from habitations, so as not to disturb existing community use.

(b) As land is a State subject the decision of the National Land Use and Wastelands Development Council has been communicated to all States/Union Territories for action.

The decision has also been communicated to the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development) for action. Forest based industries have been advised to enter into agreements with small farmers for the supply of forest produce needed for their captive requirements. Further, applications from industry for lease of wastelands are being taken up with the State Governments.

The National Wastelands Development Board has also constituted a Committee to advise the Government of steps to encourage industry to undertake plantations, with a view to meet their captive raw material requirements and service the needs of the rural community for fuelwood and fodder. The Committee is also looking into the question of harmonising the decisions of the council with existing laws from all angles.

Payment of overtime to Government Employees

1889. SHRI R. S. MANE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given instructions to all Ministries/Departments not to encourage payment of overtime to the employees; and

(b) the overtime payment in Government of India for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 separately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) Instructions have been issued from time to time to this effect with a view to economising Government expenditure.

(b) 1984-85—Rs. 156.40 crores approx. The expenditure incurred for 1985-86 is yet to be compiled.

Resource mobilisation by States

1890. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has advised various State Governments to take necessary steps for additional resource mobilisation;

(b) the steps taken by different State Governments in this regard in 1985-86;

(c) the performance of different State Governments in resource mobilisation in 1985-86; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) to (d). Statewise details are given in the Statement given below :

Statement

Additional resource mobilisation by States—(Annual Plan 1985-86)

(Rs. crores)

States	Annual Plan Target	Yield estimated during 1985-86 (Latest Estimates)							Total (Latest Estimates)	
		Budgetary measures by State Govts.	Increase in electricity tariff		Provision of Bus Fares		Total (Latest Estimates)		Gross Yield (Col. 3+4+6)	Net Yield (Col. 3+5+7)*
			Gross Yield	Net Yield*	Gross Yield	Net Yield*	Gross Yield	Net Yield		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
<i>I. Special Category States</i>										
1. Assam	41.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Himachal Pradesh	13.00	7.60	6.03	5.21	3.51	1.31	17.14	14.12		
3. Jammu & Kashmir	21.81	6.79	...	...	2.47	...	9.26	6.79		
4. Manipur	0.69	5.92	...	...	0.03	...	5.95	5.92		
5. Meghalaya	0.88	0.33	1.21	...	...	...	1.54	0.33		
6. Nagaland	0.39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Sikkim	0.34	0.34	...	...	...	...	0.34	0.34		
8. Tripura	0.50	0.34	...	...	0.13	...	0.47	0.34		
Total—I	78.93	21.32	7.24	5.21	6.14	1.31	34.70	27.84		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
II. Non-Special Category States									
1. Andhra Pradesh		204.42**	73.00	...	...	28.67	23.90	101.67	96.90
2. Bihar		85.60	116.10	45.07	18.15	...	...	161.17	134.25
3. Gujarat		106.82	31.89	73.56	...	...	...	105.45	31.89
4. Haryana		60.90	50.16	9.16	...	...	...	59.32	50.16
5. Karnataka		189.13	50.00	32.69	19.80	18.76	18.76	101.45	88.56
6. Kerala		106.74	107.75	...	...	10.00	...	117.75	107.75
7. Madhya Pradesh		184.03	59.67	75.00	44.78	13.00	2.35	147.67	106.80
8. Maharashtra		341.58	62.20	90.00	...	5.00	4.34	157.20	66.54
9. Orissa		77.27	52.00	18.00	...	2.99	2.85	72.99	54.85
10. Punjab		100.00	30.01	25.40	...	...	...	55.41	30.01
11. Rajasthan	**103.51		28.92	59.23	32.93	11.40	0.96	99.55	62.81
12. Tamil Nadu		100.00	62.64	62.30	37.71	32.93	17.35	157.87	117.70
13. Uttar Pradesh		163.81	73.77	33.09	33.09	...	...	106.86	106.86
14. West Bengal		91.18	53.12	21.03	0.14	1.68	...	75.83	53.26
Total—II		1914.99	851.23	544.53	186.60	124.43	70.51	1520.19	1108.34
Grand Total (I+II)		1993.32	872.55	551.77	191.81	130.57	71.82	1554.89	1136.18

* Arrived at after adjusting deterioration if any in the contribution of the State Electricity Boards/Head Transport Corporations at 1984-85 rates of tariffs/fares as per original estimates of the Seventh Plan.

** Includes economy and buoyancy.

**Oilseeds production technique
developed by CFTRI**

1891. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Food and Technological Research Institute, Mysore, has developed a new technique in the field of quality of edible oil and oilseeds; and

(b) if so, the scheme of Government to utilise this new technique ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore has developed a number of techniques for processing of oilseeds so as to improve their quality and value added de-oiled cake. CFTRI has developed processes for stabilization of rice bran and dewaxing of rice bran oil. This technology is under-going pilot plant scale studies.

CFTRI has also developed technologies extraction of edible oils from mustard, sunflower, soyabean and groundnut.

(b) After pilot plant studies and providing trials the technologies would be released for commercial utilisation.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, you had assured that you would allow some form of discussion on that question of the irregular loans which have been given by Nationalised Banks to the Reliance Group of Companies.

MR. SPEAKER : We will take it up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I gave you notice long ago,

MR. SPEAKER : I am doing it. Don't worry.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It has been confirmed by the Reserve Bank.

MR. SPEAKER : It is coming. Don't worry.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : About the NRI one, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot just predict the date. It is coming up.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Next week ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Sir, I have given a notice of a news item that has appeared in a Bangladesh Newspaper, item supplied by the Government Controlled News agency B.S.S. that India and Bangladesh have agreed to involve Nepal, as a third party, to augment the flow of Ganga waters.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got it. But I do not want to listen to this.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We want to know the Government's policy. Are the Government agreeable to involving Nepal.

MR. SPEAKER : Just listen. This is the report of today.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I cannot hear.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I said. You have to listen. I got your notice and I also saw the papers today. I must get information from the Government and then we can discuss this problem also. There is no problem.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : We want a discussion. That is all we want.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We can take it up. There is no problem. We have got to find out whether there is any basis..

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : The Government of India changes its own stand.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Choubey, it is not a discussion. Why don't you follow rules ? When I say I have to find out...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. What Mr. Choubey says does not form part of the record.

*(Interruptions)***

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Raipur) : Sir, I have one request. I do not insist on any particular form but try to find out how you direct the Government to prevent extra constitutional authority like Chandra Swamy affecting every Minister and the functioning of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing. There are 10,000 papers. Professor saheb, you can come to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Every issue is coming out with interviews between the Prime Minister and the Swamy; between Bhandari and Swamy; between Narasimha Rao and Swamy.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I do not probe into these things.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will you ask him to go into the matter ?

MR. SPEAKER : I think they are quite intelligent enough. I do not go after this.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can atleast give a direction.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Professor saheb. why are you doing like this ? Please sit down.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Gone are the old Swamies. These Swamies are playing havoc.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you yourself set the tone when we discussed communal problem and the situation in Punjab and the consensus of this House was that politics by bandh weakens the unity and integrity of the country.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I am not the law enforcing authority.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I understand that in Madhya Pradesh there is going to be a bandh tomorrow. We must take steps to halt that kind of bandh.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot.

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore) : Sir, in Tamilnadu 7 Mills have been closed. 10,000 labourers are starving without any food. 60 people died...

MR. SPEAKER : If you speak properly, I will be able to follow. Please listen to me first. If you remain calm and let me listen something, I might act. But if you go on shouting like this....

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : I am not shouting.

(Interruptions)

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : What do you want ?

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : For the past three years, they are starving.

MR. SPEAKER : You will get blood pressure. You give me something in writing.

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : Sir, the ADMK Government in Tamil Nadu should be asked to take over the mills. Please, Sir. Please, Sir. 10,000 labourers are starving. Sir...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, have you got any doctor at hand or not ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Sir, should we not appeal to the public to cancel that bandh ? That is what he has suggested.

MR. SPEAKER : But I cannot do anything about it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : The appeal should be made by you from the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do ? I just appealed to you to work unitedly. I wanted you to uphold the integrity of the country. I wanted you to fight this communal virus. That is what I do. Again, if you want, I can appeal to you. You give me something in writing.

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : Sir, 10,000 labourers are starving. No food, Sir, 60 labourers died, Sir, in my Constituency. Please help, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Come to me then.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISSHAN (Badagara) : I have given notice of a motion of privilege against Shrimati Pramila Kahlon and the Editor of the Hindustan Times, the printer and publisher...

MR. SPEAKER : We are doing it. We are awaiting the reply. I think, it is coming.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISSHAN : That is only a reply from her. But there is no reply from the Editor so far.

MR. SPEAKER : We have reminded.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What has 'Pramila' done, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : You don't go after names, Professor Saheb.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL VIJAY PRATAP SINGH (Srnguja) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I talked to you about the serious rail accident occurred at Katora Railway Station. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please give it in writing, I shall look into it.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : We have given in writing about rail accidents. A statement should be made or a Calling Attention should be allowed.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall get it done.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya) : I had given a notice for Calling Attention regarding Rohtas Industry in Bihar in which 30000 workers are employed but is lying closed for the last 2 years. *(Interruptions)* This matter should be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall look into it.

[English]

I am not going to reply on the floor of the House what I am going to do. Take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Rohtas Industry is in critical condition.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid on the Table, Mr. Ajit Panja.

12.09 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Indian Institute of legal Metrology (Amendment) Rules, 1966 and statement for delay in laying these papers. Annual Report and Review on the Working of Development Council for Sugar Indus'ry for 1985-86.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Indian Institute of Legal Metrology (Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No O S.R. 644(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th April, 1986 under sub-section (4) of section 83 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2842/86]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year 1985-86.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. 2843/86]

Territorial Army (Second Amendment) Rules, 1986. Jalandhar Cantonment Board Bye-laws for regulating the Control of Rickshaws plying for hire and statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Territorial Army (Second Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 170 in Gazette of India dated the 10 May, 1986 under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the Territorial Army Act, 1948.

[Placing in Library. See No. LT—2844/86]

- (2) A copy of the Jalandhar Cantonment Board Bye-laws for regulating the control of rickshaws plying for hire and the grant of the licences to proprietors or drivers of such rickshaws in Jalandhar Cantonment Bye-laws, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) 4585/C in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1986 under sub-section (4) of section 284 of the Cantonments Act, 1924.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (2) above.

Notification under Customs Act, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 950(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 45-Customs dated the 1st March, 1979 so as to continue the exemption available to certain bulk drugs and drug intermediates required for manufacture of certain specified life saving drugs and medi-

**Not recorded

cines which have been included in Chapter 99 of the new Customs Tariff for duty free imports, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2846/86]

Annual Reports of Regional Computer Centres Chandigarh and Calcutta and reviews on the working of these centres for 1984-85 and statement for delay in laying these papers.

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 Regional Computer Centre, Chandigarh, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Computer Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Regional Computer Centres, Calcutta and Chandigarh, 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—2847/86]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

Twenty-first Report

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharamapuri) : I beg to present the Twenty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.10 Hrs.

STATEMENT RE : OIL DISCOVERY IN KAIKALUR IN KRISHANA- GODAVARI BASIN

[English]

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : Sir, I am glad to announce the discovery of oil in Kaikalur Well No. 3 in Krishna-Godavari Basin 60 Kms. East of Vijaywada. During testing, the well gave indications of oil in the limestone zone at a depth of about 1960 metres. It produced light oil at the rate of about 30 tonnes per day (about 220 barrels per day) through half inch choke. The flow rate has not stabilized yet and is only indicative. Further testing is continuing. It may be recalled that the first well drilled on this structure had given indications of gas while the second was dry. The flow of oil through this third well, though not large, is significant because it enhances the potentiality of the Basin for accumulation of oil.

2. So far, 17 wells have been drilled on land in this Basin and gas was found in 8. Kaikalur-3 is the first structure where oil has been found in the Krishna-Godavari Basin onland. At present, five rigs are operating there.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh) : Does it mean that the price of oil will come down now? While congratulating the Minister for drilling another well, may be hope that the price will come down?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I rise on a point of order Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes Professor, what is your point of order?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will you kindly bring the House to order?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order. The house is in order now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before the Hon. Minister makes a statement regarding the extension of time for the submission of the Kudal Commission Report, I am on a point of order and I want to raise the question of propriety. There are certain enabling provisions.

MR. SPEAKER: No Sir, no. Statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker. But no questions shall be asked at that time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Point of order can always be raised. Please listen to my point of order and give the ruling. Why are you allergic to listening?

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise a question. Give notice.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Have you decentralised your authority Sir?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): He rises on points of order, points of disorder, points of question, points of interruptions.. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even the Parliamentary Minister is forgetting the procedure!

MR. SPEAKER: He is much more in your company now a days!

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: You raise points of order which have no points of order. You know what a point of order is.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My point of order is regarding the propriety involved. Mr. Parliamentary Minister, please listen because you will have to deal with it in future. The difficulty is that we do not remember their portfolios. You put up a Board here indicating the names of the Ministers and their latest portfolios, so that we know whom should we talk to.

My point of order is regarding the propriety. You can go through your own rulings Sir. There are certain enabling provisions under which certain statements can be made, Ordinances can be promulgated and again they can come forward with the legislation. But on a number of occasions you have said, Dr. Dhillon has said, Shri Mavalankar has said, that having the powers is one thing but utilising them in a proper way is another thing. There are democratic conventions to be held. Repeatedly they are coming before the.. *(Interruptions)*.. On 4th February 1982 the Kudal Commission was appointed. They are repeatedly asking for extension.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed a question also. Professor, I gave you quite a latitude on that question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Therefore, I am requesting you to express your dis-pleasure so that in future they should not come forward.

MR. SPEAKER: Point of order over ruled Shri P. Chidambaram.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): What is the difficulty in expressing your displeasure Sir?

12.15 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : EXTENSION OF TIME
FOR COMPLETION OF INQUIRY AND
SUBMISSION OF REPORT BY KUDAL
COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON GANDHI
PEACE FOUNDATION AND OTHER
ORGANISATION

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAM-
BARAM) : Consequent on the adoption of a
Resolution by this House on 28th August,
1981 a Commission of Inquiry consisting of
Shri Justice P. D Kudal was set up vide
Notification No. S C. 83 (E) dated the 17th
February, 1982. Copies of the Notification
were laid on the Table of the House on 3rd
March, 1982. The Commission was required
to complete its enquiry and submit a report
to the Central Government on or before 31st
July, 1982.

2. The Commission has so far submitted
five Interim Reports to the Government. The
1st, 2nd and 3rd reports alongwith Action
Taken Memorandum have been already
placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on
4th December, 1985 and 7th May, 1986
respectively. The fourth and fifth reports are
under examination.

3 The present term of the Commission
expires on 31st July, 1986. On the request
of the Commission, the Government have
extended the life of the Kudal Commission
of Inquiry on Gandhi Peace Foundation and
other organisations for further period of 6
months i e. upto 31st January, 1987.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE (Raja-
pur) : It is a matter of shame for the
Government to go on extending the term of
this Commission like this They are perpetua-
ting this Commission. Already Rs. 1.2 crores
have been spent.

(Interruptions)**

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on
record.

12.15 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Twenty fifth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF
FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.
K. L. BHAGAT) : Sir, I beg to move the
following :—

“That this House do agree with the
Twenty-fifth Report of the Business
Advisory Committee presented to the
House on the 29th July, 1986.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this house do agree with the
Twenty-fifth Report of the Business
Advisory Committee presented to the
House on the 29th July, 1986.”

The motion was adopted.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Need to take urgent steps to improve
the deteriorating telephone services
in Agra, U.P.

SHRI NIHAL SINGH JAIN (Agra) :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw
your attention to the following matter under
Rule 377 :—

The telephone system in Agra is in a
deplorable condition and as a result there
is widespread resentment among the people
there. The condition has worsened to such
an extent that the resentment is taking the
form of agitation. The waiting list in the
telephone department is increasing day-by-
day. There is no improvement in the
situation. The concerned higher officials do

not pay any heed to the complaints made by the people to remedy the situation. They are not even ready to provide them appropriate facilities. Inflated telephone bills are sent to the subscribers, and sometimes one cannot even believe in those figures. Often the bills are wrongly prepared.

12.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Instead of redressing their grievances the officers harass the people and deliberately misbehave with them and sometimes they even get their telephones disconnected. Sending of wrong and inflated bills to subscribers has led to increase in the cases of litigation. Telephones in Agra remain mostly out of order and it is very difficult to get local or trunk call materialised. This is causing much inconvenience not only to the local subscribers but also to other Indians and foreign tourists who visit the city. Even the telephones of essential services and important departments in the city remain out of order for days together. Therefore, it is essential that the concerned department should take immediate steps to improve the deteriorating telephone services in the city.

[*English*]

- (ii) Need for early delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies of Jammu and Kashmir

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Sir, the Ladakh Parliamentary constituency and the two Assembly segments of Leh and Kargil districts of Ladakh are the largest in respect of area i.e. about one lakh sq. kms. of Parliamentary constituency, over 85,000 sq. kms. of Leh Assembly segment and over 14,000 sq. kms. of Kargil Assembly segment. The entire population of over 1,35,000 according to 1981 census are living scattered over the entire area. In view of large and inhospitable area and scattered population, the local elected representatives and the local Government administrators are finding it very difficult to visit each and every corner of the population to see their plight. The local population of Ladakh had been requesting the State and Central

authorities to delimit the present one Parliamentary constituency into two and the Leh and Kargil Assembly constituencies into six Assembly segments. Similarly delimitation of Assembly constituencies in the Kashmir valley and Jammu region has also been demanded by the people of the State from time to time.

I, therefore, request the Government of India to order for delimitation of the present Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies of all the three regions of the State at the earliest.

- (iii) Need to take steps to curb agitational activities in the border areas of Karnataka and to ensure immediate implementation of Mahajan Commission's report.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary) : Sir, the hue and cry by some of the leaders and the agitation launched by them in the border areas of Karnataka has claimed seven lives and more than hundred persons have received injuries. The provocation is the Karnataka Government's language policy. This language policy provides facilities to non-Kannada children to learn Kannada and to brighten their future. In fact, there is no other State in India which has a more catholic outlook towards the linguistic minorities than Karnataka. The annual reports of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities are an eloquent testimony to it. The language issue is only an offshoot of the main demand for jettisoning the Mahajan Commission's report and for reopening the boundary issue.

In fact, the report was an award because there was a commitment by Centre and the Government and the leaders of Maharashtra and Karnataka that it would be binding.

In the border areas of Karnataka people live in amity. The thread of cultural, social and linguistic affinity runs through their relations. But the border dispute is erecting a barrier between them.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government of India to take stringent measures to curb

such agitations and to see that the Mahajan Commission's report is accepted in toto and implemented immediately.

[Translation]

- (iv) Need to revise the provisions of the National Rural Employment Programme

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the National Rural Employment Programme has proved a great success in the country. It has brought about a sea change in the condition of rural India.

Under the said scheme, permanent assets have been created in the rural areas. Pucca school buildings and panchayat buildings have been constructed in every village. At many places, permanent dispensaries and sub-centres have been constructed.

The rural populace has been provided employment under this scheme. The buildings are constructed by the village panchayats under this scheme. Provision of 60 per cent labour and 40 per cent material charges has been made under it. Any institution cannot at all construct permanent buildings with this provision.

Besides, there is no provision for repairs or further modifications in the buildings under the said programme. Therefore, I would request the Rural Development Minister of the Central Government to provide 40 per cent assistance for labour instead of 60 per cent and 60 per cent assistance for material instead of 40 per cent, so that the construction work is accomplished earnestly. Besides, the Government should make permanent provision for the repair and modifications in the buildings for which equal contribution should be made by the Centre and the State.

[English]

- (v) Need to lay double railway lines from Shoranur to Mangalore and to introduce automatic signalling system for overall development of the Malabar region

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN (Cannanore): Mr. Deputy-

Speaker, Sir, The Madras-Mangalore Railway line is one of the oldest in India and that part of it lying between Shoranur and Mangalore is one of the most neglected lines in South India. It may be noted that this line covers the entire Malabar region stretching into Karnataka. This line caters to the needs of the six major districts of Malabar, that is Palghat, Malappuram, Calicut, Wynad, Cannanore and Kasaragod which constitute half the population of Kerala. This is a line with heavy passenger traffic and statistic will show that ticketless travel is extremely rare in this area.

Thousands of commuters are relying on this mode of transport. Lack of double lines and limited number of crossing stations result in inordinate delay and immense loss of man hours.

Development in other matters also is extremely poor in this area even as compared to other parts of the Southern Railways, for instance automatic signal systems have not yet been introduced here. This also causes much delay since the running time of even some prestigious trains is thereby adversely affected.

Hence, I urge upon the Minister of Transport to give urgent attention to this most neglected part of Southern Railways and to make arrangements to lay double lines from Shoranur to Mangalore and also introduce automatic signalling system. Any delay in this respect on the part of the Railways, which is the largest public utility service, will retard the development and progress of this part of Kerala.

[Translation]

- (vi) Need to issue 'Cheque Passes' to all the freedom-fighters in the Country

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH (Maharajanj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, any step taken for the welfare of free-

dom-fighters is like showing respect to the country. These high ideals were brought to reality by our late *Rashtramata* Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and the present Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is following her footsteps. As a result of this, the pension of freedom-fighters was raised from Rs. 300 per month to Rs. 500 per month, which is commendable. Besides, they were provided free rail pass facility but the freedom-fighters do not seem to be satisfied with it. I am therefore, of the opinion that all the freedom-fighters in the country should be provided "cheque pass" facility which is also listed in their charter of demands.

[English]

- (vii) Extension or broadgauge line to Dibrugarh by diverting the Railway route from Guwahati and Dibrugarh in Assam.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA (Jorhat) : The Railway route in Assam remains more or less in the outdated British Government system of excluding the common people in the heartland from readily benefiting from the Railway services and limiting these to serve their own trade interests in tea and coal. Most of the District and Sub-Divisional Headquarters, towns like Nagaon, Morigaon, Golaghat, Jorhat, Sibsagar and Sonari as also commercially important and populous rural localities like Raha, Dergaon, Jharji, Gaurisagar, Moran etc. on the south bank of Bramaputra and Mangaldoi, Dehkiajuli, Tezpur, Sootea, Narayanpur and North Lakhimpur on the North Bank remained untouched by the Railway main lines. Most of Goalpara and Dhubri Districts in the Assam Valley, let alone the hilly regions, remain cut off from the Railway main line. In short, Assam and for that matter, most people of North Eastern India feel neglected in the matter of the vital means of transportation which besides providing general benefits, contributes in no small measure towards strengthening the process of integration and understanding. This neglect is evident from the absence of a single extension project in the North Eastern region in the Seventh Plan.

I, therefore, urge upon the Transport (Railways) Ministry to undertake initially at least one project of extending the BG line to Dibrugarh by diverting the Railway route from Guwahati so as to touch Raha, Nagaon, Dergaon, Golaghat, Jorhat, Jharji Sibsagar, Moran, etc. and then from Dibrugarh to the coal and oil areas of Digboi, Margherita, Ledo via Tinsukia whereby Railway lines with parts of Arunachal Pradesh would also be opened up.

- (viii) Need to take measures to return Gilgit manuscripts to the Srinagar Museum

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : It was in 1931 that some manuscripts were found in Gilgit which were declared to be of immense historical and archeological value. These manuscripts, later referred to as Gilgit manuscripts, pertained to very ancient culture, particularly to Buddhist Lore. The then Maharaja of Kashmir brought these invaluable manuscripts to Kashmir. A high ranking German team of experts found that these manuscripts were as much important as the 'Dead Sea Scrolls'.

In 1947, these manuscripts were shifted to National Museum, Delhi for the fear that the same might get lost or damaged due to bombing that was apprehended from Pakistan. It is now 39 years since when these manuscripts were temporarily shifted from the Jammu and Kashmir State Museum to Delhi. The then Chief Minister, Janab Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah wrote to the Minister concerned in 1979 for return of these manuscripts but to no avail.

I urge the Government of India to take measures to return these manuscripts to Srinagar museum restoring its individuality and uniqueness which will, otherwise be impaired.

12.29 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : DIS-
APPROVAL OF COMMISSIONS OF
INQUIRY (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE, 1986
AND
COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY
(AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now take up Items 10 and 11 together. Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is rather unfortunate that the Government deemed it fit to bring the Ordinance immediately after the last Session of this House was prorogued. One cannot help the feeling that the Government was waiting for the Session to come to an end and soon thereafter came out with the Ordinance. Therefore with respect to the Ordinance I have only to submit that the Ordinance represents a blatant misuse of the powers that are granted by the Constitution with respect to the issue of ordinances.

Sir, as far as the provisions of the Bill are concerned, I must submit that one must take a balanced attitude to the Bill. The Bill has to be judged on its merits. Various provisions have to be judged on their merits. A plea has been invoked in the interest of the security of the State and we are told that at times, the security of the State may be jeopardised if the report of the Commission is placed on the Table of House Sir, I must concede that when such a plea invoking the interest of the security of the State is made, one must take that plea with due caution. That plea cannot be taken in a light manner. Every restraint must be adopted. It must be conceded that if the laying of any paper whatsoever on the Table of the House may jeopardise the interest of the security of the State, then the considerations of the security of the State must prevail. I must therefore, give my qualified support to the provisions of the Bill. However, there must be certain inbuilt provisions, inbuilt safeguards in the Bill in order to ensure that

the Government of the day may not misuse the powers and may not come to arbitrary decisions with respect to not placing the reports on the Table of the House. Therefore Sir, while I say that the interests of the security of the State must be our paramount consideration and the Government must have the power on that plea to decide whether to place the report of the Commission on the Table of the house or not, but the sametime, I have to stress that the provisions of the Bill must contain some safeguards to see that the powers are not misused. Sir, what is the object ? We cannot give a blanket power without any inbuilt safeguards to any Government to withhold the reports of the Inquiry Commission. What is the object in appointing an Inquiry Commission ? I was told or this House was told that the Commission of Inquiry is a fact-finding body. Sir I differ. A Commission of Inquiry is not a mere fact-finding body; it is something more than that. If the objective is merely to ascertain facts or to merely gather the evidence for the Government, then ordinary investigating agencies can do that work. There is no need for an Inquiry Commission. Therefore, an Inquiry Commission should not be treated on par with just an ordinary investigating agency. Why is an Inquiry Commission appointed ? It is appointed to gather evidence in order to satisfy the public about the truth of the state of affairs concerning the matter which had created a crisis of public confidence There is therefore, a certain matter agitating the minds of the public. The public has to be satisfied. There is a crisis of the confidence. Therefore, we tell the Government that instead of depending merely on the investigating agency to find out the facts for themselves, a Commission of Inquiry should be appointed in order that the confidence of the people is rehabilitated and also to enable the Government to take legislative and administrative measures.

Therefore, I submit that a blanket power with the Government to decide arbitrarily whether to place a report on the Table of the House or not will defeat the very purpose of appointing a Commission. Therefore, I concede that where the Government comes to the conclusion that the placing of the report on the Table of the House will jeopardise the

interest of the security of our country, in that case, the report may not be placed on the Table of the House, provided that there is some safeguard in the provisions of the Bill in order to see that the power has not been arbitrarily used. For that purpose, I have an amendment to move at the appropriate stage. The Inquiry Commission is most competent to decide and recommend in its own report, as to whether the report may or may not be placed on the Table of the House. Therefore, let the Government make a plea to the Inquiry Commission, and let the Inquiry Commission while submitting the report, give a recommendation; and that recommendation should be binding on the Government as to whether the report should be placed before the House or not.

Further, you may not misuse the powers; but there are Inquiry Commissions being appointed not only by the Centre, but also by the States. Any State, after appointing a Commission, may misuse the power. It is not a question of expressing no confidence in the powers that be today; but it will be in order to have a Bill with the necessary safeguards in-built into it, Therefore, I submit that an Inquiry Commission should not be taken as a mere fact-finding body, i.e. to find facts for the Government. Today, Government has its own ordinary investigating agencies. This Commission is appointed because a particular issue agitates the mind of the people; and when the report comes, the people have every right to know as to what has happened with respect to the matter that was submitted to the Commission.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Government must give reasons.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : How is a Commission appointed? A Commission may be appointed by this House also. A Commission may be appointed by the Government, or it may be appointed pursuant to a resolution passed by this House. Will it not be an anomalous situation if, taking the public agitation into consideration this House directs the Government to appoint a Commission of Inquiry, and this House itself is left in a position where it cannot get the report placed on the Table of the

House? Therefore, that too is an anomalous situation.

The 24th Report of the Law Commission has stated specifically that specially when a Commission of Inquiry is appointed pursuant to a resolution passed by this house, in that case the report must be laid on the Table of the House. That recommendation has also been given a go-by.

Look at the reasons, the grounds on which the report may not be placed on the Table of the House. Security of the State, I have already conceded. I have already conceded that if the Commission of Inquiry itself suggests in its report that the interests of security are involved and, therefore, the report may not be placed on the Table of the House, that recommendation should be binding on the Government; and the report may not come. (Interruption) The Commission and the person constituting it would be having a better knowledge to decide as to whether the publication of a report would jeopardise the security of the State, or not. (Interruption) Therefore, there have to be certain standards. There have to be some in-built safeguards or the other, in order that the powers are not misused.

Another reason that is given, is 'in the interest of friendly relations with other countries'. This is very surprising. Why should the entire nation not be taken into confidence with the state of affairs, as far as our foreign affairs are concerned? There is no reason why the nation should not be told as to what the state of affairs is, with regard to our relations with other countries. The term public interest is a very vague term, and I most humbly submit that you cannot serve public interest by keeping back truth from the public itself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : One printing mistake is there; that is why this has happened.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The professor is often finding spelling mistakes.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : We are also told that, after all a resolution will come

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

before this Parliament for the approval of the notification; and, therefore, Parliament is supreme, and that if Parliament rejects that resolution, then the report will have to be placed on the Table of the House. I must submit that this method of bringing a statutory resolution for the approval of the notification stating that the report is not to be placed on the Table of the House—such a device is nothing but a fraud on parliamentary democracy. (*Interruptions*)

Consider the practical difficulties. Suppose you bring a resolution (*Interruptions*) saying that a particular report is not to be placed on the Table of the House on account of public interest. How am I to decide on what grounds it has been decided so? I have no material before me to decide as to whether the plea taken by Government is correct or not. I have just a bald statement of the Government itself that public interest will not be served thereby. I have no other material with me, on which to come to a decision. Therefore, it is the height of the thing. It is rather arrogant to say that this Parliament should make arbitrary decisions without any facts whatsoever, on the basis of which it can approve or disapprove the resolution.

I, therefore, say that I have given my qualified support to the Bill. Of course, powers are to be there with the Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The debate is on the disapproval Motion.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : The disapproval Motion will come later on. First we are taking up the Bill, and I have said that while powers may rest with the Government, there must be certain in-built safeguards to ensure that the powers are not arbitrarily used. Who knows the Janata Party Government there in Karnataka may misuse the power...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAM-
BARAM) : Very likely.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Who knows the West Bengal Government there may misuse the power there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Knowing our capacity to misuse it, I am asking for its disapproval.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Therefore, in-built safeguards are an absolute and a practical necessity.

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Shillong) : I am happy to see my good friend Prof. Dandavate back in his seat. I listened to his speech with the usual interest. I also listened, with usual interest, to the speeches of my other good friends Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri Indrajit Gupta and also Shri Dinesh Goswami yesterday. They are good Members of this House. They are knowledgeable.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : By implication, are you suggesting that others are not?

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Not at all. I am referring to their speeches.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is saying that we are good, but you are better.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I am saying this, because I will refer to their speeches—that is why. They are hard working, knowledgeable and articulate. But I must say that on this occasion their arguments have been specious and diversionary. In his whole speech Shri Dandavate dealt with the technicalities of the promulgation of the ordinance, why it was done at this particular time, why it should not be done at this particular time and so on and so forth. And a lot of time has gone into the discussion whether the other House, the Rajya Sabha, was only adjourned or it was prorogued or whether it was right or whether it was proper. But in substance it made no difference. What difference would it have made

273 Stat. Res. re : Disapproval SRAVANA 8, 1908 (SAKA) Stat. Res. re : Disapproval 274
of Comm. of Inq. (Amdt.) Ord. 1986 of Comm. of Inq. (Amdt.) Ord. 1986
& Comm. of Inq. (Amdt.) Bill—Contd. & Comm. of Inq. (Amdt.) Bill—Contd.

if the Government had come with a Bill in the last session itself, or if the Government had come with a Bill in the Rajya Sabha? The effect would have been the same.

I would agree with Mr. Dandavate and other friends that powers of ordinance should be resorted to as sparingly as possible. But you cannot obviate the exigency of an ordinance. Things happen in this country at the time when two Houses of Parliament are not in session, the Government is bound to take some action and that action can come in the form of an ordinance. Whatever might be the reason as to why this ordinance was promulgated at this particular time, I am not in a position to say. The Minister of State of Home Affairs will be in a position to say that. There could be many reasons. The Government has many things on its plate, many things to be done. Suddenly this thing comes up at a time that they are before a deadline and, therefore, they have to go to do it. That much of concession has to be made to any Government. Apart from that, I do not find much in what Prof. Dandavate has to say with regard to the substance of the ordinance and the substance of the Bill. My friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, I am happy to see him here...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : All other substantial arguments regarding the merits of the case I have already put forward at the time of opposing this particular ordinance at the introduction stage. Unfortunately, you did not read that. Of course, you were in a hurry I could see.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : When I listened to Shri Somnath Chatterjee speech with extreme care ..

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : You are still not impressed.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : No, I have said in the beginning that most of the arguments were specious and diversionary.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You are speaking without conviction.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I will prove it to you that I have conviction. Shri Somnath Chatterjee dealt a great deal about the procedure in the Supreme Court. He made a reference, he quoted from certain ruling that when a claim is made for the privilege of not disclosing any information, the Supreme Court has the right to call for that information and to decide. That is what he said.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Go through the document.

SHRI G. G. SWELL ; But this is not the Supreme Court.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Therefore, the principle of privilege should not have been given. Why are you ignoring this point ?

SHRI G. G. SWELL : We are not discussing the Supreme Court here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request the Hon. Member to address the Chair. No arguments like that.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : We are not discussing the Supreme Court and it is not right and proper for us...

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : You hear us with rapt attention because we always talk sense.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You listen to him.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I listened to you all very carefully. Now listen to me also.

We are not here to discuss the procedures about the Supreme Court. We are ruled out of that; we cannot do that. But what I am saying is that we are here sitting in Parliament to discuss a particular issue and it is for us to take an independent decision on it. That is what I am trying to say.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are depending on them.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : My friend Shri Indrajit Gupta made a lot about the freedom of speech and freedom of receiving information. I fully agree. But who stops him from getting information? This Bill does not say that information should not be given to him.

It does not say so.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : It does not say so.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : The question of not divulging any matter which is not in the public interest has been a time-old practice in this House. Whenever a Minister answers a question and questions are put by the members, it is open for the Minister to say that it is not in the public interest. That is a time-old practice accepted by this House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Also a proclamation.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : That is the privilege of the Government.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : And here what does this Bill say? Exactly, what the Bill says here is what has been the practice in this House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : An inherent right to hide the skeletons.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The same argument was put in support of the Emergency.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : You accept that this is the practice in this House that we give to the Government a right to withhold information when it is considered that it is not in the public interest. That has been accepted.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : You from a committee, it goes into the inquiry and... (Interruptions).

SHRI G. G. SWELL : What I am submitting is the same, that what this Bill seeks is only this. You may ask me, what is the need of the Bill? Or, what is the need of the ordinance? You may ask me that. It is necessary because of the amendment of the Commissions of Inquiry Act which made it incumbent on the part of the Government to lay on the Table of the House. The Government had no choice. It had to do it. But here, the Government is faced with a situation in which it is in possession of certain facts—I do not know what they are—certain things have been revealed by the Commission that the Government has appointed.

AN HON. MEMBER : It was appointed by the Government.

SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE (Deoria) : In the very commission they have mentioned it. They recommended that it is in the public interest that it should not be divulged.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : How does he know it Sir?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him complete his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : He is lucky.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him conclude his speech. The Minister will answer for that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Some are super Members!

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him conclude his speech.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I am on my legs. I am arguing my point and my friend here has supplemented that information, and it is on the record. I do not know what it is. But what I am saying is that the Commission after its inquiry has revealed certain facts and the Government, after considering those

277 Stat. Res. re : Disapproval SRAVANA 8, 1908 (SAKA) Stat. Res. re : Disapproval 278
of Comm. of Inq. (Amdt.) Ord. 1986 of Comm. of Inq. (Amdt.) Ord. 1986
& Comm. of Inq. (Amdt.) Bill—Contd. & Comm. of Inq. (Amdt.) Bill—Contd.

things, conceded that it would be harmful, harmful to the sovereignty and integrity of this country, harmful to the security of the State and friendly relations with a foreign State, and not in the public interest, whatever it is—to disclose them.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Swell, please address the Chair.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : It is all right. It is all in a Parliamentary debate, give and take.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He can look after himself. He is our Deputy Speaker, Mr. Swell

SHRI G. G. SWELL : In a debate give and take cut and thrust is the essence, is the spice of a discussion. It is all in good faith.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) : One Choubey is sufficient to spoil the debate.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : What I am saying is that this Bill is necessary in view of the amendment to the Commissions of Inquiry Act. But what that the Government is claiming here is nothing more than what has been the practice in this House. This is what I said. Of course, I will agree with you. I think you were in the Chair yesterday. I would agree with Mr. Dinesh Goswami that because I am against something, so that should not even be mentioned in the House. I am not happy that certain quotes objection was raised against made from certain magazines here. There was so much of noise about it. Let it be there. What does it matter. This is the freedom — freedom of the Press in this country, freedom of information. There should not be any objection to that. This is exactly what it is.

I would like to make another point. This is only an enabling provision that the Government may do it, may not do it. It is not a blanket sort of stopping and kind of information. No. It is sensitive, it is selective.. (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Enabling like emergency provisions

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Enabling like Preventive Detention.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Well, it is in the Constitution. It depends on how you use it. It is on a case by case basis. Now I say that the Government has laid on the Table of the House, the notification with regard to the Thakkar Commission's Report that it may not be laid on the Table of the House. It is for the House to decide... (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
How ? Without knowing the contents... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Will you please listen to his speech first ?

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I do not know. It is for you to decide whether the Government has been right or has been wrong in not laying this. The yardstick of cause will be what is said in this Bill—in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the sovereignty of the State, the friendly relations and in the public interest. If you say that every sensitive, every secret information with the Government should be laid on the Table of the House... (Interruptions).

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Nobody is saying this.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : All right, if you do not say that, then you also accede this, privilege to the Government. After all, a judgement has to be subjective. If you are in the Government tomorrow, you would claim the same thing... (Interruptions). When the Government is of the opinion that it is not in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of the country or in the public interest, you may argue that... (Interruptions).

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
How is it not in the interest of the country, that is what we want to know. We should know what is for the integration and what is against the integration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is this discussion going on like that, I do not understand.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will only seek clarification.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. You can seek clarification from the Minister. He is not a Minister, he is a Member. He wants to express his ideas. Why do you want to seek clarification from him ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Only one clarification. As far as section 6 is concerned, it says that the matter will come before the House and then if the House decides that it is such an important thing that it should not be laid on the Table and this power should be given, that power is given. I want you to tell me, without even knowing what is contained in that Report, can we exercise our right to vote and right to decide ? What is the *modus operandi* for that ? Please tell us that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : How do we apply our mind ? How do we apply our mind as to whether it is against the sovereignty of the State and integrity of the State when we do not know what is there ?

SHRI G. G. SWELL : In effect, what Prof. Dandavate is asking is that every secret information with the Government should be placed before the House...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : It is a distortion, Sir.. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You finish your speech. This kind of discussion we can have in the Central Hall. You are to address the Chair. You cannot enter into a discussion like that. I cannot allow this kind of a discussion here.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : In effect, he is asking that the contents of this Report, which the Government thinks is not in the public interest and is against the sovereignty and integrity of India, should be published.

13.00 hrs.

If you say that these things should be there, then the whole purpose is defected.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : How to exercise it ?

SHRI G. G. SWELL : This is all the Bill is all about and there is no need...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He is a Class I debater.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : There is absolutely no need to read more in the Bill and to try to achieve political advantage.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The total time allotted for this Bill was four hours. Already 3.5 hours are over. I do not know for how long the Hon. Members will speak ? I want to know for how long we are going on with this ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : So long as Members want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are many members to speak. Can we continue the debate ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Lunch hour will not come in the way of national integrity.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : How long will this debate continue ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It will continue till the truth comes out.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Parliamentary Affairs Minister can move for lunch.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : If you are feeling hungry, we can do that.

Is it the consensus of the House to rise for lunch even though the Business Advisory

281 Stat. Res. re : Disapproval SRAVANA 8, 1908(SAKA) Stat. Res. re : Disapproval 282
of Comm. of Inq. (Amdt.) Ord. 1986 of Comm. of Inq. (Amdt.) Ord. 1989
& Comm. of Inq. (Amdt.) Bill—Contd. & Comm. of Inq. (Amdt.) Bill—Contd.

Committee has recommended that the House may sit during lunch hour to-day ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is that the sense of the House ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I hope all the Hon. Members will finish by 3 O' Clock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : By 3 O' Clock the debate will be over.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We will cross the bridge when we come across the bridge.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2 O' Clock.

13.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for
Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock*

— — —

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch
at five minutes past Fourteen of the
Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : DISAP-
PROVAL OF COMMISSIONS OF
INQUIRY (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE, 1986
'AND
COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY
(AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Mewa Singh Gill, may speak.

I request the Members to be brief. We want to conclude this debate by 3 o'Clock. The Minister is going to reply at 3 o'Clock.

SHRI M. S. GILL (Ludhiana) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in the Revised List of Business for today I find that items Nos. 10 and 11 are to be discussed together. Item No. 10 is a Statutory Resolution moved by

Prof. Madhu Dandavate. Therefore, I propose to discuss these two together here in this House.

We have heard the discussion here on the Statutory Resolution. I cannot resist my impulse to support the Statutory Resolution moved by Prof Dandavate and oppose the passage of the Bill inasmuch as in my opinion and also in the opinion of my Party this Bill is a negation of the democratic principles which have been established in various democracies the world over. In my opinion, this is an attempt on the part of the Central Government to establish the supremacy of the Executive over the sovereign august House, this Legislative wing, by just withholding certain informations which are the crux of the whole problem, and in my opinion this Bill is an effort on the part of the Central Government to curtail certain rights of this august house which they have got, to know certain facts, to know the facts which are concerned with the people, the voters whose representatives they are. Therefore, I oppose this Bill. The Central Government by producing this Bill has marshalled all legal phraseology and various other factors to withhold the information from this august House. For example, they have said that in the interest of sovereignty if they deem it fit, they may withhold the information which even a Stenographer of the Commission knows it. They want to withhold this information from the representatives of the people which is ordinarily known or is understood by the councils who marshal and produce the evidence before the Commission. It is evident, as is clear from Article 51A of the Constitution, that every citizen has got a fundamental duty to up hold the sovereignty, unity and integrity of the country and these representatives who are sitting here in this august House have taken oathes by the Constitution here to up hold the integrity and unity as well as the sovereignty of the country. Yet, this information is being sought to be withheld from this House, from these representatives, on the ground that the sovereignty of the country may be endangered. What is sovereignty after all ? Sovereignty is nothing but a declaration of the people to be the master of their fate and final persons to determine their present and their future without the intervention from any other forces or any

[Shri M. S. Gill]

authority and also determination to uphold this declaration at the cost of their lives, at the cost of their property and even at the cost of the future of their children or their generation. This is sovereignty. Can we ever believe that if any information is passed on to the Members of this august House who are the upholders of the sovereignty of the country, the sovereignty of the country will be endangered? I wonder whether these phraseologies have been pressed into service only to mislead the people. Secondly, the phraseology which they have pressed into service is the integrity of the country. The integrity of the country is a force opposed to the forces of disintegration. This is a spirit which keeps the country united and keeps the people together. Now, these people together. Now, these people who have come to this House are the best judges as to what is the idea which goes against the integrity of the country or in favour of disintegration. If from this House, in the name of integrity of the country, certain information is kept away, then, of course, I would say that the provisions of the Bill are only a Baseless statement.

The third reason which has been pressed into service is, jeopardising friendly relations of a foreign country. Now, there are only two possibilities. One is that the findings of the report are in favour of the foreign country and the other is that they are against the foreign country. If they are in favour of the foreign country, of course, friendly relations will never be in danger. But if the findings are against the foreign country, then it is a misnomer to call that country a friendly country. Therefore, I would submit that the phrases are used to withhold information to which the representatives of the people are otherwise entitled to.

The fourth point pressed into service is the security of the State. For the last 34 years, ever since this Act was passed in 1952, we have had numerous commissions and the reports are published and placed on the Table of the House. But not a single incident came at any point of time, during the last 34 years, where the Government came to the conclusion that placing of the information on the Table of the House will

endanger the security of the State. How is it that as soon as the report of the Thakkar Commission was submitted, all of a sudden, the Government have come to the conclusion that the information contained in the findings of this Commission will be against the interests of the security of the State. It is not possible to judge all these things in right perspective.

There may be something for consideration of the Government that people may not know certain findings. Well, for that purpose action can be taken that sort of information may not go to the Press or may not go to the media. But how it is that the representatives of the people in this House should be kept away from this information and debarred from getting this information. To keep this House ill-informed is to keep this House misinformed.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I oppose this Bill tooth and nail and I think, in my opinion this Bill is just a counter to the sovereignty of this House. It is a step towards assuming more powers by the Executive and the Government. It is a sign of dictatorial temperament and therefore, this Bill should not be passed.

With these words, I oppose this Bill with all the force at my command.

14.13 hrs.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore) : Sir, I rise to support the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 1986 which seeks to replace the ordinance promulgated on the 14th of May, 1986.

In practice, the original Act of 1952 was found to have inherent infirmities as well as certain lacunae. The past experience in the working of the Act revealed that the Act did not provide for certain contingencies.

Today our country is passing through a very critical phase and presumably it is the Thakkar Commission report which was the immediate cause for the promulgation of the ordinance. In this respect, we should bear in mind that the Government is the best judge in respect or any situation con-

cerning the people and whether the decision on the disclosure or otherwise of any report of the Commission is in the best interest of the public.

Whenever we have intended to bring about suitable amendments in the various Acts, it was the necessity of the hour that warranted the change. Take, for instance, our very Constitution which has been amended many a time. We have brought about all these amendments in the larger interests of the society and they have had the complete sanction of the supreme law-making body of our country.

Of course, looking at it from a peripheral angle, many of our amendments may appear to restrict certain constitutional rights and privileges. However, going deeper into the various aspects and objects of these amendments, we can find that they were prompted by the urgency of existing situations.

Like any other amendments, this amendment also has attracted a good amount of criticism.

The Act of 1952 provides that :

“the appropriate Government shall cause to be laid before the House of the People or, as the case may be, the legislative assembly of the State, the report, if any, of any Commission on the enquiry made by it together with a memorandum of action taken thereon within a period of six months of the submission of the report by the Commission to the appropriate Government.”

Apparently, the law-makers had not then foreseen the practical difficulties involved in the clause. So also it did not provide for contingencies that could arise in cases involving sensitive issues or matters into which a Commission makes a probe. Hence it may be noted that the original Act does not have any enabling provision to meet any such situations or contingencies.

The present Ordinance inserted two new sub-sections (5) and (6) in Section 3 of the

Act. New Sub-section (5) provides that the provisions of sub-section (4) of the said Section 3 shall not apply in cases where the appropriate Government, being satisfied that in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or in the public interest, it is not expedient to lay such report before the House of the People or the Legislative Assembly of the State, issues a notification to that effect in the Official Gazette.

It is this clause probably that has caused some of the Hon. Members on the other side to raise vehement criticism suggesting that the power of the Parliament is curtailed or curbed.

By virtue of the new sub-section (6), the appropriate Government is required to lay every notification issued under sub-section (5) before the House of the People or the Legislative Assembly and seek approval thereon within the period mentioned therein.

So, it is totally baseless to allege that the rights of the Parliament are infringed. In fact, it upholds the rights of the Parliament which is sovereign.

In conclusion, I totally support this amendment.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : The Bill that has been introduced and the statutory resolution that has been moved to amend Section 3 of the Commission of Enquiries Act, constitute, to put it succinctly, a brazen attack and assault on Parliament and its rights, on the very concept of executive accountability, answerability and responsibility as reflected in our Constitution and set procedures of the House and the legislation it undertakes. It is indeed a crude attempt to introduce a Government ‘in purdah’. But it is tragic to note that this Government which only a few months ago talked of creating a new spirit of reconciliation and democratic accountability, like Borbourns, have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing !

It is a remarkable achievement by any standard of which many of the tinpot dicta-

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

tors of the third world countries would be proud of ! But it is an act which reflects the desire of this Government not to pursue the parliamentary path and the path of democratic accountability but to continue with the remnants of an authoritarian past which we had thought was over. I do not want to dwell at length on it—because I know the considerations of time that you have,—or on the misuse or ordinance-making powers which has been discussed in this House. I was very sad when my dear friend, Mr. Chidambaram yesterday briefly mentioned and tried to answer a technical point by saying that this ordinance was necessary because the Rajya Sabha was not in session at that time. It is a technical point. I know his skill in this kind of argument. And I do not want to get on to an argument with him on this point. But the question I would like to pose in this House is : did you notice in the Lok Sabha bulletin when this House was prorogued last time ? The date is important. If you go through it and compare the date of prorogation of the last session and the dates of prorogation of this House in the last one year or more, you will find the unseemly haste with which this House was prorogued last time the Parliament was not taken into confidence about this move throughout last year when questions were being answered in this House—because the idea was to perpetrate a fraud on this Parliament and that briefly explains this Bill and ordinance that preceived it. And I can challenge any one on this score. Therefore, it makes sense to say that the intention of this Government right from the beginning and all the time was to conceal this report. This was being cooked behind our backs as I said.

I am not surprised that a Party and a Government which accepts rule through ordinances and which patronises repromulgation of ordinances in the States contrary to all that we have said and done in this House and contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, can alone be so brazen. The ordinance in question strikes at the very root of our Constitutional edifice, not to talk of its letter and spirit and its underlying basis and assumptions and I am sure Mr. Chidambaram knows the doctrine

of pith and substance its very pith and substance I repeat.

Now it is said that Mr. Justice Thakkar, an eminent jurist and Judge of the Supreme Court himself, was reluctant to take the onerous and crucial responsibility, the historic task that was assigned to him except in strict confidence. I do not know that he meant or what they meant that only on this condition that this report would not be made public that he was prepared to accept this assignment. I cannot believe for a moment because I have great respect for Justice Thakkar that he did not know the amplitude and compulsions of the Commission of Inquiry Act and the parliamentary accountability and the historic compulsions in this very specific case with which he was charged to inquire into. If that were so, why was not the Parliament told earlier ? They had plenty of opportunities since January 1985 when questions were asked as I said earlier—that this report will never see the light of the day. And is it that the Government could not find and with due humility and respect may I say, anyone-else who could risk himself if there was any risk involved,—to perform his duty within the ambit of the statute ? It cannot be a private enquiry for the Prime Minister or any other Minister or for the Government, for Indira Gandhi's assassination and sequence of events leading to it has a background which needs to be explored, closely examined and enquired into and the truth found out. The Commission underwent through its labours and gave its first interim report as early as 19th November 1985. What was the Government doing during this six month period which ended on May 1986 ? Am I to conclude that this Government does not know its own mind and its statutory responsibilities ? There you will have to agree with me when I say that it is a mindless government.

The main objective of the Commissions of Inquiry Act is to enquire and establish facts in a matter of grave public importance. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and Prof Dandavate was in this House, in the Fifth Lok Sabha when this Commissions of Enquiry Act underwent a change, and a drastic change and the then Prime Minister herself, if I remember right, said at that time that it was of crucial importance that truth must be

found out and placed before the Parliament. We were all members then and we were deeply involved in it, in this amendment of 1971, and unanimous in our opinion that such reports shall be presented to the House. No parliamentary Government can function in a purdah. That is my charge to-day. We cannot hide issues of momentous importance. But today the clock is put back. The Parliament knew its mind when it was legislating this amendment, specifically, of Section 3, that such occasions will arise when such reports of momentous importance will have to be placed and what is more publicly debated; on the basis of facts established by persons who can be trusted to function independently, judicially—not in camera—and the reports are so important because facts are sacred. Therefore I charge this Government of having made a scandalous misuse first of the Ordinance-making powers and then committed a fraud on Parliament.

Sir, 31st October, 1984 was a great divide in the history of India the day of the tragic assassination of the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The nation was aghast and went through a trauma. It was not merely trauma or a shock but an event which deeply stirred the consciousness of the people of this country and the world. They were keen to know as free citizens of this country—whether on this side or on that side—regardless of our differences and affiliations, and they had the right to know as to how this could happen. And how it happens in terms of sequence of events, whether this dastardly crime could have been averted; whether there were lapses or dereliction of duty on the part of those charged with the responsibility of protecting the late Prime Minister's life and in charge of her security arrangements. People were concerned and Press reflected this concern and the Parliament had to be concerned. And we have a right to know what happened. Therefore, to go behind the plea public interest and of security of the State and to prevent Parliament from exploring it, publicly debating it and having free access to this information and answers to all these vital questions, constitute a grave contempt of Parliament. And what is of graver import is that it shows tremendous contempt for the feelings and rights of millions of our people even of people you claim to represent.

Sir, the question before us is whether or not there was a conspiracy—national or international! You remember the election campaign of 1984 when you went around and talked of an international conspiracy; yet another national conspiracy and had charged some of us by saying that we were in collusion with those who produced the Anandpur Sahib Resolution! Do you remember that? Did you say that? The question is whether those charged with security were competent or incompetent? And after the event did they provide her medical attention? Could she have been saved her precious life? Whom does this veil of secrecy help? Do you want these gnawing doubts to remain the skeletons to remain in the cupboard that will continue to rattle? It is said on one hand that the Commission had indicted many officers and men. It is also said—that is what we read in the Press that it had given a clean chit to one Mr. Ratan Sehgal, Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, who was himself looking after the Prime Minister's security and who was solely put in charge. But one who had gone on a Roman Holiday—even when he was not to leave the station—he had a holiday in Rome! Who slipped and where? Was it the Home Ministry which was in overall charge of security? Was it the Intelligence Bureau and the other security agencies? Was it the Delhi Police? Parliament and the people are entitled to know this. Was there a conspiracy as was alleged? I invite your attention to this very important thing. The Government cannot run away. Was it not said in the Executive Intelligence Report, a journal, that there was a conspiracy giving details of conspiracy. Was it true or not? Has this Government got any moral right, authority to come and say that this is wrong, or that is right. When you fiddle with facts. Who are the people involved? Was there a third assassin, as was written about in the papers abroad.

My friend talked about a 'film' or Video Tape. Who were the dramatis personae? Parliament is entitled to know; people are entitled to know. Therefore, it is the duty of any democratic Government to reveal all this by placing such reports of momentous importance on the table of the House. It cannot be that an agreement were between the Prime Minister and Justice Thakkar, however eminent he is and whatever may be his

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

reservations if he had any—, I do not know;—they should put it on the Table of the House—explain clearly his reservations any agreement between the Prime Minister—and the Commission cannot get any over-riding procedure. And what is more are the gaping holes in the entire security system which failed to protect a Prime Minister and the organisation of security in the Prime Minister's house which are not just matters of private concern. These are matters of grave concern to this House. At a crucial time when the country is deeply concerned and has gnawing doubts about security threats, Parliament has every reason to feel concerned to be concerned deeply. You can not run this Government as a private estate of any individual or a group of individuals or a group of operators. You cannot run this Government in *purdah* as is sought to be done through this Bill...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : The alarm bells have rung. The fear remains that the authoritarian Frankenstein persists. My appeal to my friend, Mr. Chidambaram, and more than to him, to the Prime Minister is this : history will not absolve you; let not the skeletons remain to rattle for the ever— If they do they will continue to produce nightmares for you; it is in your own interest to come forward and put this Report on the Table of this House.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, I rise to support the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill and also the Ordinance which it seeks to replace. There has been a criticism that, soon after both the Houses adjourned their last Session, the Ordinance was promulgated. I would say that it is not unconstitutional and this does not take away or curtail the powers of the Parliament. From the very beginning I have been listening very carefully to the views of the Opposition Members. I am really hurt to find that some Opposition Members are trying to criticise our Government like anything. Mr. Unnikrishnan, for whom I have great regard has stated that the Government is acting in such a way as

though it is a private thing, that this Government is working like a fascist government. I would like to know this from the Hon. Member : if this Government is being run like a private government, then how did he come here and how is our voice being raised here, how is the democratic power being exercised ? You are enjoying all democratic power here. This is the only Parliament, the Indian Parliament, where all Members of Parliament, from this side as well as from that side, are enjoying this democratic power like anything. If you look at China or if you look at Russia, then you can see what those people are enjoying and what our people are enjoying here. We are proud of our democracy, of our Indian Parliament. Everybody should appreciate this.

Why our Government has come forward with this, I have to clarify. The Thakkar Commission, which was set up under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, was a fact-finding and recommending body; its recommendations are not mandatory. So, its Report can be rejected by the Government, if necessary. The security of the State is the most important thing. The Thakkar Commission had been set up to unearth the truth of the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi's murder. This was not an ordinary murder, but an assassination with an international plot to destabilise India and where it is assumed that foreign hands are involved. If the Thakkar Commission's Report is disclosed in Parliament, then those foreign cats will come out of the bag and those foreign powers may ruin the interests of the people of this country. Is it necessary to disclose Mrs. Indira Gandhi's assassination report or is it necessary to protect the people of our country. to protect the security of the nation, to protect the nation's interests ? This is what I want to know. I agree with Mr. Unnikrishnan when he says that the truth must come out. It has been said that it is only to protect the country's interest that the Government has come forward with this Amendment. So, it is not unconstitutional. I would like to mention one thing. The Amendment says that, if the Government feels that the report of a Commission of Inquiry does not affect the public interest, then Government can bring the matter before the House, and at that time it is for the

House to decide whether Government should place it or should not place it before the House. But if, under the existing circumstances, it is considered essential that a report or a part thereof should not be made public for maintaining peace and tranquility in the country, or safety of the country, or interest of the State, certainly it would not be wise on the part of the Government to place such a report before the House. But in that case the Government will have to come before the House to seek its approval. If the House approves, then the Government will not place the report before the House. But if the House disapproves, then the Government can bring this amendment to the House. This amendment Bill is neither unconstitutional nor it is going to curtail the powers of the House.

Some Hon. Member mentioned that when a claim of privilege is made before a court of law, it is the duty of the court to see the background and also he mentioned the judgement of the Supreme Court. This is not a matter of High Court or the Supreme Court. This is the Indian Parliament. Everybody has a right to speak, everybody has a right to raise his voice; but the opposition party should realise that opposition must be constructive. Sometimes the opposition has to oppose; so they are criticising. This must be stopped. Who are the persons criticising this Sir? I would like to mention that I come from a State in which I know what is going on there. The Congress is the only party which is giving democracy. In Andhra Pradesh, Mr. N. T. Rama Rao is ruling; if you see Assam, AGP is ruling there; if you see Bengal and Tripura, CPM is ruling there and if you see Punjab the Congress party is sacrificing there only to protect the country. Our party is sacrificing like anything for the sake of our motherland.

We have to take note of what is going on in Bengal. Mr. Abraham Lincoln has already given the definition of democracy—Government of the people, by the people and for the people. But if you go to Bengal you will see the Government of Marxists, by Marxists and for Marxists. Only Marxism is going on in Bengal. People are not even getting proper justice there. Justice is crying behind the doors. But now they are shouting here in favour of all these things.

Mrs. Gandhi is no more. She was like a mother to us. We will no more be able to hear her voice. She lived for peace and non-violence. When she was alive these people had written that Mrs. Gandhi was a giant.

Some State Government Ministers said that this was only a propaganda; Mrs. Gandhi was going to make this propaganda only for the election. This is their attitude. When Mrs. Gandhi died then these people have said many things. Now they are stating that they are very much interested to know the report of the Thakkar Commission. This is very surprising.

I would like to support this amendment whole-heartedly because the Government will use this only when it is necessary to protect the interest of the people. So, it is necessary to bring out this amendment. Thank you.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) :
Mf. Deputy Speaker Sir : I oppose the Bill which has been moved to further amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952. Sir, I wonder how this Government had the courage to bring such an amendment Bill. Most likely the Government wants to hide the inner weaknesses and inner working of the Intelligence, bureaucrats, police officers and the entire Prime Minister's Secretariat.

Suspension of a number of high officials and degradation of many and transfer of so many others have all been done. It has become a mystery to the people of India as to what exactly was happening after the assassination of the Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi.

Perhaps the Government wants, willingly to keep in dark the Mishra Commission which is now enquiring about the riots in Delhi after the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi because if that commission comes out then some turmoil may come out again. So it may be the intention of the Government to put the Mishra Commission in dark. This is very very extra-ordinary procedure. The course of action that has been taken appears to be contradictory. I am not a lawyer but I understand this Commission was meant for

[Shri Piyus Tiraky]

the inquiry of the assassination and the circumstances in which the ex-Prime Minister was killed in her own house by her own bodyguard. This commission was exactly meant for this purpose. They need not have appointed this commission. Nobody had asked the Government to have an inquiry commission. At the same time they have allowed the case to be tried and the trial has gone on and the accused have already been punished. The judgement has been given and the accused have already been punished when the inquiry for which the commission was made has not given its report. How can there be a judgement before the inquiry report has appeared either in preliminary stage or in full text? The outcome of the inquiry is not known to the people and the Parliament but the judgement has already come. So it seems contradictory. You are a lawyer. You may understand but I fail to understand. Before the preliminary report is there how can the judgement be pronounced.

Now this case is before the High Court. How will the High Court proceed with the case because the counsel of the accused may ask what is the commission's report which is meant for the inquiry of the assassination itself. There should be no hiding the report and the circumstances under which this heinous thing has been committed by her own body-guard and the involvement of the Prime Minister's Secretariat staff and also the foreign hand is suspected. So the country must know the truth. Even for the sake of avoiding mis-carriage of justice the report should be made public. Naturally it is not a handiwork of a few Sikhs. There has been some conspiracy. Maybe some politics or vested interests are also involved in this? So, people should know. She was not an ordinary lady. She was the Prime Minister and very much loved by the people.

If you try to hide the truth then your action may be compared to a lady in the rain. One lady was there. She had a small umbrella and in the stormy rain she tried to save her belongings which she bought in a bucket from the market and she also tried to save herself. But in the stormy rain when

she put her small umbrella this side her clothes fluttered in such a way that she nearly became nude. This is the thing. You try to hide this side but the things will open up on the other side. You will get naked after all before the nation and all the people of India will blame you for this.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I thank you for calling me to participate in this debate. A lot has already been said from either side in support and against the amending Bill. From the very stage of introduction of this Bill it is being opposed tooth and nail by the Opposition—at least a section of the Opposition. It appears that many Hon. Members on the other side are very much exercised over this and according to them, with this amendment the privileges and powers of the Parliament are going to be encroached to a certain extent, and as professed custodians of the privileges, functions and powers of Parliament, they are coming out with their opposition to this amendment. I would like to tell them that we are also equally as Members of Parliament, concerned with the powers, functions and privileges of the Parliament. We have great regard for Parliament sovereignty, but if we look at the contents of the Bill, it does not provide for a general ban on the placing of the Reports of the Commissions of Inquiry before the Parliament or the Legislature, as the case may be. Where the question of national unity or the national integrity comes, where the question of security of the State comes, and the interest of friendly relations with foreign countries comes, only in that case, the Government is going to be vested with the powers to withhold such portions of the report or the whole of it, as the Government may think fit. But for that also, the Government will have to come to the Parliament for approval. What is wrong in it? I do not understand how the sovereignty of Parliament, the prestige or the powers, functions and privileges of Parliament are greater than the sovereignty or integrity of the country. National security, national unity and solidarity of the country should paramount or upper most in our mind and I do not think, there is any second opinion about it. Our is a very complex country complex society, it is

a multi-lingual, and multi-religious society, so many religions are there with different customs and cultures and sometimes emotions do play their part and in fact, emotions have played havoc in different parts of the country, sometimes here and sometimes there. What is the type of situation we have in the country now? The country is passing through a critical situation during last two years or so Is it unknown to the opposition Members? Are we not aware of the riots and tension that has been built up in different parts of the country in the recent past? Who does not know about it? If the subject matter of a report of a Commission is quite sensitive, quite emotive, and if that is placed before the House, will it solve problems or will it create more problems? Will it or will it not give rise to violence or further law and order problem? What is important for us? There is an apprehension working in the minds of the Members on the other side also, and in fact, I have heard them with rapt attention, some of them have said that to a certain extent, it cannot be opposed, such discretion should be there with the Government. It is a vast country with numerous problems; situations are different; different situations prevail in different parts of the country of different times, therefore, general rules cannot be applied uniformly wholesomely. Certain amount of discretion has to be given to the elected Governments. As you know, Congress Party is at the helm of affairs at the Centre, but what about several other States? Different political parties, represented here by the members sitting on the other side are also ruling in different States. In our country, power is shared by different political parties. So, naturally such benefits will go to them also. My only submission is that we should not lose sight of security aspect.

I would like to stress one point regarding public interest. This provision should be used sparingly and it should be used only when it is a must in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of our country and security of our nation. I say this because this term 'public interest' is a very vague term and sometimes people may take advantage of this 'public interest' to meet their political exigencies. Since different political parties are ruling in different States,

here and there, I would request the Hon. Minister that certain safeguards and certain modalities may kindly be thought of so that this provision is not misused. You should see to it that it is sparingly used and the nation's interests are also kept uppermost in our mind. Even fundamental rights provisions can be amended. But there are certain restrictions in the Constitution. So, this provision also should not be misused. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please sit down. You have already taken a lot of time Mr Patil.

SHRI D. B. PATIL (Kolaba) : I would like to make only two points Sir. We are aware that there is a provision in the Constitution for ordinance making and both the Central and State Governments have this power. The Central Government has taken advantage of this provision and it has come forward with this ordinance.

This Hon. House as also the Hon. Minister are quite aware that the Constitution framers assumed that this power would not be used very often and that it would be used sparingly and judiciously. It was presumed that when Parliament was not in Session, this law making power should be with the Government. But at that time also, it was presumed that promulgation of ordinances would be resorted to only in an unforeseen eventuality. Was this ordinance due to any unforeseen eventuality? No Sir. Because the report of the Thakkar Commission was with the government. The interim report as also the final report were with the Government. But Still, the Government was determined not to lay this report on the Table of the House. When the Government was determined not to lay the report on the table, they ought to have come with a legislation when this House was in Session in April or May. But the Government did not come forward with that legislation. The Government did wait, with purpose, so that an ordinance can be promulgated after both the Houses are prorogued. So after the prorogation of both the Houses, this ordinance was promulgated. I would like to submit that this is unconstitutional and unfair on the part of the

[Shri D. B. Patil]

Government. This vitiates the provisions of the Constitution.

As far as the Bill is concerned, I cannot deal with the detailed provisions of this Bill. But I have to say this much only. The result of the provisions made in Sub-section (6) is just making a laughing stock of ourselves. This clause says that if the Government is not inclined to put the report before the Parliament, before the House of the People, then it will issue a notification and that notification will be ratified by the House. The notification will be ratified by the House or it can end. But, here there is no provisions for an open discussion because it is presumed that the House will vote for or against without knowing the contents of the report. Simply the Government has stated that the report will not be laid on the Table of the House and on that basis only the Government is saying that the placing of the report on the Table of the House will be not in the interest of the security of the nation or in the public interest. So without knowing, the Members will be voting for it or voting against it. We will be voting against it because we have a right to know what is there in the report, but we are denied that right. We are entitled to hold that right. As we do not know what is contained in the report, we are not going to vote that it should not be put before the House. On the contrary the treasury benches would be voting for the resolution ratifying the decisions of the Government not to place the report on the Table of the House. Then, I will compare the Hon. Members and say that it is like putting a thumb impression on a statement without knowing what is written in it and what is not written in it. Then may I ask one thing? When they do not know anything about the contents simply because the Government says that it is not in the interest of the public, so they are one supposed to believe in it. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I know that there has to be discipline. But in a democracy, so far as discipline is concerned, there should be inner-democracy and free discussion. If there is no free discussion, the freedom of expression is shut out.

So, I oppose the Bill.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Ernakulam) : Sir, I oppose this Bill tooth and nail. The very genesis of this Bill is in sin. When Parliament was in Session, it was brought in and the State Governments are also taking the same lesson. There are cases where for eight years the ordinances are being promulgated and re-promulgated. And on the basis of this, the executive is continuing its functions. This Government has also adopted the same method to circumvent the right of the Parliament, Government has brought an ordinance and thereafter they are placing it before us. This is an encroachment on the sovereign, inherent power of the Parliament. Our society is an open society and corrections can only be made by public criticism. When these documents are not presented before the Parliament and the executive gets the right to keep it away from the representatives of the people who have got a sovereign power and the Parliament—supreme authority—they keep it away from them, the public will not be knowing it. The consequence will be, I will say peoples' court will be organised in the nook and corner of the country, where people will start their own enquiry.

Sir, I am submitting this, on the basis of my experience. In my place—Calicut—in the Medical Colleagues, the Doctors are taking bribe. The courts and other bodies are not properly punishing them. The executive is not coming forward. The youngsters gathered together and they decided to examine publicly to Doctors who are taking bribes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How can you say Thomas, that all Doctors are taking bribes? I thank you are generalising it.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I am not saying all doctors.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You say some doctors.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Yes some Doctors who are taking bribes, were taken out by the young people in the streets Two days back, when I was in Kottayam, I saw some people gathered together placing a bag on the head of a man who has stolen it from there. He was taken through the streets.

These things are happening because the proper remedies are not made by the authority? People are compelled to take recourse to such methods. So, when the peoples' representatives are denied the right to know what is there inside the report of public enquiry, I say, the people themselves will take law into their own hands. Therefore, when you encroach on the right of the peoples' representatives, you are bringing this lawlessness into this country. I would like to say that this is another Draconian Law which has come in along with the National Security Act is going to curtail the freedom of the country and it is an onward march towards the dictatorship.

Therefore Sir, I oppose it. This is against the basic principles of the Constitution and Indian democracy.

15.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to say that you always allot me time to speak at the end. At the outset, I would like to inform the House that when this Bill was enacted in 1952, it did not contain Section 3. This Section was later added in 1968-69. A Joint Committee of both the Houses was set up at that time to look into it. Serious thought was given whether the report of the commission should be laid on the table of either House and this Section 3 was added envisaging that report should be laid on the Table of the House and that it should be placed in the form of a memorandum for action being taken. The two aspects which were not dealt with in 1952 were added later in 1969.

[English]

This was done by the Congress Government and now they are removing the same provisions of the Act.

[Translation]

The previous Parliament felt its need and that is why it was added. I would like

to inform that there are two views at present. We would like to know whether the Cabinet meeting was held and if so, when? The Thakkar Commission report was to be laid latest by 17th May. It was only when Shri Lekhi, the defence counsel of the accused, filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court that this change of opinion took place.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : The name should not go on record. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Anyway, you conclude now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I do not think he should refer to any pending Bill, about this Section 6, etc.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes. Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I am not referring to anybody. A writ petition was filed in the High Court that the Commission's report be laid on the Table of the House. The prosecution disclosed that the Government has a right to withhold action on any report under section 6 of the Act. The second aspect to which even the judge agreed was that the statements of witnesses cannot be taken once the arguments have been heard whether it is a civil case or a criminal case. To gain time in respect of the writ petition and to get the decision in its favour, the Government asked to shelve the matter upto 14th of the month and then an ordinance was issued and it came in the newspapers on the 15th. People even doubt whether the ordinance was signed. I want to emphasize here, that the earlier Parliament and the Government had felt the need that the reports should be laid on the Table of the House and that is why the section was added later even though it did not exist in the original Act. Now the Government feels that it has brought this amendment on the ground of maintaining unity, integrity and sovereignty

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

of the country, and for the sake of friendly relations with other country and with many other good intentions but there is hardly any justification for it. This should be treated as a black Act. Sir, you may be aware that one Chief Minister in our country said that if the High Court in his State considered the petition seeking invalidation of his election; there would be law and order problem and even bloodshed. That is what he said. Similarly, the Government says that if the report is made public, it would be detrimental to the interest of the country and endanger its unity thereby leading to bloodshed. Government should not come out with such pleas. I oppose this measure as it is against rules.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I have carefully listened to the observations made by the Hon. Members. While I sought leave of the House to move the Bill I had explained how the opposition to this Bill is based on an inadequate appreciation of the provisions of the ordinance and the Bill which replaces the ordinance. In fact, the accusation of non-application of mind should really be made against those who rushed to judgment without reading the provisions of sub-section 5 and sub-section 6. Over the last two days, we, on this side, have heard the same arguments being repeated again and again again. I am afraid, I have to conclude that even after explaining the scope of section 3, sub-section (5) and sub-section (6) if they do not see their ambit, scope and effect, it is because they come pre-determined to oppose the ordinance and pre-determined to oppose the Bill.

I will not go into the points which have already been made about the promulgation of the ordinance. All those who criticised the promulgation of the ordinance as unconstitutional have been effectively answered by the Hon. Member, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, who graciously agreed that there was no legal infirmity in promulgating the ordinance.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpore) : That shows that there was no pre-determined opposition on this issue.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The ordinance was rightly promulgated. The President has the power to promulgate the ordinance. It is perfectly within Article 123 (1).

We now come to the substance of the ordinance and the Bill. As I made the point even at the very outset, this Act did not have sub-section 4 of section 3 when it was first made. For 19 years nobody criticised it as the death knell of democracy. Nobody said that if you do not place the report before Parliament, it is executive arrogance. Nobody said that it was a draconian measure. For 19 years we lived with an Act which had no provision whereunder the report had to be placed before Parliament.

Hon. Members know the purpose of a commission of inquiry. Somehow, thanks to some commissions set up with certain kinds of motivations when some people enjoyed brief tenures of power, commissions have now come to be looked upon as pronouncing judicial verdicts, which is not correct. No commission pronounces any verdict. It is not an inquisition. It is a commission of inquiry to inform the mind of Government, to instruct the mind of Government. I quote from one of the most famous judgements on this subject :

“In our view the recommendations of the Commission of inquiry are of great importance to the Government in order to enable it to make its mind as to what legislative or administrative measures should be adopted to eradicate the evil or to implement the beneficial object it has in view.”

AN HON. MEMBER : Who said this ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : It was said by the Supreme Court in 1958 in Ramakrishna Dalmia's case.

Government sets up a commission because it thinks that a high authority, who has held a high judicial office or high administrative office, should go into the matter with great care and submit a report so that the Government mind will be informed, Government will be instructed what it should do to

remove the evil or to implement the beneficial objects. That was the object of the original Act. May I submit with great respect that this remains the object of the Act even today? In 1971, it is true that there was a committee which went into the question of proposed amendment to the Commission of Inquiry Act. It is true that sub-section (4) of section 3 was introduced. But then the Hon. Members are reading more than what the Committee did. All that the Committee said was it was brought to their notice that many a time Reports of Commissions of Inquiry on important issues of national interest could not see the light of the day even though considerable money from public funds had been spent thereon. That is the only ground given in the notes on clauses which is extracted from the Report of the Committee. The Joint Committee, therefore, considered it necessary that a specific provision should be made in the Act requiring the appropriate government to cause the Report of every commission of inquiry to be laid before the House of the people or the Legislative Assembly along with a memorandum in regard to the action taken.

Regarding money spent, I am not denying that. Money has been spent on the Thakkar Commission of inquiry. But then can the ground that public money has been spent be the only ground to determine what the public interest is? This is where I would appeal to the whole House to kindly bear with me when I explain what is this concept of public interest, what is this concept of security of State which we have invoked in making these new sub-section (5) and sub-section (6), Kindly read with me sub-section (5)—

“(5) The provisions of sub-section (4) shall not apply if the appropriate Government is satisfied that in the interests of : (1) sovereignty and integrity of India, (2) the security of the State, (3) friendly relations with foreign States or (4) in the public interest, it is not expedient to lay before the House...”

Are these empty words? Don't these words have very pregnant meaning? Are these words not words which we invoke every time when we talk, when there is aggression

against India, when there is communal violence, when there is threat to the unity and sovereignty of India? Are these not the very words on which the Hon. Members take their oath in this House? Are these not the words on which Ministers take oath? Are these not the words on which the President of India takes the oath? How can you dismiss this as though these words have been lightly invoked? These are not frivolous grounds, these are strong grounds invoked only under compelling circumstances, where there is an overriding public interest.

Kindly see article 19 of the Constitution which has been invoked by my learned friends. Article 19 uses the very same words. Article 19 which enables this Parliament to impose restrictions on certain Fundamental Rights, says that a law imposing restrictions may be made in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States. It was pointed out that the word 'public interest' does not occur in article 19 (2). That is a superficial reading of the article. The word 'public interest' does not occur in article 19 (2), but it occurs in 19 (5). In 19 (2) there are at least three aspects of public interest which are mentioned. 19 (2) mentions 'public order, decency or morality'. 19 (5) and 19 (6) mention 'public interest'. These are not words which we have dreamed us overnight, these are words which are put in our Constitution. These are words which have received judicial interpretation. These are words on which the whole democracy, the whole polity of this country is founded, and on each one of these grounds alone can the Government come before Parliament and say, "Please, on this ground we think it is not expedient to lay it before Parliament, so please approve our notification". Now, what is frivolous about it? What is lighthearted about it? In fact, my learned friend Mr. Somnath Chatterjee said, it is a nervous reaction of the Government. No, Sir, it is a courageous decision of a concerned government. We have taken this decision because we are concerned about public interest and time alone will show whether we are right or wrong ..(Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
 When did you realise this public interest?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I did not interrupt Mr. Chatterjee and he should do me the favour, otherwise the record will show that he is speaking and I am interrupting. This is what he has been doing to others.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You are also nervous... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am not nervous. We have invoked two grounds in this notification, and since I believe there will not be another round of speeches on the notification, let me mention those two grounds. One is security of State and the other is public interest. These are the two grounds we have invoked.

Why have we invoked these grounds? What is the context in which these have been invoked? Kindly see the terms of reference of the Thakkar Commission. Everybody knows what the terms of reference were. Five items were referred to the Thakkar Commission. The Thakkar Commission submitted two reports. The first report was submitted on the 19th November, 1985. Under the law, as it then stood, we had time to place it before Parliament until 10th May, 1986. But it was only an interim report, the first report. No conclusions could be drawn from that report. As every one will know, one has to wait for the whole report. The final report was submitted on 27th February, 1986. Therefore, we had time until 28th August, 1985. We still have time to place before Parliament under the Act as it originally stood. These reports...

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the first report?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : The interim report will come after some time.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : On the 27th of February, 1986 the final report of Thakkar Commission comes to us. Government, therefore, waits for the final report and Government has to make up its mind.

The Commission itself was unprecedented. We had no such precedent before and I hope that there will be no such occasion in future. The nature of the matters referred to the Commission were unprecedented. After carefully reading the report Government comes to the conclusion that there is a compelling public interest. There is a public interest in open Government. I am not denying it. But there is a public interest in responsible Government. Responsible Government cannot be sacrificed at the alter of open Government. There is a public interest in disclosure. There is a public interest in non-disclosure. There is a public interest in making everything known to the people at a point of time. There is a public interest in preserving confidentiality for a period of time. This is the point. There are competing public interests. You seem to think on that side what we are doing is putting public interest of disclosure against some kind of private interest. Certainly not. We are putting this public interest of disclosure against public interest of confidentiality.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is your statement.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : It is my statement. I cannot make statements on your behalf. (*Interruptions*).

Kindly listen I am trying to explain. Two thousand years ago there was a famous bard in Tamilnadu. You may have heard his name—Thiruvalluvar. He wrote 1330 verses. Each one of them is a gem by itself. In one of the verses he said—

*Kalam Karudi Iruppuvar Kalangodu
Gnalam Karuthu Pavar*

Those who hold the interest of society at heart will remain impassive, patient for some time.

In Latin :

Salus Populis Est Suprema Lex

The welfare of the people is the highest law.

To-day, Government believes and Government submits humbly before Parliament that it is not in the interest of

the people, it is not in the interest of the security of this country and it is not in the interest of public welfare that this Report should be placed before Parliament.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : You explain before Parliament

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Kindly listen, I am coming to that. There is another investigation which is going on. There is another investigation going on which is done by a Special Investigation Team. This team is investigating certain matters relating to the assassination of the former Prime Minister. Matters referred to the Thakkar Commission to some extent overlap over that investigation. There is a trial of three persons—accused of the murder of the former Prime Minister. One accused died on the date of the incident. The other three accused have been sentenced to death.

In the trial certain questions were raised regarding the proceedings before the Thakkar Commission. The contentions of the Government were upheld by the trial judge. There is an appeal pending before the High Court. There are certain other matters pending before the High Court. That is one aspect. I cannot on it. The matter is *sub judice*. Now, parallel to that, there is an investigation going into certain matters under the Special Investigation Team. Some matters were investigated by that team which to some extent did work in close cooperation with the enquiry conducted by Justice Thakkar. Justice Thakkar had used that team to investigate certain aspects on his behalf. These investigations will take time. These investigations will have to be done carefully and slowly. It is in nobody's interest, it is not in the interest, of the pending cases, it is not in the interest of the pending investigation, it is not in the interest of whatever the investigation team may have found and will find, it is not in anybody's interest to place this Report before Parliament or before the people today Sir, we have not come before Parliament in a light-hearted way. We have come after careful consideration and agonising appraisal of the situation. Therefore we have come with this Bill to replace the Ordinance and the Notification under Section 6. Sir, a question

was asked : How can we decide whether the ground invoked is good or bad unless we see the report ? With great respect to those who raised the question, I would say it is logic standing on its head. What do we say ? We say that we cannot lay this before the House because of this reason. The only way the report can be published is by laying it before the House. That is the statutory mandate. There is no other way in which it can be published.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Like Marx putting Hegal upside down !

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I repeat it. The only way in which this Report can be published is by placing it on the Table of the House. Now you turn round and ask us : Place it before the House, lay it on the Table of the House and then we will decide whether you shall publish it or not. Because, by laying it on the Table of the House, we would have already published it. Then, what should I do about not publishing it afterwards ? This is logic standing on its head .
(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You said about privilege.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am coming to it, Mr. Chatterjee I am not running away. Sir, I have never run away from a Senior Advocate like him

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You will not be allowed to run away.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am not running away. I come to privilege. All I am now answering is...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We have accepted your allegation that head is our basis.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : It is an inverted view of the world. If you stand on your feet and look at the world you will know exactly what is happening in the world. The point is this Once I lay it on the Table of the House, what is there for me then to claim that on the ground of security of State, on the ground of public interest,

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

I shall not publish it? Because, the only manner in which it can be published—kindly look into the Act—is by laying it on the Table of the House. There is no point in saying, lay it before us first, publish it, and before us first, publish it, tell you whether you can published it or not.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Please refer to the context. Be fair please.

(Interruptions).

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I did mention and I quote again from my speech. I said : This is something akin to the claim of privilege which is made in court. Now my learned friend of course will omit the words 'something akin' and will only cling to privilege. I will answer him on privilege. It is something akin to a claim of privilege. Certainly, the Parliament is not equivalent to a High Court or a Supreme Court. Parliament's powers are not the same as those of the High Court and the Supreme Court. In order to draw a parallel, I said, this is something akin to a claim of privilege. My learned friend turned round and said and I don't want to convert this into a court of Law or to enter into a lengthy arguments he turned round and said : You are wrong on that. In every court the document has to be looked into. With great respect, I would say, that is not a correct proposition and I am willing to demonstrate that it is not a correct proposition. I am not going to convert this into a court room argument. (Interruptions). Don't worry about that. Come out and we will argue it outside. I can explain it to you. There is Section 123 of the Evidence Act. There is Section 162 of the Evidence Act. (Interruptions). I am saying it in brief. So, there are Section 162 and Section 123 of the Evidence Act. What does Section 162 of the Evidence Act say? It says :

"The witness summoned to produce a document shall, if it is in his possession or power, bring it to court etc..."

Then,

"The court, if it sees fit, may inspect a document unless it refers to matters of State or to take other evidence to enable it to—"

Even under Section 162, if it is a document referring to matters of State, the court cannot inspect the document. This question came up. As early as in 1961, my Hon. friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee will remember in Sodi Sukhdev Singh's case, the Constitution Bench said : 'You cannot look into the document under any circumstances'.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Much water flowed.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : No, no. Much water has not flowed. I will answer it.

Then the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court unanimously said : 'You cannot look into the document'. My learned friend is relying upon, if I remember right, Rajnarain's case, in 1975 and S. P. Gupta's case of 1982. In S. P. Gupta's case it consisted of 7 Judges, there is no ratio supported by a majority on this aspect and we won't argue it here. Justice Bhagawati who delivered the leading Judgment has dwelt at great length on this aspect. My learned friend unfortunately read only a portion of the Judgment and did not, read the other portions of the Judgment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Allow me to quote all the relevant portions.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I will read them.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, he has accused me for not reading the entire judgment.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I will read it.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please order.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Let him say what is there.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I did not quote. He quoted from a passage. Sir, he started this by quoting from a passage ..

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Your reference to privilege is totally misconceived.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I am entitled to quote.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You did not understand what it was.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I know that you are an eminent lawyer, I know that we are small lawyers. But if you quote something, I am entitled to quote.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You try to insinuate...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am not insinuating anything.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Allow me, I shall do it and I shall follow it up by the recent Judgments of the Supreme Court. It is totally misconceived.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am not arguing a court case here. All I am pointing out is that he quoted a passage and I would like to quote another passage. If he started this line of argument, I am entitled to pursue the same line of argument.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Your Lordship, what is your intervention, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I can't. Let him first finish it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : If he did not quote, I would not have quoted it. Since you have quoted, I am entitled to quote.

Sir, in S. P. Gupta's case Justice Bhagwati categorically said—I will only read this passage :

"It might be that there are certain classes of documents which are of such a character that even without inspecting them or conducting an inquiry, it might be possible to say that by virtue of their character their disclosure is

injurious to public interest and therefore, they are documents relating to the affairs of the State."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The court did not say that, the Government said that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The court said that. That is the ratio. What we say is, 'Look into the terms of reference. Look into the nature of the proceedings before Justice Thakkar. Look into the context in which this country is placed today.' The terms of reference are questions of unprecedented nature in a matter of an unprecedented tragedy. The Commission itself conducted its inquiry *in camera*. The Commission did not hold an open inquiry. The Commission has relied upon another investigation term whose work is going on. The Commission has submitted a report. Taking all this into account and looking at the situation objectively, without trying to take advantage of the tragedy and the consequences of that tragedy, my submission is that the Government is right in invoking Section 3(5) and say, 'In the interest of security of State, in public interest this document should not be placed before the people of the country.' (*Interruptions*). Sir, all of us want everybody to be responsible and concerned. But that is not the way, the world is. There will be people who will read the report. There will be people who will read the report. There will be people who will distort the report. There will be people who will take valuable lessons from the report and there will be people who will use the report to create a situation of conflict. We know what happened in Delhi when some self-styled people conducted their own kind of mock enquiries and published certain reports and the consequences of those reports. We cannot behave in such an irresponsible manner. We have to keep the public welfare in mind:

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You are referring to Shah Commission.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : No I am referring to some other thing which happened later.

We have to keep the welfare of the people in mind. And when we come forward

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

with this Bill, we come forward with humility and we submit ourselves to the wisdom of Parliament. Today Parliament has to decide whether this report should be placed on the Table of the House or not. And my appeal to Parliament is.....

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Parliament will decide by majority.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Your frustration cannot run so deep as not to recognise that Parliament will decide by a majority. Let Parliament decide whether this should be placed before Parliament or not. Kindly look at the notification which is presently placed for approval. Kindly look at the notification. We have invoked security of the State and we have invoked public interest. See the context in which the country is placed today; what is going on around us and what we see. Even the slightest provocation turns out into some kind of conflagration and conflict. In the context in which the country is placed. I would most humbly beg of Parliament to approve this notification so that this report need not be placed before Parliament. I, Sir, on behalf of Government assure this House that we will not misuse, this power. We will use it so sparingly.....
(*Interruptions.*) I am not speaking only to the Opposition. Through this House, every Member speaks to the people of this country. And the people of this country believe our assurances, the people of this country believe our promises, the people have reposed confidence in us and the people have voted us....
(*Interruptions.*) I am speaking more to the people of this country than to the Hon. Members in the Opposition. I appeal through you, I appeal to the people of this country, to see this in the interest of the security of that State, in the public interest, because the welfare of the people, is the highest law and we have regard for the welfare of the people. We appeal Sir, to Parliament to approve this notification and approve Governments action in not placing this report before Parliament.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
You want to run away from the people.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with rapt attention, I listened to the intervention of the Hon. Minister. Now, certain questions were raised in a specific way in the course of the debate. They have remained unreplied and in the course of his reply, the Hon. Minister tried to put certain interpretations which, to my mind, are totally incorrect. I will try to meet the arguments of the Hon. Minister.

Sir, at the very outset, he said that though the Commission of Inquiry Act was adopted in 1952, for long 19 years, sub-section (4) of 3 which made it obligatory on the part of the Government to lay the Commission report on the Table of the Lok Sabha, that provision was not there and no harm was done. It is an accepted norm of parliamentary life and the legislative practice that everyone tries to learn from experience and as the Constitution is amended and as laws are changed, they are liberalised and not made more rigid. The provision is made...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : Only sometimes, you reduce it to ... (*Interruptions.*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I was trying to find out who is the back-bencher. Now I discovered that the back-bencher is the Hon. Minister . (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He is indulging in the mahem of parliamentary norms.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Anyway, Mr. Tewary, I will not complain for any remark of yours, either inside or outside.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Professor is in the middle bench. He is not a back-bencher.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No. It is almost a back-bench.

I want to meet that argument first. It is an accepted legislative practice, that with more and more experience about the working of laws and, also working of the public mind, and also the nature, tone and temper of the

317 Stat. Res. re: Disapproval SRAVANA 8, 1908 (SAKA) Stat. Res. re: Disapproval 318
of Comm. of Inq. (Amdt.) Ord 1986 of Comm. of Inq. (Amdt.) Ord. 1986
& Comm. of Inq. (Amdt.) Bill—Contd. & Comm. of Inq. (Amdt.) Bill—Contd.

Government, certain legislative changes are required to be made. I will give a very significant illustration and plead for an argument that on the basis of our legislative experience, certain changes are necessary and I will give the illustration of Ordinance itself because that is at the root of the problem.

The framers of the Constitution have made certain provisions regarding the Ordinance, how the Ordinance is to be promulgated. There have been certain conventions when it has to be done in the inter-session period, what is the limit for bringing out a legislation in the Parliament or in the concerned Legislative Assembly, to convert the Ordinance into law, the outer limit for the survival of the Ordinance is already prescribed in our Constitution and despite that, I will give a very interesting illustration of Bihar and I am making this argument to plead that in spite of enactments and even the Constitution, further safety values have become more and more necessary on the basis of this.

I was telling the House that the other limits for the extence of an Ordinance, till it is converted into law, is already prescribed in our Constitution. After that, it dies. If it is disapproved, it goes away or if it is converted into law, in that case, it survives indirectly the outer limits and a period is fixed. I will give a concrete illustration as to how even the aberration of the existing provisions takes place and that is why, though the Constitution was adopted in 1950, probably in the year 1986, certain Constitutional amendment regarding the provisions of the Ordinance will have to be made. Take the instance of Bihar.

One of the learned friends from the Gokhale Institute of Pune had made a special study on the working of Ordinances, re-promulgation of Ordinances and he has shown on the basis of facts that in Bihar, Prof. Ranga, one particular Ordinance, when they found that it is likely to lapse, exactly with the same word, not even an alteration of a comma, he re-promulgated the same Ordinance as a new Ordinance.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Kerala is following.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : How many times have they repromulgated ? They repromulgated one Ordinance 34 times and so, without converting it into law, that Ordinance survived for 14 long years in Bihar.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is Congress culture.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Very good. It is irrespective of particular parties.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : It is not a case of promulgation of Ordinance.... (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am telling you I am making this argument irrespective of the political parties because parties have come and parties have gone but the aberration of repromulgation of Ordinance is continued. Each one of us is guilty of that crime and want to insulate the Constitution in such a manner whether it is a communist party in power, Janata party in power or the Congress party in power irrespective of the parties in power, the Constitution must be insulated in such a manner that its aberration will not take place.. (Interruptions). We are continuing that the process of debate and dialogue. This instance I gave to indicate that he could have argued in 1950 Constitution has been framed and adopted and 36 years apart. We did not find the need of changing the provisions regarding repromulgation of ordinance whereby they tried to circumvent this particular provision regarding the outer limit and the survival of the ordinance. But when we come across experiences wherein in one State we find that the same ordinance was re-promulgated 34 times without converting it into a law and it survived for as many as 14 years and in this all of us are sinners, I want a constitutional amendment be made. I am putting forward this particular illustration to meet his argument that in 1952 this Commissions of Inquiry Act was enacted. For long 19 years nobody felt the need. You yourself were in power and therefore, try to understand why did you have the imperative need of amending that part of the Constitution and making it obligatory that it must be laid on the Table of the House. You found that undemocratic tendencies are found to creep in. You had that broader outlook.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

There were men at the helm of affairs and others who had a collective thinking and who had a community thinking and they decided that such a provision should be made. Sir, amendments are made in the law on the basis of empirical knowledge and not on the basis of the knowledge of mere lawyers and Judges. That is how actually experience demanded that this section and sub-section needed to be amended. That is why this provision of laying it on the Table of the House came in. I think it was a welcome amendment. I was not a Member of Parliament at that time but I can tell you that they acted in a correct way and they put a built-in safety valve by which the aberrations of our legislative processes could be avoided. I welcome that. The same thing is happening about so many other process, Therefore, this process is a must.

There is another argument that he tried to put forward and he said that in the public interest certain things had to be done. This is very dangerous when once you leave it to the interpretation of the executive and even of the Parliament regarding what is really meant by public interest and integrity and all that. There is a House of Commons in England. So many reports were put forward. That is a Parliament which functions even without a written constitution. It functions even without a written constitution because there is the spirit of democracy which functions. Today if we were to find that there were to be no aberrations in the law for so many years, an amendment to sub-section 4 and Sec. 3 of the commissions of Inquiry Act would not have become necessary. In a similar manner so many provisions would not have been necessary at all. Today what do we find? He talks about public interest and all that. He wants in the interest of the integrity of the country. I want to ask him a plain and simple question. Even 19 years after 1952 when this particular provision was amended did not the farmers of the law at that time imagine that placing this overriding clause without any restrictions and without any ifs and buts may probably create difficulties for the country? They could imagine that there are certain fundamental rights associated with the functioning of a legislature and they are to be safeguarded.

We are sitting in a Parliament. But what is a Parliament without the power of the Parliament? What is a Parliament without the Parliament's right to information which is one of the basic and collective rights of the Parliament? Can the Parliament function even for a minute even in times of war without this right? Even when bombs were falling in the vicinity of the House of Commons in England, the Speaker said that England's House of Commons will not adjourn even during the war because the functioning of the House of Commons represents the will of the people to continue. That was the democratic spirit that even when London was being bombed, the session of the House of Commons was going on. We want that spirit to be preserved in this Parliament. We want this Parliament to be alive and vibrant. We want discussions in this House to be well informed, discussions. And if discussions are to be well informed, we must be well informed about the various aspects of the problem and that is why these reports must come before the House.

The Minister made a very interesting argument. He gave us the dates. In fact I have no quarrel with them. I had already quoted the same days when the first report-interim report was submitted; when the second interim report was submitted. He gave the last date the when final report had been submitted. He draws a very fine distinction. With due respect to all the lawyers, I quote Bernard Shaw who has said: Laws makes the mind sharp by making it narrow. So, sometimes these people go and make legal arguments by which politically they develop a narrow-mindedness. He tries to draw a subtle distinction between interim report and the final report.

Sir, what has been the convention of this House and what has been the convention of democratic Parliaments all over the world? As reports submitted, they were laid on the Table of the House, in the past.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah): Are you referring to senior lawyer or junior lawyer?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Whether it is senior or junior, first learn something out of this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't worry. You are neither; You are only a client.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He is a lawyer.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is he a lawyer? God save the country. Now, this is fine distinction between interim report, first report, second report and the final report. Here are the veterans like Shri H. M. Patel. They have not only been in the Parliament but they have been in the administration and they have been in the bureaucracy also. They have seen functioning of the Executive and the Legislature and probably they will be able to tell you the fact and as reports go and coming, they are presented before the House. If they refuse to present, we try to bring them out. I want to inform this House about one instance and I am very sorry, one of the ablest members of our Parliament, a Member of the Lok Sabha, Shri Jyotirmoi Basu, is missing here. We remember him on this occasion. There was a direct taxation report and when that Wanchoo report was not submitted, the interim report had been submitted. The interim report contained the chapter about blackmoney. He requested the Government that interim report be submitted. When they refused to do it, one day, he laid it on the Table of the House and the world came to know what were the recommendations regarding unearthing blackmoney. Some members of the Treasury Benches got up and asked. How did he get the report? They were not worried about the report which was submitted. That means as somebody goes to the Police Station and says that an atrocity has been committed on the women and if the police ask, "How did you know that atrocity has been committed rather than enquiring into the atrocity?", the same thing they were trying to ask as to how did Mr. Jyotirmoi Basu get the report? There are glorious traditions of this House, when Shri H. V. Kamath laid on the Table of the House, the famous, CBI report and someone was asking we would like to know what is happening to the Administration? How did he brought the CBI report and laid it on the table of the House? The Speaker gave the ruling, "I am not concerned as to how the report is produced by the Members. He gave the ruling, "Even if the report is

produced by stealth, I will allow it to be laid on the table of the House as long as the person who lays the report accepts the authenticity and responsibility of the House and the documents which he has laid." This has been the convention. Interim reports have been submitted. For instances, there is the Monopoly and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission Law. Look at section 62 of the Act. That makes it obligatory that all the reports will be laid on the table of the House. On one occasion, when I was interested in looking into some law in one particular case, when I went to the Library, I found for years together they were not laid on the Table of the House. I brought a privilege notice against Mr. Gokhale that they have violated Section 62 of the Act. He said, "No, I have not deliberately done it" They consulted the Attorney-General. He told the Government, "You have blundered and blundered." Then he had given unqualified apologies to the House. From that time onwards, you find that all these reports are regularly laid on the Table of the House—whether they are individual report or administrative report—under the MRTP Commission Act. That is the way this House had been functioning. Even 19 years after the formulation of the Act, the framers of this Act did not find it necessary that under the cover of India's integrity, friendly relations with neighbours, do you mean to say that in 1952 when the law was enacted, those who framed this law, they were least concerned about India's integrity, least concerned about the stability? Of course, these are the new spokesmen of stability and integrity. They are small type of men. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel they had been there. They were not worried about the integrity. Let us not forget that the 'Iron Man' who welded India's unity in action, even that man, did not find it necessary to talk in terms of integrity and try to hide reports from the common people and the representatives of people in Parliament. They did not indulge in such atrocious acts. Therefore, this fine distinction between 'Interim Report' and 'final Report' is completely unjustified.

There was not even a word offered by the Hon. Minister; in fact, he ought to have offered an apology on behalf of the Government. He himself gave the dates. He said that on 8th May, the period of six months

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

after the submission of the first Report was completed. I may remind him that on 8th May the Lok Sabha was adjourned; after ten days, the six-month period required by the law was being completed for presentation of the Report. Could they not imagine that the six-month period is being completed on 18th May and Lok Sabha is going to adjourn on 8th May and, therefore, before the adjournment of Lok Sabha they should bring the matter before the Lok Sabha? They could have done it. But they refused to do it. They are trying to hide these Reports from us in the name of integrity as if we see the Reports, our friendly relations with neighbours will be spoiled. Are the relations with our neighbours so tender that everything else that is happening outside does not disturb the friendship, but the moment the reports are laid on the Table of the House the friendship will be completely destroyed? If that friendship is so tender, then there is no sense in having such a friendship at all. I am not at all afraid. The friendship with our neighbours is not so tender that by their laying the Reports on the Table of the House, that friendship and India's unity, integrity and stability will be destroyed. You must take note of this particular fact.

One more aspect I would like to bring to your notice, and I hope you will allow me to do that. Not only are you hiding the Reports from us, now you are taking permission also through this. We know what is going to be the fate of this Bill because when the Government has decided that this should be passed, then you will find that all Members of the ruling party are going to say 'Ayes' and it might be passed .. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDHMBARAM : Did you function differently in terms of majority and minority? We are entitled; each one of us is entitled to take a decision here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Give them the conscience vote and let us see what happens. Give them the conscience vote as was given in the Presidential election. Let us see what happens,

I would like to ask one simple question. Not only are you trying to hide these Reports from us—I am revealing to the House a very important thing and let it be contradicted—but my information is that even** is not able to see these Reports, even he could not get a copy... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not allowed. I cannot allow his name to be mentioned here.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : It is against the procedure. It should be expunged immediately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow this, Prof. Dandavate. You cannot involve his name here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : He often takes the name of the House of Commons. But he himself violates the procedure of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot use his name for anything. You cannot involve his name here. You were mentioning that even he could not see these Reports... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (Badagara) : I will quote the precedents.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Using his name for any argument cannot be allowed. His name cannot be involved, in any argument. That will not be allowed.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : He is only accusing the Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : His name cannot be used.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, before you give your ruling, I will only ask you.. (Interruptions) Prof. Tewary, you are a Minister now. Sir, kindly inform him that he is a Minister and not Deputy Speaker. The ruling has to come from the

325 Stat. Res. re : Disapproval SRAVANA 8, 1908(ŚAKA) Stat. Res. re : Disapproval 326
of Comm. of Inq. (Amdt.) Ord. 1986 of Comm. of Inq. (Amdt.) Ord. 1989
& Comm. of Inq. (Amdt.) Bill—Contd. & Comm. of Inq. (Amdt.) Bill—Contd.

Chair. The interpretation has to come through you, Sir.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : It is only when** is accused...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even for argument's sake, his name cannot be used.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : He is not casting aspersions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even for argument's sake, it cannot be used.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, before you give your final expunction orders I will only say this. According to the rule,** conduct cannot be brought into the discussion. I am not bringing** conduct, I am bringing their conduct. It is not that** has not given the report to them; I am saying that they have not given the report to the President.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are using his name. Under the Rules I cannot allow. You cannot involve his name. Not only aspersion, but to influence the debate also you cannot use his name. That is my ruling.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He is not using the name of** to influence the debate. He is referring to the executive.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are you expunging the name of the Government or the name of** ? I have been criticising their action. I am only criticising their action that they are not prepared to show it even to the high dignitaries like**. That is all I said.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : It is not germane to your argument. You better drop it and go ahead.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : All right Sir, I will accept the joint advice of the Deputy Speaker and the veteran Parliamentarian. After all, he is the founding father of the Constitution, I must listen to him.

I would say, without referring to** that they refuse to hand over a copy of the report even to high dignitaries in the country who are supposed to guard and protect our Constitution.. (Interruptions) I used plural; I have used plural—not to the high dignitaries of the country who are supposed to protect and defend the Constitution of the country. If that happens about high dignitaries what will happen about Members of Parliament like us ? Therefore, it is very necessary...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are also a high dignitary, professor.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : As far as legislative sanctions are concerned, both on the occasion of opposing the introduction of the Bill and while bringing my Statutory Resolution I had put forward certain arguments and I expected that the Hon. Minister will not merely discuss the matter with the charming Parliamentary Minister, but also listen to me and try to argue my case. I was trying to point out to him this. I deliberately raised this question both on the occasion of opposing this particular Bill at the introduction stage and again while initiating a discussion on my Statutory Resolution. I will repeat that. The argument is like this : He was trying to argue that no doubt, Section 5 had been introduced; but you must read Section 5 in conjunction with Section 6 which is sought to be introduced. What does Section 6 say ? It says that no doubt, a notification will be issued, no doubt we will seek the permission to withhold the report from the House; but in doing that we will take the sanction and support of this very House. They will come before the House.

Apparently this appears to be a very fine legal argument. But it is only fictitious and I have given illustration. I will again

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

repeat that. Sir, there are occasions in which superficially certain arguments appear to be correct. I had given one concrete instance. In 1975 when emergency was proclaimed in this country, no doubt, it was in terms of the provisions of the Constitution—whether properly they were consulted or not, that matter cannot be discussed. I won't discuss that. Again you will rise and again Prof. Ranga will also rise. So, I do not want to disturb their conscience.

16.00 hrs.

I would like to tell you that when emergency was proclaimed many of us went to jail. I can understand the censorship of the Press but as ill-luck would have it even who were in this House and opposed the emergency on the Floor of the House, opposed 42nd amendment to the Constitution it was ensured by the Government that not a word that was said in this House against emergency was allowed to be published in any corner of the Press. That was done. All this tragedy took place. Then after sometime a resolution was brought before this House seeking continuation of the emergency and, no doubt, with we in jail actually with majority the resolution was passed, the emergency was continued. Only when in 1977 the conscience of the people were aroused and the Government was thrown away then only the emergency ended and after that the 42nd amendment to the Constitution also ended. That was the tragedy of this country.

Therefore, merely talking in terms of legislative majority is not actually the safety valve especially while defending the fundamental rights and fundamentals of the Constitution. Therefore, in order that he may understand the language in terms of law I had quoted the famous judgement—the Keshava Nand Bharati judgement. A lot of controversy was there whether Supreme Court is supreme or Parliament is supreme. Article 368 gives us full powers to amend any part of the Constitution. Now we found when that absolute power is given to Parliament what can happen. We found out during the emergency that what was not thinkable for generations to come that

happened and actually one Constitutional amendment was passed in the Upper House but the sense of shame was so much that under the weight of their conscience they did not allow it to come to Lok Sabha. They passed the Bill in which they said the President of India, the Prime Minister of India, the Vice President of India and the Speaker of Lok Sabha will be made immune from criminal prosecution even if Prime Minister or President commits any murder. I am saying it hypothetically. I am not casting any aspersion on anyone... (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF
FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI
H. K. L. BHAGAT) : Sir, I have absolutely
no intention to interrupt him. I wish to
point out that he is one of the senior most
Members of the House and he knows what
is the scope of the right to reply. When
he is exercising that right of reply he is
bringing in all kinds of absolutely new
arguments...(Interruptions). You talk of
emergency as you like but I want to tell you
that after all your eloquence about emergency
you were defeated neck and crop in the
elections.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir,
my parliamentary talent is not commensurate
with that of Shri Bhagat. I have certain
deficiencies. But I in my own humble way
feel that I am trying to build up a case that
merely by parliamentary majority and
parliamentary sanctions certain aberrations
cannot be prevented and certain built-in
safety valves in our Constitution and in our
laws are necessary. That is what I am driving
at.

Therefore, Sir, the 42nd amendment to
the Constitution took place and even some
high dignitaries were made immune from
criminal prosecution but, fortunately, after
that during the Janata regime and, of course,
in cooperation with the Congressmen—I give
compliments to you because wisdom dawned
on you rather late but it did dawn—and
unanimously then the resolution was passed.
I mean a new amending Bill was passed and
42nd constitutional amendment which was a
matter of disgrace was removed.

So, I say merely because during the emergency by parliamentary majority some of the basic structures were destroyed that does not mean that they were justified. Therefore, in-between had come the Keshava Nand Bharati judgement in which they said that Article 368 which gives you the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution, you can amend any part but there is only one restriction, namely, the basic features of the Constitution cannot be destroyed. Article 368 can be utilised to change the Constitution but not to destroy the Constitution. Amending constitution is one thing but obliterating and destroying the Constitution is another thing. Tomorrow by majority you may decide that there will be no adult franchise. In Yugoslavia it had happened. In the lifetime of Marshal Tito it was decided that till his death he will continue to be the President of Yugoslavia. Tomorrow if you were to enact something like that in the Parliament, that would be against the basic and democratic structure of the Constitution. In the Keshavananda Bharati judgement, it was said that even by two-thirds majority in both the Houses, you cannot change the basic features. That is why some of us want these built-in safety valves like Section 3, Sub-section 4 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, which is there. It will be useful not only for us, not only for you, but for generations together it will be useful. Whosoever tries to hide the facts from the people and tries to keep the skeletons in the cupboard, they will be exposed, when the report is placed on the Table of the House. For example, tomorrow what will be the practical proposition. Any report of a Commission of Inquiry may cast aspersions and pass strictures against the ruling party or the Government; no matter whether it is the Janata Government or the Congress Government or the CPIM Government, or the Government of the Telugu Desam or any other Government anywhere else, because it is applicable to Assemblies and Lok Sabha also. If any skeletons are there and those of us who are in powers, whether in Karnataka or in Andhra, or at the Centre, they will try to hide those skeletons behind the cupboard and in that case we will be doing a great disservice to democracy. It is not against any particular party, X or Y. Many of us sitting here are partly ruling party or partly opposition parties. If you are a ruling party in some States, you are in the opposition in

the other parties. There is no question of the ruling party or the opposition parties; built-in safety valves have to be there. I think, Section 3, Sub-section (4) of the Commissions of Inquiry Act really provides that built-in-safety valves, otherwise under the grab of friendly relations, integrity, stability of the country and some times public interest—and sometimes the public interest will get identified with the interest of the ruling clique, whenever there are certain skeletons to hide—they will utilise this amended law to hide the skeletons from the people to save their skin. That is what is likely to happen. I do not want that to happen in the case of any political party; at least there are 10 or 11 ruling parties in this country. That is why not from the narrow partisan angle, but from the broader democratic point of view and democratic conventions of the country, I demand that this Bill should be repealed and I urge upon the Hon Members to feel their conscience and convictions and in the democratic traditions and conventions of this House pass my Statutory Resolution disapproving this Ordinance unanimously; if not unanimously, at least by an overwhelming majority.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Statutory Resolution moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate to the House vote of the House. The question is :

“That this House disapproves of the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1986) promulgated by the President on the 14th May, 1986.”

The motion was negatived.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is an undemocratic act; to lodge our protest, we are walking out.

16.08 hrs.

(Prof. Madhu Dandavate and some other Hon. Members then left the House)

MR, DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment to the motion for consideration moved by Shri Anil Basu to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 16 was put and
negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The ques-
tion is :

“That the Bill further to amend the
Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952,
be taken into consideration”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House
will now take up clause by clause considera-
tion of the Bill.

Clause 2—Amendment of Act 60 of 1952

SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY (Kurnool):
I beg to move—

Page 1, lines 12 and 3,

*Omit “the security of the State, friend-
ly relations with foreign States or
in the public interest.” (2)*

Page 1,—

after line 18, insert—

“Provided that the Presiding Officer
of the House of the People or
the Legislative Assembly of the
State is also satisfied that in the
interest of the sovereignty and
integrity of India, it is not expe-
dient to lay before the House of
the People or the Legislative
Assembly of the State, the report,
or any part thereof.” (3)

Page 2,—

after line 13, insert—

“Provided that the appropriate
Government within thirty days
of the passing of such resolution
by the House of the People or
the Legislative Assembly of the
State, as the case may be, shall
take a final decision on the
report of the Commission.” (4)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani):
I beg to move :

Page 1,— lines 10 and 11,—

after “apply if” insert—

“the Commission which has made the
inquiry under sub-section (1) has
recommended in its report and
the appropriate Government is
satisfied or where the Commission
has failed or rejected the plea to
make any recommendation as
hereunder, if the appropriate
Government is satisfied and the
Chief Justice of India or the
Chief Justice of the High Court,
as the case may be, concurs and
if” (5)

Page 1, lines 11 to 13,—

*for “in the interests of the sovereignty
and integrity of India, the secu-
rity of the State, friendly relations
with foreign States or in the
public interest.”*

Substitute—

“in the interests of the sovereignty and
integrity of India or the security
of the State,” (6)

Page 1, line 18,—

add at the end—

“within a period of six months of the
submission of the report by the
Commission to the appropriate
Government” (8)

Page 1, line 19,—

after “shall” insert—

“along with a memorandum setting
forth a general description of the
content of, and the nature of
Government action taken on, the
report or any part thereof not
considered expedient to be laid
before the House.” (9)

SHRI D. B. PATIL : I beg to move ;

Page 1 line 17 and 18,—

omit "and issues a notification to that effect in the official Gazette." (14)

Page 1—

after line 18 insert—

"Provided that a Committee of fifteen members elected by proportional voting system of the House of the people or, as the case may be, the Legislative Assembly of the State shall be constituted to scrutinise the decision of the appropriate Government not to lay before the House of the People or, as the case may be, the Legislative Assembly of the State, the report or any part thereof, of the Commission on inquiry made by the Commission under sub-section (1).

The proceedings of the Committee shall be held *in camera* and shall be confidential.

Provided further that if the Committee is unanimously satisfied about the justification for the decision of the appropriate Government, not to lay before the House of the people or, as the case may be, the Legislative Assembly of the State, the report, or any part thereof, of the Commission on inquiry made by the Commission under sub-section (1), then the decision of the appropriate Government shall stand undisturbed.

Provided further that if the Committee is not unanimously satisfied about the justification for the for the decision of the appropriate Government not to lay before the House of People or, as the case may be, the Legislative Assembly of the State, the report, or part there-of of the Commission on inquiry made by the Commission under sub-section (1), then the decision of the appropriate Government shall

stand revoked and the provisions of sub-section (4) shall apply to the report or part thereof, as the case may be, of the Commission on inquiry made by the Commission under sub-section (1)." (15)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I beg to move—

Page 1,—

after line 18 insert—

'Explanation,—For the purpose of sub-section (5), "report" includes an interim report and all proceedings of a Commission.'

(21)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Ayyapu Reddy, if you want to make any observations, you may do it.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I have moved three amendments. The first amendment is that the words "the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or in the public interest" may be omitted. I say this because there is no definition with regard to these things and what is public interest has to be completely decided by the respective Governments. There is no standard by which they can say as to what is in public interest and what is not in public interest. Many a time, the party in power equates its own interest with the interest of the public. Therefore, all these three phrases should be omitted, i.e. "security of the States .etc." Security of the state is again a very vague term. As far as the phrase 'integrity and unity of the India' is concerned, we understand the importance and it can be retained. But the other phrases 'security of the State, friendly relations with foreign state or in public interest' may be omitted.

My second amendment is this : "Provided that the Presiding Officer of the House of the People or the Legislative Assembly of the House is also satisfied that in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India, it is not expedient to lay before the House of the

[Shri E. Ayyappu Reddy]

People or the Legislative Assembly of the State, the report or any part thereof.”

One of the important points that has been made out is that you will be moving a resolution either in Parliament or in the Assembly asking the Parliament or the Assembly to approve of the notification. But no reason are given as to why the notification should be accepted, or as to how it is going to affect the interest of the public or the integrity of the nation. Even without disclosing the reasons, Parliament or the Assembly is asked to approve of it. Therefore, practically, it will be an insult to the House to ask it to approve a resolution without even informing the reasons as to why they have to approve. They have to merely accept it as the *ipse dixit* of the Government that it is in public interest or for the integrity or unity of India, and that the Government do not want it to be published. If there are any further questions by the members as to how and why it is going to affect the public interest, there will not be any answer. So, this will be adding insult to injury. A person who was found fault as to why he was beating his wife, said that he would not only beat his wife but he would also make her say that she was happy because he was beating her. You are not only not disclosing any reasons as to why the notification should be approved, but you are saying that you will get the notification approved even without disclosing any reason. This will expose how weak the functioning of democracy in India is, if a notification or for that matter anything, has to be approved even without disclosing the reason. That will be in a very bad spirit and not a true and correct democratic spirit. In order to avoid that, I have come forward with this amendment that at least the Speaker or the Presiding Officer must be satisfied that it is the interest of the integrity and unity of India that the notification should be approved or that the report should not be placed before the House. So, that is my second amendment. My third amendment also is that “Provided that the appropriate Government within thirty days of the passing of such resolution by the House of the People or the Legislative Assembly of the State, as the case may be, shall take a final decision on the report of the Commission.”

This is where you are resorting to the extraordinary procedure of withholding the report from the House. It is absolutely mandatory for the Government to take a decision on the report at least within a prescribed time. To say that it is a secret document and not to take any decision or action will not be sound and will not be healthy. Therefore, it is incumbent in such cases for the Government to take a final decision on the reports submitted. These are my three amendments. I request that at least the second amendment should be accepted because it will act as a safety valve. It will be at least reposing trust on the Presiding Officers that they must also be satisfied that it will be necessary to withhold the report from the House. The Presiding Officer will be the best judge. There must a counter-check not only from the Government side, but the Presiding Officer should also act as a counter-check and give his consent that the report should be withheld for the reasons stated by the Government.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my Amendments seek to provide for some safeguard against misuse or abuse of the powers that are being granted to the Government. The Government may decide that it cannot place the report on the Table of the House on certain grounds. But then, these powers may be misused or may be abused

Sir, the Hon Minister has assured the entire nation through this House that they will not misuse the powers that they will get. I thank them. It is because of this confidence that my Party is in coalition with your Party in Kerala. But, it is rather presumptuous to assume that you may be there in power for all times to come. It is presumptuous on your part to presume like this. Please do not. It is not in the public interest to identify yourself with Power in this manner. The parties come and the parties go. Then, there are several other parties also which are in power in States. You cannot assure the nation through this House about all parties that may happen to come to power or all parties that are in power in the States at present. Therefore, it is our duty to the nation to enact such statutes which have in built safeguards; which have at least reasonable safeguards; and it is with this

particular intention that I have moved my Amendment.

Sir another point to be noted is that up to now, the situation was that the reports were not acted upon. There are so many reports. For example, reports on communal disturbances in our country. No action have ever been taken in spite of their being placed on the Table of the House.

Now, we are going a step forward that these reports will also not be submitted to this House. Several grounds are mentioned for not placing the reports on the Table of the House. I submit that these grounds are very comprehensive. I have therefore in my Amendments tried to restrict the grounds. Yes, if the plea is for security, in the interest of the security of the country, one may concede that. But then you have cast your net too wide. So wide that any and every report can fall into the mischief of this particular sub-Section. Therefore, it is my fervent appeal even at this late hour, to have such a law on the Statute, which has in-built safeguards, so that the powers are not misused and abused. I hope Government will have a second thought on this particular provision.

SHRI D. B. PATIL : It is very embarrassing for all of us to do a thing without knowing what we are doing. This is actually what you are asking us to do here. This Bill envisages that the Government may take a decision not to lay the report of a Commission on the Table of the House, and thereafter issue a notification. After having issued a notification, Government is supposed to put up a resolution before the House; and the resolution has to be ratified by the House.

You are having a majority. So, Government will have that resolution passed. But the Members who will be passing that resolution without knowing what are the contents of the report, whether the contents are actually in public interest, or in the interests of the country, whether the contents were against the security of the country, etc., Therefore, I have suggested a *via media* : Instead of doing it without knowing anything

I have suggested that a Committee of the House should be appointed on the basis of proportional system of voting; and that committee should scrutinize the decision of the Government not to lay the report on the Table of the House. And if the committee is satisfied that the Government will stand is justified in doing it, then the decision of the Government undisturbed. But if the committee is not satisfied with the decisions of the Government not to lay the report on the Table of the House, then the decision of the Government will stand revoked. I think this is a *via media*, and this *via media* will not embarrass anybody. I request that the House may kindly accept my amendment.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I regret that I cannot accept any of the amendments moved by Hon. Members. As far as Mr. Ayyapu Reddy is concerned, I have already said that these words are not vague. On the contrary, each one of the four grounds is contained in Section 3(5) has been taken from Article 19(2) or Article 19(6). These words occur in the Constitution; and these are the grounds on which we can impose restrictions even on Fundamental Rights. These words have meaning; these words have been interpreted and these words are well known both to Parliament and to courts of law.

As regards involving the Speaker, I beg to submit that we are asking for the approval of the House. Therefore, when the whole House is deliberating on the grounds that we have invoked, it would be superfluous to leave the decision to the Speaker alone.

As far as taking action is concerned, it is certainly not Government's intention not to take action on the reports of the Commissions of Inquiry, even if those reports are not placed before Parliament. And what action is being taken, and what are the results of such action, can always be elicited by the hon. Members through other Parliamentary devices. There are other Parliamentary devices to find out from Government what action has been taken on the report.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : What is the difficulty in obtaining Speaker's consent? He will see whether the reasons which are stated for withholding it are justified.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The Speaker, as I understand the position, speaks with the voice of the House. The Speaker merely reflects the view of the House. When the approval of the House is taken, I do not think there is any necessity to remit the matter to the individual decision of a Speaker.

As far as Mr. Banatwalla's amendment is concerned, I appreciate the spirit in which he has brought these amendments. I am not being presumptuous, and I do not claim to speak for all times to come or for all Governments. I say that this Government has brought in this Bill, and this Government has made this notification.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : This Government may remain, even if you go away.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am glad that subconsciously you agree that this Government will remain.

I am glad that you recognise even sub-consciously that even if I go, this government will remain. Time alone will tell us what amendments are necessary. In 1971 we made some amendments based on experienced in 1986 we have made some more amendments based on experience. If based on experience, it is necessary to amend this Act, Parliament certainly has power to amend this Act later. I am not speaking for all time to come; I am speaking for this government which has moved this Bill and which has made this Notification.

As far as Mr. Patil is concerned, again I say the same thing; when I am asking for the approval of the whole House, there is certainly no need to ask for the approval of a smaller Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 1,—

after line 18, insert—

'Explanation For the purpose of sub-section (5), "report" includes an interim report, and all proceedings of a Commission.' (21)

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If the House agrees, I shall put all other amendments together to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 2 to 6, 8, 9, 14 and 15 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 3 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill as amended be passed."

The motion was adopted

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY ACT, 1952

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : On behalf of Shri Buta Singh, I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 this House approves the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S. O. 260 (E) dated the 15th May, 1986 by which it has been notified that it is not expedient in the interest of the security of the State and in the public interest to lay before the House of the people the reports submitted to the Central Government on the 19th November, 1985 and the 27th February, 1986 by Justice M. P. Thakkar a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court of India.”

New Sub-section 5 of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 permits the Government to issue a Notification to the effect that if the Government is satisfied that in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of State, friendly relations with foreign States or in the public interest, it is not expedient to lay before the House of the people, the report or any part thereof of the Commission appointed under the Act. New Sub-section 6 of the Act enjoins upon the Government that such a Notification should be approved by the House of the People.

The Government of India having satisfied themselves that it would not be expedient in the interest of the security of the State and in the public interest, issued such a Notification No. S. O. 260 (E) on 15th May, 1986 in respect of the reports submitted to the Government on the 19th November, 1986 and 27th February, 1986 by Justice M.P. Thakkar, a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court of India, appointed under the Noti-

fication of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S. O. 867 (E) dated 20th November, 1984 to inquire into the assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi, the late Prime Minister on 31st October, 1984.

I humbly request the House to approve this Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S. O. 260 (E) dated 15th May, 1986 which was laid on the Table of the House on 18th July 1986.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, this House approves the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S. O. 260 (E) dated the 15th May, 1986, by which it has been notified that it is not expedient in the interest of the security of the State and in the public interest to lay before the House of the People the reports submitted to the Central Government on the 19th November, 1985 and the 27th February, 1986 by Justice M. P. Thakkar, a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court of India.”

Mr. Madhav Reddi, are you moving your amendment ?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Banatwalla, are you moving your amendment ?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Dr. Chinta Mohan is not here.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : I beg to move :

That in the Resolution, add at the end—

“and resolves that the said notification shall cease to have effect after 31st December, 1986. (1)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) :
Beg to move :

“That in the Resolution, add at the end—

“Provided that the Government shall file with the Hon’ble Speaker within two months a summary of the recommendations made in the two reports submitted to it on 19th November 1985 and 27th February 1986 and a Memorandum of action thereon and the Hon’ble Speaker shall report to the House as soon as may be after the receipt of the summary and the memorandum about his satisfaction or other wise as regards the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the said reports.” (2)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : The amendment for which I gave the notice relates to the Statutory Resolution which has been moved just now for the vote of the House. We have no Act as yet before this House.

Though there is an Ordinance, this action is being taken in Parliament, now itself because this Bill has been just passed by this House. It has yet to go the Rajya Sabha, then the President has to give his consent to it, then only it becomes an Act. The action that is being taken by the Government is in consonance with the Ordinance. It is not proper. I feel that the Government should wait till it becomes an Act, and then after the Act is there, the Government can place this Resolution before the House.

16.31 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : The terms of reference of the Thakkar Commission are—let me mention them, I am mentioning them—that this Thakkar Commission was supposed to go into and report on—

- (1) The sequence of events leading to the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the persons or agencies responsible for the assassination;

- (2) to point out dereliction of duty in regard to the assassination;

- (3) deficiencies or lapses in providing medical attention to the late Prime Minister; and

- (4) deficiencies in prevailing the security system.

Now, one can understand that such portions of the report which may deal with the deficiencies in the security system may not be placed on the Table of the House in the interest of the security of the State. But how can you withhold all other parts of the report ?

Sir, how is the security of the State jeopardised by placing those parts of the report which establish the sequence of events leading to the assassination and which point out to the dereliction of the duty on the part of the officers or which point out the lapses and deficiencies in the medical attention that was given to the late Prime Minister ?

Sir, the Hon. Minister owes it to the House to explain how public interest is jeopardised by telling the public as to what lapses were there in providing medical attention to the late Prime Minister. In public interest I demand that the report be placed on the Table of this House, except such portions which deal with the deficiencies of the security system, or the intelligence. But certainly, the nation must know the sequence of events which led to the assassination, how our medical system failed, and what is being done in order to improve our medical system over there.

Therefore, Sir, I say that this Resolution saying that the entire report will be withheld is not founded on proper grounds.

Sir, the grounds that are given in the Notification do not refer to friendly relations with other countries. I, therefore, presume that there is nothing in the report that may jeopardise friendly relations with other countries. That is what I presume.

AN HON. MEMBER : They may.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : That is what I presume, because the plea has not been indicated.

These are the terms of reference. We find that while one portion can be withheld on those grounds, there is no reason why the entire report should be held back.

Therefore, I must make an appeal to this House and to the Government, to reconsider and to see that the entire report is placed on the Table of the House, save and except such portions as may have reference to the deficiencies in the security and the intelligence systems. I must also say that withholding the entire report will be obstructing the process of justice also in our country. It will be unjust, unfair and against the public interest to withhold the other portions to which I was referring. I urge on the Government to re-consider its decision.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : The immediate effect of what has happened just now, will be felt with this notification. The terms of reference of the Thakkar Commission are known to us. Just before me, Mr. Banatwala, has spelt them out. I will just refer the terms of reference again. They are—whether the crime could have been averted and whether there were any lapses or dereliction of duty in this regard on the part of any of the individuals on security duty at the time of the commission of the crime and other individuals responsible for the security of the late Prime Minister, deficiencies in the medical attention or whether any person or persons or agencies were responsible for conceiving, preparing and planning the assassination and whether there was any conspiracy in this behalf; and if so, all its ramifications. The Commission was also told to suggest corrective measures. About corrective measures, I can understand that they could be withheld. But the point is that why we are not allowed to know the sequence of events that led to the assassination of the Prime Minister. The Minister has said that the terms of reference given to the Thakkar Commission were unprecedented in nature. No doubt about it. The incident itself was very unprecedented. But when you gave it to the Thakkar Commission, did you not know that it was very much unprecedented and the Commission had to proceed only to unearth the truth as to who were the persons who were responsible? Then why did you not, before appointing the Thakkar Commission, amend this particular Act which

you did just now? Did you not feel that this was very unprecedented in nature?

Yesterday, in a lighter vein I said, who advised this Government to bring this Bill—the Bill which we passed just now. One Hon. Member said: It is not the question who advised them to bring the Bill but who advised them to set up the Commission itself. What they are going to do is to undermine the democratic process, open functioning of the society. A commission is appointed. They are to work in certain direction. They are to reveal the truth before the people. That is now shut down. Why? Now, the Government has to tell us whether the terms of reference given to the Thakkar Commission were adhered to by them properly, whether they acted on that direction. Then what they did is completely relevant for us to know and for the people to know as to what were the lapses and who were responsible. Of course, Mr. Banatwala has said that the words friendly relations with other countries are not mentioned here. In this case, it may not be. But what is the public interest in this? Here in the Bill it is written sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State. What will be revealed by the Thakkar Commission, that will not jeopardise our security. They will pinpoint certain lapses. What is being done by this act of the Government is that people will lose faith in all inquiry commissions. Take, for instance, the Ahmedabad riots. After last year's riots there was a demand for an inquiry commission. The Government took one year to set up the inquiry commission and to declare the name of the judge. Now, in this riot, the same demand came. With this kind of amendment or with this kind of Act of withholding the report, how people will be convinced that this is a process by which the crime or the torture committed on them, will be properly investigated and the culprits will be taken to task. Now the conflagration inside the country among the people will increase. If say they that the friendly relations of our country will be hampered, as one Hon. Member has rightly said, and we have been demanding that if they have any hand, then a white paper on their involvement should be brought out. They are not coming out with the truth by making the white paper available to us. Even whatever indication that may be there in Thakkar Commission Report that also they are suppressing. I must

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

say that the crime that was committed—by whom, I do not know; we said there is a foreign conspiracy; we told that the imperialist agents were very much active behind the murder of the late Prime Minister—was an anti-national and a criminal act. If that was an anti-national and a criminal act, then suppressing this Report is no less an anti-national act. And what will happen indeed? People will indulge in rumour mongering. Confusion will be worse than more in future. Here is a copy of *India Today*. They have said about the Thakkar Commission's proceedings and all that. I do not know whether it is genuine or not. Nobody has told us. Even the Government has not said that it is not genuine... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpore) : That is what the amendment now covers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please don't bring in that.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : The journalist who has given this report, has exclusively given the details of the proceedings of the Commission. Now one amendment has come from Shri Buta Singh that proceedings will also be covered. This makes us feel that this is genuine. This is how they are doing. Only we are devoid of all the Reports, others are not. I am not making a demand that they must place the Report before the House and then they should make us to support them to withhold it. It could be done if you had hold an in camera session. You could do that. Even Shri Indrajit Gupta has said that you should call the Opposition Leaders. We could make a resolution that would allow you not to place it before the House. But that could not be done in this case, in the case of Thakkar Commission. We do not find any legal or valid reason for withholding this Report from this House. So, I must say that this is very ill-conceived and ill-consequenced and in future it will have had effect on the whole security system, on the unity and integrity of our country. So, I oppose the Resolution brought by the Government.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I do not wish to take much time of the Hon.

House. I am only happy to note that when I went out of the House for a few minutes and came back, I found that among those who opposed tooth and nail the introduction of sub-section (5) and sub-section (6) at least two of them realised that there will be occasions, there will be times when some portions of the Reports will have to be withheld. I am grateful to them... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : That does not mean that we have not protested. We have registered our protest and we walked out.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is without prejudice to that stand.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The point is, as my Hon. friend has said, this is an unprecedented inquiry and, therefore, please do not equate it with other commissions of inquiry. There is a place for decision, there is a place for a certain amount of solemnity. Unfortunately, Hon Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee never observes any solemnity, he is derisive all the time and I do not want any derisive comments when he says something .. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have not said anything to him.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : When I am saying something in all seriousness, at least he should listen to me in all seriousness... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : The main argument that is being advanced in the assassination case is that the Report is different from the prosecution story. How are you going to meet that? And then the truth has been suppressed.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I once again say that this is an un-precedented situation where the Prime Minister of the country was assassinated and I hope there will never be another occasion like that. I spoke about the gravity of the situation and the very careful and agonising consideration that we have given to the matter when we say that, to-day, in the context of the law as it stood before amendment, we cannot place

this Report before Parliament, this is something which I cannot ..

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : This is also unprecedented.....
(Interruptions).

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : We are not speaking for our own satisfaction. We are speaking to the people of this country through this House and I may most humbly submit this : Look into the terms of reference, look into the manner in which the Commission was obliged to conduct its enquiry in camera, look into the corresponding, parallel and supplementary investigations which are going on, look into the circumstances in which certain trials and appeals are pending, look into the great responsibility which rests upon the Government to conduct the investigation to its logical conclusions. Take all this into account and kindly judge whether Government is right or wrong when it says that it cannot place its Report before the Parliament. There is no point in really trying to find fault with us. We have come before Parliament. We have said as much as we can say, and to-day we live in such perilous, sensitive and dangerous times that, I am afraid, I cannot accept any of the amendments moved by the Hon Members to the Resolution and I once again pray that the Statutory Resolution be adopted as moved by me and the Notification be also approved.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now put amendments moved by Shri Madhav Reddi and G. M. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 were put and negatived

16.50 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I shall put the Resolution moved by Shri P. Chidambaram to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Commissions of

Inquiry Act, 1952, this House approves the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.O.260(E) dated the 15th May, 1986, by which it has been notified that it is not expedient in the interest of the security of the State and in the public interest to lay before the House of the People the reports submitted to the Central Government on the 19th November, 1985 and the 27th February, 1986 by Justice M. P. Thakkar, a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court of India.”

The motion was adopted

16.51 hrs.

APPRENTICES (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Apprentices Act, 1961, be taken into consideration.”

As Hon. Member are aware, the Apprentices Act was enacted in 1961 with the objectives of regulating programme of training of apprentices in industry for imparting training. The Act was amended in 1973 to bring within its purview the training of graduates and diploma holders in Engineering/Technology as graduates/technician apprentices in addition to the trade apprentices.

The vocationalisation of higher secondary education has been attempted in this country as part of the efforts to provide meaningful education leading to suitable employment opportunities at the appropriate levels. It is also hoped that this would relieve the pressure on our higher education system. Vocationalisation implies education through work experience and hence adequate facilities are to be provided for the vocational stream to learn the practical aspects of the subject through field studies and to supplement the

[Shri P. A. Sangma]

institutional learning. Providing apprenticeship facilities to the products of vocational stream assumes relevance in this context.

A pilot scheme called Special Vocational Education Training Scheme to provide "on the job training" to the product of the vocational stream was launched in 1983-84 under the supervision of the Regional Boards of Apprenticeship Training under the control of the then Ministry of Education. The scheme also provides for training of weaker sections, specially the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, minorities, physically handicapped, and women.

In the light of the experience gained during the two years which indicates that the scheme has been welcomed by the States, training agencies and the products of the vocational stream, it is proposed to amend the Apprentices Act, 1961, to provide training for the products of vocational stream by creating a separate category of apprentices called "the technician (vocational) apprentices" and administer the scheme through the Regional Boards of Apprenticeship Training who are implementing the apprenticeship training scheme for graduates and technician apprentices.

The object of the apprentices (Amendment) Bill 1986, which is before you for your kind consideration, is to create a separate category of apprentices viz. technician (vocational) apprentices for providing on the job training to the products of the 10+2—Vocational Stream under the Apprentices Act. This will help to ensure that adequate competence and skills required for various occupations are acquired by the products of the 10+2 Vocational Stream which would lead to suitable employment or self-employment opportunity in organised industries, agriculture and other service sector of economic activity including agro and rural based industries.

The scheme envisages payment of a minimum rate of stipend prescribed under the rules, 50 per cent of which will be

reimbursed by the Central Government to the training establishments as in the case of the graduate and technician apprentices. It is estimated that about 4000 trainees will be benefiting from the scheme in the first year of its operation. This opportunity will progressively increase to around 12,000 by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The amount that is likely to be reimbursed by the Central Government during the Seventh Five Year Plan period would be in the order of Rs. 744 lakhs.

The opportunity is also being availed to amend Section 3(a) and 6(b) and 6(aa). The present proposal to amend Section 3(a) of the Act is aimed to remove the difficulties in the working of the scheme of reservation of training places for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Since the word 'Trade Test' used in the Section 6(a) and 6(aa) is not commonly used by all examining bodies, the proposed amendment suggests the inclusion of the word 'Examination' in addition to Trade Test.

Sir, with these few words, I commend this Bill for the consideration of this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Apprentices Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

Now, Mr. Ananda Gajapathi Raju may speak.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU (Bobbili) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now the Hon. Minister read out a statement giving the Objects and Reasons behind the introduction of this Bill.

This Bill would have been welcomed had it come 20 years back. It is late, and the financial outflow is very much minimised. The total number of trainees proposed to be brought under this scheme is only 4000 and amounts are also very paltry and it will not make any difference to the situation because it is less than a drop in the ocean.

Then, again Section 3(A) to remove the difficulties relating to the reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is welcomed by us because we definitely want the welfare of the weaker sections of society and in addition to the other categories, namely, minorities, physically handicapped and women, I would request the Hon. Minister to also add 'backward classes and economically backward classes' because they are also categories, which are to be included because they also have handicaps in society.

Then, again the Financial Memorandum which has been attached to this Bill is not clear enough about the additional amounts that have to be extended at different times. The Financial Memorandum is very rigid.

17.00 hrs.

Unless you go in for a system by which you can ask for money at a later date, the whole scheme will be in trouble. With this pilot project, it may look fine to have 4,000 trainees and with 96 lakhs. But when you get into practicalities, you may require another 4 lakhs more: you may need to take another 2,000 students and in which case, the scheme will be handicapped because of the specific imposition made by this Financial Memorandum. This is why, I do welcome this Bill but with reservations. It is worth considering it but we have to express our reservations.

So, some of the points which I would like to make is this. Analogous to this kind of legislation was brought in France which has made a legal obligation to retrain workers. The ambit of this Bill which you are trying to bring in is only to train those 2,000 workers and expand those 96 lakhs. You have reduced it to a very very small pilot project. The French legislation is much more sweeping. It has brought a legal obligation on the employers to see that the workers are retrained. Therefore, I would suggest that a broader legislation is brought so that it would be felt effectively by the weaker sections of the community.

Then, again about the continuous training opportunity Bill, it was defined in the Bill. It

is defined that an establishment having more than 10 employees would come under the ambit of the Bill. Here we have so many establishments because we have the labour oriented kind of production or labour intensive. So, many establishments would come under this regulation. So, it would be sweeping.

Last time, during the Budget speech, you had mentioned, we are going in for crop insurance and then when you really wanted to implement that crop insurance, you found that there were a lot of lacunae and you found that it could not be implemented. In certain States like Gujarat, people have insured the crop even after the drought had come in and so legally the Government should have paid the money because they had insured the crops. But they did not pay the money. So, such a legalistic situation and such contingency should be avoided. It should be more broad-based, specific and useful.

Then again, the object of this legislation, as I just mentioned, should be expanded. When I mean "expanded", I feel unskilled manpower should also be brought under this ambit. We should provide training for youngsters, the rural youth who are totally unemployed today. They do not have any avenues. They are put to a lot of discomfiture. Their future is marred. So, the rural youth should also be brought into the mainstream. They should be trained and given technical know-how which they can absorb and put to use. In order to see that all these schemes are put into a mainstream, there should be certain amount of technical progress which should be monitored. Unless technical progress is monitored, one cannot see how this has any effect on the job market, on the retraining of people and on the benefit of the weaker sections of the people.

Today training is synonymous with advancement. This type of situation should not be allowed to creep into the bureaucratic machine because the bureaucratic machine says, "Well, if a person is retrained, he should be given advancement". Now, you have brought the 4th Pay Commission Report. You say, you are not going to implement it fully. And then you are going to take back the money through the back door like provident

[Shri Ananda Gajapathy Raju]

fund and all these things. So, retraining need not be synonymous with career advancement. But at least it should be useful to see that these people fit into the economy which our country has today.

I would say a few words on the economic conditions which are relevant to this legislation. Today we have a labour intensive system. But we are fast getting uncompetitive in the world market. Therefore, in order to see that we are competitive in the world market and in order to see that the goods produced by us has market elsewhere, we must try to cut down our costs. When you want to cut down our costs, this legislation, which is in my opinion a very small beginning, should be more broad-based so that the workers' training becomes an obligation on the employer. Employer has the obligation to give this training and employ these people in the mainstream, see that costs are cut down, see that our balance of payments deficit comes down because our people are more competitive, see that more people are employed in the economy, going for wage good industry where the rural people and the rural population, the weaker sections and the backward classes and the minorities and all, get an opportunity to buy goods and services. Today you may produce enough of rice and wheat in this country. You may produce lot of things. But the people do not have the purchasing power. So, this legislation should be more broad-based and should create the purchasing power among the rural people.

By way of suggestion I would like to say that a major scheme for vocational training project should be started in Andhra Pradesh. I make this plea only because, it is one of the few States which started vocational education with a thrust a few years back and it has not happened in other States in this country.

I may also bring to your kind notice that it was the Government of Andhra Pradesh that abolished capitation fee and, at that time, I was the Minister for Education and I piloted that legislation. Therefore, with experience I can tell you that we want to go in for a more broad-based scheme and this

is what I said that our resources are limited. We do not have resources. We cannot command the capital and the amount that are required. If it is brought as a part of Central legislation, definitely we have the resources. Kindly consider Andhra Pradesh as the first State in which you start such a pilot scheme.

From the point of employment generation, I feel that there should be schemes for rural re-training. It is not a question of industry alone being tackled under this re-training programme. We should go in for rural people.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister a particular scheme which has been sanctioned by the IDA in Tamilnadu. It is a very interesting scheme. It relates to the re-training of women farm labour. That is a scheme which has got tremendous potential and if this type of schemes are brought, I would again request you to choose Andhra Pradesh as a State (*Interruptions*). I will explain to you I have no objection. (*Interruptions*). If you see the paper "The Economic Times" or if you see newspapers which came about five or six days back, it said that women when they go to harvest crop and remove the wheat and all that, they are not used to doing it with certain more sophisticated implements. The implements which they are now using are of very very old kind and it has been there in use for centuries. I also visited that camp and I saw the operations that are being carried out there and they have been shown certain implements which they are not using now. With the introduction of this scheme, they also become more productive than what they already are. (*Interruptions*). They are labour intensive materials which are very cheaply available and which can be utilised also.

I would like this green revolution. This legislation is an important piece of legislation that it should be dovetailed into the future green revolution, white revolution, the blue revolution, all these things which we are considering. This scheme should be dovetailed into that. This is what I am saying.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA
(Jaipur): Not the red resolution,

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : Why not? Because there cannot be any development without reforms. So there should be a certain amount of reforms also. Also please see that it comes to Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) : Saffron revolution.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : We leave the red to somebody else.

I now go into the last aspect of the programme. That is the value added. Now today in industry, in commerce and in trade you are going in for the concept of value added. You want to add more value to a product. You brought the MODVAT scheme also to rationalise the value added tax. That is not working all that well now but hopefully in the next two or three years it will be all right. I would request you to do that even for vocational education and see that you train them to be useful citizens and productive citizens. There a small pilot project here and there which is not going to make in any difference. If I may be permitted to make an observation, last time during the Budget speech the Hon. Finance Minister made a number of sweeping statements and a number of schemes were announced but later when we went, we found that these schemes were only pilot projects and they are going to be confined to 2 or 5 blocks or 2 or 3 industries. I would like these things to be more broad-based. My only request is that our State Government is very much interested in developing education in our State and we have given due consideration to all the weaker sections of the public. We are giving education to those boys who cannot afford professional education by providing them seats based on merit subject to necessary reservation. This is the type of system that we are trying to advocate in our State and also elsewhere. So I would kindly request the Minister to give this Bill a greater thought and I think it should not be left in such a peripheral and small manner. Its scope should be expanded and it should reach the common man and the weaker sections and for the benefit of this country.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) : I rise to support the Bill. The

objects of the Bill are so laudable that my friend from the other side, Shri Ananda Gajapathi Raju could not but support the Bill. In fact it looks like that his whole speech was to urge upon the Government to improve the Bill. (*Interruptions*). The content of the speech in any way was that he was urging the Government to do slightly better. He is very happy with the Bill and he would like a little more done. I think he is in tune probably with what I would be saying.

The necessity for this amendment is unquestionable. It should have really come in around the period 1978 because that was when the 10 plus 2 was being introduced in the educational system. That was the time when the then Government should have brought this amendment. However, better late than never. That is how I look upon it. Unfortunately, Prof Dandavate is not here. Otherwise we could have asked him what happened and why he did not bring this Bill.

But certain questions arise which deserve to be tackled and which I think are relevant. This is borne out of the experience of this Act of 1961, the Apprentices Act. These are problems that have arisen in the field and these should arise even more so now. Persons who go after completing their training now in the ITIs, go for this Apprenticeship training. After they complete this Apprenticeship training, there is no security of employment. In fact, the Act itself categorically, under Section 22, assures the employer that he need not offer any employment to any apprentice who has completed the period of Apprenticeship training in his establishment. In other words, it protects the employer from making any offer—let alone absorbing him in regular employment.

Another fact which is the truth of situation prevalent today is that these apprentices are used as regular workmen. Their training is a farce. Within a month of brief training, they are put on the job, made to produce more than the agreed work-load agreements that are entered into, giving very little wages. In fact, this is a class of personnel who are being exploited. I only hope that the fresh

[Shri P. R. Kumaramangalam]

students now, who are students under the scheme, who will go for Apprenticeship training, people who are going through the Plus Two courses, I only hope that they would also not be meted out the same fate. That is, they would be paid Rs. 400 today which is a miserable amount and work extracted for 8 hours. According to the Act, the same discipline and rules that apply to an average workman may also apply to these students undergoing training and they would come under the scope of mis-conduct and come under the scope of victimisation and be their good tools for exploitation. They would be used to even, if necessary, undo various agitations that may take place from time to time, which would be very justified.

May I therefore urge upon the Government—that may not be appropriate at the present moment for me to ask immediately to bring an amendment—but the time is ripe for us to think in terms of what is going to happen to these Plus Two students who undergo vocational training and just they are undergoing vocational training and have to hang on in the streets begging for jobs not knowing where to get employment. The whole object of the 10 plus 2 scheme—if I may recollect rightly—was to ensure that there is lack of generalisation in education and there is more attention paid to technical education, so that there is a professional bent of technically qualified personnel available in this country, so that we can progress, instead of having millions of BAs, churned out of the automatic educational machine that we have developed over the time. If that is to be the objective, then definitely the numbers stated in the Financial Memorandum amounting to 3000 this year; 4000 next years; 6000 in the coming years; 9000 etc. ultimately a large number of 12000 all over India where we have only 800 millions of people, I do not know, if this is going to be at all sufficient. This is definitely going to affect the chances of the Plus Two scheme to succeed. If we limit the amount of personnel or number of people whom we are going to bring under the scheme—may be plus two scheme—I humbly submit that it is going to be effective. It is possible without very much of financial implication and by laws—statutory—to ensure that an employer would take

his apprentice not only pays him some stipend of Rs. 400, if he uses him on-job and takes production from him, he should be given the same benefits as any employee, working on that job in terms of remuneration.

Another important point is that this Act further protects the employer from applying incentive scheme to the trainees. For example, it is clear from section 13 (2) that “An apprentice shall not be paid by his employer on the basis of piece work...”

That, I do not mind. But further it reads :

“...nor shall he be required to take part in any output bonus or other incentive scheme.”

In other words, an apprentice trainee would be used by the management to produce more and get the maximum out of the usual terms and conditions that are existing for labour and not pay to the young boy who works either incentive bonus or any other production bonus, which really gives an avenue for exploitation.

There is a mention of identification of 25 trades. I thought, the Hon. Labour Minister, while placing the Bill for consideration, would mention, at least broadly, which are those 25 trades. It is relevant for the purpose that these trades which are identified must have some connection with the manpower planning that the Human Resources Development Department, I think, is undertaking. If it does not have, then the very identification process of these trades will be defeated; and the exercise will be self-defeating.

My friend, Mr. Ananda Gajapathi Raju, was speaking of costs going up and about labour-intensive industry in India. Unfortunately he is not here at the present moment, but if I may submit in his absence, this is an argument that is often brought forward by the industrialists and capitalists when they exploit labour. Labour has never been the cause for increasing the costs. The cause has always been, and continues to be, mismanagement, bad management, bad planning. He

talks about re-training and redeployment. I welcome that, and I am sure that Government also welcomes that. But the objects of the Apprentices Act are not re-training of the existing labour but training the fresh people coming out of the technical institutes or giving on-job training as students of a vocational course. The objects of this Act do not come within the scope—even if you stretch it to the maximum—of bringing either the women farm labour or the existing workers. It is necessary for workmen to be given re-training as modern technology comes in or moves in because that is the only way they can be redeployed. But the point is this. If my learned friend had gone through the objects of the Apprentices Act in itself, in original, he would have found that there is no scope for those suggestions which, of course, are very welcome in the sense of general points...

SHRI ANANDA GUJAPATHI RAJU :
I would like to point out that if the law of the land cannot take suggestions which are useful to the common man, then that law should be amended. [*Interruptions*]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM :
I think, he did not catch me fully and before that, he interrupted me. I have said that his suggestions are welcome but unfortunately it is wrongly timed. That is all. [*Interruptions*].

He spoke of unskilled personnel being brought into the scope of this Act. This Act is speaking of training personnel who are really unskilled in the sense that they have been given, may be, formal academic education but not the technical aspect of it in the sense that they have read it from books but not on-job. There is a distinction between the two and it is realising the fact that technical expertise often is gathered on job rather than from books. It is an internationally known fact and that is the main objective with which this Apprentices Act really exists. It is not meant for training people in unskilled jobs. I do not think for carrying weights training is required in any industry. It is a manual act which can be done.

Normally unskilled refers mainly to manual jobs. If one means manual labour and if my friends meant that, then it will have to be another Act.

There are one or two other points which I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Labour Minister through you Sir. This Act requires reconsideration in its whole aspect for the simple point of view that today industries where this Act will be applied—invariably it is being applied at the moment—are industries where a certain amount of industrial relations stability has come into being.

Terms and conditions of workmen are covered. It is surprising to note that though the Workmen's Compensation Act includes within its scope workmen and apprentices, the Industrial Disputes Act does not bring within its definition the definition of an apprentice. The impact of this is that the apprentice really is a contract labourer, who neither comes within the scope of the Contract Labour Abolition Act nor does he come within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Act. He is neither here nor there. Like normally we say locally *na ghar ka, na ghat ka*.

You are ultimately going to leave it to the grace of the employer, who exploits the worker in full connivance with the Hon. authority under the Act. This is the usual that takes place.

So, may I, while supporting this Bill, submit to the Government and request you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, to urge upon the Government to bring about much wider changes in this Act as it is eminently necessary now. If younger and younger boys and children in fact they would be because one cannot call 'plus two' children as grown up men—are going to be exploited, it really would amount to sacrilege in this nation. We at least cannot statutorily stand by and watch it happen.

Lastly, I would end by saying that this Bill deserves to be lauded upon in the sense that for the first time in our country an attempt is being made to statutorily impose

[Shri P. R. Kumaramagalani]

upon industries and establishments to take into their rolls young fresh people either from the 'plus two' course or after completing ITI and to train them.

The second question that arises as a natural outcome is the present situation of ITIs. May I request the Central Government to sponsor, financially if necessary, some of these ITIs in so far as their equipment is concerned? They have such age-old equipment that it is impossible to believe that any real training can take place on those equipment. Unfortunately State Governments, it looks like, do not consider the ITIs. Should I name the State? No. I don't I think I should.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU :
It is better not to mention the name because if you name, then you are going out of the House !

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM :
Therefore, I said whether I should. Anyway guilty conscious pricks !

The point that arises is that they require money very desparately to bring in new equipment. Technology has advanced very fast and today technology becomes obsolete even in five years and sometimes in two years depending upon the field in which it is used. So, it is necessary that these ITIs are sponsored by some Central Government scheme to bring in fresh equipment.

With these words I would say that I support this Bill and urge upon the Government to bring another comprehensive Bill with sweeping changes in the original Act.

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill keeping in view the objective mentioned here that they want to extend it to the vocationalisation thereby incorporating the vocational apprentices alongwith the trade apprentices. Similarly there is also provision to increase the percentage for SC/ST and other handicapped persons in all the trades where it is more than one trade.

Sir, while going through the Bill I found that a small amendment is required and I request the Hon. Minister to take it into consideration. Our purpose is to include the technician (vocational) apprentice. I will read the concerned Clause :

“(pp) “technician (vocational) apprentice” means an apprentice who holds or is undergoing training in order that he may hold a certificate in vocational course involving two years of study...”

The moment the words 'two years' have been mentioned that means most of the trainee apprentices who had either less or more will not get this benefit. I do not think that is the intention of the Government or the Minister to plug it down to such courses which require two years training. If it were so then there would be a lot number of people who would be bereft of the benefit of this amendment. So, please consider whether you can replace the words 'two years' as has been done in the parent Act. There no specific time has been mentioned. There it is written "as determined by the concerned authority". So, I think, some change can be brought about so that the purpose may not get defeated.

Similarly in Clause 6 it is mentioned :

“(4) Every graduate or technician apprentice or technician (vocational) apprentice, who completes his apprenticeship training to the satisfaction of the concerned Regional Board...”

The words 'to the satisfaction of the concerned Regional Board' are very vague. In the parent Act it is written categorically that those who pass the examinations or tests conducted by the concerned authority. There need not be any chance for anybody to interpret or have a bias against anybody. So only by a change in the wording the purpose for which it is meant will get served.

Coming to the position today, Sir, whenever we go to our constituencies we find there are a large number of youth particularly belonging to SC/ST and other backward

classes who are not graduates or even completed their 10+2 examination. So, I request that adequate attention must be given to those boys who are in good number in rural areas by providing certain training in the various fields of activity in that area—whether it is agriculture or some by-product of agriculture. Unless it is done or unless those people are covered the real purpose will not get served. If only those people who are trained in industry in urban areas are helped then millions of rural people will get deprived of this benefit. So, I request the Hon. Minister to take this into account and make some provisions for these rural youth. If they are trained well and linked to the hundreds of thousands of crores of rupees being spent on 20-point programme and self-employment programme these apprentice trainees who have got adequate skill in their trade can generate more and more wealth. By connecting them with banks or other lending institutions, the purpose of these programmes as well as training will be served in a successful way, which is not being served today. Advancing loans or giving subsidiaries of thousands of rupees to the unskilled people is only leading to inflation, certainly not to productive purposes.

I certainly appreciate the amendment, which has realised the importance of the vocational apprenticeship Training is very important and to that extent I am very happy. But for a country like ours and with its present conditions, the number of trainees to be trained this year, that is 4000, and those proposed at the end of the Seventh Plan, that is 12000 is highly unimaginably low. I think, even if you were to increase the allocation hundred times, you should do it; the country will be greatly benefited by that, it would not do any harm to the nation. The country is badly in need of trained people. All the young people must be trained. This requires maximum concentration and the highest priority in the Budget allocation. It is not going to be a waste. On the contrary, it will give better confidence and will solve lots of problems not only of unemployment, but also of urban migration which is going on a large scale and which is creating lots of new problems. This will also reduce the dependence of the youth on Government

jobs. The moment they are trained, they are given apprentice training, even if you have to pay them more, increase their stipend from the present amount of Rs. 400, they will no more be a liability on the part of the Government and will depend on their own skills and will seek employment on their own. We will be infusing confidence in them by giving this training. At least we are solving our problems ourselves.

Taking all these factors into account, the Minister may kindly bring forward some more proposals and ask the Government for more and more funds and see that these people are encouraged more and more.

Today the Universities are producing numberless post-graduates and Ph Ds. While taking their degrees, they have built up an ego that they are above the common man or their own contemporaries by virtue of their degrees. When they are asked to do some work, they consider that below their dignity. This is because the education has not infused any confidence in them, or because of their lack of work experience, they have not realised the dignity of labour. I was very happy to see that it is called SVET, Special, Vocational Educational Training. This also indicates the importance of sweating. I think that in the course of time, this apprentice training must be made compulsory for every student. He must himself sweat and gain work experience. He must work by himself and gain confidence before he leaves any institution.

The Government should also think in terms of training instructors, who instruct them. Our country is short of, instructors. Before going to train the youth, we must think of training the instructors also.

It is mentioned in the Bill that the regional boards will be at four places. The Government should think in terms of starting regional boards in the headquarters of every State so that each State can realise the importance of this and allocate more and more funds from the State budget and they can also demand more and more funds from the Central Government for this laudable purpose.

[Shri K. S. Rao]

I admire the Minister for bringing this amendment and I will be admiring him all the more, if he accepts my amendments or goes into the details of the two amendments that I have proposed sees the rationale behind them and bring those amendments on his own. Thank you very much.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Sir, the idea behind the Bill is, of course, well appreciated. But what is the consequence? I would just like to give an instance. In my State alone, the number of unemployed youth who have completed their secondary level education and who have registered their names in the employment exchanges is 26 lakhs! By this amendment here in this Parliament, how many jobs are you going to create throughout India? Job oriented Apprenticeship for such category to just 3000 individuals! One can easily assess how insignificant this proportion is going to be, when the gravity of the situation is taken into consideration.

I will laud and congratulate and welcome this Bill, if only it can be made practical so as to give training and employment for all the students who are coming out of schools. But I do not know how much importance Labour Ministry is given in this regard. I do not know how far the Ministry of Education is going to involve itself in this and how far the Central Government is going to take the responsibility of training the *plus two* students, i.e. those who finish their secondary level education, who want to go in for job-training

The mentality of our youth at present is not at all work-oriented. They prefer a clerical job. They would like to complete their graduation, get a degree and go for some job where they can get a chair. If we can change this sort of psychology and if we are able to utilise the entire youth force which is available to us, in the productive channel, in industry, in our factories for the purpose of more and more production, that will be a great achievement for the country. But, has the Government got any programme for that? They are doing it as if it is an

election propaganda. They just want to show that they want to do something and that they are doing it. They say, "We are going to give vocational training to the people." To how many people? Just 3000. It is nothing but a mockery. What is the purpose of this Bill? In the Parliament a Bill is introduced to give vocational training to 3000 people, whereas in one State, that too a very small State—Kerala, there are 26 lakhs of registered unemployed, secondary school students. So, the gravity of the problem can be assessed. Do you know the number of people who have come out of school this year after completing their pre-degree course? Those who have completed this 10+2 pre-degree college course, their number is three lakhs this year. As the problem is very acute, our Government has decided to have a pre-university board. They tell them that they are not university students and they ask them to go this pre-university board. So, they are creating this Board there. You say that it is the all-India pattern. But unfortunately, no opportunity is given to them for any training. Somebody says that it is the all-India pattern and therefore without knowing what is the meaning of this 10+2 course, they are just taking them away from the colleges and putting them in the schools.

I appreciate the amendment brought about by the Minister in this Bill, that it is intended for giving vocational training to the 10+2 students. The very purpose is that. I am only making a mention of my State alone, just to show the gravity of the problem. There are three lakhs of students who are studying in the secondary level, that is the pre university level course. This year they are being taken back to the schools. That means from colleges, they are going to the schools.

I will be very happy if the Labour Department can start vocational training centres in all the schools in Kerala. There is so much good in the idea. It is indeed a very good thing if our youth will be trained for work and that work can be utilised for increasing the country's gross national product. You will get a lot of appreciation, if that is done. But the proportion is very little.

The second thing—I would like to quote Mr. Kumaramangalam is when we are planning all these things, how these things are being exploited by the employer? I know Cochin Shipyard which is concern belonging to the Government of India. The Apprentices used in that concern amount to hundreds and every batch of Apprentices who were given training there are now waiting at the doors of the Cochin Shipyard for employment say for 3 years or 4 years or even 5 years. I know this because, six years back, there were people who were trained there. We have given them the trade training. But they are still in the queue for employment. So what is the guarantee, this Government is going to give for the people whom you gave this job-oriented training for the purpose of jobs? Will you make a mandatory provision in this Act that those who have undergone this type of training—vocational training—and who have perfected themselves in the job will be absorbed in future vacancies? If people who have completed their 10 plus 2 and then they undergo training in a factory, supposing vacancies arise, in that case, according to their seniority cum merit will they be absorbed instead of taking people from outside? Can the Labour Ministry enforce such a rule? What is happening in these factories? These apprentices can produce things or involve themselves in the production of a commodity just like any other worker of the factory and they are paid a meagre amount and after that they are sent out. Then they again try for getting jobs here or there. Perhaps the people who get this vocational training in a particular trade goes for some other work which he had never attended to. So we should have a monitoring system. We have at the moment no monitoring system. A person who has got a very good training in building or a person who has got a very good training in accountancy may go to work elsewhere is a Clerk or a Peon. So we are not utilising them also after imparting them this training. I submit that there should be a proper monitoring system for those who undergo training.

The points are (1) they should be absorbed in service and (2) there should be a monitoring system.

These Apprentices who are working there have no supervisory staff connected with the Ministry or with the Department. They are at the mercy of the management only. The Directorates which are functioning in the various cities are ill-equipped. May be they have got one officer and two clerks or something like that. In a metropolitan city where this Directorate is functioning, there is no further supervision. I know that under the Apprenticeship Act, these Directorates are compelled to give coaching after they have had their vocational training or a practical training for a particular period in a factory. Every week they will have to go back to the institute and undergo training. I know personally that none of the factories in India is sending these people back to the institute to hear the lecture or attend the classes. People just work like an employee in the factory and associate themselves in production. This is because, you are not having any control inside the factory. Therefore, I say that whenever these apprentices are taken, they should be taken in a larger way and more people should be given the opportunity. There should be an officer of the Government who is competent to examine and make necessary inspections and give directions to look after the affairs of those people who undergo the training. These are my suggestions. Of course at the beginning I welcome it. But a drastic Amendment with a wider perspective may be brought at the earliest. Not only the Labour Ministry alone should be involved, but the Education Ministry should also be involved in viewing the importance of this subject.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I welcome this Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 1968 and I support it. I would like to say a few words in regard to this Bill.

Sir, according to the Apprentices Act of 1961, under the auspices of Regional Boards of Apprentices Training, only graduates and technicians could get training facilities. But under the present Amendment Bill, students who take up vocational courses at their 10th

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri R. Jeevafathinam]

and 12th standards can join the apprentices courses for various trades after completing their 12th standard. This is a step in the right direction. By this, the students would be able to get training for various trades in the various training centres and after their successful completion of vocational training, they will be able to get job.

Sir, about three months back, the Hon. Minister for Human Resource Development, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, had placed on the table of the House a Document called 'A New Education Policy'. This amendment Bill is perhaps the first step of that policy. All of us are aware that on the one hand the number of graduates is increasing every year by leaps and bounds, and on the other, unemployment problem is also increasing. However, after this Bill is passed, the poor and those who are unable to continue their studies at the college level would be able to take up vocational courses at the 11th and 12th Standards in their respective schools and then they can join the various vocational training centres and get training in those centres. Moreover, I welcome the incentive of Rs. 400/- p.m. as stipend to those trainees.

Sir, though everyone of us would welcome this Bill I would like to point out that there are some small lacunae in this Bill. Sir, ours is a very vast country. Every year lot of students would come forward to join these training centres. Now, as given in the Bill, according to the Seventh Five Year Plan, only 12000 people would get admission to these training centres, that is, about 3000 people would get admission every year. But my sincere request to the Hon. Labour Minister, Shri P. A. Sangma, is that this number should be increased to at least 15,000 per year, that is, 60,000 for the whole Seventh Five Year Plan.

My second point is that these training facilities should be available in all towns and Panchayat areas where even the college facility is not available. Moreover, the proposed stipend of Rs. 400/- p.m. should be raised to Rs. 600 p.m. because in this the Central Government's share is only 50 per cent.

Mt. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we go into detail of all the previous Five Year Plans, our experience has been that we have faced certain difficulties in successfully completing all those projects and schemes envisaged in all the Five Year Plans. One of the reasons for this was due to the slackness shown by the executive authority. Therefore, my request to the Hon. Minister is that the Government should appoint really capable and sincere persons to effectively manage and supervise these training centres.

Another point I would like to place before this august House is this. Sir, only a paltry sum of Rs. 2.88 crores has been set apart for providing vocational training facilities. This amount is very very meagre. This is just a tip of the iceberg. This amount should be increased to a very large extent.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this connection, I would like to mention one instance. In my constituency, in the BHEL Unit at Ranipet, some months back about 600 people had been given training in various trades and they were given stipend also during the period of training. But when the question of filling up of vacancies in various trades in the same Unit came, people from other BHEL units were brought in and given employment. Therefore most of these 600 trainees are unemployed. Likewise in some of the private sector units also, people were given training in various trades, but all those people are not given any employment. What is the use of giving training to these people? All the efforts of giving training to these people? have gone waste. My humble submission would, therefore, be that after successful completion of training in their respective trades, Government should see to it that those trainees get employment. Otherwise, the very basic purpose of this Bill is defeated. Not only that. We would not be able to put an end to the increasing number of unemployed persons. Moreover, all the money that would be spent for this purpose would also become infructuous.

Sir, if you kindly refer to para 22 (1) of Page 15, under Chapter-II of the Bill, it has been stated that it is not obligatory for the employer to employ these trainees after successful completion of their training. There

is no assistance given to these trainees that they would get job after training. Therefore, my humble submission is that all those persons after their successful training should either be given employment or the Government should come forward to give them loan through the nationalised banks so that they may be able to start their own workshops in a small way thus get themselves self-employed. This Bill does not mention anything about what would be the fate of these successful trainees. There should be some arrangement by which these trainees should get their names registered with the Employment Exchanges in their respective areas and their names should be sponsored to the various Government Departments, public sector undertakings as also private sector organisations to fill up the vacancies in various trades in their Workshops. In this way, the Government will be able to give some kind of employment guarantee to the trainees. Thank you.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I feel obliged to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Apprentices (Amendment) Bill.

This House unanimously adopted the new education policy. The objective behind the Bill was that people should not only depend on white collared jobs to earn a living but also take up other type of employments which involved manual labour. This amendment is very important as serious thought is being given in this direction.

We are adopting the new education policy in such a way that we can absorb all the educated unemployed in the country. The vocationalization of education will help a lot in this regard. Today, the youth in the country is badly in search of jobs but our past experience is that the school education does not help them much and gradually it creates in them an aversion to work and as a result they are not able to do anything. If there is vocational training it will benefit all.

Besides this, if vocationalization is introduced, it will help in reducing the pressure

on higher secondary schools and other higher academic institutions.

There are few questions which come to one's mind at this moment. At the initial stage the Government has fixed a target of training only 4,000 people and the total target by the end of Seventh Plan is 12,000. Ours is a big country and providing training to a few thousand would be like a drop in the ocean. It will not serve any purpose. Policy will remain merely on paper. The problem will become so serious that the Government will not be able to pick and choose. This amendment will only serve as a bait. Therefore, there is urgent need that all other schemes are withheld and after consulting the Hon. Finance Minister, vocational training is ensured to all. This should be extended to lakhs and crores of people and not to a few hundred and thousand. The present practice will not serve any purpose. The entire House is aware of the problem that may crop up as a result thereof. Hon. Sangma Sahib has ably handled the Labour Ministry for quite sometime. I would like to know whether Government is aware as to what extent workers are exploited and what is the total number of unemployed in the country? There are many unemployed who are not enrolled anywhere and they go in search of jobs to every nook and corner of the country. The Government is still indecisive as to which category of people—skilled, unskilled or technical—should it impart the training under this scheme. When the lure of vocational training comes before them, the result will be sheer exploitation by those who impart training because our youth do not have any other alternative to get rid of unemployment. They will fall prey to this lure. Great injustice will be done to them. I would like the Government to reconsider this amendment and make specific insertions on the basis of past experience. Besides, it should also ensure the procedure that has to be followed in this connection. A quota system should be introduced and it should be increased as and when required. Besides, I want to point out few other things. Through this amendment, the Hon. Labour Minister has made provision to impart vocational training to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections of society. This is a welcome step. All of us

[Shri Raj Kumar Rai]

are aware that the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections of society are neglected in other parts of the country. Therefore, I would like the Hon. Minister to give an assurance that no injustice will be done to them in this regard.

With these words, I thank you for giving me opportunity to express my views.

18.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday
July 31, 1986/Sravana 9,
1908 (Saka)*