

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Eighth Session—Second Part
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 19, 1987/Sravana 28,
1909 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Yesterday some wrong procedure was followed in the House, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday is past now. Let us look to the present. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: One hour was wasted.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The ruling party used their majority to (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Well, the majority is majority; minority is minority.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Why was the Deputy Speaker involved in this?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: At 12 o'clock we will say what we want to say. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: You promised something but that was curtailed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They

will need quorum throughout the day; they will need quorum during the lunch hour; they will need it during the demands; they will need our cooperation (Interruptions). They only want our cooperation for Vice-Presidential election. ..(Interruptions). We will settle the account firmly at 12 o'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow any rule to be broken.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Time is always fixed in consultation with the opposition. (Interruptions)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Amal Datta.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I think this answer which has been given, in that you have already stated that a statement is laid on the Table of the House. You have not said anything at all. Do you want to say anything?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): First you speak the number of the question.

MR. SPEAKER: First you speak the number of the question, Sir - 330.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: It is a five line statement which has been laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: First you say, question no. 330.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: When I asked the question, he stood up.

MR. SPEAKER: I see.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: In the din I assumed he had answered it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: There is no question of assuming. I have to reply it always. *(Interruptions)* A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Credit Camps

* 330. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state bank-wise, State/Union Territory-wise number of credit camps held during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The present data reporting system of banks does not yield bank-wise or State-wise number of credit camps held since no central monitoring of such camps is being done. The credit camps are organised by the banks as a part of the overall measures taken by them to bring about accelerated flow of credit to weaker sections.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Mr. Poojary is nothing else if he is not consistent. I had asked a number of questions on the credit camps in the last session of Parliament and he had always come back with the same stereo typed answer. My first question was - I am referring to the last session - about the number of beneficiaries who participated in the credit camps. The answer was: the present data reporting system of banks does not

yield information in respect of the number of beneficiaries and the amount involved since no central monitoring of credit camps was being done. My next question was: what was the number of schemes under which loans are given in credit camps. Again he said, the present data reporting system of banks does not yield information in respect of the number of beneficiaries assisted in such camps and the amount involved therein since no central monitoring of credit camps is being done. This was in respect of the schemes. The word 'scheme' does not appear at all in this answer, but the same answer is given. So, he is consistent that he has no information as to what is happening in the credit camps, how many beneficiaries were there and the amount involved. I asked whether the RB had issued any guidelines with regard to disbursement of loans to credit camps. His answer was the same guidelines which are applicable for all types of loans are also applicable. I asked; give the details of that. He did not give details of that - what are the guidelines. So, we are still in the dark as to what are the guidelines. *(Interruptions)* I simply asked a question please tell me how many credit camps had been held, not the number of beneficiaries, not the amount involved, not the number of schemes, no guide lines, just the amount and the number of credit camps held. He says that his reporting system even does not yield that information. This is a wonderful consistency. My question, therefore, is that the Reserve Bank or the banks' Head Offices, do they have no information? He says, the reason why they do not have information is the bank branches decide when and where to hold the credit camps. My question is, do the Reserve Bank or even the Head offices of the nationalised banks, who hold these credit camps, do they not have this information, so that you can make it available to Parliament? Do you not have that information even? If you do not have information you should resign.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Is not that information kept at all? I would like to know that.

And if not kept, why not kept by the banks' head offices themselves as to the number of credit camps held in different States in different areas, as well the number of beneficiaries, the number of schemes, etc? Why is it not being kept?

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want the answer or not? You have to stop somewhere.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I have given the whole picture and background.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: It is a lecture, not a question.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am grateful to the hon. Member for putting this question, and also telling the Hon. House that I have been consistent. I was consistent. I am going to be consistent.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Consistent is not giving information to the House.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Thousands of credit camps are held throughout the country, hundreds have been attended by me and hundreds have been attended by other VIPs also, including the Chief Minister of West Bengal. Even in the banks, once in 15 days the banks have to disburse the loans outside the premises of the banks, in particular in the rural areas. So, thousands of credit camps are held throughout the country. Now, what type of loans are given? The loans under IRDP, the loans under Educated Unemployed Schemes, loans under schemes for Urban Poor and for different schemes, loans are given. So far as the IRDP is concerned, the beneficiaries are identified by the State agencies, the State Governments. So far as the Educated Unemployed Scheme is concerned, they are also identified by the State agencies, the applications are given by identified beneficiaries to the State agencies.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Is no record being kept?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Guidelines are there. Guidelines of the

Reserve Bank are there and they are being followed not only by the State Governments but also by the banks and no guidelines have been violated and so far as the credit camps are concerned, there is no different reporting system as to how many people are given in each particular credit camps. (*Interruptions*) So far as I am concerned, wherever I have attended in some cases I am in a position to give ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Give the number.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: .. to give the number of beneficiaries and the amount also I will supply to you, if you want to ask. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: He is consistently denying information.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am sorry to say that some of the Opposition members are not for the credit camps or accelerated credit and that is why all this resistance is coming.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: This information is definitely available (*Interruptions*) He will not give information but let me ask the question. he is very consistent in denying information and misleading Parliament.

I understand from Press reports that the Vigilance Commission has recommended that the loans melas be stopped. This was in the *Indian Express* dated 10th September, 1985. The Central Vigilance Commission is not of our State. It is a Central Government body. In the report, it is said -Loan Mela should be stopped. Next comes the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank has published a report, in which they have said that Loan Melas are violating all the Reserve Bank guidelines and that report has been withheld by the Reserve Bank from issuing to the public at the instructions of Shri Janardhana Poojary. This is in 'The Times of India' dated 6th Feb. 1987. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, this Reserve Bank report was asked for by the Chief Minister of Karnataka and it was not given to the Chief Minister of Karna-

taka by the Reserve Bank of India at the instructions of Shri Janardhana Poojary. Then, the Bank Officers' Association consistently saying..... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, please see this lady. She does not understand.

This is out of a book which has a colourful photograph of Mr. Poojary standing head and shoulder above other. Mr. Poojary's own publications. Just see. The Bank Officers' Association have said that all the Reserve Bank of India guidelines have been flouted, political pressure is involved and the Congress MPs and the Congress MLAs are taking and distributing the forms. That is there in the Press Report ... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Poojary has said there is nothing wrong in that.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any question?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Mr. Poojary himself has said that there is nothing wrong in the Congress Members doing it. I am reading out from the report. Mr. Poojary has said this. It is reported in the Economic Times of 31st October 1986.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any question?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Mr. Poojary has said that there is nothing wrong in the Congress people taking and distributing the forms of the loan application.

MR. SPEAKER: Can you put a question? This is not a discussion. Mr. Amal Datta, this is not a question.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I want to know.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not want to know anything.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Having the views of all these - The Vigilance Commission, Reserve Bank of India, Bank Officers' Asso-

ciation, what he is going to do?

MR. SPEAKER: That is right. That is the question. You have been beating about the bush for so long. (*Interruptions*) ... You cannot display the publication. You are violating the rule. You cannot display.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. BASHEER: It is the publication of the Janata Party.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: Kindly give a ruling whatever questions are liked by him should be asked.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order. Order.

SHRI JHANARDHANA POOJARY: Reserve Bank of India has stated that the credit camps have been found useful and they have stated in some of the cases, while identifying IRDP beneficiaries and also some Educated Unemployed Scheme, there were some deficiencies. The identification is done not by the Banks, but by the State Government. Some of the deficiencies have to be rectified. Wherever there is deficiency, it is our duty to rectify it. Coming to the publication this book - Loan Melas - for whose benefit?, I am grateful to the hon. Member for showing it and making a charge that I have published it. Mr. Madhu Dandavate is sitting by his side and Mr. V. S. Krishna Iyer is sitting by his side. He is bodily present today. It is the President of the Janata Party who published it. They have given it in the Press Conference as their publication. There is no printer's name. We do not know where the money has come.

I am requesting the hon. Members, who are crusaders against corruption, to find out who has paid for that publication (*Interruptions*) It is nothing but a charge against me and I repudiate that charge. You have made the charge saying that for my publicity or for my image I have published that. You

have to withdraw that. Otherwise, you will have to resign or I will resign..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I did not say that.

MR. SPEAKER: You said it. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Will you please allow some body to speak or not?

[*English*]

I have to handle it; you have not to do it. I have to handle the situation. I have to put a question if you allow me. I have to judge it and not you Mr. Basheer. Mr. Basheer, I have to put a question to him (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANNAVATE: The book in the hand is published by Karnataka Janata Party. How will he say that it is published by him? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Datta, whatever you have said is on the record. And I will check it up. I think, you have said it. That is the feeling in my mind. I will check it up. If you have said it, you will have to apologise.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: If I have said that?

MR. SPEAKER: I have said: "If you have said that."

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I have not said that he has published it..... (*Interruptions*)

Why does he not answer the question? I have asked: After the views of Vigilance Commission, Reserve Bank and Bank Officers' Association, is he going to stop these loan melas or not?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shantaram Naik.

PROF. MADHU DANNAVATE: To his pointed question regarding Reserve Bank and Vigilance Commission, he has not re-

plied (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Since the credit camps have become very popular, people would like to know the procedure of credit camps, who can apply, what is the procedure, etc. Since various banks follow various procedures, I would like to know whether he would like to have any standard procedural scheme to be circulated to all banks of the country so that one uniform procedure is followed by all banks in case of credit camps.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Since so many doubts have arisen and also so many questions have been put, the Reserve Bank is working out detailed guidelines to clarify all the doubts.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: May I know from the hon. Minister the number of credit camps that have been organised in Andhra Pradesh and how many he is going to organise in future?

MR. SPEAKER: You know the number (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Putting a question is my fundamental right. Why are you denying that right to me?

MR. SPEAKER: I am saying that you should not put a question whose answer you know. Ask something which you do not know.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Is he going to have another loan mela in Khammam? What is the procedure he is going to adopt? Will the Congress workers only be allowed to collect the applications or members of other parties will be also allowed to collect applications?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, the House raised this question. Even the hon. Speaker Sahib has also given some clarification about that, and that should be the spirit also. For the sake of this House, once again I am going to repeat that any person can submit the application, irrespec-

tive of the party affiliation. Different parties are ruling in different States. For example, in some States Congress government may be there, in some State Telugu Desam may be ruling and in some States CPI (M) is ruling. We have got complaints, as far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, saying that so far as the IRDP and the Educated Self-Employment Scheme is concerned, only the party people are forwarding the applications. In West Bengal, where CPI (M) is ruling, we are receiving complaints, not only here but outside the Parliament also, that only the applications of Communist Party people *(Interruptions)* **

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing?.....

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, what are you doing?.....

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: What Mr. Acharia has said, does not form part of the record. What ever anybody has said without my permission, will form part of the record. So simple it is.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, anybody can file the application. Anybody can fill up the application form. When you are the people's representatives, including the Opposition Members, you can help the weaker section by filling up the forms. We are for that. I admire those Congress workers also and I support those workers who are filling up the forms and giving service to the weaker section.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai Mavani.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, he has not answered ..*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: It is enough now. We have spent twenty-five minutes on this ques-

tion.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't worry about that. You sit down now.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Sir, I have not got the answer.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the answer which you did not get?

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Whether he is going to come out with Loan Mela in Khammam or not, I want to know that.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be know before that. What he comes, you will know it.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It will be known before that

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, whenever I go to Andhra Pradesh, they do not want me to go there. Now he is asking me to go to Khammam. I will definitely go to Andhra Pradesh also.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you happy when he is going now? I think this question is unnecessary exercising the minds of all of you because this does not affect anybody's thinking. People in this country are too intelligent and they vote according to their choice. They do not worry about anything. Let the people enjoy as they like.

Loan to Unemployed Youth In Gujarat

[*Translation*]

*331. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI † :
SHRI U. H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received during 1986 and 1987 by different banks from unemployed and educated youth, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons and women entrepreneurs to start business in Gujarat;

(b) the number of applications accepted, rejected and pending; and

(c) the time by which decision is likely to be taken on pending applications?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Statement is given below:

STATEMENT

The Hon'ble Members are presumably referring to the scheme for providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) started from the year 1983-84. During the financial year 1986-87, 12,016 applications were recommended, under this scheme to the banks by Task Force of District Industries Centres in Gujarat against a target of 10,700. According to the information available from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the banks sanctioned 5167 cases during 1986-87 and 2819 applications were pending with them at the end of the financial year. The RBI had further reported that no separate figures for women assisted under the scheme are available; however, the number of scheduled caste/scheduled tribe beneficiaries was 433 during the year 1986-87. The number of applications rejected by banks was 6438 and some of the major reasons for rejection of applications under SEEUY in Gujarat are non-availability of a requisite licence/permission for the activity and also of rent receipt/agreement for the premises, non-release of power connections for running the project, lack of interest on the part of beneficiary in the proposed activity and the applicant already being a defaulter to a bank. The banks were advised to dispose of the applications relating to SEEUY pending with

them expeditiously.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to make a complaint that whatever notices for questions we give, they are changed in the Question Branch of the Secretariat completely. This is the biggest problem. We give notices for 5 questions daily but one or two questions are admitted. At least you should realise it.

Of course, my question has been replied but the entire question has been reversed. Anyhow, our Prime Minister has been expressing his anxiety for the welfare of the common man and I convey my thanks to him for this. The common people are given a loan of Rs. 5000/- for self-employment for which neither licence nor receipt is required. I would like to know the number of persons in Gujarat who have been provided this type of loan. In many cases, these persons are refused loans even after their visiting banks time and again. Have you examined their cases? Who are responsible for this state of affairs and what action are you contemplating to take against them?

[*English*]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: So far as Gujarat is concerned, in the year 1985-1986 we sanctioned loan to 6522 people and in the year 1986-87 we sanctioned loan to 5167 people.

So far as All India figure is concerned, we sanctioned loan of Rs 455 crores to 2,19,308 people in the year 1986-87. There are difficulties experienced by the beneficiaries. In fact the hon. Prime Minister convened a meeting of the Chief Executives. In that meeting a number of steps have been taken. We have also reduced the rate of interest for the amount exceeding Rs 25000, upto Rs 30000. We have reduced the rate of interest from 12.5% to 10% in the backward areas for the amounts upto Rs 35,000/-. Not only that, wherever there are difficulties, we are taking firm action. Definitely we will look

into all the aspects. I am monitoring every week the performance of the Educated Self Employment Scheme. Since I am not satisfied with the performance of this scheme, I assure the hon. Member that this scheme will show improvement. That is the assurance that I am giving to the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was not only in regard to the District Industries Centres but also in regard to the loans that are provided under Self-Employment Programme.

My other question is that very few women are provided with such loans. You have stated that separate figures of women beneficiaries under this scheme are not available. As a woman M.P., it has pained me. I would like to know from the hon. Minister by what time these figures will be made available? I would also like to know whether there is any bank rule under which corruption by bank officials is permissible?

[*English*]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It is true that we are not having figures for the women beneficiaries. We have got the beneficiaries, as I have stated. I have not stated about the district but I have stated about the performance so far as All India figures are concerned.

Coming to the rules, if the hon. Member wants, I shall give the details of the programme. It will take some time or else I will write to you. The choice is yours.

Coming to the assistance to the women beneficiaries, the hon. Prime Minister even made a statement that more women beneficiaries should be identified. We started loan function exclusively for women. In one place in one District in Karnataka crores of

rupees were given as loan to 62588 women. We have given it to women exclusively.

[*Translation*]

SHRI U. H. PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, corruption is rampant in the banks in the matter of providing loans. Unless ten per cent amount of loan is given to the bank officials, loan is not sanctioned, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many such corrupt officers have been removed from the Service? Sir, we have observed that applications for loans are rejected on very frivolous grounds. Such thing encourages corruption on a very large scale. Unless these officers are given ten per cent of loan, the applications are not sanctioned. So, the corrupt officers must be removed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many such corrupt officers have been removed from service?

[*English*]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, we have been receiving the complaints and we have taken action against the corrupt officials also and last week I have replied to similar point raised by a hon. Member. So far as the corruption is concerned, we are taking action against the corrupt officials and we are removing them from services. Not only that. We have raided their houses and taken action against those officials who are living beyond their means. So far as this matter is concerned, there is no compromise and we are committed to take action against them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the self-Employment Scheme, an increase in the amount of loan to Rs 35 thousand from Rs 25 thousand and reduction of interest by one per cent has been envisaged. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has observed that under this scheme, loan is provided to those per-

sons who have already sufficient amount and who can undertake any venture with their own resources. As a matter of fact, the poor man, who deserves this loan but is not in a position to give the amount to the bank officials as desired by them is unable to get the loan as has been envisaged under this scheme and the objective of this scheme is nullified. May I know whether any monitoring agency has been established which may find out the reason therefor and also ensure that the poor, who really need, this loan, may be able to get it?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, it is a very good question which has been put by the hon. Member. It is true that earlier some rich people used to get it. But the Government has taken necessary step. Now, the person who is eligible to get the benefit under the Scheme is a person whose family income does not exceed the limit fixed. Then the family income includes the income of brothers and sisters also and the purpose is to see that it reaches the right person. So far as other factors are concerned, that it should be monitored, I have just started taking action and I am taking personal interest and every week I am going to monitor it. I have started it already.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: We are very much concerned about the unemployed youth and the number of unemployed is increasing day by day, not only in West Bengal alone but in the whole country. I will not plead for the bank management. But I will plead for the unemployed youth and the weaker sections of the society in the country. I want to know from the hon. Ministers whether the Government is willing to help and give special assistance to unemployed youth through Self-Employment Programme. The Members on the side are pleading for bank management. But the bank management is not helping the weaker sections and they are not willing to help the unemployed youth. Will the hon. Minister consider including the Members of Parlia-

ment in the Task Force so that they can see that the assistance reaches the unemployed youth for the self-employment programme?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I share the concern of the hon. Member for the weaker sections and also for the unemployed youth. (*Interruptions*) Sir, for the implementation of the programme the commitment is required. The hon. Member from the other side made one point last time. So far as the commitment is concerned, we must have some people at the top level who are committed to the programmes for the welfare of the weaker sections. Now, at some places, it is not available. We are looking forward to such people who are required for the implementation of the programme in right earnest. I would look into the point raised by the hon. Member and her suggestions and try to see what could be done.

Projects Delayed In Atomic Energy Sector

*322 SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the year of approval, the year of commencement, the original target year of completion and the currently estimated year of completion of the major projects of the Department of Atomic Energy which are under execution;

(b) the initial estimated cost and the currently estimated cost of these projects; and

(c) the reasons for the delay and the estimated rise in cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND THE SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). A statement is given below:

STATEMENT

Name of the Project	Year of approval commencement	Target year of completion original latest	Estimated cost Original latest (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
1. Rajasthan Atomic Power Project 3 & 4	1986	Unit - 1 1994 Unit - 2 1994	712.00
	1986	Unit - 1 1994 Unit - 2 1994	712.00
2. Kaiga Atomic Power Project	1987	Unit - 1 1994 Unit - 2 1994	731.00
	1987	Unit - 1 1994 Unit - 2 1994	731.00
3. Heavy Water Project (Hazira)	1986	1990 —	222.00
	1986	1990	222.00
4. Kalpakkam Atomic Reprocessing Plant	1983	1991 —	96.00
	1983	1991	96.00
5. Kakrapar Atomic Power Project	1981	Unit - 1 1990 <u>Unit - 2 1991</u>	382.00
	1983	Unit - 1 1990 Unit - 2 1991	382.00
6. Narora Atomic Power Project	1974	Unit - 1 1987 <u>Unit - 2 1988</u>	210.00
	1976	Unit - 1 1988 Unit - 2 1989	532.84
7. Heavy Water Project (Manuguru)	1982	1988 —	422.00
	1982	1988	563.00

(1) to (4) There is no delay or rise in cost expected.

(5) The original sanctioned cost will need revision in due course.

(6) and (7) Reasons for delays and revision in cost are:

- i) Delay in land acquisition and rehabilitation due to resistance faced from local population;

- ii) First time manufacture of large and complex nuclear equipment due to the learning process involved;
- iii) Design changes to improve operational performance and to meet evolving safety requirements;
- iv) Escalation of cost due to (a) time over runs;
 - (b) original cost being based on prices prevailing in the base year. Orders placed in subsequent years for materials, equipment etc, involve escalation of cost.

SHRIT. BASHEER: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Government have formulated a nuclear programme for 10,000 mega watt by the end of this century. If so, whether the Government have already approved a number of atomic power plants units as a part of this 15-year nuclear power profile? I would like to know the locations which the Government have approved or the sites which the committee has recommended, in the Southern region of the country.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The Government has a perspective plan and as per the plan, the Government would like to produce 10,000 mega watt of electricity by 2,000 A.D. 12 x 235 m.w. nuclear power plants will be established and 10 x 500 m.w. nuclear power plants will be established. We have started construction on the plants at Karkapur and Kaiga. At Narora also, the construction is going on.

But as far as the other plants are concerned, we shall have to find the location. We shall have to select the sites. After the sites are selected, we can do that. There is a committee appointed for selecting the site. The report is given; it is examined by the Government and then the construction starts.

At present, in Kaiga, we are going to have 2 units of 235 m.w. each and other plants will come up only when the sites are selected. At Kalpakkam also, we do have the atomic power plant.

SHRI T. BASHEER: Whenever we discuss the subject of modern technology, the question which comes to our mind is the

environmental implications and the safety of this modern technology. There are strong apprehensions in the minds of the people and also a debate is going on in the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what efforts the Government is going to take to clear the apprehensions in the minds of the people. I would also like to know what plants the Government have, to cope up with the situation arising out of some accident in a reactor in an atomic unit.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The technologies which we are using for establishment of nuclear power plants here are quite modern and precautions have been taken to see that safety is provided. First of all, the containment is double containment. Secondly, they have developed certain redundancy, i.e. if one device fails to shut down the plant, the other device will be available. There are so many other technological devices provided in the plant itself to provide safety. As the time passes and as new technology develops and as our scientists are giving new technology, we are inducting those technologies to provide safety in these plants.

The discussion on the floor of the House on safety is one of the methods we are using to enlighten the people. The second method is, the scientists and technologists from BARC and scientists and technologists working in different plants are speaking out; they are writing and also they are enlightening the people. Articles are written; some small pamphlets are also produced. If something more is necessary, that can also be done. The audiovisual media is also utilised for informing the people as to how safe these plants are and what steps are taken to pro-

vide safety and all this.

SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: We have just heard from the hon. Minister that there is a national target for the installation of atomic power capacity by the year 2000 and, if I have heard him correctly, of 10,000 MW.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister that considering the total installed capacity as of now and the capacity which is under installation, what the hon. Minister is going to do about the remaining capacity.

I find that the lead time from the moment of conception to the point of turning the first spade on the ground is roughly of the order of five years and the construction period, as I see from here, varies from 6 to 10 years. In one case it is 15 years. Therefore, to complete the target by the year 2,000 we have to decide the location and we have to allocate funds, we have to complete the project report, in brief initiate the work relating to the remaining atomic power plant by the year 1990.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what he is going to do about it.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Initially, we were depending on some foreign countries for the technologies of some equipments and components. But it was stopped and now we are depending on ourselves for technology as well as components. The industry in India is geared up to produce the equipment and the components required. We have the manpower which is required and then we have learnt many things. Now the drill which has to be followed for establishing these plants is clearly understood. The land acquisition is one of the points on which the delays take place. Then manufacturing the equipment which is necessary in the industry taken time and many other things are there. But now we have these plants and there is a defined objective to be achieved, I think, on these points, the delays can be curtailed. Moreover, we are going to have not only the plants producing 235 MW of electricity but we would like to have plants which produce 500 MW electricity also. That

would also reduce the time.

For the information of this august House, I would like to submit that in India, up to this time, we have taken a long time to establish these plants. But if you compare the time taken by us to establish these plants with the time taken in other countries, I think we have done quite well. In France and Japan, they take 7 to 8 years to establish a plant. But in USA, they take between 12-15 years to establish a plant and that is the span within which we have been able to establish a plant here. Our learnings has gone up and we have learnt so much and it should be possible with the availability of funds to produce 10,000 MW of electricity by 2000 AD.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: The hon. Minister pointed out the general delay right from the conception of the project to the completion and out of the seven projects which had been listed, you will kindly notice that Narora project has taken abnormally long period to be completed. Even now it is not complete. It was conceived in 1974 and the cost escalation is about 150%, the highest in the whole projects.

May I know what are the reasons for such a high escalation of the cost of the Narora plant and why such abnormal delay in the implementation?

The hon. Minister was pointing out about the site selection committee. I would like to know whether the site selection committee has recommended Nagarjuna-sagar as one of the ideal sites for the project.

SHRISHIVRAJ V. PATIL: First of all, we established Tarapur plant and the second plant was established in Rajasthan and the third plant was established at Kalpakkam and Narora is the fourth plant we are establishing. The first was established with the help from outside. The half of the second was established with the help from outside. But half of the second and the third and the fourth are establish with out own technology and without getting help from outside. What we learn in establishing the Plant at Kalpakkam, we are trying to utilise it at Narora

also. The design and size of the reactor at Narora which is being used is going to be a little different and we are trying to put up the Plant at Narora in such a fashion that if it is necessary, we can increase the capacity of the Plant from 235 MW to 500 MW also. So, the design of the reactor is different. There is one more thing. The cooling arrangement device which is available at Narora, initially it was to be done by drawing water from a canal. But later on it was found that was not going to be possible. So, the entire design for the cooling system was also to be changed. Then the Three Mile Island accident took place. We thought of reinforcing the civil structure at Narora also so as to see that it does not give in when some earthquake occurs there. To provide all these devices, we are doing them. Narora is one of the Units where we have put all our knowledge, all our learning and all our experience and we are updating it to such a level that it should be possible for us at Narora also. There was some resistance by the people. In land acquisition also, there were some difficulties. So, there have been time-overruns, the cost over-runs because the design to be changed, the construction was to be changed, the cooling system was to be changed and the long-time period is taken. Cost over runs also have taken place.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Nagarjuna Sagar?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The policy that we are following is that we get the report from the Committee, we discuss it and take decisions. We cannot disclose it here.....

(Interruptions)

Premium Schedule of Insurance Policies

*333. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any exercise to reduce the premium sched-

ule of the insurance policies in the background of inflationary pressure on the economy and money losing its value day by day;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any estimate has been made of total amount of premium being paid by the policy-holder in terms of the real value of the rupee, the amount paid by insurance company after close of the policy according to the real value; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). While no such exercise is considered feasible, since life insurance is a contract expressed in fixed current value of rupees, the premium rates under 'without profit' policies are under constant review by the LIC. The latest review was made in 1986 and the reduction in premium rates effected was between 1% and 38%. As regards 'with profit' policies, benefits are passed on to the policyholders in the form of increased bonuses.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. the periodical premium as also the claims payable are expressed in life insurance contracts in terms of fixed current value of rupees and not in terms of changing real value due to inflation.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Sir, the problem is about the Insurance contract. Under Article 38 of the Constitution, it has been mentioned: "The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life". I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to whether this Insurance contract conforms to the norms that have been enshrined in the Constitution of India or it is otherwise wherein apparently

you take more and pay less. It is some sort of an exploitation. That is why I would like to know from you as to whether the Insurance Contract conforms to the norms of the constitution or not.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Sir, the problem is about the Insurance contract. Under Article 38 of the Constitution, it has been mentioned: "The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life". I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to whether this Insurance contract conforms to the norms that have been enshrined in the Constitution of India or it is otherwise wherein apparently you take more and pay less. It is some sort of an exploitation. That is why I would like to know from you as to whether the Insurance Contract conforms to the norms of the constitution or not.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It has been established for the purpose which has been enshrined in the Constitution. The investment in the LIC Policy is intended to cover the risk aspect and also to make investment in the developmental activities for the betterment and welfare of the people and the nation.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: This is not the correct answer. This is a question of the Policy-holders and Insurance Companies. I would put the second question. Does the contract itself conform to the norms of the Indian Contract Act? It is based on misrepresentation you give an idea, a colourful picture that it is a profitable thing. As a matter of fact you take more from the Policy-holders and the Policy-holders are being exploited. The Government should examine this aspect in depth. What is the harm in doing it? What is the difficulty? You should examine this aspect in terms of the real value of the rupee. How much you are getting from the policy-holder and how much you are paying him? I would like to cite an example. In Pambal area, dacoities are being committed

and some of the booty is distributed among the poor people. Since it is distributed like that, then it is somewhat justified..... (*Interruptions*). As far as my original question is concerned, you please come out with an open mind.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I want to make it very clear that LIC is functioning well for the welfare of the people. It is not a dacoit or robbing company. As I said earlier, it is fulfilling the objectives. So far as the profitability is concerned, as I said earlier, it is to cover the risk and also to yield some returns for the investment in the developmental activities. So far as the examination is concerned

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Some Insurance companies have modified the premium policy. You should examine the premium policy.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): May I add a word to what my esteemed colleague has said. The hon. Member knows well that life insurance contracts are expressed in current value terms only. If a policy-holder claims money appreciation at the rate of inflation, then the insurance company would also be entitled to matching premium increase continually with the inflation. So, nowhere in the world insurance premia or insurance contracts are linked with inflation. Therefore, it is difficult to link it with inflation. It is an established practice that there are two types of Policies, with profit and without profit. For 'without profit Policies' premium rates have been reduced on four occasions, in 1956, 1970, 1980 and more recently in 1986. The bonus that is given has increased by four times. The recent rate is, per thousand rupees sum assured it is Rs. 65. So, the insurance policy holders also get bonus on it. The question of economic justice does not come in. If there is increased profit, they share it in the form of

increased bonus.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: May I know whether it is a fact that, if the policy-holder cannot pay a single paisa towards the amount of premium to be paid by a particular date fixed for paying the premium, then the amount paid by him is put in the Suspense Account and additional interest, compound interest, is charged from the policy-holder on the entire amount of his premium, but, on the other hand, on the amount which has been put in the Suspense Account the LIC does not pay a single paisa towards bonus or dividend or interest and if so, when a Welfare State like ours is meant to give benefit to the people, why they are, being a Government Undertaking charging additional interest, compound interest, when the policy-holders cannot pay the premium by a particular date?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I do not have the information. I will look into it and write to the hon. Member.

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he proposes to increase the ceiling of Rs. 40,000 that exists now on tax exemption on insurance premium, to a higher figure.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: A question regarding a policy matter, I am not in a position to answer during the Question Hour.

IDBI Assistance to Small Scale Soft Drinks Units in Andhra Pradesh

*334. **DR. T. KALPANA DEVI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Small Scale soft drink units in Andhra Pradesh are facing a severe crisis;

(b) the steps being taken by the Industrial Development Bank of India to assist such units either by way of relief in interest or re-scheduling of loans; and

(c) the measures initiated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

An IDBI study in 1986 of some soft drinks units including those in Andhra Pradesh had not indicated any major problems faced by them.

The financing of soft drinks manufacturing units in small and medium scale sector is undertaken by primary lending agencies like State level financial institutions (State Financial Corporations and State Industrial Development Corporations). Rehabilitation of such units which have fallen sick can be undertaken by the primary lending agencies in respect of those units which are considered potentially viable. IDBI has a scheme of Rehabilitation Refinance Assistance under which refinance is available for such schemes. The Reserve Bank of India has also prescribed parameters within which banks can consider concessions for sick SSI units without reference to Reserve Bank of India subject to their viability being established.

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: The primary lending agencies like the State level financial institutions are not considering small scale soft drink units for reason of lack of financial resources. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the IDBI has any proposal to refinance such soft drink units. Most of these units are in the rural areas and are operated manually. To encourage the rural, self-employed entrepreneurs, may I know whether Government has any proposal to give more duty concession to soft drink units to make them viable units?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: As far as financing of small scale soft drink units is concerned, the IDBI has been refinancing for the rehabilitation of the units which are in

a crisis, that is, sick.

So far as proposal for new scheme is concerned, we have come up recently with a new scheme which is National Equity Fund where the seed capital is given up to Rs 75,000 for a project costing up to Rs 5.00 lakhs with a service charge of 1%. This is a new proposal. Not only that. We have got another scheme i.e. Small Scale Industries Development Fund with a corpus of Rs 2,500 crores to help small scale units.

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Sir, recently you have seen in the newspapers and one of our Hon. Members had visited the unit where the soft drink bottles are prepared unhygienically. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the action taken by the Government or proposed to be taken by this Government to maintain perfect hygiene in the manufacturing units.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am looking at the financial institutions to give finance and not to see the health of it whether it is unhygienic or unadulterated. The Hon Member may direct the question to the concerned Ministry. The Government will consider.

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: But can the Finance Department do anything in this regard?

[*Translation*]

Border Areas Development Programme

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

(a) whether Government had introduced Border Areas Development Programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the upliftment of people of undeveloped and backward border areas;

(b) if so, the sum earmarked for this purpose; and

(c) whether Government have changed the aforesaid programme altogether and diverted the funds to the education programmes; if so, the reasons thereof?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A new Programme for the development of Border Areas has been taken up in the Seventh Plan as one of the Special Area Programmes. A sum of Rs. 200 crores has been provided for this Programme in the Seventh Plan.

(c) In November, 1986, it was decided to reorient this Programme so as to concentrate mainly on human resource development. It is hoped that it would lead to greater contentment of the people inhabiting the area as well as to the faster development of the area.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the programme for the development of the border areas has been changed altogether and the funds meant for the balanced development have been diverted to the education programmes only. Although Government have changed the programme but National Development Council and the State Governments have not been consulted. The programme which was for the sensitive areas such as roads, education, medicines etc. has been shifted to the education exclusively. My other question is whether Indira Gandhi Canal Project will be completed by increasing the amount meant for it?

SHRI SUKHRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reason for changing this programme is that the development programmes of the State Government like building of roads, provision of drinking water and other schemes were included broadly in the programmes of the last year also. Therefore, in view of the

limited resources, it was considered imperative that this programme be changed and the funds may be diverted to the work of implementation of the new education policy of the then Ministry of Education and now Ministry of Human Resource Development and for which Rs. 25 crores were allotted this year. The hon. Member should compliment the Government that Rs. 15 crores have been allotted for Indira Gandhi Canal Project this year. Since this programme is meant for changing the economic lot of the people, therefore we will consider in future also that more funds are provided for the Indira Gandhi Project.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Denial of Jobs to Candidates Recommended by Staff Selection Commission

*336. SHRI N. DENNIS:
DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 200 candidates chosen by the S.S.C. (Staff Selection Commission) in Clerks Grade Examination held in 1986 for Delhi Municipal Corporation and Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking offices under 'Z' category are being denied the job on the ground that they have no Hindi language qualification; and

(b) the action taken by Government on their representation that they be allowed to qualify in Hindi within a specified time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). A common examination is held for selection and appointment of clerks to posts in the three groups of Services/offices. They are Group X, Group Y and Group Z. Group Z consists of posts in:

1. Delhi Administration.
2. Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
3. New Delhi Municipal Committee.
4. Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking/ posts carrying pay scale of Rs. 185-300, e.g. Junior Clerks, Telephone Operators and Lady Junior Receptionists.

While the other conditions are common, in respect of educational qualification, there is a special stipulation in respect of posts under Group Z that "a candidate must have passed the matriculation or equivalent or higher examination with Hindi as one of the subjects". Candidates are allowed to opt for one or more groups. A candidate who has not passed the matriculation or equivalent or higher examination with Hindi as one of the subjects is not eligible to opt for Group Z. He can be considered only against posts in Group X and Group Y as per his option.

The Select Lists are published in accordance with merit (after providing for reservations for SC/ST etc.). Before appointment is made out of the Select Lists, it is verified whether the candidate satisfies the conditions for appointment. In a case where it is found that the selected candidate does not qualify for a Group Z post, he cannot be appointed to a post in Group Z. There are 256 such candidates who cannot be appointed to posts in Group Z on the basis of Clerks' Grade Examination, 1986.

Since the educational qualification is a pre-requisite for appointment, the question of allowing these candidates to qualify in Hindi after joining services does not arise

Electronic Industry in Rural Areas

*337. DR. K.G. ADIYODI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to take electronics industry to the rural areas;

(b) if so, the schedules worked out and

the areas identified for such decentralisation; and

(c) whether Government have considered the difficulties likely to arise and the remedial measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A scheme has been drawn out for encouraging production of assembly oriented electronics products in the rural areas. Initially consumer electronics products like radio receivers are proposed to be taken up for production under this scheme.

(c) No major operational difficulties are anticipated.

[*Translation*]

Sale of Confiscated Goods

*338. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of smuggled goods confiscated during the last two years; and

(b) the value of goods sold out of the confiscated goods in 1987 so far?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI):

(a) The total value of contraband goods confiscated after adjudication during the years 1985 and 1986 is given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in crores)</i>
1985	100.11
1986	120.38

(b) During the period January to June, 1987, seized/confiscated goods worth Rs. 55.48 crores were disposed of.

[*English*]

Corruption in State Bank of Patiala

*339. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received any memoranda on rampant corruption in the State Bank of Patiala;

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated into the complaints;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken against those officials who were found involved in these acts of corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Over the past couple of years some complaints containing allegations against senior executives and other officials of State Bank of Patiala have been received by Government. These have been referred to State Bank of Patiala and also to the Reserve Bank of India and State Bank of India for examination and for taking necessary action wherever warranted. State Bank of Patiala has taken/initiated action, as may be appropriate, in those cases where bank officials have been found at fault.

I.T. Assessments Behind Schedule

*340. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI P. KANNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the income-tax authorities are far behind the schedule in bringing the assessments up-to-date;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and for which years the assessment is going on at present; and

(c) the steps taken to speed up the assessments and the likely time by which up-to-date assessment will be reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. Presently the assessments are being made for the assessment years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88. According to the time schedule laid down in Section 153 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the assessment for the assessment year 1985-86 gets time barred on 31.3.1988.

- (c) (i) The scope of the Summary Assessment Scheme has been enlarged to include all company cases with returned income/loss upto Rs. 50,000/-. In other cases income/loss upto Rs. 2 lakhs will be accepted under this Scheme.
- (ii) Computers are being introduced for completion of assessments under the Summary Assessment Scheme.
- (iii) Under the process of simplification and rationalisation of tax laws, further steps are proposed to be taken to speed up assessments.

Regularisation of Unauthorised Occupation Forest Areas of Kerala

*342. SHRI VAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has approached Union Government for permission to regularise the unauthorised occupation in the forests areas in

the State prior to the 1st January, 1977, taking into consideration the fact that the areas have been converted for agricultural purposes and townships have come up with thousands of families occupying these areas; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have submitted a proposal for diversion of 28588.15 ha. of forest land for assignment to agricultural occupants in Kerala. The Kerala High Court has stayed all proceedings for assignment of forest land in Idukki district. In view of this further consideration of the proposal is kept pending.

Deficit Financing

*343. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the resources gap for the Seventh Plan has been estimated at Rs. 14,000 crores which is to be met by deficit financing; and

(b) whether Government propose to take other means to meet the gap other than deficit financing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). As already indicated in the Seventh Plan document, a gap of Rs. 14,000 crores was estimated for financing the public sector Plan outlay of Rs. 180,000 crores which was proposed to be covered through deficit financing. However, the mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Plan is currently underway and appropriate measures other than deficit financing would also be considered in the light of the reassessed position of resources.

Hike of Prices of Picutre Tubes

*344. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of black and white picture tubes has been increased recently;

(b) if so, the extent of increase and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it has made any effect on the price of black and white TV, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the TV manufacturers association has approached Government against the hike in the price of black and white tubes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the case of the 51 cms. black and white (B&W) picture tube the price increase ranges from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 35/- depending on the manufacturer. However, with regard to 36 cms. black and white picture tubes most companies have continued to maintain their prices except a few who have increased them by Rs. 20/-. The above price increase can be attributed to the increase in prices of the imported inputs.

(c) Yes, Sir. The price of the 51 cms. and 36 cms. black and white TV sets has gone up by Rs. 100/- and Rs. 50/- respectively. According to TV sets manufacturers this price increase is due to the increase in prices of various items including B&W picutre tubes during the last one year.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The price of B&W picture tube is not under government control.

Proposal to Take Over Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited, Bombay

*345. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of the Shipping Development Fund Committee(SDFC) loan outstanding against the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited, Bombay;

(b) the chances of its recovery in view of the precarious financial position of the Company;

(c) whether the Scindia Steam Navigation Company has come up with some NRI offer of investment;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether Government have examined the viability of this proposal; and

(e) whether in case of non-payment of the SDFC loans, Government propose to consider the invoking of the provisions of the SDFC Act and take over this Company to be run by an administrator and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI): (a) to (e). Prior to abolition of the Shipping Development Fund Committee on 3.4.1987, the financial assistance in the shape of advances, rupee loans, guarantees and counter-guarantees had been provided by the Shipping Development Fund Committee in favour of Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited. The total amount outstanding in this regard as on 2.4.1987 was approximately Rs. 128 crores.

It is estimated that the total assets of Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited are not sufficient to enable them to meet their obligations. With the coming into force of SDFC (Abolition) Act 1986, assets & liabilities of erstwhile SDFC have been taken over

by the Government. Under the provisions of this Act, Shipping Credit & Investment Company of India Limited has been appointed as the designated person to carry out various powers and functions under Chapter-III of the Act. The Shipping Credit & Investment Company of India Limited (SCICI) issued 'notice' under section 8 of the said Act calling upon the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited to discharge forthwith in full their entire dues. As the Company failed to repay these dues within the specified time, the Shipping Credit & Investment Company of India Limited has appointed a Receiver under Section 9 and has also issued orders reconstituting the Board of Directors of the Company under Section 10 of the aforementioned Act. It is understood that a proposal from a NRI firm as also certain other proposals, have been received by the Company.

Income-Tax Arrears of Monopoly Houses

*346. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest details about the income-tax arrears of the top five monopoly business houses;

(b) the action taken to realise the arrears; and

(c) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Details of income-tax demands of Rs. 10 lakhs or more outstanding in cases comprised in top five monopoly houses are as follows:-

<i>Business Houses</i>	<i>Income-tax outstanding as on 31.3.1987. (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2
Birla	2422.67

1	2
Tata	3922.29
Thapar	379.87
J.K. Singhanian	4433.74
Reliance	585.92

(b) Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, appropriate actions are taken from time to time by concerned income-tax authorities for recovery/reduction of outstanding demand. These actions include, inter alia, requesting the appellate authorities for expeditious disposal of pending appeals, resorting to proceedings under section 226(3) and 179 of the Income-tax Act and attachment of movable properties after issue of recovery certificate to the TROs under section 222 of the Income-tax Act.

(c) The details of collection (including reduction of original demands through appeal revision, etc) of the outstanding income-tax demands in these houses during 1.4.86 to 31.3.87 are given below:-

<i>Business Houses</i>	<i>Collection/reduction during the year (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Birla	1407.36
Tata	2798.79
Thapar	112.77
J.K. Singhanian	1391.55
Reliance	202.53

Budget System

*347. SHRI P. KOLANDIVELU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to adopt Two Year Budget System instead of

One Year Budget;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when a decision in the matter is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Proposal for Cut in Government Expenditure

*348. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to cut plan and non-plan expenditure to the extent of about Rs. 20,000 crores;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the effect of the cut on the process of plan development and how it will affect the targets laid down for Seventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan for 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Desert National Parks

*349. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal to establish and develop the Desert National Parks and Sanctuaries in the coun-

try;

(b) if so, their names with locations especially in Rajasthan;

(c) whether similar proposals have also been considered for tiger reserves;

(d) if so, the sites selected for the purpose especially in Rajasthan; and

(e) the amount to be allocated for this purpose for the ensuing three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) and (b). Under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, States and Union Territories themselves are empowered to establish national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. The Central Government considers extending financial assistance after the State Government establishes such a park or sanctuary.

(c) and (d). The Uttar Pradesh Government has proposed to declare Dudhwa National park as a tiger reserve. Government of India have conveyed their concurrence. No proposal has been received by the Government of India for establishing any additional tiger reserve in Rajasthan.

(e) The balance provision available in the Seventh Five Year plan for the three years 1987 to 1990 is Rs. 10.04 crores.

Assistance to Orissa for Construction of court Building

350. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme or scheme to assist state Governments for construction of more buildings and residential accommodation for the staff of the judiciary in the States; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any financial assistance has been given to Orissa for this purpose, if so, the details thereof and the proposals sent

by Government of Orissa in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI):

(a) and (b). The Eighth Finance Commission recommended grants-in-aid to 16 States for upgradation of standards of Judicial administration. The schemes covered under this are:-

- (i) Creation of new courts to cope with the arrears;
- (ii) Construction of pucca buildings for the courts now located in rented buildings;
- (iii) Structural alterations and extensions for providing amenities to the public and the staff like record rooms, malkhanas or property rooms, waiting halls for litigants; and
- (iv) Construction of staff quarters for judicial officers.

The question relates to item Nos. (ii) and (iv). The Commission recommended Rs. 994.80 lakhs for construction of 243 court buildings for various States for the four years period 1985-89 (after adjustment for 1984-85 in the light of the decision of Govt. of India to implement the recommendations of the Commission for 1985-86 to 1988-89). The share of Orissa is Rs. 32 lakhs for construction of 8 court buildings. The Commission also recommended Rs. 1010.17 lakhs for construction of 1417 quarters for the four-year period 1985-89 for various States. The share of Orissa is Rs. 24.50 lakhs for construction of 35 quarters.

The Govt. of Orissa sent a plan of action for construction of 8 court building at an outlay of Rs. 32.00 lakhs. The same was approved by the Inter-Ministerial Empow-

ered Committee set up in the Ministry of Finance. As regards the scheme for construction of staff quarters, the State Govt. submitted as plan of action for construction of 21 quarters at an outlay of Rs. 24.50 lakhs. This action plan was also approved by the Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee.

Grants amounting to 50% of the approved outlay have been released to the Govt. of Orissa in respect of the two schemes i.e. Rs. 16 lakhs for construction of court buildings and Rs. 12.24 lakhs for construction of staff quarters during 1985-86 and 1987-88.

Pre-Recruitment Training Centres for Minority Community

3560. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details regarding the location, capacity and output of pre-recruitment training centres for minority community candidates set up by public sector banks during 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Public sector banks by and large are utilising their training institutions for imparting pre-recruitment training to the candidates belonging to the minority communities at the training institutions or centres opened in minority concentration districts as well as other districts having sufficient number of available candidates as and when Banking Service Recruitment Boards announce their recruitment programmes. Since the recruitment examinations are conducted once a year, the pre-recruitment training programmes are not conducted throughout the year and centres are opened by some of the public sector banks for imparting training of the candidates of minority communities and the number of candidates of minority communities and the number of candidates trained (for clerical cadre) during 1986-87 are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Location of the Pre-Recruitment Training Centres/Institutions where Pre-Recruitment Training was conducted by some of the Banks and the number of Minority Community Candidates Trained During 1986-87

<i>Name of the banks/centres</i>	<i>(Data provisional)</i> <i>No of candidates trained</i>
1	2
1	3
<i>Canara Bank</i>	Aligarh 108
	Delhi 4
	Hyderabad 58
	Vijayawada 28
	Bangalore 74
	Mangalore 28
	Hubli 20
<i>Syndicate Bank</i>	Belgaum 10
	Uduppi 15
	Bombay 6
<i>Vijaya Bank</i>	D. Kannada 69
	Bangalore 48
<i>Indian Overseas Bank</i>	Madras 15
	Madurai 15
	Hyderabad 53
	Delhi 1
	Bombay 42
<i>State Bank of Saurashtra</i>	Bhavnagar 15
	Rajkot 7
<i>Central Bank of India:</i>	Ahmedabad 76

1	2	3
	Hyderabad	113
	Bombay	31
	Bhopal	50
	Chandigarh	32
	Lucknow	18
	Madras	4
	Patna	3
	Pune	23
<i>Union Bank of India:</i>	Ahmedabad	8
	Bangalore	3
	Azamgarh	361
	Bombay	26
<i>State Bank of Hyderabad:</i>	Hyderabad	111
<i>Oriental Bank of Commerce:</i>	Delhi	8
<i>Dena Bank:</i>	Ahmedabad	17
	Rajkot	31
	Surat	36
	Bangalore	12
<i>Andhra Bank</i>	Tirupati, Vizag & Vijayawada	210
<i>State Bank of Indore:</i>	Indore	4
<i>Punjab National Bank:</i>	Lucknow	21
	Kanpur	26
	Bangalore	30
	Delhi	28
<i>State Bank of Mysore:</i>	Mysore	14

1	2	3
	Bangalore	9
<i>Allahabao Bank:</i>	Lucknow	4
	Agra	28
	Dehradun	6
	Meerut	23
	Varanasi	11

Starting of Coaching Centre by University of Burdwan for Students Appearing in All India Services Examination

3561. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether University of Burdwan which caters to the needs of educationally backward districts of Bankura and Purulia has decided to start a coaching centre for students willing to appear in All India Services Examinations; and

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to provide necessary funds for the scheme?

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). University of Burdwan is understood to have approached UGC for financial assistance to open coaching classes for Civil Services Examination. U.G.C. has replied to them that they would be willing to consider their request provided the centre is opened for the benefit to SC/ST and Minority Communities.

Juveniles Undertrial Prisoners

3562. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to

state:

(a) the number of juvenile undertrial prisoners in the country, at present, State-wise, and

(b) the steps taken by Union Government to improve the condition of juvenile undertrial prisoners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) The State Governments have been requested to transfer children, if any, housed in jails, to observation homes. The Juvenile Justice Act has been passed and will shortly be enforced all over the country which will replace the Children Acts. Uniform pattern of juvenile justice administration will be set up and minimum services provided in Juvenile Homes, Special Homes, under the Act.

Implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme by Banks

3563. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether commercial banks do not always release the cases sponsored by the

District Rural Development Agencies for payments under Integrated Rural Development Programme and thereby standing in the way of achieving the target fixed by Government in this regard; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The achievement of the banks under the Integrated Rural Development Programme was to the extent of 123.79% and 107.06% with reference to the physical targets set for them for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. Before sanctioning applications received from the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), banks scrutinise them with reference to the viability of the proposal, the genuineness of the borrower and other relevant aspects. In cases, where the proposal is not found viable or the beneficiary is not considered credit worthy, the application is rejected. The Branch Managers are required to record the reasons for rejection on the application forms and return the same to the sponsoring authority.

Allocation Made to Andhra Pradesh for Ocean Development

3564. SHRI SRI HARI RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the ocean development along coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Plan Period;

(b) whether there is any proposal to conduct survey for non-living resources at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No separate allocation has been made in the Seventh Plan outlay of the Department of Ocean Development with reference to any particular State.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The approximate area of 1500 sq. km. between Kakinada Bay in the North and Vainatayam in the South in Andhra Pradesh is proposed to be covered by a detailed survey of non-living resources during 1987-88 by the Geological Survey of India.

Funds for Advance Action for Power Shortage

3565. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether to alleviate the crippling power shortage in the country, the Planning Commission has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 11,000 crores for taking advance action during the current plan period on the power projects expected to fructify in the Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government* in this regard alongwith the shares of State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No, Sir. An additional outlay of Rs. 11,200 crores in the Seventh Plan has been assessed for advance action on the Central and State Power projects planned for benefits in the Eighth Plan. No revised outlays have been sanctioned as the Mid-term Appraisal of the Seventh Plan is not yet completed.

(b) Power Sector continues to get the required priority and the additional outlays as may be required for projects to be taken up in the Seventh Plan for benefits in the Eighth Plan will be provided. The Statewise additional outlays have not been determined.

Laser Monitoring of Pollution

3566. SHRIP. PENCHALLAIH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether laser monitoring of pollution is being carried out in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Work in the area of laser remote sensing of the atmosphere has been recently initiated at several places in India. However its application to pollution monitoring is not adopted at present.

Afforestation Programme

3567. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total acres of forest that existed in Chhotanagpur before independence;

(b) the acres left under forest now;

(c) the number of hills and hillocks at present found naked and the areas of barren lands around each hill and hillocks of this region;

(d) whether Government have any plan for afforestation of these naked hills and hillocks and the growing barren lands around, unfit for cultivation; and

(e) if so, the details of the plan, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No record of the extent of forest area in Chhotanagpur before Independence is available.

(b) The forest area in Chhotanagpur at present is about 2.12 million ha.

(c) No specific survey of the hills and hillocks has been carried out.

(d) and (e). Various schemes of plantation including the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Social Forestry including rural

fuelwood plantation' are in operation in the area. In addition, a social forestry project with financial assistance from SIDA is being executed.

Atomic Power Plant In Nagarjuna Sagar

3568. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to construct atomic power station at Nagarjuna Sagar in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATIL) (a) and (b). The Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy has examined sites in Andhra Pradesh, along with sites located in other constituent states of the Southern Electricity Region, to assess their suitability for setting up of Nuclear Power Stations. The report of the Site Selection Committee is under consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

Group Insurance Scheme for Railway Licensed Porters

3569. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced a group insurance scheme for the railway licensed porters;

(b) if so, the number of the railway stations where the said scheme has been introduced so far;

(c) whether the National Federation of Railway Porters, Vendors and Bearers has given suggestions to the Government to bring about some improvement in the scheme; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The LIC has introduced a specially formulated Group Insurance Scheme for the Railway Porters as announced by the Government as a policy measure.

(b) The said Group Insurance Scheme has been introduced so far in eight railway stations.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The suggestion for survival benefit made by the National Federation of Railway Porters, Vendors and Bearers was considered but not found acceptable as the Scheme provides only term insurance benefit payable in case of death.

[English]

Identification of Viable Sick Units in West Bengal

3570. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nationalised banks carried out any review to identify viable sick units in West Bengal during 1986-87; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the financial assistance rendered to such units, unit-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India has reported that the banks carry out reviews in respect of viability of sick industrial units in their portfolio, on a quarterly basis. As regards West Bengal, there were 150 large sick industrial units (each enjoying aggregate bank credit of Rs. 1 crore and above) with outstanding amount of Rs. 738.22 crores as at the end of June, 1986. Banks prepare rehabilitation packages in case of those units which are found to be potentially viable and such packages may provide for various reliefs and concessions depending on merits of each case.

Details of such packages which constitute information relating to or to the affairs of individual constituents of banks cannot be divulged in accordance with the statutes governing banks and practices and usages customary amongst bankers.

Excise on Ready to Serve Beverages

3571. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the excise duty payable on 'Ready to Serve' beverages containing more than 10 per cent juice;

(b) whether some Central Excise collectorates such as Calcutta, UP and Gujarat are demanding 15 per cent excise; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) On fruit juices put up in unit containers, the rate of excise duty is 10%. On fruit juice based beverages which contain only small quantity of fruit content, the rate of excise duty is 15%.

(b) and (c). In the past, there were varying practices in classification of fruit juice based beverages. The matter was examined by the Government and instructions have been issued to all Collectors of Central Excise so as to ensure uniformity in the practice of assessment.

Remote Sensing Application Centre

3572. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many Remote Sensing Application Centres have been established in different States;

(b) the amount provided by Government to these Remote Sensing Application Centres during last three years;

(c) the various programmes launched by different Remote Sensing Application Centres during these years; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) Eleven Remote Sensing Applications Centres have been established in different States.

(b) About Rs. 10.00 crores have been provided by the different State Governments during the last three years towards the establishment of the Centres as well as for their applications projects.

(c) and (d). The various activities/programmes carried out by the Remote Sensing Applications Centres during the last three years include:

- Establishment of infrastructure including remote sensing interpretation equipment, buildings, etc
- Application studies in various resource disciplines including Agriculture, Soils, Landuse, Groundwater, Forestry and Geology.

A large number of studies for user-agencies in the respective States, covering specific areas of interest for the users, have been completed by the State remote sensing applications Centres. Important ones among them include mapping of salt affected lands (Orissa and UP), groundwater targetting in drought-prone/drought-affected areas (UP, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Orissa), alignment/site selection studies for railways, bridges and anicuts (Orissa, UP and Rajasthan), coastal environment monitoring and eco-degradation studies (Kerala and Tamil Nadu) and inventory of tanks (Tamil Nadu).

The various State Centres are currently participating actively in the nation-wide wasteland mapping project undertaken by

the Department of Space (DOS) for areas pertaining to their respective States, and also in groundwater potential zone mapping studies of drought-affected districts as part of the National Drinking Water Technology Mission. Some of the State Centres are also participating in the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Utilisation Programme Application projects covering crop production estimation, soil mapping, land use etc.

Non-Conventional Source of Energy

3573. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission favours the use of non-conventional sources of energy for meeting the demand of energy sector in the Eighth Plan; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The Planning Commission favours the use of non-conventional sources of energy for meeting demand, wherever there are found to be cost-effective. For this purpose a high level group consisting of eminent experts has been set up to examine the techno economic feasibility of promotion of different non-conventional energy sources in the Eighth Plan and beyond.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Conservation of Pastures

3574. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is increasing dearth of nutritive fodder for cattle, fuel, nutrients of soil and green shades of the trees due to inadequate attention given to the conservation and development of pastures in the country;

(b) whether trees like eucalyptus, safeda and acacia etc., planted under social forestry scheme have proved detrimental and unsuitable for the cattle; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider their policy in this matter and to make efforts to give emphasis to the planting of trees like Khejri, Fog and Rohira etc.?

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

(b) Leaves of some of the tree species being planted under social forestry schemes are not suitable for use as cattle fodder.

(c) Guidelines have been issued that choice of species for planting in Social Forestry schemes may be decided in consultation with local communities.

Integrated Tribal Development Agencies in Orissa

3575. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the allotment released to various

States and Union Territories under Special Central Assistance during current plan period, State-wise;

(b) the funds released to different Integrated Tribal Development Agencies in Orissa, project-wise;

(c) the amount spent so far by each Integrated Tribal Development Agency; and

(d) the reasons for the unspent amount, if any?

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

(b) Statement-II showing the allocation of Special Central Assistance indicated to the Government of Orissa, Integrated Tribal Development Agency (IIDA) - wise is given below.

(c) and (d). The information has been called for from the Government of Orissa and will be furnished as soon as available.

STATEMENT - I

RELEASE OF SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (SCA) TO TRIBAL SUB PLAN (TSP) STATES/UTs. IN VII PLAN PERIOD.

S. No	Name of the State/U.T.	Special Central Assistance Released		1987-88 (Allocation)
		1985-86	1986-87	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	740.00	850.38	834.56
2.	Assam	632.40	710.63	705.83
3.	Bihar	1964.41	2066.05	2078.10
4.	Gujarat	1126.66	1246.96	1247.58
5.	Himachal Pradesh	205.36	241.84	232.05

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Karnataka	148.13	116.26	121.08
7.	Kerala	70.01	77.76	83.74
8.	Maharashtra	950.69	1072.00	1144.51
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3969.98	4399.72	4400.46
10.	Manipur	252.85	280.91	281.76
11.	Orissa	1915.00	2174.48	2125.02
12.	Rajasthan	910.28	1019.90	1068.15
13.	Sikkim	38.99	38.96	39.57
14.	Tamil Nadu	145.93	162.09	178.54
15.	Tripura	250.17	268.67	256.56
16.	Uttar Pradesh	27.87	31.10	35.23
17.	West Bengal	616.27	701.29	760.26
18.	Andaman & Nicobar	30.00	40.00	50.00
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu *	5.00	6.00	7.00

* Read as Daman and Diu only for 1987-88.

STATEMENT - II

ALLOCATION OF SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (SCA) INDICATED TO GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA ITDA-WISE

Rs. In Lakhs

S. No.	Name of ITDA/Project	Allocating of SCA Indicated	
		1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4
1.	NILGIRI	14.86	78.87
2.	BALIGUDA	62.16	78.94

1	2	3	4
3.	KHONDMALS	23.99	30.47
4.	PARLAKEHMUNDI	56.85	72.18
5.	TH. RAMPUR	15.82	20.08
6.	KEONJHAR	103.33	131.21
7.	CHAMPUA	48.12	61.11
8.	KORAPUT	87.11	110.61
9.	RAYAGADA	62.43	79.28
10.	MALKANGIRI	60.66	77.03
11.	JEYPORE	70.89	90.01
12.	NOWRANGPUR	113.28	143.85
13.	GUNUPUR	59.71	75.82
14.	BARIPADA	124.46	158.05
15.	RAIRANGPUR	84.11	106.81
16.	KARANJIA	66.25	84.13
17.	KAPTIPADA	56.44	71.67
18.	KUCHINDA	35.72	45.36
19.	SUNDERGARH	101.29	128.62
20.	PANPOSH	70.07	88.98
21.	BONAI	45.67	57.99
TOTAL:		1363.22	1731.07
II	TRIBALS OUTSIDE SPECIFIED AREAS	422.61	122.10

1	2	3	4
III	MADA PROJECTS	181.94	186.29
IV	PRIMITIVE TRIBES	60.90	76.06
V	CLUSTER	—	9.50
GRAND TOTAL:		2048.67	2125.02

Scheme to Declare a District as Autonomous District

* 3576. SHRIMATI S. JYOTI ORAON: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to declare a district having more than 50 per cent population of tribals as an autonomous districts as is being done in North-Eastern region; and

(b) if so, the names of such districts proposed to be declared as autonomous districts and the time by which these are likely to be declared autonomous?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Fake Currency Racket

3577. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fake currency racket was recently unearthed in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). It has been reported by the Central Bureau of

Investigation that one person has been arrested by Police in Bombay on 15.7.1987 and that nine fake notes of US \$100 each have been recovered from him. Police authorities are investigating the case.

Environmental Clearance to Power Project

3578. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government have submitted any fresh proposals for environmental clearance of the Kuriarkutty Kara para Power Project;

(b) if so, the decision of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the area of land/forest land that is likely to be affected as per the Project Report?

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

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

Guidelines to Government Departments to Deal with Nationalised Banks

3579. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all Government departments deal with nationalised banks only and not with private sector banks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there are guidelines that the Government departments, public sector undertakings etc. may deal only with the nationalised banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). In terms of the existing instructions and practices, a Public Sector Undertaking is free to deal with any of the 28 Public Sector Banks unless there is a specific provision in the Statutes under which it has been set up limiting or restricting its operations with one or more banks. In so far as Government Departments are concerned, under the scheme of Departmentalisation of Accounts, one or more Government Department is assigned to State Bank of India or its seven subsidiary banks or the 14 banks nationalised in 1969.

Limit of Levy on Profession Tax

3580. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government had requested the Union Government during the last few Years to amend the Constitution so as to enhance the maximum limit of levy on profession tax;

(b) if so, action taken on the request; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Clause (2) of Article 276 of the Constitution needs to be amended to increase the limit for levy of profession tax. The proposal to amend the provisions of the Constitution for this purpose is under active consideration with the Government of India.

Cheating of Banks Through Fake Mail Transfers

3581. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of large scale cheating of several branches of the State Bank of India and the State Bank of Travancore in Kerala through Fake mail transfers by a gang in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether any investigation has been done so far in these cases; and

(c) if so, the findings of the investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). State Bank of Travancore has reported that a case of fraud, involving Rs. 8.21 lakhs through 32 mail transfers, purportedly issued by State Bank of India, Saugor Branch, Madhya Pradesh, has been detected at 11 of its branches. The Bank has lodged a complaint with the C.B.I. in this regard.

Regarding cheating of branches of State Bank of India, C.B.I. has reported that it has registered and investigated a case in April, 1986 on a complaint from State Bank of India, Main Branch, New Delhi, involving 11 forged transfer advices purported to have been issued by the State Bank of India branches at Bombay, Ahmedabad and other places during the period June 1984 to November 1985.

[Translation]

Recognition to Bairwa Caste of Rajasthan

*3582. SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI

NAWAL PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bairwa caste in Rajasthan has been recognised as Scheduled Caste;

(b) whether this caste is also recognised as scheduled caste in Delhi; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Since the persons belonging to Bairwa community in the Union Territory of Delhi do not fulfil the criteria, they were not included in the list of Scheduled Castes.

[English]

Clerical Grade Examination of B.S.R.B.

3583. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Banking Service Recruitment Board has not held the clerical Grade Examination for 1987-88; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). In the absence of the name of the specific Banking Service Recruitment Board about which the information has been sought for by the Hon'ble M.P., it is difficult to give a definite reply. However, as per available information, some Banking Service Recruitment Boards have already held the clerical grade examination for 1987 while others will be conducting these in the course of the year depending upon the indents placed with them by the banks.

[Translation]

Demand and Supply of Rutile Sand

3584. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether supply of rutile sand is less than its demand in the country;

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

(c) whether production capacity of the plants which produce it in the country is far more than its demand in the country;

(d) if so, the production capacity of each plant;

(e) the actual annual production thereof; and

(f) the reasons for not utilising the full capacity of these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demand of rutile as estimated by the Con-federation of Engineering Industry (Welding Electrode Division) and the small-scale Welding Electrode Manufacturers Association is around 13,000 tonnes per annum (TPA) against the current availability of around 11,000 TPA.

(c) The production capacity of IRE when OSCOM attains full capacity will be more than the demand in the country.

(d) the existing production capacity is given below:

	(TPA)
Chavara	9,600
Manavalakurichi	1,400
OSCOM (at full production)	10,000

(e) The actual production during 1986-87 and that estimated during 1987-88 is given below:

	1986-87 (TPA)	1987-88 (Estimated) (TPA)
Chavara and Manavalakurichi	6,551	7,340
OSCOM	536	2,200

(f) The reasons for not utilising the full capacity are as follow:

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

i) At Chavara and Manavalakurichi:

There was a progressive depletion of quality and quantity of raw material (Raw sand) procured from beach washings and consequently recovery of Rutile and other minerals was affected.

(a) whether Union Government in consultation with the Government of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi Administration have prepared an ambitious plan to clean the polluted Yamuna river;

(b) if so, the details of the plan;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has since approved the plan; and

ii) At OSCOM:

1. There is a considerable fluctuation in the feed composition and presence of larger quantities of Garnet and Slimes than anticipated in the mines mineral is affecting the recovery of various minerals.
2. Some technical problems in material handling equipment.
3. As a result of (2), some modifications are being carried out in the mineral sands separation plant (Dry Mill) to improve the production.

(d) if so, when the plan will be put into action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana and the Delhi Administration have been asked to identify the areas of major pollution of the Yamuna river from domestic sources and prepare schemes for their prevention.

(b) to (d). Details of the plans, their approval and action thereon can be finalised only after the schemes are received. However the Union Territory of Delhi has on hand several schemes for augmentation of existing sewage treatment plants and pumping stations and laying of branch sewers for diversion of waste water away from Yamuna. A provision of Rs. 140.23 crores has been made in Seventh Plan for Urban Sanitation for the Union Territory of Delhi.

[English]

Cleaning of Yamuna River

3585. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT:
DR. G.S. RAJHANS:
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

Harnessing of Uranium in Manikaran, Himachal Pradesh

3586. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether uranium is found in Manikaran area of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to harness and utilize this vital energy material?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Training for Computer Operations

3587. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the use of computer is on the increase in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are no facilities for training for computer operation in rural areas and small towns; and

(c) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to make facilities for training for computer operation available in rural areas and small towns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In some of the small towns a few private sector institutions are setting up training facilities. In general, however, training facilities in rural areas and small towns are inadequate.

(c) The Department of Electronics is setting up computer facilities in all districts.

These facilities can be availed of by District Administrators and government organisations in the concerned districts. Training to concerned users will be provided. Government will be encouraging computer training institutes in the private sector and public sector to extend their operations to rural areas and small towns. In so far as school education is concerned, Department of Electronics has the project called 'CLASS' (Computer Literacy and Studies in School) with the primary objective of promoting computer literacy in schools. This project extends to cover chosen schools in rural areas and small towns.

Committee to Examine Issue of Status of IAS/IPS Vis-a-Vis other Central Services

3588. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament to examine the issue of status of Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service vis-a-vis other Central Services;

(b) if so, the details of the terms of reference of the proposed committee,

(c) whether the Group A officers of the Central Services are not considered at par with the IAS Officers at present; and

(d) if so, 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) and (b). A Sub-Committee of the Consultative Committee of the Members of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions has been set up comprising of the following Members:-

1. Shri G.S. Mishra, (Lok Sabha)	-	Chairman
2. Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik (Lok Sabha)	-	Member
3. Shri Ajoy Biswas, (Lok Sabha)	-	Member
4. Prof. Saif-Ud-Din Soz, (Lok Sabha)	-	Member
5. Shri Ganga Ram, (Lok Sabha)	-	Member
6. Shri Rana Vir Singh, (Lok Sabha)	-	Member
7. Shri Banamali Babu, (Rajya Sabha)	-	Member

The Sub-Committee will examine the Role, Structure and Relationships between Services. The Sub-Committee will cover both the All India Services and the Central Services.

(c) and (d). The scales of pay recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission for the Central Services and the IAS have been accepted with a few modifications occasioned by the need to correct certain imbalances and to maintain relativities.

Reduction In I.A.S. Quota in States

3589. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Administrative Service quota in the States would be reduced to 25 per cent in view of the increasing use of the State language in the administration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Selection Grade Posts in IAS and Central Services

3590. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to adopt a common formula for calculating selection grade posts in the Indian Adminis-

trative Service and in the Group A Central Services raising thereby the availability of the promotional posts substantially for the Central Services; and

(b) if so, the details of the new formula and the procedure adopted for the calculation in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) and (b). The Government have issued orders for the creation of Selection Grade posts at 15% of the Senior Duty Posts which has substantially added to the promotion opportunity in Group 'A' Central Services. With this, the criteria for promotion to the Selection Grade and the basis for computing the number of Selection Grade Posts have been made uniform in All India and Group 'A' Central Services.

Foreign Exchange Quota to Haj Pilgrims

3591. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange quota granted to each Haj devotee during the year 1986 and 1987;

(b) whether it is sufficient for a devotee; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the foreign exchange quota for each devotee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Each Haj pilgrim was granted

foreign exchange of S. Rials 4100 in 1986 and also in 1987.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal for increase in the foreign exchange quota under consideration. The scale at which foreign exchange is allowed at present is considered to be adequate.

Prohibition in Gujarat

3592. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure on enforcement of prohibition in Gujarat and estimated loss of revenue during 1986-87;

(b) whether any financial assistance is being given to Gujarat in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) According to the Government of Gujarat, the total expenditure on enforcement of prohibition in the State is approximately Rs. 8.7 crores and the estimated loss of revenue is Rs. 95 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Classification of States for Assistance Purposes

3593. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have classified any State as special category State for the purpose of financial assistance or otherwise;

(b) if so, the names of these States and how each of these States were so classified;

(c) the provision of law under which this classification is made; and

(d) the pattern of assistance or other financial assistance given to these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). Central Assistance for State Plans is being allocated under the modified Gadgil formula as approved by the National Development Council in August, 1980. Under this formula, a lumpsum amount is pre-empted, out of the total pool of Central assistance, to meet the requirements of special category States which have weak resource base in relation to their development needs. For the purpose of allocation of central assistance approved for the Seventh Plan, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim have been treated as special category States.

(d) The States of Assam and Jammu & Kashmir are being given Central assistance by way of 30% grant and 70% loans except for the hill areas of Assam and Ladakh areas of Jammu & Kashmir which are provided assistance in the form of 90% grants and 10% loans. The remaining special category States are also being given Central assistance by way of 90% grants and 10% loans. In addition to the normal Central assistance given under the modified Gadgil formula, the special category States are also allocated additional central assistance for externally aided projects and special assistance for area plans as per the guidelines.

Setting up Service-cum-Training Centre for Tribals

3594. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up service-cum-training centres for tribals in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to start a Central scheme for service-cum-training centres for tribals in the country.

However, such schemes are taken up by the States for setting up training-cum-production centres for tribals in various crafts, such as, carpentry and woodcraft, bamboo craft, weaving of various types, embroidery, sculpture, leaf cup and plate making, blacksmithy etc.

Functioning of SCICI

3595. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Credit and investment Corporation of India which has been established recently has not been functioning on the same pattern as the earlier Shipping Development Fund Committee, particularly in the matter of extending credit and loans for the purchase of deep sea fishing vessels; and

(b) whether Government propose to establish a high power committee so that the main function of processing and security of proposals for the above purpose can be disposed of by this committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANAPOOJARY): (a) and (b). The Shipping Credit & Investment Company of India Limited has been set up under the Companies' Act by the Industrial Credit & Investment Company of India Limited and certain other financial institutions and public sector banks. The Shipping Credit & Investment Company of India Limited takes up, inter-alia, financing acquisition of merchant shipping vessels and deep sea fishing trawlers. The Shipping Credit & Investment Company of India Limited has been considering on the merits of each case, proposals for deep sea fishing trawlers after examining their technical and financial viability. It has been sanctioning loans at the same rates

interest as the erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee.

Cells for Rehabilitation of Sick Units

3596. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cells set up by Government in the Reserve Bank of India and Industrial Development Bank of India for the rehabilitation of sick industrial units have been by and large ineffective leading to an increase in number of sick units; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to improve the conditions of the sick units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANAPOOJARY): (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that the work relating to rehabilitation of sick units is handled in their Rehabilitation Finance Department (RFD). In Reserve Bank of India (RBI) also, the cell which had been functioning to handle the matters relating to industrial sickness has been strengthened and converted into a Division. The main responsibility of the RFD in IDBI and the Division set up in the RBI is basically to monitor the incidence of industrial sickness and to coordinate and guide the efforts of other institutions/banks with regard to taking various measures to deal with the problem of industrial sickness. There are various internal and external factors for increase in the number of sick units in the Country. The RBI have impressed upon the banks/financial institutions to detect sickness at the incipient stage and to take remedial action in time. The RBI have also issued guidelines regarding the parameters for grant of reliefs and concessions to the potentially viable sick units by the banks

without prior approval of RBI both for the industrial units in large and medium as well as in small scale sectors. Banks and financial institutions are expected to prepare rehabilitation packages for those units which are found to be potentially viable. The organisational set-up in the banks and financial institutions has also been strengthened to tackle this problem. A special legislation viz. Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 has been enacted and Government have set up a Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction in terms of the provisions of this Act to take various measures pertaining to sick industrial companies.

Denudation of Forest

3597. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent irregularity in monsoon is mainly due to de-forestation of mountain tops;

(b) whether the implementation of the social forestry programme is the only panacea to this problem;

(c) the effective steps contemplated to restore rich forestry on barren mountain tops and surrounding areas; and

(d) whether Government will revive its old slogan of 'Grow more trees' and take requisite measures to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Scientific evidence to establish that the recent irregularity in monsoon is mainly due to deforestation of mountain tops and depletion of forests elsewhere does not exist.

(b) Social forestry afforestation is one of the means to reduce the pressure on forests.

(c) Apart from stepping up afforestation activities, the following guidelines have been issued to the State Governments to conserve forests in hills and mountains:

- (i) to avoid clearfelling of natural forests, and, where such fellings are inevitable, it should be restricted to areas not exceeding 10 hectares in the hills and 25 hectares in the plains,
- (ii) to consider banning of felling in the hills above 1000 metres, at least for some years,
- (iii) to identify critical areas in the hills and mountains which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate vigorous afforestation.

(d) The Government are endeavouring to propagate tree-planting and enlisting people's cooperation for their protection by all means possible, including use of appropriate slogans.

Establishment of Marine Technology Institute

3598. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh requested the Union Government to establish Marine Technology Institute at Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, when the decision will be taken to establish Marine Technology Institute at Visakhapatnam; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Due to non-availability of funds during the Seventh Plan, the Department of Ocean Development could not take up the proposal for the establishment of the Institute of Marine Technology.

20-Point Programme in Tamil Nadu

3599. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN:
Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) The total investment and percentage of central investment in Tamil Nadu during the years 1984-85 to 1986-87 under the 20 - Point Programme, year-wise; and

(b) whether Tamil Nadu Government have achieved the targets in implementing the various items of 20-Point Programme during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Outlays for 20-Point Programme are not fixed separately and specifically. These are derived from the relevant Plan heads. The table below shows the estimated total State plan outlay from 1984-85 to 1986-87 and the central outlay in respect of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, Bonded Labour Rehabilitation and Sterilisation) in Tamil Nadu:

Year	State Plan	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Total	Centrally Sponsored outlay as % of total
1984-85	45946	10067	56013	18%
1985-86	60565	9289	69854	13%
1986-87	75196	11228	86424	13%

The share of Central assistance in respect of the other items of 20-Point Programme which forms part of the State Plan, is not separately worked out, as Central assistance is given in the form of Block Loans &

Grants.

(b) A Statement showing the targets and achievements under the various items of 20-Point Programme in Tamil Nadu from 1984-85 to 1986-87 is given below:

STATEMENT

Implementation of 20-Point Programme in Tamil Nadu during the years 1984-85 to 1986-87.

Sl. No.	Point	Item	Unit	1984-85			1985-86			1986-87		
				Tgt.	Ach.	%	Tgt.	Ach.	%	Tgt.	Ach.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	1A	Irrigation Potential	'000 ha	48.3	30.6	63	37	37	100	36	NA	NA
2.	1B	Dryland Farming	No. of Watersheds	212	316	149	316	316	100	316	316	100
3.	2A	Pulses Production	'000 Tonnes	319	350	110	160	355	222	400	NA	NA
4.	2B	Oilseeds Production	-do-	1135	1340	118	1546	1225	79	1700	NA	NA
5.	3A	IRD P	Lakh Fam.	2.27	2.33	103	2.73	2.03	74	2.5	2.6	105
6.	3B	NREP	Lakh Mandays	325	366	113	245	298	122	263	336.2	128

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7.	3C	RLEGP	-do-	298.16	314	106	200	288	144	242	326	135	
8.	4	Surplus Land Distribution	'000 Acres	5	5.07	101	3	3.1	103	2	2.1	106	
9.	5	Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour	NON TARGET ITEM										
10.	6	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	'000 Nos.	1.3	1.6	120	1,100	1,109	101	0.6	0.7	111	
11.	7A	Scheduled Castes Families Assisted.	'000 Nos.	180	220	122	200	208	104	200	220	108	
12.	7B	Scheduled Tribes Families Assisted	'000 Nos.	5.9	11.3	192	9.3	10.1	108	9.3	11.8	127	
13.	8	Drinking Water Supply	No. of villages .	000	600	100	200	200	100	200	380	192	
14.	9A	House Sites Allotment	'000 Nos.	180	210	117	175	187	107	220	230	106	
15.	9B	Construction Assistance provided	'000 Nos.	40	42	106	40	42	106	40	49	121	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16.	10A	Slum Population Covered	'000 Nos.	250	260	103	103	50	70	137	53	64	120
17.	10B	EWS Houses	'000 Nos.	34	36	107	107	15	17	111	12	12	100
18.	11A	Village Electrification	'000 Nos.	0.020	0.027	135	135	0.09	0.015	167	0.08	0.015	200
19.	11B	Pumpsets Energisation	'000 Nos.	13	40	320	320	40	41	102	40	41.3	103
20	12A	Tree Plantation	Crores Nos.	10.5	11.1	105	105	11	12.2	110	24	19.8	83
21.	12B	Biogas Plants	'000 Nos.	10	17.5	176	176	14.5	18.5	128	13.1	19.3	147
22.	13	Sterilisation	Lakh Nos.	4.75	5.04	106	106	4.75	5.12	108	5.6	4.9	88
23.	14A	Primary Health Centres	Nos.	10	12	120	120	300	216	72	100	45	45
24.	14B	Sub-Centres	Nos.	430	778	181	181	500	848	170	350	492	141
25.	15	ICDS Blocks	Nos	—	—	—	—	13	13	100	13	—	13

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
26.	16A	Elementary Education	'000 Nos.	230	298	132	225	299	133	225	284	126
27.	16B	Adult Literacy	'000 Nos.	550	545	99	700	688	98	900	901	100
28.	17	No. of Fair Price Shops Opened	Nos.	VOLUNTARY TARGET ITEM								
29.	18A	Liberalise Investment Procedure and Streamline Industrial Policies		NON TARGET ITEM								
30.	18B	Small Scale Industries Registered	'000 Nos.	10	11.7	117	6	8.9	149	6	9.4	156
31.	19	Action against Smugglers, Hoarders & Tax Evaders		NON TARGET ITEM								
32.	20	Improve the working of the public enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity utilisation and the generation of internal resources.		NON TARGET ITEM								

[*Translation*]

Rebate in Income Tax on Handing over of Houses to Government

3600. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some industrialists have given suggestions to the Government that the industrialists who hand over constructed cheap houses to the Government should be given rebate in personal income tax;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to implement the same; and

(c) whether Government propose to give special tax concessions to the industries which are engaged in the manufacture of building equipments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir.

[*English*]

Noise Pollution

3601. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether noise pollution is increasing alarmingly in metros; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to control noise pollution in big cities, particularly in Delhi, where industries are run day and night in the residential areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). According to the surveys conducted, noise levels are high in certain localities of metro-

politan cities. Improvement in road and traffic movement, restriction on use of loud horns, regulated movement of heavy vehicles, segregating industries from residential areas using proper landscape management, banning noisy operations during night for those industries which are located in residential areas and publicity campaign are among the steps taken.

The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 also includes provision for enabling enforcement of noise pollution control measures.

Cost benefit analysis of Training Programmes for Administrative Services

3602. DR. C. P. THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the benefits to the members of administrative services by the recent training programmes and also training in computers;

(b) whether any cost benefit analysis of these training programmes has been worked out; and

(c) if so, the results 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) The training programmes for the administrative services fall into two categories viz. 4 week training programmes at three stages during career progression and one week refresher courses every year. The three stages training plan is intended to improve programme implementation capabilities in the first stage; focus on Management Concepts and Decision Making in the second stage; and stress on Policy Planning and Analysis in the third stage. The one week refresher courses are intended to serve as a sabbatical, sensitise the participants to the national concerns and values make them more responsive to the needs

the people and develop a systems approach. Training in computers is to "demystify" computers and bring out their potential in information storage and retrieval for better management, monitoring and control.

(b) and (c). The services of two distinguished training experts were drafted to evaluate the cost benefit of the one week refresher courses. Both of them had recommended that these courses were useful and should continue. Their suggestions regarding the modifications in course objectives, design, methodology etc. have been accepted and are under implementation.

Counterfeit Foreign Exchange Racket

3603. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA
SEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PURO-
HIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enforcement Directorate Officers at Bombay have recently busted an international gang involved in circulation of counterfeit foreign exchange to the tune of crores of rupees;

(b) if so, whether any arrests have been made in this regard;

(c) the details of the counterfeit currency seized during the raids; and

(d) action taken by Government against the persons involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). Consequent upon personal as well as residential searches of Shri S.A. Dedanwala and Lachman Borkar conducted by the officers of Enforcement Directorate (FERA), certain incriminating documents besides, Thomas Cook Travellers cheques worth U.S. \$ 34,500, two International Credit Cards, U.S. \$ 199, D.M. 1050 and

Travellers Cheques of U.S. \$ 120 were seized. In this connection, both the accused were arrested.

(d) As the seized Travellers cheques have been found to be forged, the case has been referred to C.B.I., Crime Branch, Bombay.

Survey of R&D facilities in Indian Industries

3604. SHRI YASHAWANTRAO GADAKHPATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey of the research and development facilities in the Indian Industries has recently been made;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the R & D efforts in the private industries is considered adequate; and

(d) if not, steps taken for improvement in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has a scheme of according recognition for the In-house R & D units in industry and in April 1987 the first National Conference on In-house R & D in Industry was held in Delhi. On this occasion a Compendium on the In-house R & D Centres (1987) covering the activities of 209 units was published. Similar issues of Compendiums prepared in 1985 and 1986 had covered 193 and 132 number of units respectively. The three volumes of the compendium give a fair picture of the R & D facilities available in the Indian industries.'

(c) and (d). The R & D efforts in the Industry is of recent origin. Government has introduced several measures to encourage in-house Research and Development work in the industries. They have increased

steadily during the last ten years. Compared to about 400 recognised in-house R & D units in 1976 incurring an expenditure of about Rs 50 crores, currently there are over 950 units incurring an expenditure of about Rs 600/- crores annually. Efforts are also being made to improve the interaction between the industries and publicly funded R & D institutions.

Forest Cover In Rajasthan

3605. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of forests that is added annually in Rajasthan, during the last three years, district-wise;

(b) the details of specific programme that are being implemented in the State; and

(c) the area expected to be added to forests in the State by and end of Seventh Plan and the extent to which it will remove air pollution in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No survey has been undertaken to assess the percentage of forests being added annually in Rajasthan during the last three years.

(b) Apart from State Sector Schemes of afforestation, a Centrally sponsored scheme namely, "Rural Fuelwood Plantation and Afforestation of Eco-Sensitive Non-Himalayan Areas" is being implemented in the State. In addition, Afforestation Schemes are taken up under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP).

(c) No targets have been firmed up for afforestation programme for the Seventh Plan. However, area expected to be added to forests will have a moderating influence on air pollution in the State.

Excise Exemption on HP Diesel Oil to Fishermen Question

3606. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether persons having marine engine of more than 150 HP are exempted from Central Excise duty by the Central Government on HP diesel while small fishermen having marine engines of less than 100 HP are exempted from excise duty;

(b) whether National Fishing Board and the Ministry of Agriculture have requested to exempt small fishermen from the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) High speed diesel oil used by deep-sea fishing vessels which are not less than 13.7 metres in length and using motor not less than 150 BHP is entitled to exemption from 50% of the normal excise duty leviable on such diesel oil. Full exemption from excise duty can be claimed in such cases if proof of export of shrimp at the rate of 1 tonne for every 1.08 KL of diesel used is produced.

(b) and (c). The question of extending similar concession to small fishing vessels was examined in the Ministry on the basis of a few representation and the recommendation of Ministry of Agriculture. It was not found feasible to do so in view of the serious administrative difficulties and risks to revenue.

Foreign Exchange for Travellers under FTS

3607. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increased illegal foreign exchange activity due to reduction in foreign exchange

made available to genuine travellers under foreign trade scheme; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review the FTS law to make it easier for Indians travelling abroad every two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Funds for Juvenile Homes

3608. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allotted to various States for constructing juvenile homes during 1987-88; and

(b) the number of additional juvenile homes proposed to be set up in various States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). No funds have been allotted to State Governments for setting up of Juvenile Homes during 1987-88 till date. However, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been asked to send proposals under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Prevention and Central of Juvenile Social Maladjustment.

Reduction of Prices of Finished Goods due to Modvat Credit Scheme

3609. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the credit of Central Excise Duty in respect of goods cleared at concessional rate of duty from the small scale sector and used as inputs is allowed at higher rate under Modvat credit scheme as if full duty

leviable on such goods has been paid;

(b) if so, whether the reduced duty burden on the finished goods has resulted in reduction of prices of such finished goods; and

(c) if so, the extent thereof giving the names of some commodities with their prices before and after the advent of Modvat Credit Scheme?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) Yes, Sir. The provisions for such higher credit are, however, available only till the 31st August, 1987.

(b) and (c). The prices of final products, depend not only on the availability of credit of input duties under the Modvat Scheme but on several other factors including changes of the rate of duty on them and market forces governing the demand and supply position. While it is expected that credit of input duty should lead to reduced cost of production, Government does not enforce price control on most manufactured products.

Help of Unemployed Science Graduates in the Country

3601. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started a series of measures to help the science and technology graduates in the country who are unemployed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) has been set up in the Department of Science and Technology since January, 1982, to promote entrepreneurship among unemployed Science and Technology persons. Some of the major steps taken by the Board to mitigate unemployment among S & T graduates are as follows:-

- (i) Conduct of Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps (EACs) in selected Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Science Degree Colleges.
- (ii) Conduct of Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs) in various parts of the country.
- (iii) Establishment of Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Parks (STEPs) in selected research and engineering institutions in the country to promote entrepreneurship in high-tech areas.
- (iv) Identification of entrepreneurial opportunities based on local resources and preparation of project profiles in selected backward districts in different parts of the country.
- (v) Establishment of Entrepreneurship Development Cells (EDCs) in selected engineering colleges.
- (vi) Introduction of Entrepreneurship as a subject in the curricula of Engineering Colleges in the first phase and in selected Polytechnics and Science Degree Colleges in the second phase.
- (vii) Conduct of Trainers' Training Programmes in Entrepreneurship for teachers of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics on a re-

gional basis.

- (viii) Promotion of Group Self-Employment.
- (ix) Bringing out publications and publicity materials.

The Board through its various schemes/programmes elaborated above, has during the last three years, been able to impart comprehensive training in entrepreneurship to about 1950 S & T/Engineering Graduates/Diploma holders through about 90 EDPs in different parts of the country.

Pollution from Chemical Units

3611. SHRI RANJITSHINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is tremendous increase in air and water pollution from large chemical based industries in Central Gujarat particularly around Vadodara, Ankaleshwar and Bharuch;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the people of neighbouring villages from curbing further expansion of the existing hazardous chemical units or adopting the policy of delicensing;

(c) if so, whether applications for further expansion of the existing unit and of setting up a new chemical unit were received during the last two years and whether environmental clearance were accorded to these units;

(d) whether Government would prevent the establishment of new chemical units in the area; and

(e) the steps taken to control further air pollution in this region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (e). Information is being collected from the concerned agencies and will be placed on the table of the House.

[*Translation*]**Loans for Repair of Tractors**

3612. DR. CHANDRA SAKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Banks have decided to advance loans to farmers for major repair of tractors;

(b) if so, the date from which the scheme is being introduced and the amount of loan proposed to be given; and

(c) the terms of granting this loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has introduced a scheme from 1st July, 1987 to extend refinance support to commercial banks and State Land Development Banks against loans given by them for major repairs to tractors. The maximum loan provided should not normally exceed Rs 25,000/- but in exceptional cases loans upto Rs 45,000/- can be considered. Only those farmers who had purchased tractors earlier through bank finance and had fully repaid their loans will be eligible for obtaining loans for repairs of tractors from the branches of the same bank. The down payment should not be less than 30% of the cost of repairs and maximum repayment period will be 5 years. The tractors should be got repaired in a service centre of the authorised dealer appointed by the manufacturer or agro service centres of State Agro Industries Corporation.

[*English*]**Growth Rate in Agriculture Sector**

3613. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to

state:

(a) whether in 1985-86 the growth rate in the primary (agriculture) sector was only 1.4 per cent while that in the secondary (industrial) sector was about 6.6 per cent;

(b) whether it has any bearing on the low priority allocation of 5.9 per cent of total allocation to agriculture sector in the Seventh Plan while this allocation was about 14.9 per cent in the First Five Year Plan; and

(c) the effect of the low growth rate of the agriculture sector on the overall national growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. In the year 1985-86, the Growth Rate of the Agriculture Sector was 1.4% and that of the Industry Sector (Manufacturing; electricity; gas and water supply; construction) was 6.6%.

(b) In the First Five Year Plan the outlay on Agriculture and Community Development was 14.9% of the total Public Sector Plan outlay, while in the Seventh Plan outlay on Agriculture is 5.9% of the total Public Sector Plan Outlay. The development in Agriculture depends, however, not only on direct allocation to the Agriculture sector but also on investment in Irrigation, Infrastructure (transport and electricity) and Industry (particularly Fertiliser and Pesticides etc.). Also it is the total volume of investment rather than its proportion which is more important. Besides the investment in these sectors, production in agriculture in any particular year also depends on weather conditions obtaining in that year.

(c) Agriculture presently accounts for around 36% of the national income and, therefore, low growth of agriculture sector has demperning effect on the overall growth of the national economy.

[*Translation*]

Bungling In Appointments In a Bank

3614. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI SARFARAZAHMAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Safal Ummidwaron Ko bank ne aath saal tak niyukti nahin di" (successful candidates not given promotion in bank for eight years) appearing on page 7 in the daily 'Jansatta' of June, 1987;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and the name of the bank involved;

(c) whether there have been complaints of irregularities in the said bank;

(d) whether the successful candidates have since been appointed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which they are likely to be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The case pertains to Union Bank of India and Government is seized of the matter. The Bank held examinations/interviews in 1978 i.e. prior to setting up of Banking Service Recruitment Boards which are presently entrusted with the job of recruitment of officers and Clerical Cadre in public sector banks. The vacancies of zonal basis for which the aforesaid examinations/interviews were conducted were identified as per the promotion agreement entered into with the union by the bank. The alleged irregularities in recruitment have since been examined by the bank. Zonal vacancies were correctly filled up by the bank on the basis of zonal merit lists. In utilising one zone's merit lists for meeting shortfalls in another zone's (where the number of suc-

cessful candidates were less than the number of vacancies) the bank omitted 4 women and 4 internal candidates because these candidates were expected to be offered appointments in 1979 within the zone itself. This could not be done due to the setting up of the Banking Service Recruitment Boards. A decision was taken to redress the grievances of the Eight candidates who were left out at that time by offering them appointment as Officers. The Bank has now reported that of these Eight candidates, two internal candidates have already been promoted in the Officer's Cadre in the normal course; one has left Bank's service and one has not accepted the offer and moved the High Court of Delhi for getting the salary with retrospective effect. His case has been reported to have been dismissed by the Delhi High Court. The Bank was having difficulty in finding the latest address of the candidate who had resigned and the remaining 4 women candidates. However, the bank is making efforts to contact these candidates and offer them appointment.

Sale of Bonds by Private Sector Companies

3615. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether private sector companies were permitted to sell bonds as a means of raising funds;

(b) particulars of those companies during last three years and the amounts mopped up by them;

(c) the contribution of the nationalised banks and financial institutions, separately, to the same, year-wise; and

(d) the rates of interest both in the case of public sector and private sector industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.GADHVI): (a) Private Sector Compa-

nies were permitted to issue debentures as a means of raising funds.

(b) This list and the relevant particulars would be compiled and laid on the table of the House.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The rates of interest in case of issue of bonds of different categories by the Public Sector Undertakings are 9% and 13% and in case of debentures of Private Sector Companies are 12.5%, and 14%.

Effect of Computerisation on Employment

3616. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees recruited in the clerical cadre by twenty nationalised banks in last five years, year-wise;

(b) whether the level of recruitment has gone down very sharply during 1983-86 as compared to the period 1979-88; and

(c) whether the computerisation in banks has reduced the level of new recruitment in banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and to the extent possible will be laid on the Table of the House.

Assistance to Nursing Home and Hospitals by IDBI

3617. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has introduced a scheme under which it would give refinance assistance to set up nursing homes and small

sized hospitals to provide medical services at concessional rate to patients from low income groups; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that it has introduced a scheme for providing refinance assistance for setting up of modern, well equipped and commercially viable hospitals/nursing homes with 20 or more beds, having a project cost upto Rs. 3 crores. Expansion/modernisation schemes for existing hospitals/nursing homes may also be considered for refinance assistance. The scheme envisages that normally atleast 10% Indoor and 20% Outdoor patients from low income groups should be provided medical facilities at concessional rates which could be determined on a case to case basis keeping in view the factors like size of the hospitals, its location and the need to ensure that the project would be able to service and repay the loan.

Bank Loans in Andhra Pradesh

3618. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loans given by the nationalised banks during the last six months in Andhra Pradesh under the new poverty alleviation scheme;

(b) the names of the districts in Andhra Pradesh where maximum and minimum of loans were given;

(c) the total amount of allocation made for Andhra Pradesh for the purpose; and

(d) the extent to which it is likely to alleviate poverty in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to

the Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) which has been introduced from 1986-87 for providing bank credit alongwith 25% capital subsidy to poor urban families having income of less than Rs. 600 per month. Under the present data generating system, district-wise information is not available. However, during 1986-87, in Andhra Pradesh 27,361 loans have been sanctioned against the target of 32,947. Assistance not exceeding Rs. 5,000/- is available to eligible families. The proper utilisation of assistance is expected to improve economic status of the urban poor beneficiary.

Public Debt

3619. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of public debt in the year 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) whether there is a rapid rise of public debt in the last few years;

(c) what steps the Government have taken to reduce these debts; and

(d) the interest paid on these debts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) The total amount of public debt outstanding against the Central Government at the end of 1985-86 and 1986-87 (RE) was as follows:-

<i>At the end of</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. crores)</i>
1985-86	89192
1986-87(RE)	105427

(b) The Public debt has no doubt gone up in absolute terms over the years. However, as a source of financing the Budget, its share as compared to expenditure met from non-debt sources, generally show a declining trends, as indicated below:

(Rs. Crores)

	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Total Expenditure	22056	41678	49619	60328
of which met from Public debt	7879	9791	14018	16235
(Percentage)	(35.7%)	(23.5%)	(28.3%)	(26.9%)

(c) It is Government's endeavour to limit the debt liability to the minimum necessary and resort to financing its expenditure from non-debt sources like tax and non-tax receipts.

(d) The interest paid on public debt in the 3 years from 1985-86 is as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Interest on public debt (Rs. crores)</i>
1985-86	4457
1986-87 (RE)	5778
1987-88 (BE)	6362

[*Translation*]**Grant to Welfare Organisations of H.P.**

3620. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the social welfare organisations in Himachal Pradesh which

are receiving grants from her ministry; and

(b) the details of the grants being given to each organisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The following Social Welfare Organisations in Himachal Pradesh were provided grants mentioned against them by the Ministry of Welfare during 1986-87:-

<i>Name of organisations</i>	<i>Amount released</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1. Himachal Pradesh Council for Child Welfare Mini Sectt. Simla.	Rs. 7,65,360	Welfare of disabled.
2. Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Simla.	Rs.1,00,000	Welfare of disabled.
3. Society for Social Upliftment through Rural Action, Jagjet Nagar, Distt. Solan.	Rs.81,000	Education Work for Prohibition.

In addition, amount of Rs. 41,070 was released to Govt. of Himachal Pradesh during 1986-87 for disbursement to Voluntary Organisations under the scheme for Welfare of Children in need of care and protection, for running destitute Children Homes.

[*English*]**NRI Interest In Cigarette Companies and Hotels**

3621. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cigarette companies and hotels which are having more than 25% non-resident interest;

(b) the details of profits repatriated to those shareholders during the last two years; and

(c) the details of expenses made abroad during 1986-87 by these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Shortage of Staff in Branches of United Bank of India in West Bengal

3622. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of staff in various branches of United Bank of India in West Bengal with the result that they are not able to undertake some important functions of customers' service; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to tackle the situation so that there is no hindrance in smooth functioning of the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Identification of Research In Frontier Areas

3623. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the frontier areas of research have been identified in which Indian R&D must concentrate;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the teams and institutions whose R&D efforts will be considered have also been identified; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Through the Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC), Department of Science and Technology promotes research in frontier and newly emerging areas of Science and Engineering. In order to identify these frontier areas of research, SERC had organised 'National Workshops' during 1980-83 in the disciplines of Life, Chemical, Physical and Engineering Sciences. Through such a National exercise, frontier and emerging areas of research, now called "Thrust Areas" were identified. These areas were widely publicised through scientific journals etc. Examples of some of the frontline areas of research are as follows:

(c) Genetic Engineering, Molecular and

Cellular Biology, Solid Surface and Catalysis, Tissue Culture, Plasma Physics, Laser Physics, Material Sciences, Molecular Structures and Dynamics, Photochemistry, Immunology, Biology of Reproduction, Micro-Hydro turbine, Rapid Solidification Power Systems, Encapsulation, Inter-metallics.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) To strengthen and foster some of those areas, institutions/teams in the form of Core Groups were identified and supported so as to generate National R&D programmes which may be of great significance for national development. Some of these Core Groups are:-

- Unit on Genetic Engineering - Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi; Bose Institute, Calcutta; and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- Unit on Photosynthesis - Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai.
- Unit on Metallic Glasses - Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
- Unit on Solid State and Surface Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- Unit on Neurobiology - Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai.
- Unit on Chemical Dynamics and Picosecond spectroscopy-Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.
- Unit on Plant Cell and Molecular Biology - University of Delhi, Delhi.
- Unit on Neural Transplantation Studies - All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
- Unit on Laser applications in Medicine - Sree Chitra Tirunal

Institute of Medical Science and Technology, Trivandrum.

- Institute of Plasma Research, Ahmedabad.
- National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi.

Fuel Wood Plantation in Karnataka

3624. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether there is a need to increase the fuel wood production as majority of the population depend on it;

(b) the percentage of household who use fuel wood for cooking purposes;

(c) the various steps taken by Government to increase the fuel wood production;

(d) whether any specific scheme has been taken up in Karnataka for the above

purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No survey has been conducted to estimate the percentage of households (in the country) which use fuelwood. According to the Report of the Fuelwood Study Committee of the Planning Commission fuelwood constitutes 68.5% of Rural per Capita energy consumption and 45.5% of urban per capita energy consumption.

(c) Raising of fuelwood trees is a major component of the total afforestation under the twenty Point Programme and trees yielding fuelwood are planted under all the Social Forestry Plantation Schemes.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The Centrally sponsored scheme 'Rural Fuelwood Plantations and Afforestation of Eco-Sensitive Non-Himalayan Areas' is being implemented in Karnataka. Fifty percent central assistance is given to the State Government according to approved norms. Achievements in Karnataka are as under:-

<i>Period/Year</i>	<i>Fuelwood Plantations raised in Ha.</i>	<i>Central assistance released (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
VI Plan	14738	256.05
Year 1985-86	2669	85.41
Year 1986-87	1137	79.48

Monitoring of Various Projects

3625. DR. G.S. RAJHANS:
DR. (MRS.) T. KALPANA DEVI:

Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed and monitored the implementation of various projects under different stages in the country during the last two Years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to expedite the implementation of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Effective monitoring of projects has been carried out through monthly Flash report/Exception report in respect of projects costing over Rs. 100 crores and through Quarterly Status Report monitoring system in respect of projects costing over Rs. 20 crores.

(b) As on 31.3.1987, there were 290 Central Projects costing more than Rs. 20 crores each on the Quarterly Monitoring System. Of these, 186 projects reported cost over run, and 162 time over run, with respect to the original cost estimates and the time schedule.

(c) The steps include:

- Constant pressure on project authorities for expeditious completion.
- Inter-ministerial coordination and interaction.
- Close follow up by concerned Ministries and project authorities with State Governments, equipment suppliers, consultants and other concerned agencies to minimise delays.

[*Translation*]

Delay in Public Sector Schemes

3626. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:

DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether delay in the implementation of several projects under public sector has resulted in manifold increase in their pro-

jected outlay;

(b) if so, the details of these projects; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). According to data available on the quarterly monitoring system, 162 out of 290 Central projects costing more than Rs. 20 crores each were delayed as on 31 March 1987. The anticipated capital cost of these projects, which fall in the Atomic Energy, Coal, Fertilisers, Mines, Steel, Petrochemicals and Chemicals, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Power, Paper/Cement/Automobiles, Railways, Surface Transport and Telecommunication sectors has escalated from the originally approved cost of Rs. 27568 crores to approximately Rs. 47592 crores.

(c) The remedial measures taken/proposed *inter alia* include:

- Constant pressure on project authorities for expeditious completion.
- Inter-ministerial coordination and inter-action.
- Close follow up by concerned Ministries and project authorities with State Governments, equipment suppliers, consultants & other concerned agencies to minimise delays.

[*English*]

Reservation for SC/ST In Punjab National Bank

3627. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheme for reserva-

tions for SC/ST officers in Punjab National Bank as circulated by bank vide Personnel Division Circular 568 dated 25 March, 1981 provides for reservation for promotion from officers scale JM-I to MM-II;

(b) whether the above scheme of reservation has been amended or withdrawn by Punjab National Bank;

(c) if so, when and under which circular the amendment withdrawal of policy was made; and

(d) if not, the details of promotion made by Punjab National Bank from Scale I to II number of reserved vacancies, number of total officers promoted, number of SC/ST officers promoted and the backlog carried over since 1978 and the position of present backlog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Vide Punjab National Bank Circular No. 1043 dated 10.8.1987.

(d) Punjab National Bank has reported that since all its promotions within the Officers' Cadre are based on 'Selection' method, the reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are not applicable to such promotions, though certain concessions laid down in para 12.2(a) of the Brochure on Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services [6th Edition) are available to the candidates of these communities.

[*Translation*]

Loans to Educated Unemployed Persons by State Bank of Indore

3628. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed persons as well as the number of low income groups persons in Delhi and who

have been advanced loans for self-employment by the Connaught Circus, Green Park, Chandni Chowk Branches of State Bank of Indore During 1985-86; and

(b) the period taken by bank in sanctioning loans after receipt of applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to extent possible.

[*English*]

Modernising of Indian Rare Earths Plants, Alwaye, Kerala

3629. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian rare earths unit at Udyogamandal, Alwaye, Kerala is running at a loss or profit;

(b) whether Government have expanded and modernised the Indian Rare Earths unit at Udyogamandal, Alwaye, Kerala;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the safety measures taken in Indian Rare Earths unit against radiation; and

(e) the welfare schemes adopted for the employees of Indian Rare Earths unit, Udyogamandal, Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Rare Earths Division of Indian Rare Earths at Udyogmandal, Kerala, is running at a profit.

(b) and (c). The existing Rare Earths Plant at Udyogamandal, Alwaye, built in 1952, is being modernised, in addition to simultaneous setting up of facilities for recovery of uranium and helium. A plant for

separation of Heavy Rare Earths is being set up as a part of the diversification programme.

(d) The radiation exposure of all workers in the plant is kept much below the permissible levels. The liquid effluents are discharged after treatment and meet the standards laid down by the Health Physics Division of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and Kerala State Water Pollution Control Board. All the solid wastes are disposed of as per internationally accepted practice. The workers are medically examined at regular intervals. A Health Physics Unit of BARC is permanently located at the Rare Earths Plant at Udyogamandal, which carries out regularly:

- i) Personnel monitoring for external exposure using film badges.
- ii) Urine analysis and whole body burden measurement of workers.
- iii) Plant area monitoring.
- iv) air monitoring.
- v) environmental radiation level using thermo luminescent dosimeters (TLDS).
- vi) ground water monitoring near the solid radioactive waste storage areas and
- vii) periyar river monitoring for ascertaining radioactivity levels in water sediments, fish etc.

The results of the above monitoring have confirmed that the radiation levels are well within the permissible limits.

(e) The following are the major welfare measures adopted for the employees of Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (IRE) Udyogmandal:

- i) Extension of liberalised medical assistance facilities under which among other benefits, well equipped hospitals and Nursing

Homes in and around Udyogamandal have been recognised for medical treatment of the employees.

- ii) Grant of liberalised House Building Advance at concessional rate of interest.
- iii) Leave Travel Concession including encashment facilities in accordance with Govt. guidelines.
- iv) Canteen facilities with highly subsidised rates for meals, snacks, tea/coffee.
- v) Free supply of 1/2 litre milk to every employee.
- vi) Liberal transport subsidy.
- vii) Conveyance allowance for scooter, moped and car.
- viii) grant of family planning incentives according to Govt. guidelines.
- ix) Reimbursement of education and tuition fees.
- x) Promotion of sports and recreational activities.
- xi) Grants of welfare funds.
- xii) Grant of hire purchase advances for items like Refrigerator, TVs, Cupboards and other domestic appliances, as well as Car, Scooter etc.
- xiii) Rehabilitation of dependents of employees who die in harness by offering them appointment in the Company on compassionate grounds.
- xiv) Grant of festival advance, education advance etc.
- xv) Grant of advances on the occa-

sion of drought, floods and other natural calamities.

(b) the names of the places where branches of the nationalised banks have been opened and the details thereof;

[*Translation*]

Opening of Bank Branches in Gujarat

3630. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the branches of nationalised banks proposed to be opened in Gujarat during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the number of branches out of them opened;

(c) the population after which there is a branch of a nationalised bank in Gujarat and the details thereof; and

(d) the population after which there is a branch of a nationalised bank in each of the States and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The position regarding authorisations issued and branches opened in Gujarat during the 6th Five Year Plan is indicated below:-

<i>Name of District</i> 1	<i>No of Licences issued</i> 2	<i>No. of offices opened</i> 3
Ahmedabad	87	86
Amreli	26	26
Banaskantha	6	6
Vadodara	50	49
Bhavnagar	26	26
Bharuch	28	28
Valsad	25	25
Dang	3	3
Gandhinagar	9	9
Jamnagar	6	6
Junagadh	25	24
Kheda	47	46
Kutch	9	9
Mehsana	15	14

1	2	3
Panchmahal	9	7
Rajkot	47	46
Sabarkantha	32	32
Surat	50	49
Surendranagar	14	13
Total	514	504

(c) Average population per bank office (APPBO), taking into account the population based on 1981 census and the number of bank offices as at the end of 31.3.87, was 11,000 in Gujarat State.

(d) APPBO taking into account the population based on 1981 census and the number of bank offices in different States as on 31.3.87 is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Average Population Per Bank Office (APPBO) in respect of scheduled commercial banks in different States/ Union Territories as on 31.3.87

<i>Name of State Union Territory</i>	<i>(in thousands)</i> <i>APPBO for a State as a whole</i>
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	13
2. Assam	20
3. Bihar	16
4. Gujarat	11
5. Haryana	11
6. Himachal Pradesh	8
7. Jammu & Kashmir	8
8. Karnataka	9
9. Kerala	9

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
10. Madhya Pradesh	14
11. Maharashtra	13
12. Manipur	21
13. Meghalaya	10
14. Nagaland	12
15. Orissa	15
16. Punjab	8
17. Rajasthan	13
18. Sikkim	17
19. Tamil Nadu	12
20. Tripura	15
21. Uttar Pradesh	15
22. West Bengal	16
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13
24. Arunachal Pradesh	11
25. Chandigarh	4
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17
27. Delhi	6
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	4
29. Lakshadweep	8
30. Mizoram	10
31. Pondicherry	10
Total	13

[English]

H.R.A. to Central Govt. Employees

3631. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government Employees working within 20 Kms. of cities are eligible for House Rent Allowance at the same rate as applicable to those working in the cities;

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving this benefit to Central Government Employees working in offices at Balaramapuram, Neyyathinkara, Kaniramkulam and Malayinkil which are within 20 Kms. of the Trivandrum city; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to redress the grievances of the employees working in the above places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) As per extent orders, Staff working in aerodromes, meteorological, observatories, wireless stations and other Central Government establishments within a distance of 8 kilometres from the periphery of the municipal limits of a qualified city will be allowed house rent allowance at the rates admissible in that city even though they may not be residing within those municipal limits, provided that -

- (1) there is no other suburban municipality, notified area or cantonment within the 8 kilometres limit; and
- (2) it is certified by the Collector/Deputy Commissioner having jurisdiction over the area that the place is generally dependent for its essential supplies e.g., foodgrains, milk, vegetables, fuel etc., on the qualified city.

Such a certificate will remain valid for a period of three years after which a fresh

certificate will be required. These provisions are not applicable to places which are themselves municipalities, notified areas or cantonments.

(b) and (c). Govt. orders have been issued for grant of HRA at Malayinkil which satisfied the required conditions. However, HRA at Neyyathinkara, Balaramapuram and Kanjiramkulam, is not admissible as these places are situated at a distance of more than 8 kilometres from the municipal limits of Trivandrum and Neyyathinkara is also a separate municipal town.

[Translation]

Separate Techno-Economic Survey of Hilly Areas

3632 SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to conduct a separate techno-economic survey of hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time by which this survey is proposed to be undertaken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

Funds for Anti-Poverty Programmes to Assam

3633. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any funds have been allocated to Assam for various anti-poverty programmes during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The major anti-poverty programmes for which Central allocations are being made to various State Governments including Assam during Sev-

enth Plan period are: Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee programme (RLEGP).

(b) The requisite details are given below:-

Years	Central allocation				
	IRDP	NREP		RLEGP	
	Cash (Rs. lakhs)	Cash (Rs. lakhs)	Food grains Released (Lakh tonnes)	Cash (Rs.lakhs)	Food grains released (Lakh tonnes)
1985-86	688.60	498	0.15	1088	0.14
1986-87	628.30	461	0.10	992	0.10
1987-88	682.58	512	0.10	958	0.10

Indian Banks Working In Western Countries

3634. DR. D.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian banks which are working in the western countries;

(b) whether there is any monitoring and supervision on the working of these banks by the Reserve Bank of India and Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) At present 6 Indian Public Sector Banks have operating branches in the Western countries, viz. continents of Europe and America.

(b) and (c). The operations of the overseas branches of Indian banks are moni-

tored and reviewed by the Reserve Bank of India. Series of measures have been taken by Reserve Bank of India to strengthen monitoring and control over the operations of the overseas branches. Some of these measures include introduction of a comprehensive reporting system on a quarterly basis, periodic inspection of the working of foreign branches, reinforcement of credit appraisal machinery, setting up limits for controlling credit exposures to borrowers/borrowers' groups, introduction of new techniques for assets-liability management etc.

Bio-Technology In the Field of Agriculture

3636. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether introduction of bio-technology in agriculture holds great promise and if so, the areas in which Research and Development is underway, and the results ob-

tained so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that in processes like increase in alcohol production from molasses etc. biotechnology has been applied for results which are at par with Western Countries;

(c) whether any application such as tissue-culture for forest trees, microbial pesticides, bio-fertilisers, embryo transplant organic manures, biogas has been achieved by using new bio-technology tools;

(d) whether any studies on economies of scale of the application of biotechnology in the above field have been carried out, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether in several countries "Sugar" is now being produced from starch and if so, whether this bio-technology has been brought in our country also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE) (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) Yes, Sir; the areas in which research and development has been initiated in India include application of techniques of tissue culture and genetic engineering. These techniques are being tried for the mass propagation of high yielding diseases resistant, stress tolerant varieties of economically important plants. Tissue culture technique is being experimented in coconut, cardamom, sugarcane, different species of brassica (Mustard), fruit trees like Papaya, forestry like bamboo, eucalyptus, teak, sandalwood, etc. This field performance of tissue-cultured plant in Cardamom, Mustard, eucalyptus, teak and sandalwood have been promising.

(b) No, Sir; however, work is progressing using immobilised yeast cells for increasing alcohol productivity and reducing cost of fermentation as well as selecting yeast for higher alcohol tolerance for increasing ethanol yields by fermentation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir; in some western countries, starch is being converted to fructose rich syrup (liquid sweetener) using immobilised enzyme technique. This process has not been used in large scale in India. However, in India, large quantities of starch are being enzymatically converted into glucose regularly.

Foreign Exchange Sanction to Tourists

3637. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign exchange is being released to persons going to foreign countries as tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof with formalities required therefor;

(c) other types of cases wherein foreign exchange is being released to Indian citizens with formalities required in each case;

(d) the details of foreign exchange released to non-resident Indians when they visit India as tourists; and

(e) details of foreign exchange released to non-resident Indians when they visit India for a duration of one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). Persons resident in India can go abroad as tourists under Foreign Travel Scheme (FTS) and or Neighbourhood Travel Scheme (NTS) once in three calendar years. When the visit is only to countries in the group of specified neighbouring countries, namely, Bangladesh, Burma, Malaysia, Maldive Islands, Mauritius, Pakistan, Seychelles Islands and Sri Lanka, the traveller is eligible to apply for exchange quota only under NTS. For visiting other countries, visit can be undertaken under FTS. Under FTS, quantum of foreign

exchange releasable is US\$. 500 or its equivalent per adult and US\$. 250 or its equivalent per child upto the 12 years of age. Under NTS, quantum of foreign exchange releasable is US\$.250 or its equivalent per adult and US\$. 125 or its equivalent per child upto 12 years of age. The applicants are required to apply to Authorised Dealers/Full-fledged money changers in the prescribed form alongwith valid passport and return ticket.

(c) Foreign exchange at the prescribed scales is also releasable to persons resident in India for certain approved purposes, viz., pursuing higher studies, attending international Conferences, medical treatment abroad, export promotion and other business visits abroad etc. All such applications are required to be made to the Reserve Bank of India in the prescribed form. Each such request is considered by the RBI in accordance with the prescribed guidelines.

(d) and (e). Foreign exchange is releasable only to persons resident in India and not to Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) for their visits to India .

Weightage to Length of Service for Fixation of Pay

3638. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the recommendations of Fourth Pay Commission, the employees who have joined their service 4 years later than their seniors in the same cadre and scale are drawing equal emoluments; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give weightage to the length of service and grant increments in the respective scales in order to resolve this anomaly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) and (b). It is not unusual that they pay of Government servants drawing pay at more than one stage in

their pre-revised scales gets bunched i.e. gets fixed at the same stage in the revised scales. However, the Rules governing fixation of initial pay in the revised scales provide that the pay in the revised scale of such of these Government servants who are drawing pay beyond the first five consecutive stages in the pre-revised scales shall be stepped up by grant of additional increments upto three in the manner prescribed therein. Adequate provision thus already exists to allow weightage in such cases.

[*Translation*]

Schools for Blinds

*3639. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for shifting the Government Blind Boys School from Kingsway Camp to Timarpur in Delhi;

(b) the number of schools for blinds run by Union Government in various States, State-wise;

(c) the number of students studying in these schools, State-wise; and

(d) the total yearly expenditure incurred on these schools, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Government Blind Boys School is under the Delhi Administration. According to information received from Delhi Administration the school was shifted to Timarpur due to shortage of accommodation at Poor House, Kingsway Camp, Delhi.

(b) to (d). Union Government is running only one school for the blind, namely, Model School for the Visually Handicapped, Dehra-Dun. Majority of the schools for the blind are run by the State Governments or by the voluntary organisations. The number of voluntary organisations assisted during 1986-87 in running these schools by the Central

Govt. was 24. The number of students in the Model School for the Visually Handicapped, Dehra-Dun was 99 during 1986-87. The Total expenditure incurred on this school during 1986-87 was Rs. 7.34 lakhs.

conducted in Delhi and Bombay in each month since January, 1987;

(b) if so, the amount recovered in the raids; and

[English]

(c) the action taken against the tax evaders?

Income Tax Raids in Delhi and Bombay

3640. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). The Income Tax Department conducted searches in Delhi and Bombay in 1987 as under:-

(a) the number of income-tax raids

<i>Period</i>	<i>searches</i>	<i>No. of assets seized</i>	<i>Approximate value of (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4
DELHI			
January		26	75.43
February		62	9.93
March		5	3.79
April		27	11.93
May		55	31.90
June		67	29.32
July		150	177.96
BOMBAY			
January		139	138.95
February		109	294.98
March		86	492.11
April		64	58.54
May		118	297.39
June		135	198.32
July		133	642.19

(c) Appropriate action under the Income Tax Act is taken in all these cases.

Aerial Seeding of Clouds

3641. SHRI DIGVJAY SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in aerial seeding of clouds to effect precipitation;

(b) where have experiments been conducted in this field this month and at what cost; and

(c) what coordination has been effected with foreign technology to enhance our knowledge in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) Experiments have been conducted in aerial seeding of clouds in different parts of the country for the past some time. The experiments conducted so far have indicated a trend of success. However, while rain making is technically feasible in a set of favourable conditions of cloud-height, temperature and moisture content etc., for all practical purposes it is still in experimental stage.

(b) Experiments are being conducted in this field during the current month in Gujarat and Kerala. Cost of the operations is borne by respective state Governments.

(c) Some of the scientists working in this field have been trained abroad so as to

enhance our knowledge in this field.

20 Years Perspective Plan

3642. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is considering embarking on 20 years perspective plan for strategic sectors such as power, coal and fertilizer; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). The development perspective given in the Seventh Five Year Plan is visualised by taking into account the basic goals to be achieved by the year 2000 and the resource base, alternative development scenarios were simulated, using a mathematical model, with a view to optimising the attainment of the mix of objectives. From the alternative development scenarios, a profile of development has been chosen which would enable the economy to reach and maintain a high and steady growth path. The simulation exercise clearly brought out that for fulfilling this objective, modernisation and the adoption of advanced technology would require priority attention so that optimum use of resources can be brought about. The plan contains the development perspective of key sectors including those of power, coal and fertiliser. The table below gives information regarding the projected output of these sectors for 1999-2000.

Sl.No	Commodity	Unit	1984-85	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Coal	Million tonnes	147.44	417
2.	Nitrogenous fertilizers (N)	Thousand tonnes	3917	11400

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Phosphatic fertilizers (P) (P ₂ O ₅)	Thousand tonnes	1264	4180
4.	Electricity generation	Billion kwh	167	558-600

The Planning Commission has also undertaken the task of developing an Energy Model System to Provide a scientific framework of solving for long-term optimal strategies for energy sector of the economy. This system intends to solve for an energy product mix for the Indian economy for the Terminal Years 1999-2000 and 2000-2005 so that the energy need of the economy in the Terminal Year for certain target growth rates of GDP and its sectoral components is met.

Rise In Wholesale Price Index

3643. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been continuous rise in the wholesale Price index;

(b) if so, the wholesale price index in April and May, 1987; and

(c) the main causes for such high rise in prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). According to the latest provisional information available, the wholesale price index (Base: 1970-71=100) went up by 0.7% to 380.6 in April, 1987 and by 2.2% to 388.8 in May, 1987. The pressure on prices at this time of the year has been mainly caused by seasonal factors, which have been aggravated by the drought conditions.

[Translation]

Issue of Personal Accident Insurance Policies

3644. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Personal Accident Insurance Policies issued by the offices under the control of the Regional Manager, United India Insurance Company, 38-B Chourranghee Road, Himalaya House, Calcutta during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any provision to take deposit premium in the case of these policies;

(c) the number of Personal Accident Insurance Policies issued by the branch of the said office in which premium deposits have been taken along with the number of the persons from whom these premium deposits have been taken and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether risk of policy holder is covered from the date of depositing premium in the case of Personal Accident Insurance policies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

**Special Central Assistance Under
ERRP to Orissa**

3645. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to
state:

(a) the quantum of Special Central
Assistance for Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
provided under Economic Rehabilitation of
Rural Poor in Orissa during 1984-85, 1985-
86 and 1986-87; and

(b) the other sources of financial assis-
tance for Economic Rehabilitation of Rural
Poor during these years in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIR-
IDHAR GOMANGO):

(Rs. in Lakhs)

(a) Year	SCA released for SCs under ERRP	SCA released for STs under ERRP
1984-85	303.00	418.00
1985-86	260.00	340.00
1986-87	260.00	050.00

(b) Following amounts have been provided under the State Plan:-

Year	Amount	<i>(Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
1984-85	662.70	
1985-86	412.47	
1986-87	450.69	

[Translation]

**Setting up of Electronic Units In
U.P.**

3646. SHRIKAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state:

(a) the percentage increase in produc-
tion of electronics industry during the last two
years;

(b) whether Government propose to set

up more electronic industries;

(c) if so, whether Government propose
to set up a big electronic industry in Bara-
banki district of Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, by what time; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODU-
TION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY
OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) The increase in production in Electronics industry was 40.7% in 1985 and 30.1% in 1986.

(b) Seventh Five Year Plan approved for Electronics does not envisage setting up new units by the Government.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

[English]

Dowry Taken by IAS and Civil Service Officers

3647. SHRI P. KANNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of disciplinary action initiated by Government in 1986 against IAS probationers and officers belonging to Civil Services for giving/taking dowry; and

(b) the number of officers punished and the nature of punishment given?

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). As regards the I.A.S. probationers one complaint has been received and is being enquired into. As regards the officers of the Civil Services, information is not available centrally.

Nuclear Power Plant in Madhya Pradesh

3648. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the report of site selection committee for setting up of Nuclear Power Station in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the proposed location of the Power Plant in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if not, when Government propose to take final decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Site Selection Committee of Deptt. of Atomic Energy has examined sites in Madhya Pradesh, along with sites located in other constituent states of the Western Electricity Region, to assess their suitability for setting up of Nuclear Power Stations. The report of the Site Selection Committee is under consideration of the Government.

(c) The decision of the Government is expected shortly.

Personal Accident Social Security Scheme in Kerala

3649. SHRI V.S. VJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Personal Accident Insurance Social Security Scheme has been extended to Kerala;

(b) the names of districts in the State covered under the scheme; and

(c) the number of people brought under the coverage of this scheme in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Seven districts, namely,

1) Idukki, 2) Trichur, 3) Trivandrum, 4) Alleppey, 5) Ernakulam, 6) Kozhikode, 7) Palghat

(c) On the basis of 1981 census, the estimated population of poor families in 7 districts covered under the scheme is around 42.13 lakhs.

Sending of Indians into Space

3650. KUMARI D.K. THARADEVI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to send more Indians into Space in the near future;

(b) when will India have its first woman Astronaut; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) The currently approved Indian Space Programme lays primary stress on satellite communications for various national uses, Satellite remote sensing for resources survey and management, environmental monitoring and meteorological services, and the development and operationalisation of indigenous Satellites and launch vehicles for providing Space services. However, the general question of human space flight will continue to be studied and considered in the overall context of our Space Programme depending upon scientific merits, requirements and resources.

Special Pay for Under Secretaries of Central Secretariat Service

3651. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Under Secretaries of Central Secretariat Service submitted representations in February/March 1987 demanding Special Pay from the date of their appointment as Under Secretaries, as admissible to their counterparts of Group 'A' Central Services holding same posts and performing similar duties in the light of Supreme Court's Judgement on Special Pay;

(b) if so, whether the representation have since been examined by the Government;

(c) the decision taken thereon in view of the Judgement by the Supreme Court; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay and when a final decision on the representation will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). Some representations have been received. They are under consideration.

Higher Depreciation in View of Inflation

3652. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give higher depreciation allowance beyond hundred per cent in view of the rising inflation;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per the liberalised rates of depreciation effective from the assessment year 1988-89 onwards, plant and machinery will be eligible for depreciation at varying rates of 33 1/3 per cent, 50 per cent and 100 per cent. The new rates ensure that more than 80 per cent of the cost of plant and machinery is written off in the initial 4 years' period. Besides, the benefit of investment deposit account is also available to the tax-payers,

as per which a tax-payer can utilise upto 20 per cent profits from certain businesses for purchase of plant and machinery and the amount so utilised is deductible in computing the income chargeable to tax. The existing rates of depreciation and the benefit provided to the tax-payer under the investment deposit account are adequate.

Inclusion of Tribal Languages as Subjects for Examination by UPSC

3653. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to include any tribal languages as subjects for examination by the Union Public Service Commission;

(b) if so, the names of the languages under consideration for this purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether any such languages would be considered so as to provide avenues for the tribals to avail themselves of higher opportunities and the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee on Recruitment Policy and Selection Methods commonly known as Kothari Committee had gone into the matter and had inter alia suggested that subjects which are of a highly specialised character or which are to be offered by only a very limited number of candidates should not be included in the list of optional subjects. They had also recommended that the scope of the syllabus for the optional subjects papers for the Civil Services (Main) Examinations should broadly be of honours degree level i.e. a level higher than bachelors degree but lower than masters degree.

Credit : Deposit Ratio

3654. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide variation in credit: deposit ratio of the nationalised banks in the country from State to State;

(b) the highest and the lowest ratio with the names of the States concerned as on 31 March, 1987;

(c) the reason for the wide disparity among the States;

(d) the credit deposit ratio of the nationalised banks in the country as a whole and bank-wise as on 31 March, 1987; and

(e) the reasons for the disparity among the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India has reported that the State-wise information on credit : deposit ratio is available upto the end of December 1986. Public Sector Banks; credit : deposit ratio as at the end of December 1986 was highest in Tamil Nadu i.e., 93.9 percent and was lowest in Mizoram i.e., 8.2 per cent. Deployment of locally mobilised deposits in a particular area/region depends upon the requirement of credit and the level of economic activities which in turn is influenced by several factors such as availability of infrastructural facilities like transport and power, proximity to sources of raw material, access to market, local entrepreneurship etc.

(d) Bank-wise credit : deposit ratio of Public Sector Banks as on 27.3.1987 are set out in the Statement below.

(e) The credit : deposit ratio of a bank is influenced mainly by the requirement of credit in areas of its branch network, availability of funds other than deposits such as call money/market borrowings, refinance facilities available/availed of, float funds etc. It is also influenced by the variation in de-

ployment of resources for other purpose such as investments in other assets.

STATEMENT

Credit : Deposit Ratio of Public Sector Banks as on 27.3.1987

Name of the Bank	Credit : Deposit Ratio (%)
1	2
A. STATE BANK OF INDIA GROUP:	
State Bank of India	61.7
State Bank of Hyderabad	66.1
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	68.8
State Bank of Indore	80.3
State Bank of Mysore	69.5
State Bank Patiala	61.5
State Bank of Saurashtra	71.7
State Bank of Travancore	66.9
B. NATIONALISED BANKS - 20:	
Central Bank of India	54.5
Bank of India	59.9
Punjab National Bank	53.1
Bank of Baroda	66.1
UCO Bank	56.0
Canara Bank	69.5
United Bank of India	59.2
Dena Bank	63.0
Syndicate Bank	71.5
Union Bank of India	54.8
Allahabad Bank	47.3
Indian Bank	52.0
Bank of Maharashtra	66.0
Indian Overseas Bank	54.4

1	2
Andhra Bank	59.5
Punjab & Sind Bank	55.4
New Bank of India	60.1
Vijaya Bank	60.6
Corporation Bank	57.9
Oriental Bank of Commerce	52.6
<hr/>	
TOTAL: All Public Sector Banks	60.3

Note: Data are provisional

Construction of Bank Buildings in West Bengal

3655. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest progress in the construction of different bank buildings, including residential colonies for the bank employees at the various district and Sub. Divisional Head Quarters of West Bengal where the projects have been sanctioned;

(b) the likely date by which the work would be taken in hand or completed wherever it is in progress for each site; and

(c) the reasons for delay in construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Weed Problem

3656. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pernicious weed, parthenium is again proliferating wildly all over South Delhi and posing a major threat to the city's population; and

(b) if so, the immediate steps being taken to uproot and burn large concentrations of parthenium and launch a drive to warn the people of its hazards and eradicate it completely?

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

(b) The Delhi Administration has taken steps to eradicate the parthenium weeds manually, including burning, as well as chemically and to warn people of its hazards. In 1986-87, an area of 546 hectares in and around Delhi city was free from the menace of parthenium weeds.

Refinancing of Loans for Pipelines Water Schemes by NABARD

3657. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and rural Development has decided to withdraw refinancing facility offered

against credit extended to farmers for the installation of water hammer control devices on pipelines water schemes, which had existed for over eight years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) its impact on lift and minor irrigation schemes in the field of agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it has not taken any decision to withdraw refinancing facilities offered against installation of water hammer control devices on pipelines water schemes. However, the refinance proposal is sanctioned on the technical feasibility, economic viability and other parameters of the case, conforming to the guidelines for refinance laid down by NABARD. Moreover, to commercial banks NABARD provides refinance upto 90 per cent of the cost of lift irrigation scheme and the balance loan amount is to be borne by the lending bank out of its own resources. NABARD has reported that in a few schemes it had suggested to banks to finance water hammer control devices, which

forms a very small percentage of the project cost out of their own resources.

USAID Assistance for Advancement of Commercial Technology

3658. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States Agency of International Development (USAID) has sanctioned an assistance of \$ 2.9 million for 11 projects during 1986-87 under its programme for the Advancement of Commercial Technology; and

(b) if so, which are these projects and the amount allocated to each one of these?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) Under the Programme for Advancement of Commercial Technology (PACT), a bilateral programme being partly funded by USAID, 11 projects have been sanctioned assistance amounting in total to the equivalent of \$2.9 million.

(b) The details of the projects are as under:

Name of the Project	Amount of allocation (\$ million)
1	2
1. Permanent Magnet Alternator and Allied Electronic Controls	: 0.400
2. Expert System in Medical Field	: 0.500
3. Dewaxing of Rice Bran Oil	: 0.146
4. Pheromones and Controlled Release formulations for Cotton	: 0.302
5. High Grade Button Mushrooms using Unconventional Materials	: 0.359
6. Process improvements in Bagasse Newsprint Manufacture	: 0.150
7. Development of Process for Manufacture of Isoproturon	: 0.125

1	2
8. Enzyme Immuneassay Diagnostic kits	: 0.088
9. Desktop Publishing for Indian	: 0.080
10. Development of Bioinsecticides	: 0.250
11. Continuous Process for Sorbitol	: 0.500
Total	: 2.900

[*Translation*]**Rejuvenation of Cherrapunjee**

3659. SHRI PTYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cherrapunjee is experiencing drinking water scarcity due to large scale denudation of forest and the entire top soil having been washed away,

(b) whether "Maav Samai" water falls are completely dried up;

(c) the schemes formulated for rapid afforestation of Cherrapunjee;

(d) the details thereof;

(e) the funds allocated for the purpose during Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(f) the progress made so far in rejuvenation of Cherrapunjee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (f). The information is being collected from the Government of Meghalaya and will be laid on the table of the house.

[*English*]**Debt Servicing Changes**

3660. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of India has to pay annually as debt servicing charges on foreign debts and amount paid annually as interest for domestic loans deposits and bonds of different types; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to reduce this liability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) The interest payments on foreign debt and internal debt and deposits, etc. lodged with the Government, are estimated as follows in the current year:

BE 1987-88

(Rupees in crores)

Interest on foreign debts. 737

Interest on internal debt, deposits, etc. with the Government. 9913

(b) Government takes measures from time to time to step up receipts from non-

debt sources so as to keep the debt liability to the minimum necessary.

Tax on Tea

3661. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the excise duty and export duty realised by the Union Government from the planters of Tea per k.g. finished tea; and

(b) the total amount of revenue collected from Tea gardens in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts of West Bengal in 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) There is no export duty on tea. On tea produced in Zone-I consisting of the districts of Darrang, Dibrugarh, Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Jorhat and Sonitpur (excluding Barsola circle) of Assam the rate of Central Excise duty is Rs 1.50 per kg. On tea produced in Zone-II consisting of other places, excise duty is charged at the rate of Rs 0.50 per kg. There are concessional rates of excise duty for green tea and for tea produced by factories belonging to Co-operative Societies and bought-leaf factories.

(b) This information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Project Tiger

3662. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made under project tiger at Jainty-Allpurduar of Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal; and

(b) the step taken to rehabilitate the families who will be displaced by the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) 315 sq.

kms. of the forest area in Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal has been notified by the State Government as the Wildlife Sanctuary and a Field Director has also been posted. The area is receiving financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme Project Tiger.

(b) The Government of India provide full financial assistance to the State Government for the rehabilitation of the families which may be displaced from the Tiger Reserve. So far, no proposal for the relocation and rehabilitation of such families has been received.

Opening of Rural Bank in Andhra Pradesh

3663. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start rural bank covering Prakasam District in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). There is no proposal, under the consideration of Government, to start a new Regional Rural Bank in Prakasam District since it is already fully covered by Pinakini Gramaena Bank and Rayalaseema Gramaena Bank.

Amalgamation of Nationalised Banks

3664. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to amalgamate all nationalised banks into a single banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Debt Servicing

3665. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) percentage of export-earnings spent annually on the cost of debt servicing of foreign loans that Government and/or other Government departments, public sector companies or State Governments have borrowed from international sources;

(b) percentage of export-earnings spent annually towards repayment of above mentioned debts; and

(c) percentage of our export-earnings spent annually towards repatriation of interest (including interest paid by commercial banks on FCNR (E) accounts), dividends and other profits to Non-Resident Indians separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). The debt servicing (for loans on Government Account, Non-Government Account, Commercial Borrowings and from IMF), as a percentage of current receipts (i.e. export and gross invisible earnings), is estimated at 17.47 in 1985-86. The repayment and interest payments as a percentage of the current receipts were estimated at 8.64 and 8.83 respectively.

(c) Such information is not being separately compiled.

[*Translation*]

Lime Stone Quarrying In Dehradun

3666. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mountains located

nearby 'Sahastradhara' in Dehradun are being destroyed due to excessive excavation of lime-stone and tree felling; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check it and restore ecological balance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. All the limestone mines located in the Sahastradhara Block have been closed in 1985 under the orders of the Supreme Court.

(b) Reclamation of the abandoned mines has been taken up with the help of local voluntary agencies.

[*Translation*]

Lead Banks In West Bengal

3667. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of names of lead banks in West Bengal; and

(b) the details of their activities during the last three years, years-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that four banks namely Central Bank of India, UCO Bank, United Bank of India and Allahabad Bank have lead responsibilities in various districts in West Bengal.

(b) During the last three years, the Lead Banks in West Bengal had constituted the Groups for identifying eligible rural and semi-urban centres for opening branches in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Branch Licensing Policy for 1985-90; convened the District Consultative Committee meetings periodically; took steps to prepare the Annual Action Plan for 1984, 1985 and 1986 and acted as leaders for coordinating the efforts of all credit institutions for

meeting the credit needs of rural economy in West Bengal.

Completion of Orissa Sands Complex

3668. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Sands Complex Plant has become partly operational in October, 1986;

(b) whether the completion of this plant has been delayed;

(c) the original time of its completion and the cost sanctioned earlier;

(d) when it is likely to be completed and what will be the cost involved now; and

(e) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):
(a) Yes, Sir. The Orissa Sands Complex Plant has gone into commercial production from October, 1986.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Plant was originally scheduled to be commissioned in December 1982, and the cost sanctioned earlier was Rs 81.47 crores.

(d) As stated above, the plant has been completed and has gone into commercial production. The latest estimate of the project cost is Rs 135.34 crores,

(e) The major reasons for the delay are

- i) Difficulties in procurement of structural steel and consequent delay in completion of civil and structural

works.

- ii) Delay in supply and erection of equipment such as Roasters, calciners, rotary digesters and piping work by the contractors.

- iii) Technical problems encountered in the Acid Regeneration Plant during commissioning.

Classification of Fruit Drinks for Excise Levy

3669. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board has issued instructions to the Excise Collectors not to classify fruit drinks under Class 20; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). Fruit juices put up in unit containers are chargeable to excise duty @10% under Chapter 20 of the Central Excise Tariff. Fruit juice based beverages which contain only small quantities of fruit content are chargeable to excise duty @15% under Chapter 22. As there were varying practices in classification of fruit juice based beverages, the matter was examined by the Government and instructions issued to all Collectors of Central Excise so as to ensure uniformity in the practice of assessment.

Refinance Assistance by NABARD

3670. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether southern region claimed the maximum amount of the refinance assistance from the National Bank for Agriculture

and Rural Development during 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the shares of the southern, western and eastern regions have moved up while they have slightly dipped in the case of the northern and central regions; and

(c) if so, whether efforts to augment the flow of credit to less developed States like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan and the States in the eastern region have been considered or are under consideration to overcome regional imbalances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. However, during 1986-87 the share of both Southern and Western regions in the total refinance assistance of NABARD has slightly declined while the share of Northern and Eastern Region had increased as compared to the previous year.

(c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it has set 'balanced regional deployment' as one of its important goals and with this end in view, requirements of specific regions and backward areas are given due consideration. However, deployment of bank credit for agriculture in a region/State depends upon various factors such as agro climatic conditions, availability of irrigation facilities and input material, marketability of produce, credit absorptive capacity of the borrowers, prevailing recovery climate etc.

Guidelines Regarding Credit Camps

3671. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1287 on 4 March, 1987 regarding report of study group on credit camps and state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has since issued suitable guidelines to the nationalised banks regarding credit camps;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the guidelines issued in this regard alongwith date on which these were issued; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which the guidelines are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The issuance of detailed guidelines to the Nationalised Banks regarding credit camps is under examination by the Reserve Bank of India. However, it may be noted that there is no separate criteria for selecting beneficiaries for bank loans disbursed in credit camps as such; and banks have to adhere to the guidelines/procedures laid down from time to time by the Reserve Bank of India for the identification of beneficiaries, appraisal, sanction and post sanction supervision of loans pertaining to priority sectors including for loans disbursed through credit camps.

Bonus on G. P. F. Deposits

3674. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one percent bonus was used to be given in case of non-withdrawal for five years from G. P. F. ;

(b) if so, reasons for withdrawal of bonus;

(c) whether there has been an increase in the rate of interest of G. P. F. any accumulations from 10 1/2 per cent; and

(d) if so, is there any proposal to increase the rate of interest to 12 per cent and to continue giving one per cent as bonus; if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) to (d). Yes Sir. The period of non-withdrawal was reduced to 3 years from 1981-82. The incentive bonus benefited mainly the employees in higher income group and low paid employees who had to resort to withdrawals could not get this benefit. Hence the separate bonus was withdrawn from 1.4.1986 and the basic rate of interest was itself stepped up by 1 1/2% to 12% as against the normal annual step up of 1/2 %. There is no proposal to modify the rate.

Income Tax Raids in Kerala

3675. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by the Income Tax Department in Kerala this year till June, 1987;

(b) the number of persons and business institutions on whose premises these raids were conducted; and

(c) the total value of goods and cash seized from these raids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). The Income Tax Department in Kerala conducted 63 searches between 1.4.1987 and 30.6.1987. These resulted in the seizure of prima-facie unaccounted assets such as cash and others amounting to Rs 10.80 lakhs.

Pasture Development

3677. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take up pasture development during the current plan to re-claim wastelands;

(b) if so, the cost at which pastures would be reclaimed;

(c) whether the scheme will provide incentive to poor farmers to take up silviculture which can improve their income; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for establishing Silvi-and pasture Farms has envisaged a cost of Rs 2500/ha. This may require revision depending on local conditions.

(c) and (d). The Scheme is Centrally Sponsored with 50% assistance of the reckoned cost limited to Rs 1250/ha. from Central Government. This is intended as subsidy to small and marginal farmers who convert their marginal lands into silvi-pasture farms.

[Translation]

Forecast of Monsoon

3679. SMT. MADHUREE SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the main forecasts made by the Meteorological Department this year from time to time regarding arrival of monsoon;

(b) whether the Meteorological Department have entirely failed in making a definite forecast about the arrival of the monsoon;

(c) whether the forecasts of the Meteorological Department during July, 1987 have proved to be confusing and failed to provide any guidance to the farmers; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the failure and the action proposed to be taken by Government to make the functioning of this Department more precise, definite and meaningful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) Meteorological Department issued the main forecast in April, 1987 that the south-west monsoon would arrive at Kerala in the first week of June, 1987. Further forecasts by various forecasting offices were made 2 to 3 days in advance of onset of monsoon for respective regions.

(b) No, Sir. The monsoon struck the southern parts of Kerala this year on June 2 as stated above. The accuracy of other forecasts for the advance of monsoon issued by various forecasting offices made 2-3 days in advance for their regions ranged from 70 to 80%.

(c) No, Sir. India Meteorological Department issues farmers' weather bulletin every day from the different meteorological offices situated in different states in the country. Besides, forecast on the onset of monsoon, these bulletins contain forecasts on other weather elements like rainfall, strong winds, hailstorm, syuall etc. valid for 48 hours. As a routine the forecasts are issued once or twice daily and broadcast through AIR from different parts of the country in regional languages. These forecasts are generally useful and serve as guidance to farmers for their agricultural operations. Their accuracy during July, 1987 ranged from 70 to 90%. With the presently available technology forecast for longer range of 4-10 days in advance is not possible.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Tropical Botanical Garden and Research Institute

3680. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to establish a Tropical Botanical Garden and a Research Institute at Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The Government of Kerala has already established a Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute at Trivandrum.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of Bank Branches in West Bengal

3681. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of banks targetted to be opened in West Bengal during the last three years by different banks and the actual achievements;

(b) district-wise, bank-wise and year-wise details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for shortfall in opening of branches, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Districtwise, bankwise and yearwise details and authorisations/licences issued and offices opened by banks in West Bengal in 1984, 1985 and 1986 are indicated in the Statement below.

(c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that lack of infrastructural facilities including pucca road, suitable premises and postal communications etc. are some of the main reasons for banks not opening their branches at all the allotted centres.

STATEMENT

Districtwise, bankwise and year-wise details of authorisations/licences issued and offices opened in West Bengal during 1984, 85 and 86.

Name of Bank District: BANKURA	1984		1985		1986	
	Authori- sations/ Licences issued	Office opened	Authori- sations/ Licences issued	Offices opened	Authori- sations/ Licences issued	Offices opened
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mellabhum Gramin Bank	21	15	8	4	—	—
State Bank of India	3	3	1	1	—	—
United Bank of India	6	1	3	—	—	—
UCO Bank	3	—	—	—	—	—
New Bank of India	—	—	1	1	—	—
Punjab National Bank	2	1	—	—	—	—
Bank of India	1	1	—	—	—	—
United Industrial Bank	1	1	—	—	—	—
Canara Bank	3	—	—	—	—	—
Central Bank of India	1	1	—	—	—	—
Union Bank of India	2	2	—	—	—	—
Allahabad Bank	2	1	1	1	—	—
Syndicate Bank	2	1	—	—	—	—
Dist: BIRBHUM						
UCO Bank	3	—	6	1	—	—
Mayurakshi Gramin Bank	3	2	—	—	—	—
State Bank of India	—	—	3	1	—	—
United Industrial Bank	—	—	1	1	—	—
Allahabad Bank	1	1	2	2	—	—
Punjab National Bank	—	—	1	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Canara Bank	—	—	2	2	—	—
United Bank of India	2	2	1	—	—	—
Syndicate Bank	—	—	3	3	—	—
Union Bank of India	1	—	1	—	—	—
New Bank of India	—	—	2	1	—	—
Indian Overseas Bank	—	—	1	1	—	—
Central Bank of India	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bank of India	—	—	2	—	—	—
Vijaya Bank	—	—	1	1	—	—
Dist: BURDWAN						
Indian Bank	1	—	—	—	—	—
Canara Bank	1	1	—	—	—	—
Union Bank of India	2	2	—	—	—	—
State Bank of India	22	14	7	7	—	—
Bank of India	5	4	1	1	—	—
Indian Overseas Bank	1	—	—	—	—	—
United Bank of India	4	4	—	—	—	1
Bank of Baroda	—	—	1	1	—	—
UCO Bank	14	4	—	—	—	—
Allahabad Bank	7	7	—	—	—	—
United Industrial Bank	3	3	1	1	—	—
Central Bank of India	3	1	1	1	—	—
Punjab National Bank	1	1	—	—	—	—
New Bank of India	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bardhaman Gramin Bank	38	22	—	—	5	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dist: CALCUTTA						
State Bank of India	12	12	—	—	—	—
UCO Bank	8	2	—	—	—	—
Union Bank of India	3	3	—	—	—	—
Indian Bank	1	1	—	—	—	—
Indian Overseas Bank	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bank of India	4	4	—	—	—	—
United Bank of India	5	3	—	—	—	—
Allahabad Bank	6	6	—	—	—	—
Central Bank of India	7	7	—	—	—	—
Andhra Bank	2	2	—	—	—	—
Dena Bank	3	2	—	—	—	—
Punjab National Bank	6	6	—	—	—	—
Canara Bank	2	2	—	—	—	—
State Bank of Travancore	1	1	—	—	—	—
Syndicate Bank	3	2	—	—	—	—
Bank of Maharashtra	3	3	—	—	—	—
New Bank of India	1	1	—	—	—	—
Oriental Bank of Comm.	1	1	—	—	—	—
Punjab and Sind Bank	2	2	—	—	—	—
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	3	3	—	—	—	—
State Bank of Indore	1	1	—	—	—	—
State Bank of Saurashtra	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bank of Baroda	4	4	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dist: COOCH BEHAR						
Uttar Banga Kshetriya Gramin Bank	18	10	3	3	—	—
State Bank of India	2	1	2	—	—	—
Bank of Baroda	—	—	1	1	—	—
UCO Bank	—	—	2	—	—	—
Allahabad Bank	—	—	3	2	—	—
Bank of India	—	—	2	1	—	—
Central Bank of India	—	—	8	4	—	—
Punjab National Bank	—	—	1	—	—	—
United Bank of India	—	—	2	1	—	—
Dist: DARJEELING						
Uttar Banga Kashetriya Gramin Bank	7	2	—	—	—	—
State Bank of India	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Bank of India	1	1	1	1	—	—
UCO Bank	1	1	—	—	—	—
Central Bank of India	—	—	1	1	—	—
Union Bank of India	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dist: HOOGHLY						
UCO Bank	1	—	3	3	—	—
Bank of India	—	—	3	3	—	—
United Bank of India	—	—	3	3	—	—
State Bank of India	1	—	5	2	—	—
Indian Overseas Bank	—	—	1	1	—	—
Central Bank of India	—	—	2	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab National Bank	1	1	3	3	—	—
Howrah Gramin Bank	—	—	1	1	20	3
Allahabad Bank	1	1	5	5	—	—
Dist: HOWRAH						
United Bank of India	2	2	—	—	—	—
Allahabad Bank	1	1	1	1	—	—
Indian Bank	1	1	—	—	—	—
Howrah Gramin Bank	14	11	4	4	—	—
Bank of Baroda	—	—	—	—	2	2
Dist: JALPAIGURI						
State Bank of India	5	1	1	1	—	—
United Bank of India	—	—	1	1	—	—
Uttar Banga Kshetriya Gramin Bank	7	4	1	—	—	—
Dena Bank	—	—	1	1	—	—
Punjab National Bank	—	—	1	1	—	—
Allahabad Bank	—	—	2	2	—	—
Bank of India	—	—	1	—	—	—
UCO Bank	—	—	2	2	—	—
United Industrial Bank	1	1	—	—	—	—
Central Bank of India	—	—	4	4	—	—
Syndicate Bank	—	—	1	1	—	—
Dist: MALDA						
Gaur Gramin Bank	25	19	3	3	—	—
State Bank of India	—	—	5	5	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dist: MIDNAPORE						
Mallabhum Gramin Bank	—	—	1	—	—	—
State Bank of India	20	8	1	1	—	—
United Bank of India	12	—	4	—	—	—
Bank of India	3	3	4	3	—	—
New Bank of India	1	1	2	1	—	—
Allahabad Bank	10	9	4	3	—	—
United Industrial Bank	2	2	—	—	—	—
Canara Bank	—	—	3	2	—	—
Punjab National Bank	9	7	9	6	—	—
Indian Bank	—	—	3	2	—	—
Central Bank of India	3	2	4	—	—	—
Indian Overseas Bank	—	—	2	2	—	—
Union Bank of India	—	—	2	2	—	—
Dist: MURSHIDABAD						
United Bank of India	6	3	—	—	—	—
State Bank of India	7	4	—	—	—	—
Murshidabad Gramin Bank	14	1	29	—	17	14
Union Bank of India	5	3	—	—	—	—
United Industrial Bank	1	1	1	1	—	—
UCO Bank	2	—	3	—	—	—
Bank of India	4	4	1	1	—	—
Allahabad Bank	3	3	—	—	—	—
Syndicate Bank	5	4	—	—	—	—
Bank of Baroda	3	3	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Canara Bank	4	3	—	—	—	—
Indian Overseas Bank	3	3	—	—	—	—
Punjab National Bank	2	2	—	—	—	—
Central Bank of India	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dist: NADIA						
State Bank of India	—	—	4	3	—	—
Indian Overseas Bank	—	—	1	1	—	—
Canara Bank	—	—	2	2	—	—
Nadia Gramin Bank	37	26	3	2	—	—
Union Bank of India	—	—	1	1	—	—
Bank of India	—	—	1	1	—	—
Central Bank of India	—	—	3	1	—	—
Dist: PURULIA						
State Bank of India	2	1	—	—	—	—
United Bank of India	2	1	—	—	—	—
Mallabhum Gramin Bank	12	4	9	3	—	—
Allahabad Bank	2	1	—	—	—	—
Punjab National Bank	1	1	1	1	—	—
Central Bank of India	1	—	—	—	—	—
UCO Bank	2	1	—	—	—	—
Dist: 24 PARGANAS						
State Bank of India	10	9	8	6	—	—
UCO Bank	6	4	4	—	—	—
Punjab National Bank	4	4	6	5	—	—
New Bank of India	—	—	5	3	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bank of India	3	3	8	5	—	—
Central Bank of India	1	1	5	1	—	—
Allahabad Bank	8	8	8	7	—	—
United Bank of India	18	12	4	1	—	—
United Industrial Bank	3	3	1	1	—	—
Sagar Gramin Bank	7	3	—	—	—	—
Union Bank of India	1	1	4	4	—	—
Bank of Baroda	1	1	6	1	—	—
Vijaya Bank	—	—	1	1	—	—
Syndicate Bank	—	—	6	5	—	—
Canara Bank	—	—	6	5	—	—
Indian Overseas Bank	—	—	1	1	—	—
Andhra Bank	—	—	1	1	—	—
Dist: WEST DINAJPUR						
State Bank of India	2	—	—	—	—	—
Gaur Gramin Bank	30	26	9	7	2	1

Bank Deposits and Advances

3682. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the deposits and advances, State/Union Territory-wise, for the period 1984-85 to 1986-87 of nationalised banks, private Indian banks and foreign banks, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): State-wise deposits and advances of Public Sector Banks and other Scheduled Commercial Banks including foreign banks as at the end of March 1985 and March 1986 are set out in the Statement below. Reserve Bank of India has reported that data for March 1987 is not yet available.

STATEMENT
State-wise Deposits and Advances

(Amount in Rs. crores)

State/Union Territory	Public Sector Banks						Other Scheduled Commercial Banks (Including Foreign Banks)					
	March 1985		March 1986		March 1985		March 1986		March 1985		March 1986	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Depo- sits	Advan- ces	Depo- sits	Advan- ces	Depo- sits	Advan- ces	Depo- sits	Advan- ces	Depo- sits	Advan- ces	Depo- sits	Advan- ces
Haryana	1254	916	1517	1061	31	19	13	9				
Himachal Pradesh	432	196	526	215	9	1	6	1				
Jammu & Kashmir	347	135	429	148	276	188	360	180				
Punjab	3676	1847	4408	2067	115	44	65	32				
Rajasthan	1596	1149	1896	1288	199	134	222	138				
Chandigarh	502	925	586	1035	9	7	10	5				
Delhi	6134	3673	7680	4233	614	475	681	506				
Assam	716	418	850	484	43	18	48	21				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manipur	26	17	32	24	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	106	30	122	34	5	1	6	1
Nagaland	59	30	76	34	3	-	3	1
Tripura	69	40	81	47	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	28	7	43	9	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	137	6	30	8	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	34	7	52	14	-	-	-	-
Bihar	3116	1225	3740	1384	22	7	20	8
Orissa	312	665	971	815	2	2	3	3
West Bengal	6756	3631	7963	3821	900	553	1028	673
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17	6	21	8	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	2497	1523	2969	1792	23	15	26	14
Uttar Pradesh	6610	3284	7900	3780	386	197	379	197

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat	4731	2656	5285	3056	34	18	31	19
Maharashtra	11875	10884	13577	12312	1322	1375	1982	1872
Goa, Daman & Diu	620	214	726	235	11	7	13	9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	4	5	4	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	4038	3185	4541	3661	198	119	242	135
Karnataka	3278	2863	3719	3316	339	234	390	257
Kerala	2160	1493	2694	1704	796	501	781	472
Tamil Nadu	4001	3961	4631	4574	697	641	786	722
Pondicherry	97	57	134	68	6	4	9	4
Lakshadweep	3	1	4	1	-	-	-	-
ALL INDIA	65733	45047	77208	51231	6039	4562	7104	5280

Note : Total may not add up due to rounding differences.

Per Capita Income of States

3683. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income of different States/Union Territories for 1985-86 and 1986-87, States/Union Territories-wise; and

(b) the break-up thereof according to different sources namely industry, agriculture and services compared to the per capita national income figures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). The official estimates of per capita income released by the respective State Governments/Union Territories and by Central Statistical Organisation for all-India for 1985-86 at the aggregate level as well as at the sectoral level i.e. (i) agriculture, (ii) industry and (iii) services are given in the statement annexed. The estimates of per capita income at the sectoral level have been compiled by dividing the respective sectoral income by estimates of mid-year population. Similar estimates for 1986-87 are not available.

STATEMENT

Per Capita Income: Statewise and all-India, 1985-86

(Rupees)

<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Services</i>	<i>Total</i>
	+	++	+++	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	862	456	866	2184
2. Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Assam	944	491	582	2017
4. Bihar	678	423	447	1548
5. Goa*	731	1833	2218	4782
6. Gujarat	683	838	1251	2772
7. Haryana	1647	792	1230	3669
8. Himachal Pradesh	1021	556	965	2542
9. Jammu and Kashmir	1143	398	632	2173
10. Karnataka	756	626	754	2136
11. Kerala	955	435	897	2287
12. Madhya Pradesh	889	562	537	1988

1	2	3	4	5
13. Maharashtra	873	1187	1370	3430
14. Manipur	1279	267	804	2350
15. Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA	NA
16. Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA
17. Orissa	1121	257	521	1899
18. Punjab	1978	834	1604	4416
19. Rajasthan	934	439	670	2043
20. Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA
21. Tamil Nadu	408	766	1179	2353
22. Tripura	NA	NA	NA	NA
23. Uttar Pradesh	784	448	756	1988
24. West Bengal	1081	742	990	2813
Union Territories				
25. Delhi	348	1581	3386	5315
26. Pondicherry	830	1899	1081	3810
ALL INDIA	851	697	1048	2596

Note 1 : Owing to differences in methodology and source material used, the figures for different States/Union Territories are not strictly comparable.

Note 2 : The State of Mizoram and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshdweep do not prepare these estimates.

Note 3 : Estimates are 'Quick' estimates based on partial data.

Source : Directorates of Economics & Statistics for estimates at State level and Central Statistical Organisation for All-India Estimates.

+ Includes agriculture, forestry, logging and fishing.

++ Includes mining & quarrying, manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas & water supply.

+++ Includes transport, storage and communication; trade, hotels and restaurants; banking and insurance; real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services; public administration & defence and other services and rest of the world (in case of all-India).

Figures in respect of Goa relate to the erstwhile Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu.

NA: Not available. (The figures have not been supplied by the concerned State Governments).

Per Capita Expenditure of States

Non-plan and under capital and revenue expenditure?

3684. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) per capita expenditure of different States/Union Territories during 1984-85 to 1986-87 and budget estimate of 1987-88; and

(b) the break up thereof under Plan,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). A statement containing information available for 8 States is enclosed. Information for the remaining states and all U.Ts is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Per Capita Expenditure of States

(Figures in Rupees)

STATES	Item of Expenditure		1984-85 (A/c)	1985-86 (A/c)	1986-87 (RE)	1987-88 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	Revenue Account	Total	461.16	520.65	654.97	698.18
		Plan	113.51	115.11	169.40	153.36
		Non-Plan	347.65	405.54	485.48	544.82
	Capital Account	Total	289.22	252.71	244.37	284.19
		Plan	75.49	79.80	119.49	155.52
		Non-Plan	213.73	172.91	124.88	128.67
	Revenue + Capital Account	Total	750.38	773.36	899.34	982.36
		Plan	189.00	194.92	288.98	308.89
		Non-Plan	561.38	578.44	610.36	673.47
2. Gujarat	Revenue Account	Total	504.55	560.77	743.31	788.46
		Plan	111.99	86.83	170.21	124.01
		Non-Plan	392.56	493.94	573.10	664.45
	Capital Account	Total	192.52	247.94	355.80	287.12
		Plan	156.57	121.38	145.28	172.77
		Non-Plan	35.95	126.56	210.52	114.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Revenue + Capital Account	Total Plan Non-Plan	697.06 268.55 428.51	828.71 208.21 620.50	1099.11 315.49 783.62	1075.57 296.78 778.79
3. Haryana	Revenue Account	Total Plan Non-Plan	592.06 139.24 452.82	664.70 131.79 532.91	761.82 171.71 590.11	843.77 178.24 665.53
	Capital Account	Total Plan Non-Plan	640.65 171.26 469.39	781.00 247.08 533.92	748.92 335.24 413.68	689.74 319.15 370.59
	Revenue + Capital Account	Total Plan Non-Plan	1232.71 310.50 922.21	1445.70 378.88 1066.82	1510.74 506.95 1003.79	1533.51 497.39 1036.12
4. Himachal Pradesh	Revenue Account	Total Plan Non-Plan	812.30 241.23 571.07	970.97 274.22 696.75	1107.03 272.26 834.77	1167.66 325.49 842.17
	Capital Account	Total Plan Non-Plan	658.41 286.14 372.27	526.46 334.46 192.00	497.36 376.16 121.19	533.82 326.79 207.03
	Revenue + Capital Account	Total Plan Non-Plan	1470.71 527.38 943.33	1497.42 608.68 888.74	1604.39 648.43 955.96	1701.48 652.27 1049.21
5. Karnataka	Revenue Account	Total Plan Non-Plan	508.46 117.25 391.21	566.31 121.21 445.10	613.30 125.23 488.07	730.63 158.80 571.83
	Capital Account	Total Plan Non-Plan	436.71 97.63 339.08	404.87 114.44 290.43	412.04 151.13 266.91	427.29 149.37 277.92
	Revenue + Capital Account	Total Plan Non-Plan	945.17 214.89 730.28	971.19 235.66 735.53	1025.35 276.37 748.98	1157.93 308.18 849.75
6. Kerala	Revenue Account	Total Plan Non-Plan	448.63 83.81 364.82	558.96 78.16 490.80	634.69 87.65 547.04	682.35 96.71 585.64
	Capital Account	Total Plan Non-Plan	170.49 90.21 80.28	476.06 100.49 375.57	232.47 112.99 119.48	236.13 114.68 121.45
	Revenue	Total	619.12	1045.01	867.16	918.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	+ Capital Account	Plan	174.02	178.64	200.64	211.39
		Non-Plan	445.10	866.37	666.52	707.09
7. Orissa	Revenue Account	Total	341.37	380.98	498.51	536.68
		Plan	103.31	112.80	151.52	167.38
		Non-Plan	238.06	268.18	346.99	369.30
	Capital Account	Total	149.58	259.32	318.74	351.35
		Plan	99.40	102.21	143.32	173.98
		Non-Plan	50.18	157.11	175.42	177.37
	Revenue + Capital Account	Total	490.95	640.30	817.26	888.04
		Plan	202.72	215.02	294.84	341.36
		Non-Plan	288.23	425.28	522.42	546.68
8. Rajasthan	Revenue Account	Total	382.10	442.13	562.78	567.34
		Plan	72.48	80.32	140.68	105.13
		Non-Plan	309.62	361.81	422.10	462.21
	Capital Account	Total	279.03	209.02	282.62	284.52
		Plan	83.59	107.51	135.95	141.86
		Non-Plan	195.44	101.51	146.67	142.66
	Revenue + Capital Account	Total	661.12	651.15	845.40	851.87
		Plan	156.06	187.83	276.62	246.99
		Non-Plan	505.06	463.32	568.78	604.88

Frauds in Banks in Gujarat

1986 to 15 July, 1987;

3685. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

(d) the amount of money so involved in each bank;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(e) the action taken against the guilty persons; and

(a) whether cases of fraud, forgery, dacoity, bungling, corruption have increased in various banks in Balsad, Surat, Broach, Vadodra, Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Amreli districts of Gujarat;

(f) whether employees and officers of banks were also found involved in these cases, if so, the action taken against them?

(b) if so, reasons therefor and measures taken to check them;

(c) the number of such cases which took place in various banks from 1 January,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (f). Reserve Bank of India has reported that the present system of collection, maintenance and compilation of statistics about frauds in banks is done bank-wise and not State district-wise. Information regarding cases of

frauds, forgery, bungling, corruption etc. in various banks in Valsad, Surat, Broach, Vadodra, Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Amreli districts of Gujarat State is not therefore readily available. However, consolidated information regarding the total number of

cases of frauds perpetrated within the country, irrespective of the dates of occurrence as reported by 28 public sector banks to R.B.I. during the years 1986 and 1987 (upto 31.3.87) is as given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of frauds</i>	<i>Amount involved (Rs. in crores)</i>
1986	1822	44.42
1987 (upto 31.3.87)	480	9.05

(Data provisional)

The number of delinquent employees against whom action has been taken for their involvement in cases of frauds and corrupt

practices, as reported by the Public Sector Banks to Reserve Bank of India for the years 1986 and 1987 (upto 31.3.87) is as under :

	<i>Frauds</i>		<i>Corrupt practices</i>	
	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987 (upto 31.3.87)</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987 (upto 31.3.87)</i>
i) No. of employees convicted on charges of frauds/corrupt practices	51	36	2	
ii) No. of employees given major/minor penalties	683	186	454	136
iii) No. of employees out of (ii) above dismissed/discharged/removed	291	68	115	23
iv) No. of employees against whom prosecution is pending in the Court	639	490	169	203
v) No. of employees against whom departmental proceedings are pending	1306	1279	866	778

(Data provisional)

Banks are taking steps to strengthen the control mechanism including the internal audit/inspection machinery and to make them effective so as to eliminate the scope for frauds and corruption. Reporting and detection of frauds is also being improved.

Banks have been taking a serious view of any irregularities committed by their employees and initiate action to inflict befitting punishment on the delinquent employees. Inter-branch reconciliation has also been expedited.

As regards bank dacoities/robberies, the RBI have reported that during the years 1986 and 1987 (till 15.7.87) out of 15 cases of dacoities/robberies in the State of Gujarat involving an amount of Rs. 20.80 lakhs, 4 cases involving an amount of Rs. 6.11 lakhs have been reported from vadodra and

Rajkot districts. No case of bank dacoity robbery has been reported by banks in respect of Valsad, Surat, Broach, Bhavnagar and Amreli districts of Gujarat State. Information in respect of these 4 cases is as given below:

<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>Date of occurrence</i>	<i>Amt. involved (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Amt. recovered</i>	<i>No. of persons arrested</i>
1. Central Bank of India, Rajkot	24.4.86	0.09	-	-
2. Vijaya Bank, Alkapuri, Vadodra	6.5.86	2.95	-	-
3. Bank of India, Vidyutnagar Vadodra	28.7.86	1.82	1.49	1
4. Bank of India, Rajmahal Road, Vadodra	23.3.87	1.25	1.25	2

The Reserve Bank of India have reported that no employee/officer of the banks was reported to be involved in any of the above case of dacoities/robberies.

Whilst occurrence of bank dacoities/robberies to a considerable extent depends on the general security environment in the locality, banks have been taking steps to improve their security arrangements so as to offer as little inducement as possible to miscreants to robbers and also to deter them. Depending on the risk factor involved, steps are also taken by banks to appoint security guards, instal appropriate alarm systems, etc. in branches. Since apprehension of the culprits concerned is the most important deterrent State Governments, including the State of Gujarat, have been requested to make all out efforts to arrest the culprits.

Loans for Industries in Gujarat

3686. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of private parties and public limited companies applied for loans to set up industries in Gujarat during 1984 to 1987 (so far);

(b) if so, the names and details of the same;

(c) the amount applied for by each one and the details of industries in which the loans were proposed to be invested;

(d) the amount of loans sanctioned and released in each year;

(e) the criteria adopted for sanctioning the said loans; and

(f) the amount of loans likely to be sanctioned and released during 1987, 1988 and 1989 so as to boost the industries in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and to the extent available and permissible under rules will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dowry Taken by Civil Service Officers

3687. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY:
SHRI P. KANNAN:
SHRIKALIPRASAD PANDEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some unmarried civil service officers and probationers especially those belonging to I.A.S. and I.P.S. are demanding and taking dowry for their marriages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps for preventing such officers from taking dowry;

(d) whether any administrative mechanism has been evolved to detect such cases of dowry taking;

(e) whether recently any memorandum in this regard was submitted by a Group of social reformers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and 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) to (f). It has been reported that three officers of the Indian Police Service allegedly demanded dowry for their mar-

riages. The concerned State Governments are taking action. In regard to the IAS, no specific case has been reported. However, a group of women has complained to the Minister of State that a number of probationers have been offered or have received dowry. As regards the Central Services, the information is not available centrally.

The Conduct Rules prohibit taking or giving dowry. Any member of the service violating this rule is liable to disciplinary action.

A Memorandum has been received from the Group referred to above suggesting that the IAS officers should be sensitised in regard to the social implications of the problem and should furnish declarations of non-acceptance of dowry and that disciplinary action should be taken if dowry is demanded. Suitable action has been initiated.

Investment by General Insurance Companies

3688. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total investments made by the general insurance companies in backward States during the last three years, with details thereof;

(b) the percentage of the investment for the benefit of the poorer strata of the society who are below the poverty line during the last three years, with details;

(c) the percentage of the investment for industrial and commercial ventures in private sector during the last three years, with details; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to change the investment policy of the general insurance companies, in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The

total investments of General Insurance Corporation and its Subsidiary Companies in the backward States during the last 3 years were:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount of Investment (Rs. in crores)</i>
1984	84.73
1985	24.38
1986	50.33

These include loans to States Governments for village housing, purchase of fire-fighting equipment and loans floated by State Governments. The benefits of these loans particularly for village housing etc. go to the economically weaker sections of the society.

(c) The percentage of investment in industrial and commercial ventures in the private sector in the backward areas was:

1984	23.3%
1985	5.2%
1986	4.8%

(d) There is no proposal to review the existing policy. The existing policy guidelines under Section 27B of the Insurance Act

envisage investment of 70% of the annual accretions of the GIC and Subsidiaries in Central Government/State Government securities and Socially Oriented Sectors and only 30% in the market.

Environmental Clearance of Developmental Projects

3689. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:

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

(a) the names of the developmental projects of Rajasthan and Gujarat pending his Ministry's clearance;

(b) the dates when these proposals were received;

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared; and

(d) the names of the projects cleared and rejected with the reasons for rejection?

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

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Development Projects Pending for Environmental Clearance</i>	<i>Project Received On</i>
1	2	3

I. RAJASTHAN

<i>River Valley Projects</i>		
1.	Gagarin	21.5.81
<i>Thermal Power Projects</i>		
2.	Chittorgarh TPS - 3 x 210 MW	12.11.84
<i>Mining Projects</i>		
3.	Saladipura Pyrites Mining Project	7.3.84
4.	Balda Tungsten Project	20.4.84
5.	Kollhan Mines	6.2.84
<i>Industrial Projects</i>		
6.	Zinc Aluminium Coating Steel Plain and Corrugated Sheets Plant at Bharatpur	8.9.86

1	2	3
	7. Gas based Fertilizer Plant near Sewai Madhopur	21.10.86

II. GUJARAT

River Valley Projects Nil

Thermal Power Projects

8.	Captive Power Plant of M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd. 3.x.210 MW	1.10.86
9.	Captive Power Plant of Gujarat Indl. Power Co. Ltd., Bharuch - 120 MW	March, 1986
10.	Combined Cycle Power Plant at Utran - 138.5 MW	25.3.87
11.	Thermal Power Station at Sinor (Guj) - 4.x.500 MW	10.11.86
12.	Combined Cycle Power Plant near Gandhar Gas Fields - 600 MW	22.4.87
13.	Sikka TPS at Ankaleshwar Dist., Bharuch - 30 MW	16.7.87

Mining Projects

15.	Renewal of Flourspar Mining Lease in Chotaudipur	19.12.84
16.	Limestone Mining Project	14.4.84

Industrial Projects

17.	DAP Fertilizer Plant at Sikka	1.4.86
18.	2000 MTPA Spinning Plant with Chips facilities and 12,000 MTPA Poy Plant at Baroda	8.7.86
19.	Heavy Water Plant at Hazira	19.11.86
20.	Spandex Yarn and Nylon - 6 Plant at Valia	29.6.87

(c) The Projects will be assessed and a decision taken as soon as complete environmental details are furnished by the project authorities.

(d)

<i>Development Projects Rejected</i> 1	<i>Reasons for Rejection</i> 2
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I. RAJASTHAN

River Valley Projects

1.	Kota Pumped	Rejected due to non submission of requisite data on environmental aspects by the project authorities.
2.	Salgaon and Chambil Nalla	
3.	Ajmeripura Flood Moderation Scheme	
4.	Ghaggar Project	
5.	Manohar Thana	

Thermal Power Projects

6.	Dhaulpur TPS - 3.x.210 MW	Not found environmentally acceptable.
7.	Mandalgarh TPS - 3 x 210 MW	

1

2

8. Kota TPS (Ext.) 0 1 x 210 MW

Rejected due to non submission of requisite data on environmental aspects by the project authorities.

Mining Projects

Nil

*Industrial Projects*9. Cement Plant at Jaisalmer
tally acceptable.

Not found environmen-

II. GUJARAT

River Valley Projects

10. Orsang
11. Sidhumber
12. Tidal Power in Gulf of Kutch
13. Walan Irrigation Project
14. Karjan Left Bank Canal Power House

Rejected due to non-submission of requisite data on environmental aspects by the project authorities.

Thermal Power Projects

Nil

Mining Projects

Nil

Industrial Projects

15. Soda Ash Plant at Veraval
16. Expansion of Gas Condensate and Sulphur Recovery Plant (Phase - II) at Hazira

Rejected due to non-submission of requisite data on environmental aspects by the project authorities.

Development Projects Cleared

I. RAJASTHAN

River Valley Projects

1. Anoopgarh
2. Nohar
3. Maugroi (Right) Canal
4. Suratgarh Mini Hydel Scheme
5. Birsalpur Hydel Scheme
6. Jakham Hydel Project
7. Charanwala Mini Hydel Scheme
8. Pugal Hydro-electric Project
9. Sultana Mini H.E.P.

10. Etawa Mini Hydel Project
11. Mount Abu Hydel Project
12. Jaisamand Mini Hydro-electric
13. Sandhan Mini Hydro-electric
14. Som Karla Amba Project
15. Jawai Mini Hydel Project
16. Phalsar Micro Hydel Scheme
17. Khara Mini Hydel Scheme
18. Nachan Mini Hydel Scheme
19. Jamuwal Mini Hydel - II Scheme
20. R.M.C. Mahi Stage - II Project
21. Shaheed Brerbai Mini Hydel Scheme

Thermal Power Projects

22. Suratgarh TPS 2 x 210 MW
23. Gas based Thermal Plant at Ramgarh Distt. Jaisalmer - 1 x 3 MW
24. Captive Power Plant of Hindustan Copper Ltd. (2 x 210 MW) at Khetri Nagar, Junjhunu
25. Captive Power Plant of Hindustan Zince Ltd., Chittorgarh - 4 x 30 MW

Mining Projects

26. Zawarmala Zinc Lead Deposit Project
27. Rampura - Agucha Lead Zinc Mine

Industrial Projects

28. Lead Zinc Smelter Plant at Chandaria
29. Laying of Hazira Jagdishpur (HBJ) Gas Pipeline

Nuclear Power Projects

30. Rawatbhata Atomic Power Station (235 MW x 2)

II. GUJARAT

River Valley Projects

31. Sipu
32. Janakhari Reservoir Project
33. Sardar Sarovar (Narmada)
34. Watrak
35. Heran Reservoir (Lalpur Dam)
36. Dharoi River Bed Power House
37. Dantiwada River Bed Power House
38. Gossia Reservoir Project
39. Panam Canal Bed Power House
40. Men Irrigation Scheme
41. Ani Irrigation Scheme

Thermal Power Projects

42. Captive Power Plant at Gujarat Refinery - 25 MW
43. Sabarmati TPS 1 x 110 MW
44. Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Station at Kawas
(4 x 100 MW GT and 2 x 100 MW ST)

45. Captive Power Plant of IPCL, Baroda - 2 x 28 MW
 46. Gandhinagar TPS 1 x 210 MW

Mining Projects

Nil

Industrial Projects

47. LPG Recovery Plant Phase - I at Hazira
 48. 6000 TPA Nylon - 6 Plant at Ankleshwar
 49. Spandex Yarn Plant at Ankleshwar
 50. Additional Secondary Processing facilities at Baroda.

Achievement of 20-Point Programme Targets

3690. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
 SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have achieved the targets fully in regard to various items under the 20-Point Programme as on 31.3.1987;

(b) whether any guidelines are proposed to be issued to those States which have not achieved their targets fully; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) A statement giving the names of the States which have achieved 100% or more of the targets under all the items of the 20-Point Programme during 1986-87 is given below.

(b) and (c). After the issue of the Monthly Progress Reports, which brings out the poor performance points/items, letters are addressed to Chief Secretaries/Chief Ministers from time to time bringing to their notice the points/items under which the performance is poor in their States/Union Territories and urging them to take suitable steps to fulfil the targets.

STATEMENT

20-Point Programme Implementation: States which have achieved the targets in 1986-87

Sl. No.	Point	Item	Name of State
1	2	3	4
1.	1A	Irrigation Potential	NOT AVAILABLE
2.	1B	Dryland Farming	Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J. & K. Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh.
3.	2A	Pules Production	NOT AVAILABLE

1	2	3	4
4.	2B	Oil Seeds Production	NOT AVAILABLE
5.	3A	Integrated Rural Development Programme	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
6.	3B	National Rural Employment Programme	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J. & K., Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, U.P., West Bengal.
7.	3C	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J. & K., Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
8.	4	Surplus land Distribution	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
9.	5	Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour	NON TARGET ITEM
10.	6	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh.
11.	7A	Scheduled Castes Families Assisted	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh.
12.	7B	Scheduled Tribes Families Assisted	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.

1	2	3	4
13.	8	Drinking Water Supply	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
14.	9A	House Sites Allotment	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
15.	9B	Construction Assistance Provided	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, J. & K., Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh.
16.	10A	Slum Population Covered	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J. & K., Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh.
17.	10B	EWS Houses	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, J. & K., Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh.
18.	11A	Village Electrification	Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh.
19.	11B	Pumpsets Energisation	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh.
20.	12A	Tree Plantation	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.

1	2	3	4
21.	12B	Biogas Plants	Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh.
22.	13	Sterilisation	Arunachal Pradesh, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh.
23.	14A	Primary Health Centres	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J. & K., Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal.
24.	14B	Sub-Centres	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J. & K., Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh.
25.	15	ICDS Blocks	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J. & K., Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal.
26.	16A	Elementary Education	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura.
27.	16B	Adult Literacy	Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur, Mizoram, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh.
28.	17	No. of Fair Price Shops Opened	VOLUNTARY TARGET ITEM
29.	18A	Liberalise Investment Procedure & Streamline Industrial Policies	NON TARGET ITEM
30.	18B	Small Scale Industries Units registered	VOLUNTARY TARGET ITEM
31.	19	Action against Smugglers, Hoarders & Tax Evaders	NON TARGET ITEM

1

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4

32. 20 Improve the working of the public enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity utilisation and the generation of internal resources.

NON TARGET ITEM

Investments by Bank in Capital Market

3691. DR. K. G. ADIYODI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allow schedule banks in the country to invest a portion of their deposits in the capital market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce OTC (over the counter sale and purchase of public sector bonds), as is being done in Bombay and Delhi, in other State capitals; and

(d) if so, the time schedule in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India has reported that there is no prohibition, as such, on scheduled commercial banks investing in shares/debentures/bonds of private sector companies and public sector undertakings except as otherwise restricted through the provisions of Section 19 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. However, Reserve Bank of India have recently placed some restrictions on the quantum of shares and debentures which should devolve on the banks as a result of their underwriting commitments etc. In accordance with these guidelines, banks are expected to ensure that, in any year, a particular bank's holdings of shares and

debentures by way of development, as a result of underwriting commitments, do not increase by more than 1.5% of their incremental deposits in the previous year. Scheduled Commercial Banks have also been advised that their investments or underwriting operations are so managed that their aggregate amount of Bonds of public sector undertakings which are added to the investment portfolio in any fiscal year do not exceed at the end of that year 1.5% of the banks' incremental deposits of the previous year. In so far as the bonds already devolved during the year 1986-87 are concerned, the banks have been advised that they should ensure that the public sector bonds held by them either by way of investment or underwriting obligation during the end of the fiscal year 1986-87 are reduced to 15 to 20% of the original holdings through secondary market over a 10 months' period from June, 1987.

Reserve Bank of India has also issued instructions laying down guidelines in the matter of grant of loans to borrowers against security of shares and debentures.

The matter relating to the role of banks in the development of capital market is reviewed by Reserve Bank of India from time to time in the light of emerging situation and further measures taken as may be necessary consistent with overall banking and monetary policy.

(c) and (d). State Bank of India has reported that it is at present conducting Over the Counter (OTC) sales and purchase of selected public sector bonds at its Bombay and New Delhi main branches. State Bank of

India has further reported that similar OTCs sales and purchases of selected public sector bonds have started from its Madras and Calcutta main branches from 17th August, 1987.

Financial Assistance for Completion for Calicut Project

3692. DR. K. G. ADIYODI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum submitted by the Calicut Planetarium Society for financial assistance for completion of the Calicut project is pending with Government;

(b) if so, the amount requested for alongwith the details of the project and the time schedule for completion; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to assist the Society alongwith the time schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:

(a) to (c). The memorandum submitted by the Calicut Planetarium Society for partial financial assistance for completion of the Calicut project has been examined by the Government. However, due to financial constraints, it has not been possible to provide any financial assistance to the Society.

SBI Capital Market Ltd.

3693. DR. K. G. ADIYODI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the State Bank of India Capital Market Ltd. ; and

(b) the number of new ventures whose public issues were brought either partially or completely by the Capital Market Ltd. during the last one year;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Reserve Bank of

India has reported that the State Bank of India Capital Market Ltd. is established with the following 'broad objectives':

- (i) To carry on the business of merchant banking in all its aspects, to act as managers to issues and offers of shares/debentures, bonds and other securities, to act as financial consultants, advisors and counsellors in investment and capital markets to underwrite or issue guarantees or undertake the work of factoring of bills etc.
- (ii) To act as administrators or managers of any investment trusts or funds including any mutual funds, growth funds, income or capital funds, etc.
- (iii) To set up, provide and/or participate in providing venture capital, technology funds or any other funds for seed capital, risk capital foundations funds including giving guarantees or such other financial assistance as may be conducive for development of new enterprises.
- (iv) To give advice on or to offer, give, take, accept or implement any take-over bids, mergers, amalgamations, diversification of any business concern, company by acquisition of shares and to promote or setting up of concerns for engaging in any industrial, commercial or business activities.
- (v) To carry on or undertake the business of equipment leasing or all other operations incidental to it. To engage in activities which are incidental to it. To engage in activities which are incidental or ancillary to or which subserve the attainment of the main objects.

(b) State Bank of India has reported that the number of new ventures whose public issues were bought either partially or completely by the SBI Capital Market Ltd. during the last one year is Four.

Role of Banks in Technological Transition of Textile Industry

3694. SHRI S. M. GURADDI:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have devised a new approach to the role of the banks to facilitate the textile industry's technological transition;

(b) if so, the details of the new strategy on textile units which Government have prepared; and

(c) the time by which the same is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE TO THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The financial institutions have introduced a Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme to meet the modernisation needs of textile industry by extending financial assistance at concessional rates. The banks are also expected to meet the need-based credit requirements of the textile industry. The Reserve Bank of India have informed that they have recently relaxed norms regarding holding of inventories for the textile units with the idea of making available additional working capital finance to the textile mills for a temporary period of one year.

Japanese Aid

3695. SHRI S. M. GURADDI:
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has agreed to increase aid to India in the current year at a lower rate of interest;

(b) whether an official delegation visited Japan during the month of May this year;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) how does the proposed aid compare with that of previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). An official delegation headed by Finance Secretary visited Tokyo from 19th to 21st May, 1987 for discussions, inter-alia, regarding Japanese assistance to India in 1987-88. For the year 1987-88 Japan has now pledged soft loan assistance of Yen 68.477 billion (equivalent to Rs. 593 crores approximately) to India. The aid will be utilised for various development projects in sectors such as Power, Fertilizer, Telecommunications, etc.

(d) The loan assistance pledged for 1987-88 represents an increase of 41 per cent (in yen terms) over that pledged for the year 1986-87. The rate of interest is lower at 2.7% per annum compared to 3.25% per annum last year.

Violation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

3696. SHRI S. M. GURADDI:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether his Ministry propose to take action against those violating Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) whether such instructions have been issued to various State Governments also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Action is cases of violation

is taken on a case to case basis and consists of

- (1) rejection of the proposal;
- (2) penalising the persons responsible for violation as well as stipulating additional compensatory afforestation.

Sale of Smuggled Goods

3697. SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps taken to stop the open sale smuggled goods in the country and particularly in metropolitan cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): The anti-smuggling drive, in general, has been intensified throughout the country. The Customs authorities conduct raids on and searches of shops, vendors and hawkers dealing in smuggled goods in the metropolitan cities with a view to preventing the storage, open display and sale of smuggled goods.

Apart from the confiscation of the goods involved and the imposition of fines/penalties as warranted, action to prosecute the offenders is taken in appropriate cases and their detention under the COFEPOSA Act is considered where warranted.

Spurt in Bank Credit to Government

3698. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have examined the statistics on money and banking recently published by the Reserve Bank of India for the first quarter of the financial year 1987-88 which reveal a spurt in the bank's credit to Government and a disturbing trend in several respect; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to countenance this situation in the remaining part of the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). The net Reserve Bank Credit to Government recorded an increase of Rs. 3619 crores during the period March 31 (i.e. after the closure of Government accounts) to July 3, 1987 which is marginally higher than the increase of Rs. 3586 crores in the corresponding period of 1986 (i.e. March 31 to July 4, 1986). The Reserve Bank and Government are keeping a close watch on the monetary trends.

Conversion of Short Term Loans into Medium Term Loans

3699. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether short term loans granted under the aegis of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development are converted to medium term loans for a maximum period of seven years in case of drought conditions;

(b) if so, the names of the States in which the conversion has been allowed by the banks sponsored by NABARD for this purpose during the past three years;

(c) the total amount involved for each State and the procedure of recovery of these loans, after the period of extension is over; and

(d) whether any flexibility of approach is allowed in case of repayment/recovery if the conditions exist continuously for a number of years in the State concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) sanctions loans to credit institutions so as to enable them to convert short-term agricultural loans into medium-term (conversion) loans in the event of widespread crop failure as a result of drought, flood or other natural calamities.

Such medium (conversion) loans are granted initially for three years which is extended to five years in the event of successive crop failure. Available State-wise data

of outstanding medium term (conversion) loans as at the end of June, 1987, are indicated below:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Outstanding Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2714.62
2.	Gujarat	987.07
3.	Haryana	511.28
4.	Karnataka	1142.36
5.	Kerala	180.63
6.	Orissa	622.29
7.	Madhya Pradesh	3246.90
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1272.38
9.	Rajasthan	6097.60
10.	Pondicherry	4.19

The instalments of medium-term (conversion) loans are recovered from out of the saleproceeds of the current crops. NABARD has reported that within the parameters for reschedulement upto five years, it adopts a flexible approach towards repayment of loans and re-phasing/reschedulement of loan instalments, in case of there are successive natural calamities.

Complex at Khejarili, Jodhpur

3700. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a big complex at Khejarili village, Jodhpur in Rajasthan in memory of 363 Vishnois who had laid down their lives in 1730 while protecting the Khazdi tree;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal has since been approved by the Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). The Department has received an outline of the proposal for setting up of a National Memorial at the village Khejarili near Jodhpur from the Chief Conservator of Forests, Rajast-

han. The proposal relates to establishment of Environmental Awareness Centre having a museum, a library, an open air auditorium, audio-visual aids, declaration of Vishnoi belt (Jodhpur Tehsil) as a biosphere reserve; institution of a fellowship in Jodhpur University for the study of ecology of the region; establishment of Krishna Mrig (Black-Buck) Park at Khejarili and creation of 'Khejri' grove of trees at Khejarili with a nursery. The proposal is under consideration of the Department.

Industrial Pollution in Delhi

3701. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the rapid growth of small scale industry in the Union Territory of Delhi has resulted in alarming increase in environmental pollution; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to minimise pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Air and water pollution due to small scale industries is localised in certain pockets of Delhi and their overall contribution towards air and water pollution is only marginal.

(b) Steps taken to minimise pollution in Delhi include the following:

- (i) Under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 industries are required to obtain consent from the Central Pollution Control Board for discharge of their effluents emissions.

(ii) The Union Territory of Delhi has been declared as an Air Pollution Control Area.

(iii) Effluent and emission standards in respect of polluting industries have been prescribed and industries have been directed to comply with the standards on time bound basis.

(iv) Regular air and water quality monitoring in different areas of Union Territory of Delhi is carried out.

(v) Technical and financial assistance is provided to small scale units for installation of pollution control equipment.

(v) In areas with clusters of small scale industries, financial assistance is given for installation of combined effluent treatment plant.

(vii) Legal action is taken against the polluting units.

(viii) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 has been enacted to provide for deterrent penalties including closure of the polluting units.

Unnatural Deaths of Tigers

3702. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

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

(a) whether there are a number of unnatural deaths of tigers in Uttar Pradesh sanctuaries;

(b) the number of tigers found dead in Uttar Pradesh during the last one year;

(c) whether poachers were behind these deaths;

(d) if so, any inquiry has been conducted into the matter; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that 19 carcasses and 5 skeletons of tigers were found in the State during 1986-87 but none of these are reported to have been found in the sanctuaries.

(c) Investigations indicate that the death of five tigers has been due to poaching.

(d) and (e) All the cases of tiger deaths have been investigated by the wildlife authorities of the State Government. In case of Kheri and Pilibhit districts, where relatively more tigers are reported to have died, a C.I.D. probe has also been instituted by the State Government.

Mishaps in Talcher Heavy Water Plant

3703. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been continuous mishaps in Talcher Heavy Water Plant during the last three years;

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

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted by Government; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the inquiry and the action taken to avoid such recurrences in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) In the past three years there has been one major mishap, when a fire took place on April 29, 1986. There was also a minor mishap on September 1, 1985.

(b) The cost of revamping the plant necessitated due to major mishap was Rs. 30 lakhs. The minor mishap did not require revamping.

(c) and (d). A Committee, appointed by Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission has inquired into the accident. Measures recommended by this Committee to avoid such accidents have been taken.

Revolutionary Machine

3704. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
DR. V. VENKATESH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Atomic Energy has built a revolutionary machine;

(b) if so, whether this machine has the capacity to extract electricity from empty space;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make use of this machine for resolving the power crisis in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) At a seminar in West Germany, Shri Paramahansa Tewari, and engineer of the Department of Atomic Energy, demonstrated a machine that claims to produce power from empty space. Although, the theory conflicts with currently established laws of physics, certain experiments using unconventional ideas are being carried out around the world.

Programmes for Minorities

3705. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiated many development programmes for the welfare of minorities;

(b) if so, whether despite these programmes still minorities continue to lag behind; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). The Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for minorities welfare envisages a fair and adequate share to minorities in all Government Developmental programmes and no special development programmes are set apart exclusively for the welfare of minorities.

Droughts and Floods

3706. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the alarming loss of green cover and the air and water pollution are solely responsible for the recurring droughts and floods being experienced by large parts of the country every year; and

(b) if so, the specific steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS: (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). A statement is given below:

STATEMENT

The loss of green cover increases the soil erosion and the silting of water reservoirs and rivers. This leads to floods as the capacity of the reservoirs to hold water and rivers to carry water is affected. The loss of green cover increases the run off and decreases the recharge of ground water thus causing droughts.

2. Water pollution leads to reduction in the availability of good quality water and accentuation of effects of droughts.

3. Loss of green cover and air pollution lead to climatological changes which affect rainfall patterns.

4. The actions taken by Government in this regard are as under:

(i) Rigorous implementation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has brought down diversion of forest lands for non-forestry purposes from 1,50,000 hectares per annum during 1951-80 to 6,500 hectares per annum after its enactment.

(ii) From 1951 to 1985, about 57 lakh hectares of land has been brought under tree cover under afforestation programme.

(iii) A National Wastelands Development Board has been created with the objective of afforesting 5m hectares of wasteland with fuel and fodder species every year.

(iv) Centrally sponsored schemes of soil conservation in the river valley projects at present cover 27 catchments in 17 states. Inter-

grated watershed management projects in catchments of flood prone rivers are under execution covering 200 watersheds in eight catchments. A special programme of conservation and afforestation in the desert areas has been taken up to tackle soil-erosion.

- (v) The air and water pollution is controlled through rigorous implementation of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Standards for discharge of environmental pollutants are set and enforced by the implementing agencies.

Rehabilitation of Small Scale Industries

3707. SHRI R.S. MANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have recently announced a scheme to rehabilitate small scale industries which are sick; and
- (b) the steps being taken to provide an organisation to look into the needs of sick medium sized industrial units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE TO THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have issued guidelines to the commercial banks in the month of February, 1987 regarding rehabilitation of sick units in the small scale sector. Government have also issued a revised Margin Money Scheme for revival of potentially viable sick small scale units.

(b) The various financial institutions and commercial banks are supposed to meet the genuine credit requirements of the sick medium scale units in their portfolio and

prepare suitable rehabilitation packages, on the merits of each case, as considered necessary in the case of potentially viable sick units. Government have also set up a Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction to take various measures pertaining to the sick industrial companies falling within the purview of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

Seizure of Gold in Airports In July 1987

3708. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI R.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Rs. 80 lakh worth of gold was seized by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence on July 17, 1987;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether due to the intensive security, unprecedented quantity of gold in different raids was seized in various airports during the month of July, 1987;
- (d) if so, the total quantity of gold seized in July, 1987 and the action taken against those who were held;
- (e) whether any foreigners are also involved in this gold smuggling to India; and
- (f) if so, action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). On 16th July, 1987, the Officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Delhi intercepted one Rajendra Prasad Khanna @ Pappu of 18 Rameshwar Nagar, Azadpur, New Delhi and searched his residential premises and scooter No. DEU-9348. As a result, 225 foreign marked gold biscuits of 10 tolas each collectively weighting about 26 Kgs. valued at approxi-

mately Rs. 72 lakhs and Indian currency amounting to Rs. 8 lakhs were recovered and seized under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962.

(c) to (f). The anti-smuggling drive was intensified during July, 1987. As a result, contraband gold worth about Rs. 2.89 crores was seized at the airports. During this month, 50 persons, including 8 foreigners, were arrested at the airports in connections with smuggling activities, including smuggling of gold.

Apart from confiscation of the gold, the offenders are penalised departmentally and also prosecuted in Courts of Law. In appropriate cases preventive detention under the COFEPOSA Act is resorted to.

Stoppage of Sreesailam Project

3709. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether he has written a letter on 12 June, 1987 to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh asking the State Government to stop the work on Sreesailam Left Bank Canal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when is the project likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Minister (E&F) has requested Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to stop the work of construction of Sreesailam Left Bank Canal; in the Reserve Forest area, since diversion of forest area to non-forest use requires prior approval from Government of India under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 which has not been accorded till date.

(c) A decision on the proposal can be taken only on the receipt of essential details

from the State Government. Therefore, it is not possible to indicate the exact date when this project can be cleared.

Technologies and Processes needing Replacement

3710. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial Development Bank of India propose to set up a special group comprising representatives from Government and the industry for identifying technologies and process that need replacement; and

(b) if so, the details of terms of reference and the date by which the group is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (b). The financial institutions have launched a new technology Upgradation Scheme with the objective of providing financial assistance for upgradation of technology in certain selected capital goods industries. The proposal received under this scheme would be processed by the financial institutions viz., Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India. A special Technology Evaluation Committee would be set up consisting of experts, both official and non-officials. They may also include representatives from some private sector organisations for giving expert advice.

Take Over of R & D Centre of Keltron

3711. SHRI P.R. S. VENKATESAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over the Electronics research and

Development Centre of Keltron; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective in view?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a preliminary proposal for the Government of India to take over the Electronic Research and Development Centre (ER&DC), an autonomous society under the Government of Kerala now managed by Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation (KELTRON). But this proposal will be pursued only with the concurrence of the State Government.

(b) This Centre which is an application-oriented Electronic R&D laboratory has been partly financed by the Central Government and has great scope for development as a National Centre for excellence in the field of process control, appropriate automation and industrial electronics which will benefit not only Kerala but the country as a whole.

Regional Training Centre for IA & AD Employees

3712. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Regional Training Centres for Accounts and Entitlement employees of Audit & Accounts Department (C & AG) throughout the country;

(b) if so, the number of such regional training centres;

(c) whether there is one such centre for southern region at Madras;

(d) whether Government propose to scrap these regional centres and have training centres in each State with a view to help trainees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Yes Sir, there are Regional Training Institutes for the staff of IAAD in the country.

(b) There are at present six Regional Training Institutes located at Madras, Bombay, Ranchi, Jaipur, Allahabad and Nagpur.

(c) As mentioned at (b) above there is a Regional Training Institute at Madras which caters to the training needs of officials working in the offices of the department in Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Kerala.

(d) No, Sir.

Permission to Banks to Operate Non-Residents (External) and Non-Residents (Ordinary) Accounts

3713. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) name of the urban co-operative bank which was given permission to operate non-residents (external) and non-residents (ordinary) accounts in Karnataka;

(b) the criteria for giving such permission to urban co-operative banks;

(c) the number of urban co-operative banks in Karnataka which have applied for such permission; and

(d) the number of cases rejected and the number of cases which are pending consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that Amanath Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bangalore is the only urban cooperative bank that has been permitted to open and maintain non-resident (ordinary/external) accounts.

(b) The criteria adopted by RBI for permitting an urban co-operative bank to open and maintain non-resident (ordinary/external) accounts are indicated below:

- (i) The concerned bank should have minimum working capital of Rs. 10 crores as per its last balance sheet.
- (ii) It should have earned 'A' audit classification from the Registrar of Cooperative Societies for atleast two consecutive years at the time of submission of application to Reserve Bank of India.

(c) and (d). RBI has reported that only two banks viz. Amanath Cooperative Bank Ltd., Bangalore and Shri Shiddeshwar Co-operative Bank, Bijapur had applied to RBI for the requisite licence. While the licence was granted to the former the application of the latter was rejected as it did not comply with RBI's requirements.

Proposal to Introduce Rs. 500/- Denomination Note

3714. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the currency notes of various denominations which are at present in circulation;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce Rs. 500/- denomination note;

(c) if so, whether it will not lead to increase in black money and counterfeiting; and

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) At present Rs. 1/-; Rs. 2/-; Rs. 5/-; Rs. 10/-; Rs. 20/-; Rs. 50/- and Rs. 100/- denomination notes are in

circulation in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) With the growth of the economy and the consequent increase in the volume and value of currency notes required, and the fall in the real value of the rupee, it has become necessary to consider introduction of higher denomination currency notes. Government do not consider that this step would lead to increase in black money for counterfeiting.

(d) No, Sir.

Loans to Educated Unemployed In Rajasthan

3715. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loans provided to the educated unemployed in Rajasthan during the last six months for self employment under the simplified rural lending programme/ scheme;

(b) the details of such loans given in Kotah Districts; and

(c) the extent to which such loans are likely to benefit the educated unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member desires the information in respect of loans sanctioned under Self employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEOY). The present data reporting system of Reserve Bank of India does not yield districtwise information on the progress of this Scheme. However, in the State of Rajasthan during the financial year 1986-87, loans were sanctioned in 10,736 cases amounting to Rs. 23.99 crores against the physical target of 10,300. Information regarding the progress of the Scheme during 1987-88 have not yet been received.

(c) The objective of the scheme is to provide Self-employment opportunities to educated unemployed youth with the assistance of subsidy and bank credit at concessional rate of interest, who cannot muster their own capital. During the last 4 years of the implementation of the scheme, 9.11 lakh beneficiaries have been sanctioned loan under the scheme.

Loans Under New Poverty Alleviation Scheme In Rajasthan

3716. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loans given by the nationalised banks during the last six months in Rajasthan under the new poverty alleviation scheme;

(b) the names of the districts in Rajasthan where this loan was given in maximum and minimum;

(c) the total amount of allocation made for Rajasthan for the purpose; and

(d) the extent to which the scheme is likely to be helpful in alleviation of poverty in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). the Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) introduced from September, 1986 for providing concessional bank credit upto Rs. 5,000/- to eligible urban families having income of less than Rs. 600/- per month. Under the present data generating system, district-wise information is not available. However, during 1986-87, 19,813 loans were sanctioned in Rajasthan against the target of 23,395. The scheme is expected to help urban poor in improving their economic status.

Priority Sector Advances

3717. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of priority sector advances given by all commercial banks in last three years for the country as a whole and for different States;

(b) whether States which are not in a position to mobilise adequate deposits are not getting adequate credits, particularly in priority sector because of the insistence on the norm of credit deposit ratio by commercial banks;

(c) the quantum of deposits mobilised by all commercial banks in Orissa and other State and credit advanced to these States by commercial Banks; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) According to the information available from Reserve Bank of India, the State-wise priority sector advance of all Scheduled Commercial Banks as at the end of December 1983, December 1984 and December 1985 are set out in the Statement below.

(b) The flow of credit in a particular State is not restricted to the mobilisation of deposits in that area. With a view to remove regional imbalance in regard to flow of credit, Reserve Bank of India has advised the banks to achieve 60 per cent credit deposit ratio in rural and semi-urban areas separately.

(c) and (d). The State-wise deposits and advance of all Scheduled Commercial Banks as at the end of December 1986 are set out in the Statement below.

STATEMENT**State-wise Priority Sector Advances, Deposits and Advances by all Scheduled Commercial Banks***(Amount in Rs. crores)*

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Priority Sector Advances</i>				
	<i>December</i>	<i>December</i>	<i>December</i>	<i>December 1986</i>	
	<i>1983</i>	<i>1984</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>Deposits</i>	<i>Advances</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana	549	639	742	1869	1236
Himachal Pradesh	109	125	143	660	264
Jammu & Kashmir	151	175	188	978	421
Punjab	1022	1185	1353	5408	2394
Rajasthan	542	706	816	2574	1696
Chandigarh	195	236	259	753	1240
Delhi	575	718	858	10266	5064
Assam	125	193	262	1173	603
Manipur	7	11	15	43	29
Meghalaya	13	18	22	154	49
Nagaland	12	19	23	97	41
Tripura	27	23	33	120	75
Arunchal Pradesh	4	5	6	52	13
Mizoram	5	5	6	114	11
Sikkim	1	3	5	55	14
Bihar	592	734	863	4698	1787
Orissa	305	390	475	1281	1067
West Bengal	818	979	1213	10416	5235

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands		2	3	4	25	10
Madhya Pradesh		672	865	1022	3718	2264
Uttar Pradesh		1590	1887	2263	10618	4543
Gujarat		982	1188	1357	6201	3462
Maharashtra		2042	2469	2782	18910	15313
Goa, Daman & Diu		75	91	101	841	273
Dadra & Nagar Haveli		2	2	3	6	4
Andhra Pradesh		1340	1693	2011	5785	4602
Karnataka		1082	1384	1716	5046	4327
Kerala		679	832	984	4139	2530
Tamil Nadu		1330	1719	2068	6450	6031
Pondicherry		34	31	36	168	84
Lakshadweep		0.2	0.4	1	4	1
ALL INDIA		14882	18330	21631	102625	64677

- Note :
1. Total may not add up due to rounding differences.
 2. Data are provisional.

Opening of Commercial Bank Branches

3718. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of population served by a branch of the commercial bank for the country as a whole and for different States;

(b) the step being taken to ensure expansion of branches of commercial banks in backward States with a view to bring these

States at par with the national coverage;

(c) the number of branches of commercial banks opened in Orissa during the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Details of average population per bank office (APPBO) for the country as a whole and different States as on 31.3.87 are indicated

in the Statement attached.

(b) The objective of the current Branch Licensing Policy for 1985-90 is to achieve an APPBO of 17,000 in the rural and semi-urban of each development block. Further, in order to ensure an even spread of branches in all the areas, a spatial norm of locating at least one bank office within a distance of 10 kms. from each village has also been prescribed in the Policy. Hilly tracts, regions which are sparsely populated and tribal areas will be given special consideration by the basis of lists of identified

centres received from the State Governments so far, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has allotted 4440 eligible centres to commercial banks in various States. With the opening of bank offices at the centres allotted on the basis of norms laid down in the Policy, the rural and semi-urban areas in all the States are expected to have adequate banking coverage.

(c) and (d). As per information furnished by Reserve Bank of India, the following is the details of branches opened during the 6th and 7th Five Year Plan in Orissa :-

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>During 6th Five Year Plan</i>	<i>During 7th Five Year Plan (Upto 9.2.87)</i>
Bolangir	39	1
Balasore	88	5
Cuttack	162	14
Dhenkanal	75	4
Ganjam	100	3
Koraput	62	-
Keonjhar	39	4
Mayurbhanj	61	7
Kalahandi	60	4
Phulbani	22	1
Puri	107	4
Sambalpur	45	1
Sundergarh	26	2
Total	886	50

STATEMENT

Average population per bank office (APPBO) for the country as a whole and different States/ Union Territories as on 31.3.87.

(in thousands)

<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>APPBO for the State as a whole</i>
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	13
2. Assam	20
3. Bihar	16
4. Gujarat	11
5. Haryana	11
6. Himachal Pradesh	8
7. Jammu & Kashmir	8
8. Karnataka	9
9. Kerala	9
10. Madhya Pradesh	14
11. Maharashtra	13
12. Manipur	21
13. Meghalaya	10
14. Nagaland	12
15. Orissa	15
16. Punjab	8
17. Rajasthan	13
18. Sikkim	17
19. Tamil Nadu	12
20. Tripura	15
21. Uttar Pradesh	15

1	2
22. West Bengal	16
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13
24. Arunachal Pradesh	11
25. Chandigarh	4
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17
27. Goa, Daman and Diu	4
28. Delhi	6
29. Lakshadweep	8
30. Mizoram	10
31. Pondicherry	10
Country as a whole	13

Similipal Wild Life Sanctuary

3719. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to convert Similipal Wild Life Sanctuary in Orissa into a National park;

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the development of Similipal forest?

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

(b) The State Government of Orissa has issued the first notification under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, to upgrade the status of the Similipal Wildlife Sanctuary to a National Park. The formalities required

to be completed before the issue of the final notification have yet not been completed by the State Government.

(c) The Similipal Wildlife Sanctuary receives financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme Project Tiger, for the preservation of the forests and wildlife found therein. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Similipal Wildlife Sanctuary has so far received Rs. 38.335 lakhs as Central assistance.

Deposits for Provident Fund In Small Savings

3720. **SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of change in the pattern of investment affected from April, 1986 no amount from the Provident Fund of Non-Government Establishment was allowed to be deposited in small savings;

(b) The measures adopted by Government to provide additional assistance to cover this gap due to short-fall of small savings;

(c) whether Government have taken a decision to deduct the entire withdrawals of non-exempted Employees Provident Fund against small savings of Maharashtra State from January, 1987; and

(d) the remedy proposed by Government to bridge this wide gap in resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). New Small savings schemes namely Indira Vikas Patra, National Savings Scheme and Monthly Income Accounts have been introduced to improve small savings collections and to augment resources of States.

Streamlining Operations of RBI

3721. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to streamline the operations of the Reserve Bank of India with a view to check inefficiency;

(b) whether there have been complaints that Reserve Bank of India was not replying to letters and representations;

(c) if so, the procedural changes proposed to be affected to make the RBI more service conscious; and

(d) whether any advisory body is proposed to be set up to improve the functioning of the Reserve Bank of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Reserve Bank of India has reported that all letters and complaints received from members of public/organisations are attended to

by its various Departments promptly and every effort is made to avoid delays. The internal inspectors of the bank also look into pending/outstanding complaints. Reserve Bank also organises specific arrears clearance programmes so as to clear pending complaints and letters.

Reserve Bank of India has been giving priority to customer service. Procedures have been simplified with a view to render better customer service. Complaint boxes have been provided in all offices to enable public to bring to the notice of the managers, their particular grievances. In addition, there is a system of the Manager of each office meeting the members of the public at a predetermined time every week to clear personally complaints about the functioning of the various Departments.

In the above context, setting up any Advisory Body to improve the functioning of the Bank is not considered necessary.

Conference of State Welfare Ministers

3722. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of the State Welfare Ministers was convened recently by the Government;

(b) if so, the agenda of the conference;

(c) the names of the main participants; and

(d) the conclusions and recommendations of the conference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). A Conference of State Ministers incharge of Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for minorities welfare was convened by Union Ministry of Welfare on 19th June, 87 to review the implementation of the Programme - With the Agenda:

- (i) Review of actions taken by State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on the minutes of the Conference of State Nodal Officers and Others held on 17th and 18th June, 86 on implementation of the 15-Point Programme in the States and Union Territories.

- (ii) Action Plan for implementation and monitoring of the 15-Point Programme in the States and Union Territories during 1987-88.

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

STATEMENT

List of Participants

A. CENTRAL MINISTRIES

Ministry of Welfare 1	Ministry of Textiles 2
1. Shri Giridhar Gomango, Deputy Minister (Welfare)- in Chair.	1. Shri V.K. Agnihotri, Dev. Commissioner (Handlooms)
2. Shri S.S. Varma, Secretary (Welfare)	2. Shri P.K. Dutta, Dev. Commissioner (Handicrafts)
3. Shri R.K. Saiyed, Addl. Secretary	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pension
4. A. Bhattacharya, Joint Secretary	Shri S. K. Parthasarathy, Joint Secretary
5. Shri M. Riazuddin, Director (MC)	Ministry of Labour
6. Shri Rafiq Ur Rahman, Asstt. Director (MC)	Shri R. Omakant Rao, Director (Emp. Exchanges)
Ministry of Rural Development	Planning Commission
Shri Shiv Raj Singh, Joint Secretary	Shri P. Tripathy, Advisor (Backward Classes)
Department of Banking	Department of Education
Shri C.W. Mirchandani, Director (CP & RRB)	Shri P.K. Patnaik, Joint Secretary

1

2

Ministry of Home Affairs,
Shri M.L. Koul,
Joint Secretary

Department of Cooperation
Shri S. Som,
Joint Secretary (Coop)

Central Minorities Commission

Ministry of Information &
Broadcasting

1. Shri M.H. Beg
Chairman

Shri K.S. Baidwan,
Joint Secretary

2. Smt. T. Stephen
Member

Ministry of Women & Child
Development

3. Shri Ven. Kushok G. Bakula,
Member

Mrs. Deepa Jain Singh
Director

4. Maj. Gen. S.S. Uban,
Member

5. Shri Homi J.H. Talayarkhan,
Member

6. Shri B.J. Heerjee,
Secretary

B. STATES and U.Ts.

1. ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Smt. Pratibha Bharty,
Minister Social Welfare

2. Dr. R.V. Vaidyanathayyar,
Special Commissioner

2. ASSAM

1. Shri B.K. Phukan,
Home Minister

2. Shri L.C. Rajkhowa,
Minister for Power,
Transport & Coop.

3. Shri B.K. Gohain,
I.B. (Prison)

4. Shri A. Haroon Bora,
Deputy Secretary

6. HARYANA

Smt. Shakuntla Jakhu,
Jt. Secretary (Home)

7. HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Shri Piru Ram,
Minister of State (Welfare)

2. Shri Arvind Kaul
Secretary (Welfare)

8. JAMMU & KASHMIR

1. Shri Abdul Rahim Rather,
Minister in-charge of
15- Point Programme

2. Shri A.A. Khan,
Deputy Secretary (Home)

1	2
3. BIHAR	3. Shri A.H. Khan, Asstt. Director
1. Shri Mohd. Hidayatullah Khan Minister for Supply	9. KARNATAKA
2. Shri R.K. Singh Addl. Secretary cum I.G. Prison	1. Shri R.L. Jalapa, Home Minister
3. Shri Haroon Rashid, Vice Chairman Bihar Minorities Commission	2. Shri J. Alexander, Home Secretary
4. Shri Joginder Singh Jogi, Vice Chairman Bihar Minorities Commission	3. Shri N.V. Naik, Dy Secretary, DP & AR.
4. GOA	10. KERALA
Smt. Shailaja Chandra, Resident Commissioner	1. Shri T.K. Hansa, Minister for Public Works
5. GUJARAT	2. Shri Ramachandran, Secretary, Gen. Admn., Deptt.
1. Shri Daulat Bhai Parmar Minister for Social Welfare	11. MADHYA PRADESH
2. Dr. V.V. Rama Subba Rao, Secretary, Social Welfare	1. Dr. S.C. Majumdar Spl. Secretary, GAD
3. Shri A.H.R. Moghal Dy. Secretary, Social Welfare.	2. Shri N.K. Vaidya Dy. Secy. GAD
	12. MAHARASHTRA
	1. Dr. S.R. Jichkar Minister of State for GAD.
	2. Shri V.T. Chary, Addl. Chief Secretary.
	3. Shri Naresh Chandra, Resident Commissioner.
13. MANIPUR	23. UTTAR PRADESH
1. Shri K.P. Singh Joint Secretary (Home)	1. Shri Bir Bahadur Singh, Chief Minister
14. MIZORAM	2. Shri H.C. Gupta, Secretary, NID
1. Shri H. Rammawia, Minister for State for Coop & Vatenary & Animal Husbandery	

1

2

15. ORISSA

1. Shri T.K. Mishra
Addl. Secretary (Home)

16. PUNJAB

1. Shri Rajan Kashyap,
Secretary
Deptt. of Grievances

17. RAJASTHAN

1. Shri F.S. Charan,
Spl. Secretary (Home)
2. Shri M. J. Tahiliani,
Addl. Secretary (Home)

18. SIKKIM

1. Shri N.B. Bhandari
Chief Minister
2. Shri T.S. Gyatso,
Addl. Secretary to Chief Minister

19. TAMIL NADU

1. Shri P.U. Shanmugam,
Minister for Health
2. Shri C. Thangaraju,
Comm. & Secretary (SW)
3. Shri K.R. Venkatraman,
Dy. Secretary
4. Shri V. Raju
Research Officer
5. Dr. C. Palaniuchi
Jt. Director of School Education
6. Shri G. Kannan
PA to Minister

3. Shri Noor Mohammed,
Special Secretary to
Chief Minister

22. WEST BENGAL

1. Shri Abdul Bari Mohd.,
Minister incharge of
Adult-Non-Formal, Social
Madrasah Education,
Minorities Welfare
2. Shri C.S. Samal,
Special Secretary (Home)

23. A & N ISLANDS

- Shri A.C. Kner,
Secretary, Tribal Welfare

24. CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION

1. Shri K. Banarji,
Advisor to Administrator
2. Shri D.S. Kalha,
Dy. Secretary (Finance)

25. DELHI ADMINISTRATION

1. Smt. Pratibha Karan,
Secretary (Home)
2. Shri K.K. Bhasin,
Joint Secretary (Home)

26. PONDICHERY ADMINISTRATION

1. Shri M.O.H. Farook,
Chief Minister
2. Shri F. Pahanuna
Chief Secretary
3. Shri K.R. Ramalingam,
Under Secretary

1

2

20. TRIPURA

1. Shri N.P. Nawani,
Chief Secretary

4. Shri D. Somasundram,
Private Secretary to
Chief Minister

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE :

- (i) Quarterly review meetings should be held at the level of Chief Ministers/Lt. Governors in regular basis in the light of Prime Minister's letter of August, 1985 to Chief Ministers/Lt. Governors.
- (ii) Detailed Action Plan should be devised and circulated amongst all concerned departments at State level and officers at District level for monitoring benefits of development programmes reaching minorities in fair measure, and the progress should be reviewed in quarterly review meetings at Chief Secretary's level on regular basis.
- (iii) Monthly review meetings should be held at District Collector's/Divisional Commissioner's level.
- (iv) Arrangements would be made for grievances redressal in respect of programme of minorities welfare.
- (v) State Minorities Commission/Boards would be associated with the review of implementation of the programme at the State level.
- (vi) Quarterly review meetings should be held at the State level by State Minorities Financial Corporations with Nationalised Banks and other Financial Institutions to review the progress of processing of

applications sponsored by the State Minorities Financial Corporations for financial assistance.

The State Governments which do not have Minorities Financial Corporations and have considerable minority population should examine the need for setting up these Corporations in their States.

- (vii) State Governments would chalk out a time bound action plan for organising orientation courses in a phased manner at the field level involving the District Collectors for creating awareness of Government development schemes especially schemes involving community participation in education, Women's & children's welfare, health rural development, housing cooperation and schemes for self employment.
- (viii) Measures would be taken to improve registration of minority candidates in employment exchanges and for this purpose mobile exchanges would be organised to tour minority educational institutions and minority concentration areas.
- (ix) Review will be held at State level with commercial banks by the State Government regarding credit-flow to minorities and credit plan evolved by the State lead Banks. This item would also form

- part of agenda of the district Banking consultative committee meetings and credit plans evolved by district lead Banks. Studies would be undertaken by State Governments and Nationalised Banks to identify sectors in industries, crafts and trades where minority communities are employed in large number.
- (x) The State Government and U.T. Administrations will draw up a time bound action plan for implementation of provision for special attention to educationally backward minority groups in the Programme of Action under National Policy on Education, 1986.
- (xi) Selection committees for recruitment to various posts and particularly police services would include representative of minority community.
- (xii) The suggested minimum scale in the central guidelines for ex-gratia relief & rehabilitation to communal riot victims would be adopted by all States.
- (xiii) Minorities cell would be set up in those States which have not yet set it up.
- (xiv) Random sample surveys would be carried out by States in selected areas for assessing the extent to which benefits reach the minority communities.
- (xv) All States would take steps to see that the State Public Sector Undertaking also follow 15-Point Programme and that the progress of action taken by them is included in the quarterly report.
- (xvi) The Conference noted the observations of Prime Minister for making reporting more result-oriented and for indicating physical progress achieved. The format for reporting for every quarter by the State Governments and U.T. Administrations, was discussed and reviewed, adopted by the Conference.
- (xvii) Special stress was laid on orientation training of officers on 15-Point Programme at various levels. It was agreed that such training would be built in various service training courses or training at the beginning of the service.
- (xviii) Conference noted Prime Minister's observations that more needs to be done for availing of economic benefits by minorities. It was decided that time bound action plan would be drawn up regarding various steps for socio-economic and educational welfare of the minorities.

Installed Capacity of Nuclear Power Plants

3723. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total installed capacity of all the Nuclear Power Plants as on 31.3.87;
- (b) total capacity under installation;
- (c) total installed capacity expected by the end of the current Plan; and
- (d) overall capacity utilisation of nuclear power plants during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) The total installed capacity of Nuclear Power Stations in the country as on 31.3.87 was 1230 MWe.

(b) Currently eight units of 235 MWe

capacity each are under construction.

end of the 7th plan is expected to be 1935 MWe.

(c) The total installed capacity by the

(d) Information is given below:

Station		Capacity (utilisation) factor %		
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Tarapur Atomic Power Station	Unit-1	41	75	64
	Unit-2	64	65	79
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	Unit-1	4	9	—*
	Unit-2	52	57	69
Madras Atomic Power Station	Unit-1	52	63	37
	Unit-2	—@	69	45

*Unit-1 of RAPS shutdown due to cracks in South End Shield.

@ Unit-2 of MAPS was commissioned in 1985-86.

Organisations Granted Income Tax Exemptions

3724. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) names of societies, institutions, trusts, funds etc. whose income was exempted from the income-tax during 1986-87 or whose exemption was renewed during the years;

(b) names of such organisations to whom donations were exempted from the income-tax payable by the donors during 1986-87;

(c) whether a complete up-to-date list of such organisations in both categories is available to the public; and

(d) if not, whether the Government shall publish such a list at the beginning of every financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). The exemption from income-tax is allowed under different provisions of the Income-tax Act by different authorities mentioned in the respective provisions. In some cases, exemptions are allowed during the course of the assessment proceedings which are subject to appeals at different levels. In certain cases, there is no need of specific order for exemption of income as the same is available automatically on fulfilment of certain conditions laid down in the Act. Exemption under Section 10(23C) (iv)/(v) of the Income Tax Act follows from a notification issued by the Central Government which is published in the Official Gazette and is available to the public.

Similarly, exemption in respect of donations to such organisations is also granted by different authorities under different provisions of the Act. In respect of donations to charitable organisations, a certificate is issued by the concerned Commissioner of Income-tax. The exemption of donations to the organisations doing scientific research or research in social science or statistical research depends on the approval by the

Secretary, Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, Government of India and the said Department publishes list of such organisations from time to time. It is, therefore, not possible to furnish a comprehensive list in respect of exemption of income/donations under all the provisions of the Income-tax Act for the year 1986-87.

(d) Since the information in this regard is available to the public from respective sources, the Government is not considering to adopt such measure.

Strengthening Scientific and Technical Capacities in the Field of Food and Nutrition

3725. SHRI P. PENCHALLAIH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to strengthen scientific and technical capacities in the field of food nutrition; and

(b) the full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Community Development Programme

3726. SHRI P. PENCHALIAIH: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether community development programme has achieved its target for 1985-86, 1986-87;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

GRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Higher Allocation for Transport Sector

3727. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has favoured higher allocations for the transport sector and an integrated approach to ensure the growth of the automobile industry;

(b) whether a mid-term review meeting had agreed on an urgent need for a joint meeting with the Ministries of Finance, Industry and Transport;

(c) if so, whether any conclusion have been drawn; and

(d) to what extent allocation for the transport has been agreed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The Seventh Five Year Plan recognises the need to strengthen the country's transport system including the automotive sector with accent on upgradation of technology and modernisation of services. The allocations for the transport sector are based upon an integrated view of the sector vis a vis development programmes of other sectors of the economy and are reviewed at the time of formulation of Annual Plans.

(b) to (d). The mid-term review of the Seventh Plan is on hand.

Environmental conference

3728. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

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

(a) whether two-day meeting of World Commission for Environment and Development was held in New Delhi on 6 July, 1987; and

(b) if so, how many countries participated in the meeting?

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

(b) Twelve.

Encouragement of Research in Science and Technology

3729. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to encourage the research work in the field of Science and Technology;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Several steps have been taken, both at policy level and at implementation level, for encouraging research work in Science and Technology.

Since independence a large number of scientific institutions and laboratories have been established throughout the country to provide infrastructural facilities for research work in different fields of Science and Technology.

The Government of India passed a

Scientific Policy Resolution in 1958 specifically aimed at the creation of facilities for scientists, the cultivation of science and scientific research in all its aspects.

The expenditure on Science and Technology which was 0.23% of GNP in 1958-59 has increased to 1% in 1984-85.

Allocation for Science and Technology has progressively been increased over the successive Five Year Plans.

With the identification of specific programmes in emerging thrust areas of national importance, several new departments have also come into existence.

In addition to creation of infrastructural facilities the government has also been encouraging scientific research by providing opportunities to the scientists to participate in various seminars and conferences both within the country and abroad.

Delegations of enhanced administrative and financial powers have been made to scientific institutions to improve their organisational efficiency.

Computer Facilities to National Institute for Disabled

3731. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to provide Computer facilities to National Institutes for the disabled; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) It is proposed to have computers in the following National Institutes on disability;

1. National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun.
2. National Institute for the Ortho-

paedically Handicapped, Calcutta.

3. Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for Hearing Handicapped, Bombay.
4. National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Secundrabad.

The computers will be used for monitoring follow up of the patients, manpower requirements in the area of disability and will have record of the researches done in several aspects of the handicapped welfare. It will also be used for improving administrative efficiency in managing the Institutes and the various services rendered there.

Review of Functioning of Lamps

3732. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Co-operative Development Corporation had carried out a comprehensive review of working of LAMPS in 1986;

(b) if so, the details of the review carried out; and

(c) the details of the various steps Government propose to take for improve the functioning of LAMPS?

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

(b) The National Cooperative Development Corporation, (NCDC) on the basis of various studies of tribal areas including LAMPS and information received from Apex Institutions had prepared a paper. The problems constraints observed to be inhibiting the development of tribal cooperatives, including LAMPS, were communicated State Governments in March, 1986, for initiating suitable measures.

(c) Till 31.3.87, the NCDC has sanctioned Rs. 53.08 crores and released Rs.

40.03 crores to provide financial support for various programmes of cooperative development in tribal areas.

The Tribal Cooperative Development Marketing Federation of India (TRIFED) has been set up recently to provide marketing support to its constituents.

The State Governments are utilizing Special Central Assistance from the Ministry of Welfare in various programmes of cooperative development in tribal areas.

Development Programmes for Tribal Areas

3733. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether special consideration is given while planning development programmes for tribal areas keeping in view the poverty and backwardness of the people;

(b) whether the response to the development programmes under Area Development and the Poverty Alleviation Programme in these areas is satisfactory; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. Tribal Sub-Plan strategy has been evolved with a view to give special consideration to the tribals and tribal areas in the planning of development programmes both at the Centre and State level.

(b) Although there are no yard-sticks to measure the response, it can be construed to be satisfactory if we consider certain indices such as the level of investments in tribal areas, literacy percentage amongst tribals, number of tribals families assisted under economic development programmes, etc. These have gone up. The investment in tribal areas in the Sixth Five Year Plan was Rs. 5,500/- crores. It is expected to be Rs. 10,500/- crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Literacy amongst tribals has increased

from 11.30 per cent in 1971 to 16.35 per cent in 1981. 39.67 lakh tribal families were economically assisted during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The target for Seventh Plan is 40 lakh.

(c) The question does not arise.

Special Central Assistance to States for Tribal Areas

3734. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms applied to tribal areas for release of the Special Central Assistance to States;

(b) whether Government exercise any power to oversee the implementation of development programmes executed with the Special Central Assistance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The allocation of Special Central Assistance to the different States/UTs is decided on the basis of the tribal population in the sub-plan areas, the geographical area covered by the Tribal sub-plan and the backwardness of the area.

(b) and (c). The implementation of the schemes under the Tribal sub-plan, which are executed with the Special Central Assistance, is reviewed in Tribal Sub-Plan meetings held in Ministry of Welfare with the State representatives. Progress reports on the implementation of the schemes are called for from time to time and officers of the Central Govt. during their tours to States discuss and sort out problems if any.

1. Indian Oil Corporation	Rs. 220.00 crores.
2. State Trading Corporation	Rs. 100.00 crores.
3. Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation	Rs. 20.00 crores.
4. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Rs. 20.00 crores.

Subscription of Public Sector Bonds

3735. SHRI BHATTARAM SRIRAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public sector bonds which started last September were over subscribed and mopped up nearly 1976 crores from the market;

(b) the total contribution of the nationalised banks and financial institutions in this regard;

(c) whether the State Bank of India alone was the largest subscriber;

(d) if so, the amount invested by State Bank of India; and

(e) the public sector companies which subscribed to those bonds and their total holding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) On the basis of the information available from the companies, during the year 1986-87 the Public Sector (14% / 10%) Bonds were oversubscribed and mopped up nearly Rs. 1967 crores.

(b) The total contribution by the Nationalised Banks and Financial Institutions in this regard amounted to about Rs. 116 crores.

(c) and (d). The amount invested by the State Bank of India amounted to Rs. 417 crores.

(e) The details of the Public Sector Companies which subscribed to these Bonds are as follows:-

SC/ST Officers in Banks

3736. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers in junior management scale grade II and above in the twenty nationalised banks, banks-wise as on 30 June, 1987;

(b) the number of officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in above banks with percentages to total as on 30 June, 1987;

(c) the names of banks which have a policy of promotion by selection and do not have any reservation for promotions to scale MM-II and above; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the representation of SC/ST officers scale MM-II and above in banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Information, as furnished by the nationalised banks,

in respect of the number of Officers in Grade/Scale-II is given in Statement - I below

(b) Information, furnished by the nationalised banks, in respect of the total number of Officers and the number amongst them belonging to SC and ST Communities as on 31st December, 1986 is given in Statement - II below.

(c) The preliminary examination of the information made available by 11 of the 20 nationalised banks reveals that eight banks, viz., Allahabad Bank, New Bank of India, United Bank of India, Dena Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Vijaya Bank, Union Bank of India and Punjab National Bank are following the selection method in promotions within Officers' Cadre.

(d) To improve the representation of SCs/STs in Officers' Cadre, the banks have been advised, inter-alia, to extend the concessions as available in Chapter 12.2.(a) of the Brochure on Reservations for SCs and STs in Services (Sixth Edition), to conduct the pre-promotion training programmes, to include atleast one member belonging to SC/ST Communities in the D.P.Cs/Interview Committees etc.

STATEMENT-I

**Number of Officers in 20 Nationalised Banks in Grade/Scale-II and Above
(as on 30.6.1987)**

(Data Provisional)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>No. of Officers</i>
1	2	3
1.	Central Bank of India	2940
2.	Bank of India	4059
3.	Punjab National Bank	3080
4.	Bank of Baroda	4023
5.	UCO Bank	2305

1	2	3
6.	Canara Bank	4184
7.	United Bank of India*	1695
8.	Dena Bank	1200
9.	Syndicate Bank	3840
10.	Union Bank of India	1791
11.	Allahabad Bank	1252
12.	Indian Bank	1155
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	999
14.	Indian Overseas Bank	2177
15.	Andhra Bank	1301
16.	Punjab & Sind Bank	939
17.	New Bank of India	598
18.	Vijaya Bank	1179
19.	Corporation Bank	628
20.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	665

* Information as on 31st December, 1986.

STATEMENT-II

Details of Total Number of Officers and Number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Amongst Them as on 31.12.1986.

(Data Provisional)

S. No.	Name of the Bank	Total Number of Officers	No. of SC	Percentage Officers	No. of ST	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Central Bank of India	14944	1068	7.1	230	1.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Bank of India	10621	1151	10.83	470	4.42
3.	Punjab National Bank	13610	1279	9.40	213	1.56
4.	Bank of Baroda	10889	1028	9.40	137	1.25
5.	UCO Bank	7974	435	5.4	80	1.00
6.	Canara Bank	11380	910	8.00	348	3.06
7.	United Bank of India	4790	464	9.68	83	1.73
8.	Dena Bank	4167	284	6.82	102	2.45
9.	Syndicate Bank	9325	992	10.63	291	3.12
10.	Union Bank of India	8864	680	7.67	197	2.2
11.	Allahabad Bank	5422	602	11.1	131	2.42
12.	Indian Bank	6396	677	10.58	188	2.94
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	3714	396	10.85	119	3.20
14.	Indian Overseas Bank	6420	657	10.23	243	3.79
15.	Punjab & Sind Bank	3673	40	0.19	13	0.06
16.	Corporation Bank	2622	69	2.63	12	0.45
17.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2495	40	1.60	11	0.44
18.	Vijaya Bank	3126	35	1.12	10	0.32
19.	New Bank of India	3003	37	1.23	4	0.13
20.	Andhra Bank	4562	172	3.69	34	0.79
Total		137997	11016	7.98	2916	2.11

Environmental Clearance of Projects

3737. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :
SHRI SRIHARI RAO:

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

(a) the names and details of the developmental projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh which are pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the when these projects were received; and the number of them cleared and reasons for keeping the rest of the

projects pending; and

(c) when the pending projects will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). A statement giving details of the developmental projects of Andhra Pradesh awaiting environmental clearance along with reasons is given below.

(c) The projects will be considered and decided as soon as essential details are furnished by the Project authorities.

STATEMENT

Details of Developmental Projects of Andhra Pradesh pending Environmental clearance as referred to in Lok Sabha unstarred Question No. 3737 to be answered on 19.8.87

S. No	Name of Project	Date when received	Reasons for Non-clearance
1	2	3	4

A. RIVER VALLEY & HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECTS

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|----------|--|
| 1. | Jurala Project | 12.9.80 | Details awaited on:
— Rehabilitation plan;
— Catchment Treatment plan;
— Compensatory afforestation; and
— Command Area Development. |
| 2. | Yeleru Project | 14.5.80 | |
| 3. | Polavaram Project | 8.6.83 | |
| 4. | Telugu Ganga Project | 8.12.83 | |
| 5. | Sriram Sugar Project (Revised Stage -I) | 29.7.85 | Rehabilitation Plan & Forest Details awaited. |
| 6. | Srisaïlam right Branch Canal Project | 29.7.85 | Forestry details awaited. |
| B. INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS | | | |
| 7. | Setting up of Off-shore construction facilities at Lova Garden by Hindustan Ship Yards Ltd. | 6.12.84 | Clarifications regarding change in Land-use are awaited. |
| 8. | Setting up of Propylene Recovery Plant at Vishakhapatnam by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. | 23.12.85 | Additional information on environmental aspects requested from the project authorities is still awaited. |
| 9. | Vishakhapatnam Steel Project | 4.12.86 | |

1	2	3	4
C. THERMAL POWER PROJECTS			
10.	Rayalaseema Thermal Power Station 2 x 210 MW	28.4.86	Environmental data furnished is to be supplemented by a field visit of experts.
11.	Captive Power Plant at Vishakhapatnam Refinery - 19 MW	23.7.87	To be considered by the Thermal Power Appraisal Committee at its next meeting.
D. MINING PROJECTS			
12.	Limestone Mining Project for Someswara Cements and Chemicals Ltd.	Aug., 1982	The Environmental Management Plan received in June, 1987 will be taken up by the Environmental Appraisal Committee shortly.
13.	Limestone and Shale Mining Project for Tandur Cement Factory.	Feb., 1985	Environmental Management Plans are awaited.
14.	Limestone Mining Project for Yertanguntala Cement Factory.	Mar., 1985	Environmental Management Plans are awaited.
15.	Manuguru Opencast-III Project	May., 1985	Revised Environmental Management Plan is awaited.
16.	Manuguru Opencast-II Project	Aug., 1985	— do —
17.	Ramagundam Opencast-III Project	Sep., 1986	Additional information on environmental aspects is awaited.
18.	Goleti No. 1. & 2 Incline Project	Dec., 1986	Revised Environmental Management Plan is still awaited.

Reservation for SC/ST in I.F.O.I.

vacancies in these posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes; and

3738. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(d) if so, the efforts made by Government to fill up the backlog of reserved posts?

(a) the number of loan officers, assistant managers, deputy managers and other officers in the Industrial Finance Corporation of India;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has reported that as on 13-8-1987, the number of officers in the Corporation in different cadres, the number of Scheduled Castes officers amongst them and the backlog in respect of them was as under:-

(b) the number out of them category-wise belonging to the Scheduled Castes;

(c) whether there is any backlog of

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Category of post</i>	<i>Total number of officers</i>	<i>Number of Scheduled Caste officers amongst them</i>	<i>Backlog of Scheduled Caste</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Principal officers (Assistant General Managers and above)	35	-	-
2.	Managers	66	4	1
3.	Deputy Managers (Earlier designated as Assistant Managers)	73	4	2
4.	Industrial Finance Officers (Earlier designated as loan Officers)	86	7	2
5.	Staff Officers	121	4	2
Total		381	19	7

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has reported that the backlog is due to non-availability of suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste and it has recently issued an exclusive advertisement for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates to clear the backlog.

Occupation' of Rented Building by Ministries

3739. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various offices of the Ministry of subordinate offices are housed in the rented buildings in Delhi and outside Delhi;

(b) the name of each office and the monthly rent of each building occupied by these offices alongwith the date of occupation;

(c) whether the Ministry propose to shift these offices from rented buildings to Government buildings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

Non-Banking Financial Institutions

3740. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been undertaken regarding the functioning of various non-banking financial institutions in the country;

(b) if so, whether these institutions are functioning to the satisfaction of the Government and in accordance with the financial

interests of the country; and

(c) if the answer to (a) above be in the negative, whether Government propose to undertake such a study and if no, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India has reported that it conducted a survey on growth of deposits with non-banking companies for the year ending March, 1985. This survey covered the deposits with the non-banking companies in the corporate sector. According to the Reserve Bank of India, at the aggregate level the non-banking companies were found to be generally conforming to the ceilings prescribed under the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975 and directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India to non-banking financial companies.

20-Point Programme in West Bengal

3741. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of implementation of 20-Point Programme in West Bengal is satisfactory; and

(b) if so, the details regarding achievement of various items under 20-Point Programme during 1986-87 as on 31 March, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) and (b). A statement giving the performance of West Bengal under the various Points/Items of the 20-Point Programme during 1986-87 is given below. It will be observed that the performance under 11 items was 100% or above and under 11 items it was below 100%. Information about 5 items is not yet available.

STATEMENT**Implementation of 20-Point Programme in West Bengal during 1986-87**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Point</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>1986-87 Achievement</i>	<i>%</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1A	Irrigation Potential	'000 ha.	107	N.A.	
2.	1B	Dryland Farming	No. of Watersheds	298	138*	46.3
3.	2A	Pulses Production	'000 Tonnes	300	N.A.	
4.	2B	Oilseeds Production	'000 Tonnes	260	N.A.	
5.	3A	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	'000 Rami-lies	189.5	244.0	129
6.	3B	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	Lakh Mandays	180.0	204.2	113
7.	3C	RURAL Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)	-do-	160.0	219.7	137
8.	4	Surplus Land Distribution	'000 Acres	12.0	16.3	136
9.	5	Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour	-	NON TARGET ITEM		
10.	6	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	-	NON TARGET ITEM		
11.	7A	Scheduled Castes Families Assisted	'000 Nos.	244.0	222.9	91
12.	7B	Scheduled Tribe Families Assisted	'000 Nos.	79.8	62.1	78
13.	8	Drinking Water Problem Solved	No. of Villages	1006	1375	137

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	9A	House Sites Allotment	'000 Nos.	14.4	18.3	127
15.	9B	Construction Assistance Provided	'000 Nos.	5.0	4.2	82
16.	10A	Slum Population Covered	'000 Nos.	142.0	135.8	96
17.	10B	EWS Houses	'000 Nos.	3.0	1.9	63
18.	11A	Village Electrification	'000 Nos.	2.4	1.4	57
19.	11B	Pumpsets Energisation	'000 Nos.	17.0	4.8	28
20.	12A	Tree Plantation	Lakh Nos.	1400	1416	101
21.	12B	Biogas Plants	'000 Nos.	2.8	6.2	221
22.	13	Sterilisation	'000 Nos.	500	289.5	58
23.	14A	Primary Health Centres (PHCs)	Nos.	5	108	2160
24.	14B	Sub-Centres	Nos.	1500	1132	75
25.	15	ICDS Blocks	Nos.	19	95	500
26.	16A	Elementary Education	'000 Nos.	585	N.A.	-
27.	16B	Adult Literacy	'000 Nos.	577	502.6	87
28.	17	Fair Price Shops Opened	Nos.	-	13	-
29.	18A	Liberalise Investment procedures and streamline Industrial Policies		NON TARGET ITEM		
30.	18B	Small Scale Industrial Units Registered	'000 Nos.	13.5	14.8	110

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	19	Action against smugglers, hoarders & Tax Evaders			NON TARGET ITEM	
32.	20	Improve the working of Public Enterprises			NON TARGET ITEM	

*Information upto February, 1987.

Kaiga Nuclear Power Project

3742. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have cleared the Kaiga nuclear power project from the environment angle;

(b) if so, whether the objections by the anti-nuclear protesters against encroachment into rain forests has been considered; and

(c) if so, the decision thereon?

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

(b) and (c). Approval from the environmental angle has been accorded after careful consideration of all aspects of the impact of the project.

No representations have been received from the anti-nuclear protesters by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Clean Environment

3743. SHRI SRIKANTADATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to start mass education campaign to

involve people to conserve natural resources;

(b) whether Government propose to involve people in industrial sector as well as other areas in this programme;

(c) if so, the guidelines sent to industrial sector in this regard; and

(d) the details of the steps taken to create a clean and healthy environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The Department has launched a National Environment Awareness Campaign in 1986 to create environmental awareness all levels and to involve people in conservation of natural resources. This Campaign is an on-going programme and is being continued in 1987.

2. The Awareness Campaign involves the people in the industrial sector as well as other areas. Guidelines have been sent to the industrial associations and others for evolving programmes to create awareness. The guidelines have detailed the target groups, the activities, the media to be used and the themes of the Campaign.

3. The Department has taken the following steps to create a clean and healthy environment:

(i) Implementation of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to control pollution and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to protect the environment.

(ii) Implementation of the Ganga Action Plan to clean up the Ganga River.

(iii) Implementation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to protect the forests and wildlife.

(iv) Afforestation Programmes through the National Wasteland Development Board.

(v) Creation of national parks, sanctuaries and biosphere reserves.

(vi) Assessment of the impact on environment of all major development projects before clearance and ensuring that the adverse effects of cleared projects on environment are minimised.

(vii) Deployment of two Eco-Task Forces of ex-servicemen in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan for eco-regeneration of degraded areas.

(viii) Programmes of eco-development camps and field action projects for eco-regeneration.

(ix) Survey and conservation of flora and fauna.

(x) Protection of fragile ecosystems such as mangroves.

(xi) Creation of awareness,

dissemination of information and spread of education regarding environment.

(xii) Environmental Research.

Setting up of Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council

3744. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a technology information forecasting and assessment council;

(b) if so, broad features thereof;

(c) whether Government have received suggestions from non-resident Indian Scientists in the U.S.A. for making available in India latest technologies; and

(d) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):
(a) The Government has approved setting up of 'Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council' (TIFAC) as an autonomous body under Department of Science and Technology.

(b) The TIFAC and the sectoral Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Groups in the various Ministries, will pursue cross-sectoral and sectoral technology forecasting and assessment activities respectively. Technology forecast reports, covering 10 years or longer periods and Technology Impact Statement in respect of existing and newly emerging technologies will be prepared. These activities also lead to identification of priority areas of research and establishing links between technology development and technology import policies.

(c) and (d). From time to time dialogues have been held between NRI scientists and the Indian Scientific and Technical Agencies for utilisation of the expertise and knowhow of NRIs for induction of high technologies in India. Some of the NRIs are setting up industries in India in the field of electronics, software development, etc.

Ecological Conservation of Nilgiris

3745. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry to conserve/protect the diverse biological and ecological treasures of the Nilgiris covering parts of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu;

(b) the quantum of funds allocated for

the above purpose for the year 1987-88;

(c) whether the Union Government intend to involve the concerned three States in the conservation of Nilgiris; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSHARI): (a) A Biosphere Reserve covering the Nilgiri area falling in the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu has been set up with effect from September, 1986 with the object of preserving the genetic diversity of the Nilgiri ecosystem.

During 1986-87, the following amount was released to the State Governments for implementing the Action Plan of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve:-

Name of the State	Amount Released
Tamil Nadu	Rs. 6.50 lakhs
Kerala	Rs. 6.00 lakhs
Karnataka	Rs. 3.50 lakhs

(b) No funds have so far been released to the State Governments of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu for the year 1987-88.

(c) and (d). The Biosphere Reserve Scheme is implemented through the existing State agencies like Forests and Wildlife Departments and the State Governments are, therefore, fully involved.

Poaching of Tuskers

3746. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received reports regarding the large scale poaching of wild tuskers in the forests of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamilnadu;

(b) if so, the number of tuskers reported to be killed by poachers during the last three years in each of the above States respectively;

(c) the details of steps taken by Union Government to alert the respective State Governments regarding the reported poaching of tuskers; and

(d) the consequent measures adopted by State Governments?

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

(b) Between the years 1984-85 to 1986-87, fifteen elephants were reported to have been killed by poachers in Kerala, thirty seven in Karnataka and forty six in

Tamilnadu.

(c) Government of India have repeatedly been drawing the attention of State Governments to this matter, and have invited them to take firm measures. Director, wildlife Preservation, Government of India, called a special meeting of Chief Wildlife Wardens of the three States to discuss the matter and to draw up individual plans of action to counteract the menace. A Coordinating Committee of the Chief Wildlife Wardens of the three States and the Regional Deputy Director (Wildlife) of the Central Government for the Southern Region was set up to co-ordinate the joint action by the three States to check elephant poaching.

(d) The measures adopted by the State Governments include :-

- (i) Regular meeting of the above mentioned coordinating committee of the three Southern States.
- (ii) Increased involvement of the police to help control poaching.
- (iii) Providing of improved communications systems including wireless in areas susceptible to poaching.
- (iv) Augmentation of the existing staff engaged in antipoaching work and the involvement of tribals in this regard.
- (v) Providing of arms to patrolling parties.
- (vi) Enhancement of financial outlay by the State Governments including substantial Central Government assistance, to counteract elephant poaching.
- (vii) Control over manufacture of and trade in articles made of imported ivory, under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 1986. Trade in Indian ivory has been banned.

- (viii) The Government of Tamil Nadu have extended the 'Goondas Act' to cover elephant poachers.

Conservation of Silent Valley

3747. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken for the protection and conservation of the environment and ecology of the silent valley in Kerala since the last visit of the Prime Minister there; and

(b) whether Government have any reports on the steps taken by the Kerala Government for the conservation/protection of the world renowned tropical forests at silent valley and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Measures taken for protection and conservation of the environment and ecology of the Silent Valley in Kerala since the last visit of the Prime Minister include:

- i) Better protection to the Silent Valley forests following the establishment of the National Park there by the State Government.
- ii) Strengthening of the protection staff and improvement in its mobility.
- iii) Establishment of network of fire lines.
- iv) Central assistance to the extent of 13.10 lakhs provided for the conservation of the park since 1985-86.
- v) A comprehensive plan for the betterment of economic condi-

tions of the tribal people living around the area and which will help reduce their dependence on forest produce, has been prepared and the State Government of Kerala has appointed a Project Officer to co-ordinate development activities.

[*Translation*]

Excise Raids in Surat

3748. SHRI C.D. GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of firms in Surat on whom raids to detect evasion of excise duty were conducted from May 1985 to May 1987;

(b) the amount of excise duty evaded and the amount out of this realised so far; and

(c) details of action taken against the firms found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Implementation of 20-Point Programme

3749. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which 20-Point Programme has been implemented in each State during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (upto

March, 1987);

(b) the percentage of success achieved in each State in implementation of each point of the programme and the details thereof, point-wise;

(c) the names of the States which have achieved success less than 30 per cent to 50 per cent in the implementation of 20-Point Programme;

(d) whether any special directions have been issued to the States which have not implemented the 20-Point Programme expeditiously; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Statement-I showing the progress of implementation under different Points/Items of the 20 Point Programme in each State during 1985-86 and 1986-87 is given below.

(b) Statement-I also gives the percentage of achievement in each State under each Point/Item.

(c) Statement-II giving the names of the States where the performance is less than 50% under different points/items of the 20-Point Programme is also given below.

(d) and (e). After issue of the Monthly Progress Reports which bring out the poor performance points/items, letters are addressed to Chief Secretaries/Chief Ministers from time to time bringing to their notice the points/items under which the performance is poor in their States and urging them to take suitable steps to fulfil the targets.

STATEMENT**Progress of implementation under different items of TPP***Point No. 1-A Irrigation Potential*

('000 ha.)

Sl. No.	States	1985-86			1986-87		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108	167	155	164	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pr.					-	-
3.	Assam	44	35	80	47.06	-	-
4.	Bihar	326	308	94	315	-	-
5.	Gujarat	61.7	70	113.4	70	-	-
6.	Haryana	65	505	87	80.3	-	-
7.	H. Pradesh	1.32	1.36	103	2.6	-	-
8.	J. & K.	9.36	4.45	48	6.77	-	-
9.	Karnataka	78.5	91	117	80.31	-	-
10.	Kerala	43	397	92	50	-	-
11.	M. Pradesh	192	100	52	180	-	-
12.	Maharashtra	120	108	90	126.4	-	-
13.	Manipur	14.9	15	101	8.5	-	-
14.	Meghalaya	2.8	3.5	125	2.0	-	-
15.	Mizoram	-			0.62	-	-
16.	Nagaland	2.7	3.5	130	2.0	-	-
17.	Orissa	82	77	94	89	-	-
18.	Punjab	77.8	77	99	65	-	-
19.	Rajasthan	98	95	97	97.5	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Sikkim	1.0	1.0	100	1.35	-	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	37	37	100	36	-	-
22.	Tripura	2.7	2.7	100	3.0	-	-
23.	Uttar Pradesh	835	835	100	1083	-	-
24.	West Bengal	107	91	85	107	-	-

Point No 1-B: Dryland Farming

(No. of Watersheds)

Sl. No.	States	1985-86			1986-87		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	295	268	91	295	260	88
2.	Arunachal Pr.	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	16	8	50	16	9	56
4.	Bihar	365	273	75	430	386	89.7
5.	Gujarat	438	438	100	438	438	100
6.	Haryana	124	130	105	160	159	100
7.	H. Pradesh	60	54	90	60	60	100
8.	J. & K.	79	79	100	79	79	100
9.	Karnataka	486	654	135	654	467	71
10.	Kerala	198	100	198	198	198	100
11.	M. Pradesh	603	603	100	603	603	100
12.	Maharashtra	3564	8780	246	8780	9953	113
13.	Manipur	25	25	100	30	25	83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Nagaland	47	47	180	47	47	100
17.	Orissa	370	370	100	370	370	100
18.	Punjab	22	20	91	24	-	-
19.	Rajasthan	200	71	36	200	121	61
20.	Sikkim	4	8	200	4	4	100
21.	Tamil Nadu	316	316	100	316	316	100
22.	Tripura	81	115	142	115	115	100
23.	Uttar Pradesh	898	898	100	898	898	100
24.	West Bengal	298	117	39	298	138	46

Point No. 2A- Pulses Production

(‘000 Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs.	1985-86			1986-87		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	555	608	110	600	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pr.	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	70	66	95	100	-	-
4.	Bihar	1000	822	82	1100	-	-
5.	Gujarat	515	343	67	550	-	-
6.	Haryana	580	667	116	500	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	25	11.4	46	35	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	39	27.7	71	45	-	-
9.	Karnataka	680	432	64	861	-	-
10.	Kerala	26	20	78	26	-	-
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2917	2478	85	3025	-	-
12.	Maharashtra	1270	1164	92	1325	-	-
13.	Manipur	8	-	-	11.0	-	-
14.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	4.0	-	-
15.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Nagaland	9.0	7.2	80	8.0	-	-
17.	Orissa	1060	911	86	1120	-	-
18.	Punjab	230	203	88	180	-	-
19.	Rajasthan	1785	1756	98	1885	-	-
20.	Sikkim	10	9.5	95	10.0	-	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	160	355	222	400	-	-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	3050	2807	92	3100	-	-
23.	West Bengal	280	262	94	300	-	-
24.	Tripura	2.8	2.5	89	3.0	-	-

Point No. 2-B: Oilseeds Production

('000 Nos.)

Sl. No.	States	1985-86			1986-87		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1850	1430	77	1925	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pr.	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	185	150	81	241	-	-
4.	Bihar	250	138	55	350	-	-
5.	Gujarat	2262	383	17	2400	-	-
6.	Haryana	185	282	153	262	-	-
7.	H. Pradesh	7	4.7	67	16	-	-
8.	J. & K.	64	62.2	97	0.53	-	-
9.	Karnataka	1190	1283	108	1345	-	-
10.	Kerala	13	14	107	-	-	-
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1765	1369	78	2057	-	-
12.	Maharashtra	1537	1090	71	1665	-	-
13.	Manipur	2	2.1	105	-	-	-
14.	Meghalaya	4.0	5.3	133	9.0	-	-
15.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Nagaland	6.0	6.0	100	6.0	-	-
17.	Orissa	889	350	96	92.01	-	-
18.	Punjab	148	198	134	190	-	-
19.	Rajasthan	1130	841	74	1300	-	-
20.	Sikkim	11	9	84	11.0	-	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	1548	1225	79	1700	-	-
22.	Tripura	4.5	3.8	84	-	-	-
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1710	1056	62	1800	-	-
24.	West Bengal	272	234	86	260	-	-

*Point No. 3-A: Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
(Old and New)*

('000 families)

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>1985-86</i>			<i>1986-87</i>		
		<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>%</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	262	185	70	241.5	255.1	106
2.	Arunachal Pr.	21	8.3	40	16.6	13.2	80
3.	Assam	136	49.2	36	70.5	61.1	87
4.	Bihar	517	417.3	81	460	697.6	152
5.	Gujarat	157	99.1	63	122.5	141.2	115
6.	Haryana	43.0	48.4	113	104	50.4	48
7.	Himachal Pradesh	31	33	106	31	37	118
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	54	37.3	69	38.5	26.4	68
9.	Karnataka	170	134	79	145.5	134.1	92
10.	Kerala	132.0	39.1	30	128.5	131.1	102
11.	Madhya Pradesh	370	248.0	67	335	370	110
12.	Maharashtra	301	190	63	220	234.5	107
13.	Manipur	12.0	13.0	1109	8.8	10.1	115
14.	Meghalaya	17.0	6.5	38.2	8.8	12.0	136
15.	Mizoram	9.0	2.6	29	12.1	8.2	68
16.	Nagaland	10.0	3.9	39	13.5	3.14	23
17.	Orissa	246	171.0	70	234	201.9	86
18.	Punjab	52	64.6	124	915	99.9	109
19.	Rajasthan	156	140.5	90	155.9	157.2	101
20.	Sikkim	2.0	2.6	130	2.4	2.73	119

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Tamil Nadu	273	203	74	246.5	258.8	104
22.	Tripura	16	13.0	82	15.0	15.8	105
23.	Uttar Pradesh	672	628	94	632	637	101
24.	West Bengal	335	288	86	189.5	244	129

Point No. 3-B: National Rural Employment Programme:

		('000 Mandays)					
Sl. No.	States	1985-86			1986-87		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18300	23044	126	25870	26336	102
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	160	202	126	160	198.3	124
3.	Assam	4000	2379	60	3500	4977	142
4.	Bihar	31600	38983	123	29000	28864	103
5.	Gujarat	5700	6652	117	6000	13977	233
6.	Haryana	1100	1175	107	1500	1666	111
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1300	1524	117	1350	2047.7	152
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1600	2216	139	2250	4277	190
9.	Karnataka	15700	23100	147	12000	14131	118
10.	Kerala	6700	6555	98	7400	8181	111
11.	Madhya Pradesh	17600	21000	119	26400	29099	110
12.	Maharashtra	21100	24895	118	22900	23790	104
13.	Manipur	230	274	119	310	648.5	209
14.	Meghalaya	260	352	136	350	415	119

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Mizoram	90	156	173	150	93	62
16.	Nagaland	150	3	2	100	360	360
17.	Orissa	13000	14672	113	15000	17031	114
18.	Punjab	1900	2734	144	1200	1553	129
19.	Rajasthan	4500	51265	1139	35200	89617	255
20.	Sikkim	190	232	122	200	281.2	141
21.	Tamil Nadu	24500	29807	122	26300	33624	128
22.	Tripura	700	700	100	800	807	101
23.	Uttar Pradesh	42700	47239	111	38200	44000	115
24.	West Bengal	14100	12785	91	18000	20418	113

Point No. 3-C: Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)

(In '000 Mandays)

Sl. No.	States	1985-86			1986-87		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16300	20880	126	25188	30822	122
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	142	112	79	150	129	86
3.	Assam	3568	2099	59	3800	4126	109
4.	Bihar	28100	23218	83	26200	26982	103
5.	Gujarat	5000	6952	139	6000	7967	133
6.	Haryana	860	1113	129	1400	1686	120
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1183	1584	134	1500	1850	123
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1457	889	61	1550	1855	120

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Karnataka	14200	16108	113	12000	18005	150
10.	Kerala	6100	5188	85	6300	7893	125
11.	Madhya Pradesh	15691	19424	124	23400	23428	100
12.	Maharashtra	18933	23027	122	23000	21143	92
13.	Manipur	208	7	3	300	3016	101
14.	Meghalaya	264	132	50	250	257	103
15.	Mizoram	131	85	65	140	679.7	486
16.	Nagaland	138	3	2	100	312	312
17.	Orissa	14623	11953	82	13800	16693	121
18.	Punjab	1754	2069	118	1500	1802	120
19.	Rajasthan	4300	6427	150	9100	14129	155
20.	Sikkim	174	168	97	180	289.1	161
21.	Tamil Nadu	20000	28845	144	24200	32616	135
22.	Tripura	653	653	100	800	629	79
23.	Uttar Pradesh	38500	40726	106	39000	44700	115
24.	West Bengal	12729	10777	8516000	21973	137	

Point No. 4: Distribution of Surplus Land

Unit: (No. of acres)

Sl. No.	States	1985-86			1986-87		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pr.	24000	16469	69	10000	11579	116
2.	Assam	11000	2918	27	5500	9874	180

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Bihar	20000	17194	86	20000	12204	61
4.	Gujarat	12000	12579	105	6000	6344	106
5.	Haryana	1000	1743	174	200	1264	632
6.	Karnataka	2500	57	2	1350	1572	116
7.	Kerala	1500	1248	83	1000	840	84
8.	Madhya Pr.	1500	2451	163	2500	2533	101
9.	Maharashtra	10000	12982	130	6000	6607	110
10.	Manipur	250	251	100	250	323	129
11.	Orissa	7000	8609	123	7000	4587	66
12.	Punjab	60	1697	2828	1200	1483	124
13.	Rajasthan	10000	10505	105	5000	7636	153
14.	Tamil Nadu	3000	3077	103	2000	2119	106
15.	Tripura	100	7	7	-	-	-
16.	Uttar Pr.	1000	3635	364	2000	4508	225
17.	West Bengal	20000	13651	68	12000	16262	136

Point No. 6: - Bonded Labour

Unit: (Numbers)

Sl. No.	States	1985-86			1986-87		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2000	3957	198	2000	4314	216
2.	Bihar	501	535	107	358	376	105
3.	Gujarat	17	19	112	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Haryana	295	295	100	-	-	-
5.	Karnataka	9250	4009	49	6400	6550	102
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2000	779	39	1000	1017	102
7.	Maharashtra	250	307	123	100	198	198
8.	Orissa	7500	5385	72	4880	6577	135
9.	Rajasthan	1032	1079	105	390	366	94
10.	Tamil Nadu	1100	1109	101	600	663	111
11.	Uttar Pr.	4000	4199	105	4000	4749	119

Point No. 7A - Scheduled Caste families assisted

Units: ('000 families)

Sl. No.	States	1985-86			1986-87		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	230	288.2	125	230	304.5	132
2.	Assam	23	13.6	59	24	13.0	54
3.	Bihar	300	258.5	86	180	238	132
4.	Gujarat	51.7	50.9	99	39.3	44.8	114
5.	Haryana	37.6	46.0	122	30	46.2	154
6.	Himachal Pr.	24	27	113	24	32	134
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.5	4.3	123	4.4	1.9	45
8.	Karnataka	100	103	103	100	109.5	110
9.	Kerala	45	19.1	42	45	60.7	135
10.	Madhya Pr.	197	161.8	82	200	188.1	94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Maharashtra	89.8	111	124	88.9	104.6	118
12.	Manipur	0.4	0.3	75	0.31	0.36	114
13.	Orissa	62	72.2	117	63	53.7	155
14.	Punjab	49.3	73.5	149	41.7	64.1	154
15.	Rajasthan	120	120.6	101	100	120.9	121
16.	Sikkim	1	1.1	117	1.03	1.06	103
17.	Tamil Nadu	200	208.2	104	200	216.2	108
18.	Tripura	4.3	4.3	100	4.6	4.6	100
19.	Uttar Pr.	300	330.7	110	300	414.2	138
20.	West Bengal	289.6	234.6	81	243.9	222.8	91

Point No. 7 B : Scheduled Tribe Families Assisted

Units : ('000 families)

Sl. No.	States	1985-86			1986-87		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54	74.4	138	54	107.9	200
2.	Assam	26.3	21.1	80	26.3	15.1	57
3.	Bihar	125.5	122.7	98	125.5	123.3	98
4.	Gujarat	70	66.9	96	70	75.8	108
5.	Himachal Pr.	2.6	3.7	141	2.6	5.2	200
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Karnataka	8.6	12.1	140	8.6	10.3	120
8.	Kerala	4.5	3.7	82	4.5	6.7	149

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Madhya Pr.	200	196.4	98	200	229.8	115
10.	Maharashtra	75	89	119	75	81.9	109
11.	Manipur	3.8	4.5	118	3.8	5.0	130
12.	Orissa	100	113.2	113	100	130.8	131
13.	Rajasthan	60.2	61.7	103	60.2	84.3	140
14.	Sikkim	1.6	2.8	175	1.6	3.8	238
15.	Tamil Nadu	9.3	10.0	108	9.3	11.8	127
16.	Tripura	8.6	8.6	100	8.6	8.7	101
17.	Uttar Pr.	3.2	4.7	149	3.2	4.1	130
18.	West Bengal	78.8	64.9	81	79.8	62.1	78

Point No. 8 - Drinking Water (No. of Villages)

Sl. No.	States	1985-86			1986-87		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1103	3045	276	1618	2644	163
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	300	215	98	350	165	47
3.	Assam	2082	1718	83	648	1608	67
4.	Bihar	1022	839	82	2400	3239	101
5.	Gujarat	1000	1012	101	1000	1002	100
6.	Haryana	506	590	117	400	480	120
7.	Himachal Pr.	250	502	201	500	500	100
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	492	401	82	460	445	97
9.	Karnataka	3800	9621	253	3964	4244	107

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Kerala	116	114	98	101	100	99
11.	Madhya Pr.	3500	4724	135	3000	3730	124
12.	Maharashtra	2500	4099	164	4125	6483	157
13.	Manipur	160	170	106	170	170	100
14.	Meghalaya	250	360	124	450	450	100
15.	Mizoram	46	68	148	67	70	104
16.	Nagaland	100	79	79	100	38	38
17.	Orissa	1259	3792	301	2928	2936	100
18.	Punjab	125	170	136	140	180	129
19.	Rajasthan	1600	1663	104	1600	1871	117
20.	Sikkim	41	43	105	32	38	119
21.	Tamil Nadu	2000	2009	100	2000	3837	192
22.	Tripura	864	570	66	750	690	92
23.	Uttar Pr.	3854	8827	229	5515	11997	218
24.	West Bengal	1168	496	42	1006	1375	137

Point No. 9A - House Site Allotment

(in '000 numbers)

Sl. No.	States	1985-86			1986-87		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	125	242.1	92	125	180	144
2.	Assam	10	9.5	96	10	10	100
3.	Bihar	19	36.1	190	25	22	88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Gujarat	16	31.1	195	33	42.3	128
5.	Haryana	6	6.9	115	2	2.5	130
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	.75	.11	15	1.16	1.13	97
7.	Karnataka	45	50.1	112	45	45.2	100
8.	Kerala	8	5	63	6	4.9	82
9.	Madhya Pr.	40	49.3	123	21	44.0	210
10.	Maharashtra	14	23.8	170	18	24.1	134
11.	Orissa	30	79.8	266	20	28.4	142
12.	Rajasthan	30	65.5	218	30	43.5	145
13.	Tamil Nadu	175	186.6	107	218.7	232.3	106
14.	Tripura	7	7	100	5	5.09	102
15.	Uttar Pr.	40	88.7	222	50	87.9	176
16.	West Bengal	7	19.7	282	14.4	18.3	127

Point No 9B - Construction Assistance

('000 Numbers)

Sl. No.	States	1985-86			1986-87		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	125	142.5	144	134	153.7	115
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.6	.005	3	2	0.3	15
3.	Assam	1.0	9.5	96	10	10	100
4.	Gujarat	37.2	37.4	101	39.5	39.9	101
5.	Haryana	3.25	4.8	149	3.9	2.9	74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	.75	.10	14	1.16	1.97	169
7.	Karnataka	75	52.2	70	40	54.8	137
8.	Kerala	8.0	3.2	40	3	0.8	28
9.	Madhya Pr.	30.0	20.1	67	21	25.5	122
10.	Maharashtra	14.0	15.2	109	18	18.03	100
11.	Meghalaya	.100	.97	97	.150	.150	100
12.	Orissa	6.66	6.66	100	3.3	3.5	106
13.	Rajasthan	30	32.4	108	30	30.1	101
14.	Sikkim	.08	.08	100	0.10	0.125	125
15.	Tamil Nadu	40	42.2	106	40	48.5	121
16.	Tripura	4.44	4.36	98	6.66	6.66	100
17.	Uttar Pr.	17.9	30.3	169	28.7	31.1	108
18.	West Bengal	4.0	4.2	106	5.04	4.15	82

Point No 10 (A) - Slum Improvement

('000 Numbers)

Sl. No.	States	1985-86			1986-87		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	400	537.95	135	300	391.5	131
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	13.5	11.2	83	10	10	100
4.	Bihar	33.5	36.8	110	40	40.04	100
5.	Gujarat	10.4	45.6	438	12	13.07	109

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Haryana	40	72.98	182	34	37.2	110
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5	5.03	101	5.0	5.11	102
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.8	12.7	99	16	132.2	826
9.	Karnataka	75	55.2	74	66.2	66.8	101
10.	Kerala	25	7.2	121	7.0	7.77	111
11.	Madhya Pr.	75	93.1	124	100	168.2	168
12.	Maharashtra	175	190	109	293	293	100
13.	Manipur	1.03	1.03	100	2	2	100
14.	Meghalaya	6.00	6.5	103	9	7.8	87
15.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Orissa	29.9	27.5	92	11.5	11.5	100
18.	Punjab	50	190.5	381	60	180.5	301
19.	Rajasthan	55	73.9	134	18.3	24.5	134
20.	Sikkim	2	2.1	105	4	4.3	108
21.	Tamil Nadu	52.8	72.2	137	52.8	63.6	120
22.	Tripura	10	10	100	10	10	100
23.	Uttar Pr.	150	205.7	137	162	208.5	129
24.	West Bengal	13.4	170	127	142	135.7	96

Point No. 10 (B) : E.W.S. Houses

(Numbers)

Sl. No.	States	1985-86			1986-87		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8000	7443	93	8000	9659	121
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	5458	2584	47	3262	2285	70
4.	Bihar	10000	11785	118	10000	10359	104
5.	Gujarat	6083	7540	124	8000	6256	78
6.	Haryana	2000	1944	97	2000	2000	100
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	750	395	53	1000	1043	104
9.	Karnataka	6500	6059	93	4700	6023	128
10.	Kerala	30000	23986	80	9300	87012	936
11.	Madhya Pr.	6000	6498	108	5000	7824	156
12.	Maharashtra	11250	15291	136	14000	20083	143
13.	Manipur	100	138	138	-	-	-
14.	Meghalaya	33	33	100	33	33	100
15.	Mizoram	260	260	100	260	260	100
16.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Orissa	1500	1630	109	3000	3109	104
18.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Rajasthan	11000	9946	90	6000	6000	100
20.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	15000	16660	111	12200	12221	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tripura	205	192	94	150	181	121
23.	Uttar Pr.	30000	27122	90	24000	24135	101
24.	West Bengal	3192	1329	42	3000	1893	63

Point No. 11 - A : Villages Electrified

(Numbers)

Sl. No.	States	1985-86			1986-87		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	800	880	110	815	1049	129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	72	72	50	13	26
3.	Assam	1700	1520	89	2211	2101	95
4.	Bihar	2000	2127	106	3500	3205	92
5.	Gujarat	870	918	106	900	694	77
6.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	425	702	165	500	825	165
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	296	89	30	295	111	38
9.	Karnataka	1092	1038	95	1000	1060	106
10.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Madhya Pr.	3000	3371	112	3000	3756	125
12.	Maharashtra	500	561	112	500	590	118
13.	Manipur	106	53	50	85	99	116
14.	Meghalaya	146	57	39	212	76	36
15.	Mizoram	40	32	80	50	50	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Nagaland	45	73	162	35	85	243
17.	Orissa	1560	1190	76	1386	1392	100
18.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Rajasthan	1000	1138	114	875	1147	131
20.	Sikkim	45	35	78	30	30	100
21.	Tamil Nadu	9	15	167	8	16	200
22.	Tripura	110	150	136	141	159	113
23.	Uttar Pr.	4600	4486	98	3610	4003	111
24.	West Bengal	2180	1330	61	33	36	109

Point No. 11 - B : Pumpsets energisation

('000 Nos.)

Sl. No.	States	1985-86			1986-87		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68	9.03	134	68.4	94.3	138
2.	Arunachal Pradesh						
3.	Assam	0.5	0.092	18	0.05	0.003	3
4.	Bihar	12	9.7	81	20	16.2	81
5.	Gujarat	25	25.02	100	20	20.6	103
6.	Haryana	12	10.01	84	10	16.9	169
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.06	0.10	173	0.06	0.195	325
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.05	0.04	84	0.06	0.057	95
9.	Karnataka	37	47.7	129	40	47.8	120

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Kerala	10	13.7	137	15	15.5	103
11.	Madhya Pr.	36	41.2	114	35	44.3	126
12.	Maharashtra	60	78.8	131	60	104.8	175
13.	Manipur	0.015	0.006	40	-	-	-
14.	Meghalaya	0.02	0.01	50	-	-	-
15.	Mizoram						
16.	Nagaland						
17.	Orissa	7.2	2.6	36	5	2.2	43
18.	Punjab	25	34.7	139	20	50.5	253
19.	Rajasthan	10	10.6	106	10	10.7	107
20.	Sikkim						
21.	Tamil Nadu	40	40.6	102	40	41.3	103
22.	Tripura	0.05	0.08	160	0.090	0.091	101
23.	Uttar Pr.	31	27.9	90	30	30.1	100
24.	West Bengal	15	8.1	125	17	4.8	28

Point No. 12 - A Tree Plantation

(Lakh Nos.)

Sl. No.	States	1985-86			1986-87		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2600	3156	121	3800	2874.1	96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	101	101	125	125.1	100
3.	Assam	400	396	99	400	561.5	140

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	1500	1523	102	2600	2711	104
5.	Gujarat	2550	2497	98	1631	2271	199
6.	Haryana	950	937	99	725	741.6	102
7.	Himachal Pradesh	550	672	122	625	671.3	107
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	400	467	107	522	262.6	50
9.	Karnataka	2500	2546	102	2500	2366.7	95
10.	Kerala	600	1166	194	1200	1519.2	127
11.	Madhya Pr.	3500	3501	100	3700	3920	106
12.	Maharashtra	2000	2165	108	2400	2381.7	99
13.	Manipur	120	125	104	160	148.8	93
14.	Meghalaya	130	131	101	150	158	105
15.	Mizoram	-	-	-	128	478.1	373
16.	Nagaland	180	269	149	350	543.5	155
17.	Orissa	2142	1930	90	2400	2326.7	97
18.	Punjab	527	590	112	550	567.6	103
19.	Rajasthan	820	958	117	1100	1341	122
20.	Sikkim	82	10	100	110	115	105
21.	Tamil Nadu	1100	1215	110	2400	1981.3	83
22.	Tripura	150	200	133	320	263	82
23.	Uttar Pr.	3250	3548	109	4500	4865	108
24.	West Bengal	1100	1115	101	1400	1416	101

Point No. 12 B - Biogas Plants

(Numbers)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>1985-86</i>			<i>1986-87</i>		
		<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>%</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20000	23032	115	20000	12102	61
2.	Assam	1000	96	10	1000	712	71
3.	Bihar	6400	6337	99	6400	5822	91
4.	Gujarat	4800	8592	179	6000	9811	164
5.	Haryana	2200	2200	100	2200	2200	100
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2500	2650	106	2500	2850	114
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1120	26	22	120	116	97
8.	Karnataka	7000	7293	104	7000	7002	100
9.	Kerala	2400	2405	100	2400	1943	81
10.	Madhya Pr.	3000	4640	155	3000	3074	102
11.	Maharashtra	35100	58232	166	40000	56113	140
12.	Manipur	25	10	140	25	13	52
13.	Meghalaya	100	31	31	30	31	103
14.	Mizoram				150	274	103
15.	Nagaland	10	7	70	10	9	90
16.	Orissa	2500	5247	210	2500	2817	113
17.	Punjab	1600	1752	110	1600	2445	153
18.	Rajasthan	5000	5304	106	4000	4320	108
19.	Sikkim	10	10	100	5	25	500
20.	Tamil Nadu	13000	17673	136	13120	19335	147
21.	Tripura	10	9	90	10	7	70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Uttar Pr.	20000	27295	136	20000	16323	132
23.	West Bengal	2800	2830	101	2800	6200	221

Point No. 13 - Sterilisation

(In '000 Numbers)

Sl. No.	States	1985-86			1986-87		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	530	433.6	82	600	449.3	75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.4	0.82	206	0.5	0.99	200
3.	Assam	180	118.1	66	205	94.1	46
4.	Bihar	571	361.7	63	600	306.9	51
5.	Gujarat	300	333.4	111	300	255.7	85
6.	Haryana	100	108	108	105	75.9	72
7.	Himachal Pradesh	38	32.1	85	35	32	91
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	40	26.4	66	60	34.8	58
9.	Karnataka	336	340.3	101	350	327.1	93
10.	Kerala	215	153.4	71	215	155.6	72
11.	Madhya Pr.	425	357.5	84	450	440.7	98
12.	Maharashtra	565	556	98	570	539.7	95
13.	Manipur	6.4	7.6	119	7	5.2	75
14.	Meghalaya	0.6	0.46	78	0.7	0.42	60
15.	Mizoram	3	2.9	97	3	2.5	84
16.	Nagaland	0.4	0.59	148	1	0.6	65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Orissa	210	165.6	79	225	148.6	66
18.	Punjab	120	120.5	101	125	135	108
19.	Rajasthan	120	267.9	94	300	226.2	75
20.	Sikkim	0.7	0.86	123	1	1.05	106
21.	Tamil Nadu	475	512.1	108	560	493.6	88
22.	Tripura	10	9.6	96	10	6.2	62
23.	Uttar Pr.	600	540.7	90	650	740	114
24.	West Bengal	450	271.2	60	500	289.5	58

Point No. 14A - Primary Health Centres

(Nos.)

Sl. No.	States	1985-86			1986-87		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100	426	426	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	-	-	6	6	100
3.	Assam	20	-	-	35	59	169
4.	Bihar	200	-	-	200	200	100
5.	Gujarat	50	45	90	75	75	100
6.	Haryana	50	70	140	40	41	103
7.	Himachal Pradesh	15	-	-	16	16	100
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	50	7	14	12	16	133
9.	Karnataka	50	-	-	50	50	100
10.	Kerala	100	100	100	144	145	101

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Madhya Pr.		-	-	-	100	116	116
12. Maharashtra		-	-	-	50	-	-
13. Manipur		4	4	100	8	5	63
14. Meghalaya		6	4	67	9	9	100
15. Mizoram		3	3	100	4	4	100
16. Nagaland		2	3	150	2	2	100
17. Orissa		60	30	50	100	150	150
18. Punjab		40	40	100	40	40	100
19. Rajasthan		10	40	400	50	100	200
20. Sikkim		1	1	100	1	1	100
21. Tamil Nadu		300	216	72	100	45	45
22. Tripura		2	-	-	2	6	300
23. Uttar Pr.		340	319	94	500	450	90
24. West Bengal		75	6	8	5	108	2160

Point No. 14 - B : Sub- Centres

(Nos.)

Sl. No.	States	1985-86			1986-87		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	450	395	88	450	450	100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	Nil	-	20	-	-
3.	Assam	400	Nil	-	500	511	102
4.	Bihar	800	Nil	-	600	545	91

369 <i>Written Answers</i>		SRAVANA 28, 1909 (SAKA)			<i>Written Answers</i> 370		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Gujarat	300	Nil	-	300	300	100
6.	Haryana	150	117	78	150	191	127
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	15	15	100
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	150	5	3	150	154	103
9.	Karnataka	50	Nil	-	200	200	100
10.	Kerala	500	504	101	600	600	100
11.	Madhya Pr.	-	-	-	525	730	139
12.	Maharashtra	750	227	30	1200	1200	100
13.	Manipur	21	21	100	20	21	105
14.	Meghalaya	50	30	60	50	9	18
15.	Mizoram	10	10	100	12	12	100
16.	Nagaland	20	63	315	25	-	-
17.	Orissa	199	199	100	-	-	-
18.	Punjab	50	50	100	50	50	100
19.	Rajasthan	500	471	94	500	500	100
20.	Sikkim	10	Nil	-	10	11	110
21.	Tamil Nadu	500	848	170	350	492	141
22.	Tripura	-	-	-	25	30	120
23.	Uttar Pr.	1000	339	34	1500	1500	100
24.	West Bengal	200	180	90	1500	1132	75

Point No. 15 : ICDS Block

(Nos.)

Sl. No.	States	1985-86			1986-87		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	12	120	10	10	100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	100	5	6	120
3.	Assam	5	Nil	-	10	-	-
4.	Bihar	25	25	100	20	26	130
5.	Gujarat	8	8	100	7	7	100
6.	Haryana	4	4	100	5	5	100
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3	3	100	6	6	100
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	Nil	-	4	6	150
9.	Karnataka	8	8	100	8	8	100
10.	Kerala	6	6	100	6	41	683
11.	Madhya Pr.	21	21	100	34	36	106
12.	Maharashtra	10	10	100	11	11	100
13.	Manipur	1	1	100	3	3	100
14.	Meghalaya	1	1	100	3	3	100
15.	Mizoram	1	1	100	1	1	100
16.	Nagaland	1	1	100	9	18	200
17.	Orissa	15	15	100	24	24	100
18.	Punjab	5	5	100	9	9	100
19.	Rajasthan	10	10	100	8	8	100
20.	Sikkim						
21.	Tamil Nadu	13	13	100	13	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tripura	1	1	100	1	1	100
23.	Uttar Pr.	25	25	100	27	25	93
24.	West Bengal	20	20	100	19	95	500

Point No. 16 - A : Elementary Eduaction

('000 Nos.)

Sl. No.	States	1985-86			1986-87		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	760	766	101	766	498	65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	6	60	7	6.4	91
3.	Assam	301	392	130	422	409	97
4.	Bihar	652	652	100	675	-	-
5.	Gujarat	180	178	99	375	153	41
6.	Haryana	117	158	135	133	206	155
7.	Himachal Pradesh	30	28	93	30	30	100
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	81	81	100	84	57	68
9.	Karnataka	125	254	203	343	244	71
10.	Kerala	-	100	-	-	-	-
11.	Madhya Pr.	700	707	101	400	-	-
12.	Maharashtra	378	393	104	411	416.7	101
13.	Manipur	10.5	10.5	100	12.6	-	-
14.	Meghalaya	8	9	113	10	12	120
15.	Mizoram	5	-	-	6	0.26	4.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Nagaland	1	1	100	9	18	200
17.	Orissa	188	48	26	120	119	99
18.	Punjab	35	35	100	44	41	93
19.	Rajasthan	355	355	100	307	147	48
20.	Sikkim	4.5	5.7	126	5.7	6.1	107
21.	Tamil Nadu	225	299	133	225	284	126
22.	Tripura	26	11	42	11.5	11.5	100
23.	Uttar Pr.	500	507	101	600	-	-
24.	West Bengal	502	532	110	585	-	-

Point No 16 -B : Adult Literacy

('000 Nos.)

Sl. No.	States	1985-86			1986-87		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	440	230	53	432	284	65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.8	Nil	-	12.0	23.9	184
3.	Assam	362	302	83	363	187.9	52
4.	Bihar	1040	1479	142	1128	1371.6	122
5.	Gujarat	420	280	68	461	342	74
6.	Haryana	183	177	97	210	173	83
7.	Himachal Pradesh	40	37	93	40	40	100
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	77	82	106	80	35	44
9.	Karnataka	384	398	104	384	430	113

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Kerala	100	122.1	122	100	42.3	42
11.	Madhya Pr.	752	748	99	885	765	86
12.	Maharashtra	572	658	115	740	639	86
13.	Manipur	50	11	22	50	54.4	109
14.	Meghalaya	40	15.3	38	42	11.7	28.6
15.	Mizoram	5	-	-	6.0	11.09	183
16.	Nagaland	20	20.5	103	20	19.6	98
17.	Orissa	225	207	92	230	205.8	89.6
18.	Punjab	125	97.7	79	135	137	101
19.	Rajasthan	366	328	90	411	399	97
20.	Sikkim	15	14.6	97	15	10.8	73
21.	Tamil Nadu	700	688	98	900	901	100
22.	Tripura	40	31	78	85	31.4	37
23.	Uttar Pr.	900	777	86	933	945.4	101
24.	West Bengal	550	425	77	577	502.6	87

STATEMENT - II

List of States which have achieved less than 50% of target in respect of Points under 20-Point Programme.

Sl. No	Point No./Item	States 1985-86	States 1986-87
1	2	3	4
1.	Pont 1 - A: Increase in Irrigation Potential	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil
2.	Point 1 - B: Dryland Farming	Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal	West Bengal

1	2	3	4
3.	Point 2 - A: Pulses Production	Nil	Nil
4.	Point 2 - B: Oilseeds Production	Gujarat	Nil
5.	Point 3 - A: IRDP (old & new)	Assam, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland	Nil
6.	Point 3 - B: NREP	Nagaland	Nil
7.	Point 3 - C: RLEGP	Manipur, Nagaland	Nil
8.	Point 4: Surplus land Distribution	Karnataka, Tripura	Nil
9.	Point 5: Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour	-	NON TARGET ITEM
10.	Point 6: Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	Madhya Pradesh	Nil
11.	Point 7 - A: S.C. Families Assisted	Kerala	Jammu & Kashmir
12.	Point 7 - B: S.T. Families Assisted	Nil	Nil
13.	Point 8: Drinking Water Supply	West Bengal	Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland
14.	Point 9 - A: House Sites Allotment	Nil	Nil
15.	Point 9 - B: Construction Asstt. Provided Kerala	Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala	Arunachal Pradesh,
16.	Point 10 - A: Slum Population Covered	Nil	Nil
17.	Point 10 - B: EWS Houses	Assam	Nil

1	2	3	4
18.	Point 11 - A: Village Electrification	Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya	Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir Meghalaya
19.	Point 11 - B: Pumpsets Energisation	Assam, Manipur Orissa	Assam, Orissa, West Bengal
20.	Point 12 - A: Tree Plantation	Nil	Nil
21.	Point 12 - B: Biogas Plants	Assam, J. & K. Manipur, Meghalaya	Nil
22.	Point 13: Sterilisation	Nil	Arunachal Pradesh
23.	Point 14 - A: P.H.Cs Established	Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, J. & K., Karanataka, Tripura	Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
24.	Point 14 - B: Sub-Centres established	Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, J. & K., Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland.
25.	Point No. 15: ICDS Blocks	Assam, J. & K.	Assam
26.	Point 16 - A: Elementary Education	Orissa, Tripura	Nagaland, Gurajat, Mizoram, Rajasthan
27.	Point 16 - B: Adult Literacy	Manipur, Meghalaya	J. & K., Kerala, Meghalaya, Tripura
28.	Point 17: No. of Fair Price Shops Opened	VOLUNTARY TARGET ITEM	
29.	Point 18 - A: Liberalise Investment Procedure & Streamline Industrial Policies	NON TARGET ITEM	

the World Bank, pledged aid assistance (both loans & grants) of the order of US \$ 5.4 billion to help India's development plans. Out of this, Project Aid would be about US \$ 4.8 billion and Non-Project Aid would about US \$ 0.6 billion. Pledges made in the Consortium meeting represent the commitments made by various Governments/Institutions of the likely levels of assistance in the year. While in some cases, the details would have been discussed already, bilateral and multi-lateral discussions during the course of the year help to negotiate and conclude detailed aid agreements which authorise drawals subsequently. The details such as purpose and terms and conditions of such assistance are finally known as and when bilateral or multi-lateral aid negotiations are completed/finalised.

[*Translation*]

Development Authority for Himalayan Region

3752. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the progress made in setting up a separate Central authority for the development of areas falling in the Central Himalayan region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): The proposal is still under consideration.

Mobile Task Forces for 20-Point Programme

3753. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry propose to set up mobile task force to assess the progress made in the implementation of 20-Point Programme at district level;

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

(c) if not, the measures proposed to ascertain the deficiencies in the implementation of 20-Point Programme in various districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The Central Government does not monitor the progress of the programme at the district level. For monitoring of implementation of 20-Point Programme at the district level, monitoring and implementation Committees have been set up by the State Governments which monitor the programme at the district level with a view to ascertain deficiencies and suggest measures for better implementation.

[*English*]

Loans to Physically Handicapped Persons by Alava Branch (Orissa) of Indian Bank

3754. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of applications received from physically handicapped persons for loan by Indian Bank, Alava Branch, District Cuttack (Orissa) during March and April, 1986;

(b) the number of loans sanctioned and the amount sanctioned in each case;

(c) the number of applications pending and rejected, separately and the reasons therefor, and

(d) the steps being taken to finalise the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Indian Bank has reported that only one appli-

the World Bank, pledged aid assistance (both loans & grants) of the order of US \$ 5.4 billion to help India's development plans. Out of this, Project Aid would be about US \$ 4.8 billion and Non-Project Aid would about US \$ 0.6 billion. Pledges made in the Consortium meeting represent the commitments made by various Governments/Institutions of the likely levels of assistance in the year. While in some cases, the details would have been discussed already bilateral and multilateral discussions during the course of the year help to negotiate and conclude detailed aid agreements which authorise draws subsequently. The details such as purpose and terms and conditions of such assistance are finally known as and when bilateral or multilateral aid negotiations are completed/ finalised.

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(b) the number of loans sanctioned and the amount sanctioned in each case,

(c) the number of applications pending and rejected, separately and the reasons therefor, and

(d) the steps being taken to finalise the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (d). Indian Bank has reported that only one appli-

cation for enhancement of the existing limit of loan from Rs. 3,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- sponsored by the Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Handicapped, Bhubaneswar (Orissa) was received during March-April, 1986 by its Alava Branch in District Cuttack of Orissa. The applicant had been sanctioned a loan of Rs. 3,000/- under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme in November, 1985 for a stationery shop which had become irregular. The bank, therefore, rejected the case and no other application received during March-April 1986 is pending with them.

Allotment for Handloom and Sugar Industry in Assam

3755. SHRI BAHDRRESHWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to

state:

(a) the allotment made in the Seventh Plan for the development of handloom & sugar industry in Assam; and

(b) the names of the various items and heads under which allotments have been made for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) and (b). Allocation made in the Seventh Plan for the development of handloom and sugar industry in Assam State Plan and the names of the various items under which the allotments have been made are shown in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Plan Allocation in the Seventh Plan for Handloom and Sugar Industry in the Assam State Plan (with names of items and heads of allotment)

		Seventh Plan (1985-90) Outlay (Rs. lakhs)
1.	Handloom Industry	
1.1	Production of Handloom Fabrics.	832.50
2	Training Programme.	447.00
1.3	Handloom Research	10.00
1.4	Development of marketing facilities.	75.00
1.5	Development of Handloom cooperatives.	400.00
1.6	Welfare of handloom weavers	70.00
1.7	Publicity and Propaganda.	28.00
1.8	Handloom Census.	2.50
1.9	Strengthening of Head Quarter Staff.	35.00
	Total (Handloom Schemes)	1900.00

2. Sugar Industry

Financial/Assistance to two Cooperative Sugar Mills under the heads for (a) share capital contribution (b) managerial subsidy and (c) loans.

175.00

[*Translation*]

Study Group to Check the Funds for Rural Development

3756. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission had constituted a study group to check, that the Central assistance given under, the Integrated Rural Development Programme is utilised properly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

[*English*]

Japanese Surplus for Developing Countries

3757. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.N. University has prepared a five year plan to recycle dollar 125 billion of Japans surplus for developing countries, and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether India is likely to benefit substantially under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Y. Nakasone, has announced a special scheme to recycle an additional US \$ 20 billion by way of transfer of resources from Japan to developing countries over the next three years. It is learnt that out of this \$ 8 billion would be routed through multilateral agencies, \$ 9 billion would come by way of expansion of cofinancing and \$ 3 billion as united loans from the Exim Bank of Japan. Further operational details have been sought from the Government of Japan. India would be entitled to assistance under this special scheme.

National Savings Scheme

3758. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5142 on 1 April, 1987 regarding rationalisation of saving schemes and state:

(a) whether the details of National Savings Scheme have been worked out;

(b) if so, the details thereof and in what way the scheme will provide tax incentives for net savings;

(c) if not, the detailed reasons therefor; and

(d) what are present saving schemes being operated through post offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The details of the National Savings Scheme 1987 are as under:-

- (i) The National Savings Scheme is operated through Post Offices and is governed by National Savings Scheme Rules, 1987.
- (ii) A depositor may open not more than one account with the deposit of not less than 100 rupees.
- (iii) The deposits shall be made in multiple of one hundred rupees and there shall not be more than one deposit in a month subject to total deposits of Rs. 20,000/- in a year.
- (iv) Withdrawal will be permitted once in a year, provided the amount of such withdrawal shall not exceed the balance at the end of the fourth preceding financial year, less withdrawals, if any, already made.
- (v) The rate of interest on the deposit made under the Scheme, will be 9% for the year 1987-88 and the interest accrued in a year shall be credited to the account.
- (vi) Closure of the account will be permitted on expiry of three years from the end of the year in which the last deposit was made, provided in the event of death of account holder, account may be closed at any time after his death.
- (vii) 50% of the deposits in a year will be eligible for income tax deductions. This is in addition to the existing concession under Section 80 C of the Income Tax Act. 50% of the withdrawal will be added to the taxable income in the year of withdrawal.
- (d) The present Savings Schemes being operated through Post Offices are as under:-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Scheme</i>
1.	Savings Accounts (Single/Joint)
2.	5-Years Recurring Deposit.
3.	1-Year Time Deposit.
	2-Year Time Deposit.
	3-Year Time Deposit.
	5-Year Time Deposit.
4.	National Savings Certificates II Issue (7 Years)
5.	National Savings Certificates VI Issue (6 years)
6.	National Savings Certificates VII Issue (6 years)
7.	Social Security Certificates (10 years)
8.	Public Provident Fund (15 years)

1	2
9.	Indira Vikas Patra (5' Years)
10.	National Savings Scheme, 1987.
11.	Post Office (Monthly Income Account) Scheme.

Growth Rate in Banking Industry in Sikkim

3759. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6032 on 8 April 1987 regarding growth rate in banking industry in Sikkim and state:

(a) whether some proposals containing the names of places where public sector, commercial and regional rural banks are to be opened in Sikkim have been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made on the proposals as on 15 August, 1987;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to remind the State Government for submission of their proposals; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e). As per the latest information available, the State Government of Sikkim has forwarded a list of 8 centres as finalised by them to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under the current Branch Licensing Policy as per details given below:-

	<i>Name of centre</i>	<i>Name of District</i>
1.	Phodong	North Sikkim
2.	Dikchu	North Sikkim
3.	Legship	West Sikkim

4.	Peelling	West Sikkim
5.	Mangalbarey	West Sikkim
6.	Rhenock	East Sikkim
7.	Majhitar	East Sikkim
8.	Pakyong	East Sikkim

Out of these 8 centres, RBI has allotted 7 eligible centres to banks for opening their branches. The remaining 1 centre namely Peelling in West Sikkim District has not been allotted to any bank as this centre does not conform to the norms laid down in the Policy. RBI has advised the banks that branches at the allotted centres should be opened in a phased manner during the remaining years of the current Policy.

Coaching Centre in Sikkim

3760. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7514 on 22nd April, 1987, regarding coaching centre for SC/STs in Sikkim and state:

(a) whether certain proposals for setting up of a centre to provide free/stipendary special coaching to students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for banking examinations, have been received from State Government of Sikkim; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Professional Staff of Sikkim in Integrated Rural Energy Programme

3761. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9181 on 6 May, 1987 regarding Training Programme Under IREP and state:

(a) the total number of professional staff at State, District and Block level working in IREP cells in Sikkim selected for training courses under Integrated Rural Energy Programme proposed to be held in 1987-88;

(b) the total number of officials and professionals working in the State Nodal agencies, Sikkim who have been selected for the said training courses under IREP;

(c) the total number of officials of State Planning and Rural Development Department of Sikkim selected for proposed training Programme;

(d) whether the personnel selected for training courses under IREP Programme will get any monetary benefits and promotion chances in the service career; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). The Government of Sikkim was requested to nominate professional staff concerned with the IREP Programme to attend the Training Courses on IREP held at Banaras Hindu University in April 1987 but the State Government could not nominate any staff for attending this training course. The State Government is now being requested to nominate IREPP professional staff to attend the next training course to be held at Regional Engineering College, Srinagar from 14-19th September, 1987. Nominations will also be invited from Sikkim for the training likely to be held at Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur during 1987-88.

(d) and (e). IREP Training courses are mainly meant for staff appointed by the State Government for the Integrated Rural Energy Planning cells set up at the State/District/Block levels for planning and implementing IREP programmes under the Centrally sponsored scheme of IREPP started in 1986-87. These staff are borne on the strength of the State Government, but their salaries are reimbursed by the Central Government under the IREPP Centrally sponsored scheme. These staff are governed by the rules and service conditions prevalent in their respective State Governments regarding their emoluments and promotion prospects.

Flats constructed by Cochin Central Excise Collectorate

3762. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than one hundred Central Government flats of various types constructed by the Collector of Central Excise, Cochin, are lying vacant;

(b) whether out of those vacant flats, three have been allotted to CPWD and the rest remain unallotted for want of demand from the Central Excise staff;

(c) whether there was any demand from any other Central Government Offices at Cochin for the allotment of some of the accommodation in question for their staff;

(d) if so, whether any allotment has been made; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). Out of the flats handed over by the CPWD to the Collector of Central Excise, in June, 1987, about 70 flats have not yet been allotted to the Customs and Central Excise staff in Cochin. Two flats have been allotted to CPWD staff on a temporary basis. 28 flats are likely to be allotted

to the staff of the Custom House, Cochin.

(c) to (e). Some Central Government offices in Cochin have requested for allotment of some of these flats. No allotment to these offices has been made as, it is expected that there will be demand for these flats from the staff of the Customs and Central Excise Departments in Cochin.

Loans for Buses Purchased Benami

3763. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 663 on 15 April, 1987 regarding loans for buses purchased benami and state:

(a) the names of the banks which advanced the loans for the purchase of buses;

(b) whether the persons responsible for benami transactions have been identified; and

(c) if so, the particulars of those persons and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The names of the banks which advanced the loan for purchase of buses in question are;

- i) Punjab & Sind Bank
- ii) Indian Overseas Bank
- iii) Allahabad Bank
- iv) State Bank of India
- v) Canara Bank
- vi) Punjab National Bank

(b) The concerned banks have informed that due to change of addresses of some borrowers, the Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) could not contact the parties and there had been no benami transactions.

(c) Does not arise.

Smuggling of Snake-Skin

3764. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of snake skin smuggled annually out of the country;

(b) the value of snake-skin caught while being smuggled out of the country in the last three years; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Reports received by the Government and seizures made indicate that snake skin continues to be sensitive to smuggling out of the country. Smuggling being a clandestine activity, it is not feasible to estimate the value of snake skin smuggled out of the country.

(b) and (c). The details regarding number of snake skin seizure cases, number of snake skin pieces and value of snake skins seized by the Customs authorities during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 are furnished below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of seizure cases</i>	<i>Number of snake skin pieces seized.</i>	<i>Value of snake skins seized (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1984	16	4,13,243	104.00
1985	1	84,513	16.39
1986	9	52,017	13.22

Price Line

3765. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken by Government for holding the price-line;

(b) the steps taken to mobilise internal resources for financing the major parts of plan investments in the coming years; and

(c) whether there is any check on public expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) The Government keeps the price situation under continuous surveillance and takes steps as necessary to keep them under reasonable check. The steps in this direction include, *inter alia*, strengthening of public distribution system, regulated releases of sugar and edible oils and mopping of excess liquidity in the system. The Central Government has also advised the State Governments to take strict action against traders indulging in profiteering, hoarding and black-marketing.

(b) As per the Seventh Plan, a good proportion of the public sector outlay in the Central sector is expected to be financed through contribution of public sector enterprises including their internal resources, additional resource mobilisation and commercial borrowings. The performance of the public sector undertakings is being closely monitored to ensure maximum feasible internal generation of funds.

(c) The Government expenditure is reviewed from time to time to keep it within reasonable limits and necessary instructions have also been issued to all Ministries/ Departments to enforce strict budgetary controls.

Customs duty Evasion Detected in Airports and Ports

3766. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of customs duty evasion detected in airports and ports since January, 1985, yearwise;

(b) the amount collected as revenue in this connection, yearwise, and

(c) number of cases filed/ finalised and pending since January 1985 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c) Information with regard to cases of evasion of customs duty detected in respect of cargo imported through airports and ports during the year 1985, 1986 and 1987 (upto the 31st July, 1987), the amount of duty collected upto the 31st July, 1987 in these cases, and the number of cases registered in this regard which are pending adjudication as on the 31st July, 1987 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Raids Under FERA

3767. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids being conducted under FERA since January, 1985 (year-wise) up to date;

(b) the number of cases detected and the amount of penalty realised (year-wise) upto date; and

(c) the number of cases pending since January, 1985, how many have been finalised and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). A year-wise statement showing the no. of searches conducted, show cause notices issued, no. of cases adjudicated and amount of penalty realised by the Enforcement Directorate, is given below:

	1985	1986	1987 (Up to June)
No. of searches conducted.	4919	4186	1697
No. of cases detected (Show Cause Notices issued).	4362	6220	3690
No. of cases adjudicated.	3600	4209	2407
Amount of penalty realised (in lakhs of rupees)	99.90	140.76	131.72

There are 8380 cases pending for adjudication as on 30.6.87.

Amount Involved in Pending Excise Cases before Tribunals

3768. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of excise duty involved in cases pending before the Tribunals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). Around 7,000 appeals pertaining to the Central Excises & Salt Act, 1944, were pending before the Customs, Excise & Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal as on 1.7.1987. These mostly involve determination of principles of classification or valuation and generally not with specific amounts of duty. As such, collection of information regarding the amount of excise duty involved will not be commensurate with the efforts required.

Steps to Improve Bank Service

3769. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been deterioration in bank services in the last six months;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to improve bank service; and

(c) whether the banking department propose to conduct surprise visits all over the country to see for themselves the state of affairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). While the scope and need for improving customer service in banks is recognised, according to available assessment there has been perceptible improvement in the customer service of banks as a result of various steps taken by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India in the recent past. These steps included evolution of time norms for rendering common services, speedier clearing of cheques through computerisation of clearing houses, speedier collection of outstation cheques through increasing use of courier services, creation of machinery for quick redressal of customers grievances, extending to small depositors the facility of immediate credit in respect of outstation cheques upto Rs. 2500/- payment of interest

at Savings Bank rate for delayed collection of outstation cheques beyond 14 days, increased interface between customers and the bank executives with a view to facilitating quick redressal of grievances and also promoting mutual understanding.

Implementation of the above steps and their impact on the quality of customer service are being monitored by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India on a continual basis. At the ground level, the matter is followed up by visits to bank branches by officials of banks, Reserve Bank of India and Government.

[*Translation*]

Cancellation of Personal Accident Insurance Policies

3770. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of personal accident insurance policies cancelled in 1985 by the offices of the branch managers of National Insurance Company and the United India Insurance Company at Midnapore, West Bengal and the value of these policies and the reasons for their cancellation;

(b) whether the conditions mentioned in the policy have been kept in view while cancelling these policies;

(c) whether any irregularity was committed while cancelling these policies; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The required information is as under:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Policy No.</i>	<i>Sum Insured</i>	<i>Reasons for cancellation</i>
1.	National Insurance Company Ltd.	1532/8100048	Rs. 3 lakhs	Policies cancelled as the sums insured were very high in relation to the age, occupation and status of the insured persons.
2.	National Insurance Company Ltd.	1532/8100049	Rs. 3 lakhs	
3.	National Insurance Company Ltd.	1532/8100050	Rs. 3 lakhs	
4.	National Insurance Company Ltd.	1532/8100051	Rs. 1 lakh	
5.	United India Insurance Company Ltd.	030501/42/1/00064/85	Rs. 3 lakhs	Policy cancelled on account of unsatisfactory claim experience.
6.	United India Insurance Company Ltd.	030501/42/1/00065/85	Rs. 1 lakh	The premium cheque issued by the party was dishonoured and hence policy cancelled from inception.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Foreign Agency Involvement In
Development Work**

3771. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign agency has been involved in the overall development work of Koshipur block in Koraput districts, Orissa;

(b) if so, the total investment made by that foreign agency so far; and

(c) the reasons for involving a foreign agency in the development work of that block?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Unutilised Amount of Tribal Sub-
Plan In Orissa**

3772. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the unspent amount of Special Central Assistance still lying in different tribal districts in Orissa since the inception of Tribal Sub-Plan and Scheduled Caste Component Plan;

(b) the reasons for not utilising the amount; and

(c) the steps taken to check that the funds are properly spent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). The information has been called for and will be laid on the table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

3773. SHRI MOHANLAL JHAKRAM:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the punishment stipulated under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is nominal;

(b) whether Government propose to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, to provide for stringent punishment; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT OF FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No punishment is provided under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) and (c). Proposals for amending the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to provide for a penal clause, among other things, are under consideration.

[*English*]

Amount to Orissa Leather Corporation

3774. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided by Union Government to Leather Corporation, Orissa in 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) the various schemes undertaken by Leather Corporation, Orissa for the benefit of Scheduled Castes in that State; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes

benefited under those schemes during the period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The amount provided by State Government out of Special Central Assistance released by the Ministry of Welfare is as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1984-85	Rs. 10 Lakhs
1985-86	Rs. 30 Lakhs
1986-87	Rs. 30 Lakhs

Besides this a sum of Rs. 44.10 lakhs was released by Khadi and Village Industries Commission during 1986-87.

(b) The various schemes are:

1. Hides Collection (2) Bag tanning (3) Shoe manufacturing unit (4) Modernisation of existing Leather Industries Cooperative Societies (5) Raw material banks and common facilities centres (6) Sales outlet and marketing assistance (7) Design development and training and (8) Infrastructure for Leather workers including Common service facilities.

(c)

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries</i>
1984-85	1025
1985-86	849
1986-87	1342

[*Translation*]

Opening of Bank Branches in Madhya Pradesh

3775. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government at present to grant licences for opening of new branches of banks;

(b) the number of licences demanded for opening of new bank branches in Madhya Pradesh during the period from 1985 to 1990 and the names of those areas for which these were demanded;

(c) the number of the licences demanded for opening bank branches in Kargon district and the names of those areas for which these licences were demanded;

(d) whether any licences have been sanctioned in these areas and if so, the names of those areas and the names of the banks which have been given these areas; and

(e) if these have not been sanctioned so far, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The main objective of the current Branch Licensing Policy for 1985-90 is to achieve one bank office for every 17,000 population in the rural and semi-urban areas of each development block and filling up spatial gaps by location of at least one bank office within a distance of 10 kms from each village. Branch expansion in urbank, metropolitan and port towns areas would continue to be selective and opening of new branches in these areas would be allowed taking into consideration the need and business potential of the area, the viability of the proposed branch etc.

(b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that in terms of the procedure laid down under the current Branch Licensing Policy, the Government of Madhya Pradesh

have identified 813 centres in the State for opening bank branches and had forwarded the same to Reserve Bank of India. District-wise details of these 813 identified centres are given in the Statement below.

(c) to (e). RBI has reported that out of 35

centres identified by the Lead Bank Group in Khargaon (West Nimar) District, the Madhya Pradesh Government forwarded a list of 22 centres to RBI for opening branches. Out of these 22 centres, RBI has allotted 15 centres which are found to conform to the norms laid down in the Policy. Details are given below:

<i>Name of centre</i>	<i>Name of Bank allotted to</i>
1. Moyda	State Bank of Indore
2. Talakpura	Nimar Kshetriya Gramin Bank
3. Chatli	State Bank of India
4. Anjangaon	Union Bank of India
5. Chaitawal	Punjab National Bank
6. Pipalzopa	Bank of India
7. Mogargaon	Nimar Kshetriya Gramin Bank
8. Behrampur	Bank of Maharashtra
9. Umar Khali	State Bank of Indore
10. Padlya	Bank of India
11. Chiriya	Nimar Kshetriya Gramin Bank
12. Chachirapati	-do-
13. Mahetgaon	Bank of India
14. Malvan	State Bank of Indore
15. Lembi	Bank of India

STATEMENT

Districtwise number of Centres Identified by the Lead Bank Group/ State Government of Madhya Pradesh for opening bank offices during the period of the current Branch Licensing Policy

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Number of centres identified</i>
1	2
Balaghat	6
Bastar	33
Betul	21
Bhind	18
Bhopal	3
Bilaspur	29
Chhatrapur	14
Chhindwara	6
Damoh	16
Datia	10
Dewas	12
Dhar	6
Durg	47
East Nimar	17
Guna	15
Gwalior	21

1	2
Hoshangabad	21
Indore	33
Jabalpur	33
Jhabhua	3
Mandla	8
Mandsaur	22
Morena	58
Narasinghpur	12
Panna	12
Raigarh	7
Raipur	42
Raisen	17
Raigarh	9
Rajnandgaon	13
Ratlam	18
Rewa	14
Sagar	15
Satna	9
Sehore	22
Seoni	1
Shahdol	25

1	2
Shahajapur	21
Shivpuri	10
Sidhi	10
Surguja	5
Tikamgarh	1
Ujjain	50
Vidisa	13
West Nimar (Khargaon)	35
TOTAL	813

Insurance of Cattle Under IRDP

3776. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims of insurance of cattle insured under Integrated Rural Development Scheme, reported by the insurance companies in Kargon district (M.P);

(b) the number of cases of insurance of cattle insured under Integrated Rural Development Scheme in Kargon district in which the insurance companies have sanctioned lesser amount than the amounts claimed;

(c) the main reasons for sanctioning lesser amounts;

(d) the average time taken by the insurance companies in clearing the claims of insurance companies in clearing the claims of insurance of cattle under Integrated Rural Development Scheme; and

(d) the action being taken by the Gov-

ernment to ensure that such claims are sanctioned early by the insurance companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The number of such claims reported in Kargon District of Madhya Pradesh during 1986 & 1987 (upto 30/6/87) is 615 and 255 respectively.

(b) and (c). The number of such cases during 1986 and 1987 (upto 30/6/87) is 116 and 60 respectively.

The main reasons for sanctioning lesser amounts are

(i) non-compliance of the policy conditions,

(ii) lower valuation given in Veterinary certificate, etc.

(d) The Company settles such claims generally within a month of receipt of the required claim papers.

(e) Instructions have been issued by the General Insurance Corporation of India to its subsidiaries to give top priority for settlement of such claims. Government also reviews the position periodically.

Demands of Employees of Regional Rural Banks

3777. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agitation was launched recently by the employees of regional rural banks;

(b) if so, details of their demands;

(c) whether Government are considering these demands; and

(d) if so, the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) NABARD has reported that Employees Unions/Associations of some of the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in Andhra Pradesh served notice on their management for launching an agitation of work to rule and non-cooperation, from 15.6.87 to 15.7.87 to press their various demands.

(b) to (d). The main demand of the employees of Regional Rural Banks including those of Andhra Pradesh Regional rural Bank is that they should be given parity in pay scales and other benefits with the pay scales etc. applicable to employees of nationalised banks.

In pursuance of the provisions contained in Section 17(1) of the Regional Rural Banks Act 1976, the employees of RRBs including those of RRBs in Andhra Pradesh have been equated to comparable posts in the State Government in the matter of pay scales and other related allowances such as Dearness Allowance, Travelling Allowance, Daily Allowance, Gravity etc. Besides, they are also eligible to get bonus and benefit of contributory provident fund as per provisions of Payment of Bonus Act 1965 and Employees Provident Fund and other Misc. Provisions Act, 1952 respectively; and cash handling allowance etc.

[English]

Loans to Rickshaw-Pullers, Barbers, Cobblers etc.

3778. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have intro-

duced the scheme as envisaged in the budget for 1986-87 for providing loans to rickshaw-pullers, barbers, cobblers etc.;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and

(c) the total amount disbursed so far and the total number of beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY). (a) Government has introduced a new Scheme called Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) for providing loans to urban poor with effect from September, 1986. The Scheme, *inter-alia*, covers rickshaw pullers, barbers, cobblers etc.

(b) SEPUP covers all cities/towns with population exceeding 10,000 as per 1981 census and which are not covered under IRDP. The programme is being implemented by selected branches of public sector banks. Persons whose total family income does not exceed Rs 600/- p.m., are eligible for assistance under the programme to undertake any productive activity which is feasible in the area. Under the programme a borrower is eligible for a loan of Rs. 5,000/- at an interest rate of 10% per annum and a subsidy at the rate of 25% of the amount of assistance is provided by the Central Government. The subsidy amount is kept with the financing bank as term deposit and is to be adjusted towards the end of repayment of the loan amount. One beneficiary for every 300 population (1981 census), is to be assisted at each urban centre.

(c) The position of loans sanctioned and disbursed during 1986-87 as reported by the Reserve Bank of India is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

	No	Amount
Loans sanctioned	3,21,685	10,948.55
Loans disbursed	2,66,932	8,546.07

[*Translation*]**Promotion of Deputy Collectors and Deputy SPs to IAS and IPS**

3780. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the States the Deputy Superintendents of Police get promoted to the rank of IPS earlier, whereas the Deputy Collectors get promotion to IAS later, although both are recruited through a combined examination at the same time;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to ensure a uniform time frame by which both the categories get promotions to IAS/IPS; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir. Time taken for promotion from the State Civil Service to the IAS and from the State Police Service to the IPS varies from State to State, depending upon the structure of the State Civil Service and the State Police Service of the concerned State.

(b) and (c). The State Services (Civil and Police) are under the control and management of the State Governments. Hence, it will be difficult for the Central Government to ensure uniformity between the State Civil Service and State Police Service of any State.

[*English*]**Budget Deficit of 1986-87**

3781. SHRI H.M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what concrete steps have been taken to meet uncovered budget deficit of

Rs. 3,400 crores in the budget of 1986-87;

(b) whether this has resulted in printing of more high denomination notes; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). The overall deficit envisaged in 1986-87 (RE) amounted to Rs. 8285 crores, as against Rs. 3650 crores in the original Budget. There is, however, no direct relationship between budgetary deficit and the currency actually in circulation. Thus, as compared to the deficit envisaged in 1986-87 (RE), the expansion in currency with the public during that year was only Rs. 3,371 crores. The demand for currency by the public at any given point of time is determined by a number of factors, such as growth in output, the degree of monetisation in the economy, the expected rate of inflation, the structure of interest rates, and shifts in income between the urban and rural areas.

Cell to Monitor Poverty Alleviation Programmes

3782. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a coordination cell in his Ministry to ensure a common integrated approach to all poverty alleviation programmes;

(b) if so, by when the proposed cell is likely to be set up and start functioning; and

(c) the extent to which the cell will devise methods to overcome bottlenecks and shortfalls in the poverty alleviation programmes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANAPOOJARY): (a) to (c). There is already a Priority Sector Division in the Ministry of Finance, which handles matters relating to bank credit for all poverty alleviation programmes. This Division in consultation with Reserve Bank of India (RBI), National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and also with other related Ministries and Institutions devises methods to overcome bottlenecks and shortfalls in the flow of credit for poverty alleviation programmes. In order to facilitate inter-change of ideas and monitoring of expenditure being incurred in various anti-poverty programmes in different spheres, Ministry of Finance has decided to set up an Internal Coordination Group of concerned officers. This Group will meet as and when required. There is no proposal at present to set up a separate coordination cell as such, for credit disbursal relating to anti-poverty programmes.

Environmental Clearance of Irrigation Project

3783. SHRI V.S. VJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of irrigation projects in Kerala withheld due to objections raised by his Ministry;

(b) the nature of objections; and

(c) the steps to clear these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No irrigation project from Kerala is pending for environmental clearance.

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

Vehicular Pollution

3784. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has requested the Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun, to conduct survey in Delhi on vehicles emitting smoke;

(b) whether the institute has already conducted the Survey;

(c) if so, the results of the survey;

(d) whether the institute has recommended certain steps to curb vehicular pollution; and

(e) 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.

(c) A total number of 1105 Petrol and diesel vehicles were surveyed. The findings of the survey are given in the Statement below:

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The recommendations including the following:

i) Regular monitoring of air quality at several locations in the urban area with high traffic density.

ii) Development/adoption of emission measurement procedures and estimation of total emission load from the vehicles.

iii) Evaluation of emission levels of all new vehicles of principal makes and models being currently manufactured with a view to assess the current State and engine technology from emissions point of view.

iv) Formulation of emission standards for new and in-use vehicles for implementation in a phased manner.

v) To take necessary legislative measures for implementing the standards.

vi) Establishment or approval of laboratories for Certification of vehicles with regard to emission.

STATEMENT

<i>Petrol Driven</i>		<i>Diesel Driven</i>	
(i) Vehicles (less than 5 year old) meeting the limit of 30% Carbon monoxide.		(i) Vehicles meeting the limit of 65 Hartridge Smoke Unit (HSU) for urban area.	
Cars	20%	City Buses	45%
Two-wheelers	26%	Inter State Buses	36%
Three-wheelers	47%		
(ii) Vehicles (more than 5 years old) meeting the limit of 4.5% of Carbon monoxide		(ii) Vehicles meeting the limit of 70 Hartridge Smoke Unit (HSU) for Rural area	
Cars	26%	Trucks and Mini Busus	10%
Two-wheelers	37%		
Three-wheelers	79%		

Scientific Studies on Delayed Monsoon In Delhi

3785. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether delay in monsoon in Delhi broke all previous records; if so, whether any scientific reasons were ascertained;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The delay in onset of monsoon in Delhi this year has broken all

previous available records.

The main reasons for the delay in onset of monsoon over Delhi are:-

(i) Absence of any monsoon low or monsoon depressions which normally form in the Bay of Bengal and move in a west-north-westerly direction; (ii) Ill organised monsoon trough and its location along the foot hills of the Himalayas for a long time, (iii) Absence of favourable synoptic weather condition to produce rainfall.

(c) Does not arise.

Categories of Minorities

3786. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will

the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the definition of minority and the categories of minorities in various States and Union Territories and category-wise population thereof;

(b) whether various categories of minorities like Muslims have their own religion and personal law; and

(c) if so, the outline thereof and whether Government recognise them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The term 'Minority' has not been defined in the Constitution or in any other statute. The Constitution has however, referred to rights in respect of their educational institutions of minorities whether based on religion or language. The Registrar-General of India has informed that Household population by Religion of Head of Household as per 1981 Census has already been published as Series 1- India, Paper 3 of 1984. Language/Mother Tongue data from 1971 Census was published as Series 1 - India, Part II-C (i) Social & Cultural Tables, for India and States and Union Territories and for districts/tehsil/town in respective State volumes.

(b) and (c). The people of some religious communities are governed under their personal laws in certain regards. The position in regard to the personal laws applicable to different communities regard to the personal laws applicable to different communities is that the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 and the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 are applicable to the Hindu community. These Acts apply to any person who is a Hindu by religion in any of its forms or developments including a Virashaiva, a Lingayat or a follower of the Brahmo, Prarthana or Arya Samaj and to a person who is a Buddhist, Jaina or Sikh by religion. The Christian community is governed by the Indian Divorce Act, 1869 and the Indian Christian

Marriage Act, 1872. The Parsi Community is governed by the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 and the Indian Succession Act, 1925. The Muslim Community is governed by the Muslim personal law which includes the Muslim Personal law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 and the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939.

Environmental Clearance of Irrigation Project

3787. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Adivasi hilly and backward areas specially minor irrigation is the main source to improve their agricultural income;

(b) whether almost all minor irrigation works in Maharashtra specially in Thana district which are nearly completed are also held up for several years for want of small forest land;

(c) whether drinking water supply scheme of Adivasi village namely in Patgaon district, Thana of Maharashtra is wholly completed but for want of forest land water cannot be supplied;

(d) if so, the way out for such problems; and

(e) why the work which was started before the passing of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is still held up?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No such proposal is pending with this Ministry.

(d) Schemes for which full details are furnished are cleared without any delay.

(e) The Forest (Conservation) Act is not

applicable to case where forest land was transferred with the approval of the competent authority prior to the coming into force of the Forest (Conservation) Act.

Pruning of Plans for Zero Based Budgeting

3788. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has asked all Ministries to draw up a time-bound action plan to review their programme and activities over the next three years as part of the Zero-Based budget exercise;

(b) whether this action plan envisages action for pruning expenses also;

(c) if so, the salient features of this plan; and

(d) the estimated saving likely to accrue therefrom during the current year particularly under the 'non-plan' expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Yes, Sir. The exercise is to be completed within a period of 3 years commencing from 1987-88.

(b) to (d). The emphasis is to prune expenditure on inessential and low priority items of expenditure both under Plan and non-Plan so that more funds could be released for high priority programmes and projects.

Materialisation of Advance Forecasting of Monsoon Project

3789. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

state:

(a) when will be the project regarding the advance forecasting of monsoon in the country materialise;

(b) the reason for delay in executing this project;

(c) the places where the projects would be established for accurate monsoon forecasting ;

(d) whether the Union Department of Science and Technology is of the view that even a much less sophisticated super computer was good enough for doing monsoon research computations; and

(e) the various steps proposed to be taken to complete the projects and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c) and (e). No project specifically for advance forecasting of monsoon in the country has been planned. Short range forecasts (48 hours) are already being issued by India Meteorological Department. A project for setting up National Medium Range Weather forecasting Centre (NCMRWF) and agro-meteorological advisory service to farmers has been conceived. The project is planned to be implemented in phases over the next 5-6 years.

(d) No, Sir.

Rehabilitation of Tribals Displaced by Development Projects

3790. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a policy for rehabseilitation of tribals displaced by major development projects;

(b) if so, the salient features of the policy;

(c) whether Land Acquisition Act, 1984 is proposed to be amended for the purpose;

(d) if so, the nature of the proposed amendment; and

(e) whether the non-tribal weaker sections of the society would be covered under the proposed new policy?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIGIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The guidelines issued by Bureau of Public Enterprises on land acquisition and rehabilitation aspects are under review in respect of displaced tribals. This is being done so as to make them more specific to tribal situations.

(c) and (d). There are no immediate proposals to amend the Land Acquisition Act.

(e) The proposed reunion of the guidelines is meant only for tribals.

STATEMENT

(Rs. Crores)

State	Amount
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	87.19
Assam	18.15
Bihar	79.93
Gujarat	117.68
Himachal Pradesh	26.66
Ja.mmu and Kashmir	29.16
Karnataka	112.44

Rehabilitation of Sick Units

3791. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total assistance given from the Small Industries Development Fund to Small Scale Sector (State-wise); and

(b) what is the percentage of this assistance utilised for the rehabilitation of sick units and for modernisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The State-wise assistance sanctioned from SIDF to small scale sector from the date of its inception i.e. 20-5-1986 upto 30-6-1987 is given in the statement below:

(b) The amount of assistance utilised for rehabilitation of sick units and modernisation during 1986-87 was Rs. 9.07 crores and Rs. 10.57 crores respectively out of the total disbursement of Rs. 1050 crores from the fund upto the end of June, 1987.

1	2
Kerala	74.19
Madhya Pradesh	93.26
Maharashtra (Incl. Goa)	136.96
Manipur	3.81
Meghalaya	4.48
Mizoram	1.94
Nagaland	2.24
New Delhi	36.29
Orissa	42.67

1	2
Punjab and Haryana	111.81
Tamil Nadu	157.92
Tripura	1.09
Uttar Pradesh	185.79
West Bengal	55.05
Rajasthan	64.47
Total	1,443.18

Participation of Private Sector In Manufacture of Telecom Equipment

3792. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the private sector units involved in the manufacture of equipment for the Telecommunications Department;

(b) the equipment manufactured by

them;

(c) whether any of these units are totally private owned, if so, the details of such units;

(d) whether Government intend to expand private sector participation in the manufacture of telecom equipment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Details of private sector units involved in manufacture of equipment for the Telecommunications Department, along with the details of equipments to be manufactured by them, are given in statement below:

(c) All of the above units are private owned.

(d) and (e). The policy of Government is to allow private sector participation in the area of subscriber terminal equipment. In the area of transmission and switching equipments, private sector can participate to the extent of 49% equity.

STATEMENT

List of Parties Licenced to Manufacture Telecom Items in Private Sector

<i>Name of the Party</i>	<i>Name of the Product</i>
1	2
1. San Electronics (Pvt) Ltd.	Telephone Diallers
2. San Electronics Pvt. Ltd.	Telephone Answering Machine
3. Microtel Communications Pvt. Ltd.	Telephone Answering and Recording Machine
4. Lucky Gold Star Electronics Pvt. Ltd.	Telephone Answering and Recording Machine

1	2
5. Lucky Gold Star Electronics Pvt. Ltd.	Light Weight Head sets.
6. BPL Systems and Projects Ltd.	Power Line Protective Relay Equipment.
7. Cear India Multitronics (Pvt.) Ltd.	Push Button Diallers.
8. National Information Technologies Ltd.	Phot Facsimile Equipment.
9. Sri S.B.P.K. Satyanarayana Rao	Microwave Equip. Sub-Assb.
10. Hindustan Brown Boverly Ltd.	PICC Equipment.
11. National Information Tech. Pvt. Ltd.	Direct Reception System for Satellite Communication.
12. Wipro Information Technology Pvt. Ltd.	128 Port EPABX.
13. Arlem Breweries Pvt. Ltd.	128. Port EPABX.
14. Best & Crompton Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	128. Port EPABX.
15. Digital Telecom Ltd.	128. Port EPABX.
16. Continental Devices India Ltd.	128. Port EPABX.
17. Arvind Mills Ltd.	128. Port EPABX.
18. Delta Hamlin Ltd.	128. Port EPABX.
19. Hindustan Brown Boverly Ltd.	128. Port EPABX.
20. Debikay Information Technology Ltd.	128. Port EPABX.
21. Rajasthan Telematics (Pvt.) Ltd.	128. Port EPABX.
22. Capital Radio Company	128. Port EPABX.
23. Sri K.C. Rajaram	128. Port EPABX.
24. Indchem Electronics Ltd.	128. Port EPABX.
25. Sujata Telecommunications Ltd.	128. Port EPABX.
26. Rane Brake Linings Ltd.	128. Port EPABX.
27. Auto Controls Pvt. Ltd.	128. Port EPABX.
28. Himachal Interlink Technologies Ltd.	128. Port EPABX.

1	2
29. Burr Brown India Pvt. Ltd.	128. Port EPABX.
30. National Radio & Electronics Co. Ltd.	128. Port EPABX.
31. Kalindi Rail Nirman (Engg.) Ltd.	128. Port EPABX.
32. Magnavision Electronics Ltd.	128. Port EPABX.
33. Artel Communications Ltd.	EPABX/EPAX,
34. Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	EPABX/EPAX
35. Usha Computers & Peripherals Ltd.	-do-
36. Escorts Ltd.	-do-
37. Blue Star Ltd.	-do-
38. Delton cables Ltd.	-do-
39. Tata Telecom Limited.	EPABX/EPAX and Allied Equip- ment.
40. Straw Products Ltd.	-do-
41. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	EPABX/EPAX
42. The Indian Transformers Ltd.	128. Port EPABX.
43. Radiant Electronics Ltd.	-do-
44. W.S. Insulators of India Ltd.	-do-
45. Genesis Telecommunications Ltd.	-do-
46. Parimal Polymers Ltd.	-do-
47. The Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (WVG) Co. Ltd.	-do-
48. Omni Finance & Industries Ltd	-do-
49. Shri Prakash Jain	-do-
50. Cosmo Communications Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
51. Pentex Engineering (Pvt.) Ltd.	-do-

1	2
52. United Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
53. Super Phone India Ltd.	-do-
54. Essen Telecommunications Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
55. Sri Satyavrat Gupta	Key Telephone System
56. Hindustan Instruments Ltd.	EPABX System upto 100 Lines
57. BPL Systems and Projects Ltd.	Electronics PABX.
58. Texton Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Ele. Push Button Telephones.
59. Remington Rand of India Ltd.	-do-
60. Crompton Greaves Ltd.	-do-
61. Pulsar Electronics (Pvt) Ltd.	-do-
62. SET Telecommunications Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
63. Bharati Telecom Ltd.	-do-
64. ITAC India Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-do-
65. Sri Gopal K. Kejriwal	-do-
66. Haryana Telecommunications Ltd.	Ele. Push Button Telephones
67. The Priyaraja Enterprises.	-do-
68. Himachal Telephone Industries Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
69. Shree Jaisal Electronics & Industries Ltd.	-do-
70. Suneel Communications Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
71. Sri Sunil Kharia.	-do-
72. Digicom Systems Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
73. United Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Ele. Push Button Telephones Type Diavok 1024 (DEEADIE) AND Type Diavok 1033 (DTMF) SERIES and OPTIONS/ACCESSORIES.

1	2
74. Fusebase Electronics Ltd.	Ele. Push Button Telephones.
75. Binatone Electronics Ltd.	Ele. Push Button Telephones.
76. Debikay Information Technology Ltd.	-do-
77. Unirex Moulds Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
78. ITP Telecoms Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
79. Sri K.K. Joshi	-do-
80. BPL Systems & Projects Ltd.	Telephone Instruments.
81. Belwal Electronics Pvt. Ltd.	Facsimile Equip.
82. Hindustan Brown Boveri	Facsimile Equip.
83. Manohari Electronics.	-do-
84. J K Synthetics Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
85. Debikay Information Technology Ltd.	-do-
86. Computech International	-do-
87. Bee Electronic Machines (Pvt) Ltd.	-do-
88. Faxcon Systems Ltd.	-do-
89. Murphy India Ltd.	-do-
90. Scantel (Pvt) Ltd.	-do-
91. Cear India Multitronics (Pvt) Ltd.	Pay Phones
92. Sri Rajesh Kumar	-do-
93. Sri Bipin Kumar Agarwal	-do-
94. Omnitel Industries Ltd.	-do-
95. Hindustan Computers Ltd.	Electronic Teleprinters
96. Cear India Multitronics (Pvt) Ltd.	Pay Phones

12.00 hrs.

[English]

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let one man speak ... (Interruptions) ... It does not matter, it is OK ... (Interruptions) Let me hear the point of order from Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE (Rajapur): Sir, with your permission and with the previous notice, I want to say ...

MR. SPEAKER: Smt. Geet Mukherjee, why are you standing?

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: I want to swear the truth by Geeta Sir!

MR. SPEAKER: Is it? All right, I will take it!

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: I had already given you a notice that I want to rise certain procedural points. I would earnestly request you to listen to our submissions in detail and try to decide the point. I had given notice under Rule 184 on Monday. On Tuesday I gave an Adjournment Motion. At that particular time, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs got up. Here are the proceedings. He said:

"What I want to say is that we are prepared for an immediate discussion on his motion under Rule 184 today at 4 p.m. Let it be taken up today."

Mr. Speaker, your observations are:

[Translation]

"Look, Sir, debate will be held neither at his instance nor at your instance. If debate is held, it would be held at my instance because I will get your debate held."

'mein' means you. Sir, then Shri Banatwalla at one stage intervened very strongly. He said.

"After a long agitation we are getting the discussion on communal disturbances today. So there should not be any other discussion today. That should not be put off.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, I have not even considered this matter so far.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: They are not at all interested in this discussion on communal disturbances. You can put off the other discussion to some other day but we must have a discussion on communal disturbances today.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, do not worry. We shall discuss this problem and we shall discuss it today. There is no problem.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: Sir, communal issue can be taken up today. I am not against it."

One more addition Sir. At a later stage:

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to clarify the point which Mr. Banatwalla raised. My priority is for discussion on communalism. I say that you can adjust any other item for taking up my motion under Rule 184.

Sir, it was very clear and also at one stage you gave such a priority to communalism that you said:

"If you are really exercised about anything, you must be exercised about this, which is rather cancerous to our society. (i.e. communalism) We must do it. We must come out with a heavy hand. We must eradicate this evil if you are to exist at all as a nation."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you talking of corruption or communalism?

MR. SPEAKER: I am talking about the very existence of this country.

And Sir, you made very sublime observations on communalism.

The whole House was under the impression that the discussion on communalism will continue. If you yourself look at the past precedents and conventions in the last several years when any important debate is to take place, it never happens that you are kept waiting for the whole day and only a few minutes prior to the debate, someone is asked to move the motion, and some supplementary cyclostyled agenda is circulated.

Sometimes in the evenings if some important statements are to be made, without debate we ourselves have agreed. And at that time a supplementary agenda is given, we ourselves tell the Parliamentary Minister, he himself consults also-I must say this in fairness- and says if you have no objection, PM will make a statement on such and such an issue. It is perfectly all right with perfect understanding on both the sides.

For the conduct of the House, no doubt, rules are important. But the conventions are also important. It is the Parliamentary Minister who on a number of occasions comes to our side, discusses the matter and says, can we change this agenda, can we extend the evening time upto 7 O'clock. That way, if you take the vote of the House, at any time you can decide that everyday the House will sit upto 10 O'clock also. But generally he has been keeping up the conventions of consulting the opposition and generally we have been doing all the things in this House by perfect agreement.

Even in the Business Advisory Committee you are kind enough to consult, irrespective of majority and minority, on all procedures of extension of time, taking up of any motion, side-tracking of certain issues, etc. All have been done.

Therefore, Sir, yesterday I pointed out to the Deputy Speaker and also said no doubt the rules can permit you even to take up the issue at 10 O'clock or 12 O'clock at night but rules permitting some issues and those issues being taken up at such odd hour is it advisable? These are two different things. Therefore, I said, I appeal to your fairness-not merely to rules - to kindly keep this in abeyance. One of my colleagues, Shri Indrajit Gupta, made a constructive proposal. He said that because many Members were not knowing that all of a sudden in the evening at the fag end this Resolution will come many prominent Members who wanted to participate in the debate were not there. As far as I am concerned let me tell you even at 12 O'clock if you ask me to say anything on Bofors I am ready on that. I always keep the material ready. Yesterday the documents and everything was ready. So there is no question. (Interruptions) A number of persons were not there. I had mentioned their names. I said they want to participate and they are not here. Therefore, I appealed to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister as well as to the Presiding authority that I appeal to their sense of fairness. In the past though the Rules permit all of a sudden this House has not been sprung up with new resolutions. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad's resolution, only when it was given we saw it for the first time. At least mine was known to the House on Monday but our friend, Shri Azad's resolution actually when it was circulated only few minutes prior to that it was there.

Sir, in this whole House when we were opposing Shri Azad's resolution I was asked to move my resolution. I said on these grounds we do not want to take it up at the fag end. Then Mr. Azad was asked and you will be surprised to know from the record that at 6.25 p.m. he moved the resolution and at 6.30 p.m. it was adopted by voice vote and at 6.31 p.m. the House was adjourned.

Sir, I would like you to consider the entire episode and try to be fair and try to give us an adequate opportunity and not to have such procedure which is not advisable. It might be perfectly legal. Even if it had been taken up at 9 p.m. it would have been per-

factly legal. I would particularly point out to you that you are the authority in this House. Even in the House when we do something and if you have made certain observation we must always show respect for that observation and then after consulting you do something. That is my contention.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L.
BHAGAT): Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me make it
clear at the outset that the Government have
the highest regard for the Opposition and
their leaders. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, right from the day we met under
instructions from the Prime Minister I have
met the Opposition leaders and told them
that our intention is not to go by mere force
of our strength and majority and we shall
certainly do our best to consult them. We
have consulted them from time to time. With
great respect to Prof. Dandavate I would like
to say that on almost all essential issues we
have consulted them and I have been talking
to them. If Mr. Dandavate has a grievance
that I should have told him after 12 O' clock
that we are bringing the motion at 1,2,3,4 or
5 p.m. well if that he seriously feels it then it
is a lapse on my part. I will be sorry for it. But
let me say that the facts are somewhat
different. In fact, we are not supposed to
disclose what we talk informally. It is not that
Mr. Dandavate did not know that I had asked
for a discussion at that time - not on Mr.
Azad's motion because at that time it was not
there - on Mr. Dandavate's motion. We all
respect Prof. Dandavate. It was he who
thought it was important. It was he who
thought it was urgent. It was he who brought
the adjournment motion. It was he and other
Opposition groups who were giving impor-
tance to what they brought in this adjourn-
ment motion. It was he who brought it under
Rule 184. Outside the House they went to
the Swedish Embassy because they thought
... (*Interruptions*) No comments. They
thought it was important. The importance
was given to them by this subject. We
thought that they are considering this matter
important. Our feeling is out of political con-
siderations, we must react to it. That is why,

at the earliest stage, day, before yesterday I
reacted. I said we are prepared for a discus-
sion. Yesterday again, when Prof. Madhu
Dandavate raised it, I reacted that we want
this to be taken up today. Naturally, as
Government, we want that such matters
should be discussed at the earliest because
that has been our approach right from the
beginning. Let me be frank that we don't
want to provide you an opportunity to blame
the Government and say: Well, we want to
discuss. The Government doesn't want to
discuss. That is your effort. How can I give
you this opportunity? I can't.

Secondly, Sir, this matter was consid-
ered.

Thirdly, I am sorry I have to disclose
that. Prof. Madhu Dandavate, in fact, came
to me and asked me before the whole thing
started: Are you proceeding with that mo-
tion? I said: Yes. He said: "What are you
going to do? Are you supporting my motion?"

I did not disclose to him. I said: "What is
the harm? If I support, even then you are a
gainer. If I oppose your motion, you are
gainer." So, he went away from me satisfied
without saying this. I am quoting exactly
word for word. Perhaps I should not have
done this. Because they blame me, that's
why I am saying this.

So, we insisted on a discussion be-
cause they thought that it was important. We
also thought it was important. We thought
that when they want to discuss, let it be
discussed.

Now, he said that the whole thing come
later; this is unprecedented and rules are
more important. (*Interruptions*)

Please wait. I think there are several
instances in this House when other subjects
have been taken up.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
Never, never.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Yes many
times. Then, Sir, so far as the question of

communalism is concerned, as I had said yesterday...*(Interruptions)*.....Let me speak. The debate on communalism was taken up yesterday. It went on for some time and was not going to conclude yesterday. It needs more time. We want a very comprehensive detailed debate on the subject of communalism. This is very important and we want a much longer debate. We want it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why not yesterday?

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: If you are thinking that because the debate was interrupted for one or two hours, therefore, we were stalling discussion on communalism and you are the champions of communalism, it is not correct...*(Interruptions)*....Sir, so far as you are concerned, what I said yesterday is on record. When I had said that this should be taken up, you said: "Neither you nor they will decide. I have not yet considered the matter." His motion was not admitted then. I said we want a discussion. Even after you said that you will have to decide it, I said, we want a discussion. Both the motions were admitted later in the day and a supplementary agenda was issued. It is a normal thing. It has been done in the past and it is done.....*(Interruptions)*.....

Now his point is that the whole thing was taken up at that time. We adjourned at 6.30 - because of whom? Because of them. We would have sat through the whole night to discuss it. We are prepared.....*(Interruptions)*.....If anybody prevented discussion, shut out discussion, it was the Opposition. It was the attitude of the Opposition and not our attitude.....*(Interruptions)*.....We are always prepared for discussion and will be prepared for discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No shouting, please.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: We are always for cooperation with the Opposition with

respect, regard and affection.....

MR. SPEAKER: I think I have heard both the sides. Now, I will give my ruling.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. Mr. Thomas, listen to me. Please listen to me. Listen to me, Please.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you trying to prove? When I say 'Listen to me, please', you don't listen. I say that I have listened to both sides and if you want another.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here. Let me finish. I am saying: My dear friend, let me finish first. If you start like that, then the same number will speak from this side and same number from the other side. What is the fun in that?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): It is a very important matter.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall give you two minutes each, but not for making speech.

[*English*]

You can add to what he has already said. One by one; I would give two minutes to each Member.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): I Would not repeat what Prof. Madhu Dandavate has already said.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday evening when this discussion was taking place, I submitted to the Hon. Deputy-Speaker that as movers of the Resolution under Rule 184,

we wanted it to be discussed tomorrow and not disrupt the discussion on the communal violence and in the morning, Hon. Speaker told us that he would consider and decide it for a later time, not now.

MR. SPEAKER: This has already been submitted.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: I also pointed out that as per the report of the Business Advisory Committee, the communal violence was to be discussed and completed yesterday evening. Contrary to that the Minister brought it up at 540 yesterday evening disrupting the discussion on communal violence. We would like to submit one thing. The Government motion is quite contrary to what we wanted. We wanted that the enquiry should be conducted by the Swedish Public Prosecutor. To negative that, the Government had come up with this motion. It would only be a substitute motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not get excited.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Naik, do not try to be rude. This is not the way. I do not like it. Very irresponsible.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We are here on the strength of the electorates. We are nobody's bonded labour.

MR. SPEAKER: Not at all. I do not like that. That was very irresponsible.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down or not? Sit down. Mr. Azad.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhogalpur): Sir, I want to put the record straight why I moved that Resolution yesterday. It is not a question of when and how, you must see the rules. Every Member of this House has got a right under the rules to move any Resolution and once the Speaker

accepts it, there is no question. at what time and when. I had my right and I did it yesterday and it was accepted. Kindly consult the rules, I have not done anything against the rules.

Why did I do it? If Prof. Madhu Dandavate would have moved his motion here in the House, I would have moved it after that. All right, but the question is this. Before that Resolution was moved, about hundred Members, or whatever might be the number, had gone to the Swedish Embassy and had given a memorandum, to pass it on, to say that the Public Prosecutor of Sweden should investigate and take up this matter. These Members had a right and they did it. I think, I had a right to tell the country and the world that we believe in this Parliament which had passed a Resolution to set up a Committee.....*(Interruptions)*. I am not among those Members who believe more in the wisdom of a Public Prosecutor of a foreign country than the Committee of this Parliament. *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to convey this to the country and to the world that we want investigation; we want the culprit or the man who had taken the money to be brought to book *(Interruptions)* please listen. Sir, if they don't listen to me, we will not listen to them.

The Second point is that, they are charging the incident as unprecedented. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can quote instances galore or by the dozen when the debate in this House had been interrupted - I can quote such instances even from this Session also - and both the Government and the majority agreed and we suspended the rule.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Choubey, this is irrelevant.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: They are appealing to your fairness. I also appeal but with one proviso that your fairness will al-

ways be within the procedure, rules and Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: How can it be otherwise?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, sit down, take your seats please.

[*Translation*]

You please sit down. Why are you making a noise? *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody can dictate to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is O.K.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, May's 'Parliamentary Practice' says:

"That the discretionary power vested either in the Government or in the Member of Lok Sabha will be exercised with discretion and under the rules".

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not on the merits of the motion and even if Mr. Madhu Dandavate's motion would have been taken up at 5.30 p.m., I would like to have come forward in this House today and objected it, because the rules are very clear. The rule says that the Members must get notice. In the morning there was a clear notice to this House that motion of Mr. Dandavate or any motion relating to that subject will not be taken up. I am quite aware that the Members should remain in the House. But Members have other commitments and that is why a notice has to be given. I would like to ask Mr. Azad, has there been any precedent in the history of Parliament when a motion on Private Member under Rule 189 has been circulated through a special agenda? *(Interruptions)*

Sir, I am referring to the rules, Sir, there is even violation of the rules. Rule 189 says:

"If the Speaker admits notice of a motion and no date is fixed for the discussion of such motion, it shall be immediately notified in the Bulletin with the heading: 'No-Day-Yet-Named Motions'.

Therefore, if a motion is to be discussed without its being notified in the Bulletin, Rule 189 should be suspended. So, was there any motion passed for the suspension of Rule 189? *(Interruptions)*

If no motion was passed for the suspension of Rule 189 before this motion was discussed, Sir I would like to submit that a very dangerous precedence has been created.

Sir, I am not one who went to the Swedish Embassy. But what has happened yesterday has clearly shown that the Parliament is trying to throttle the voice of Opposition. So, we can expect what will happen in the Parliamentary Committee.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Please don't shout.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I am submitting this because what happened yesterday is very important. I can understand that the House wants a discussion on something which happened suddenly in the course of the day, for example the bomb blast in the Parliament of Sri Lanka, but asking for a discussion on a matter on which sufficient notice under Rule 189 could be given has never happened, Sir, this has created a very very dangerous precedent and you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, should give a very clear ruling on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you Mr. Goswami. Now, the next speaker is Shri Banatwalla.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, he has put a question, will you permit me to reply?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: No. No. What is this happening? You should have a little bit of shame.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will listen to you, when I call you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What are the Members of your party doing? What are you doing? Where is he sitting? Does it look nice? I am looking to everything.

[*English*]

Please try to behave. Yes, Mr. Banatwalla.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker Sir, Bofors have started collecting their toll and the first victim was the discussion on communal disturbances in various parts of the country. Sir, you also had agreed with me yesterday that discussion on communal disturbances was of utmost importance. Sir, after such a long time, almost in the fourth week of this Session, the House got an opportunity to discuss communal disturbances.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now you tell me about this issue. I agree with you in that matter.

[*English*]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: What I have to say today is this. Please help us. I have given you a notice of a motion, 'That the House do now proceed to take up Item No. 17, i.e. further discussion on communal dis-

turbances in various parts of the country.'

MR. SPEAKER: We shall take it up Sir, we shall.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I move this motion. In today's list of business, the motion of communal disturbances is kept so much at the end that it would never come up for discussion today. And then tomorrow, you are going to take up Punjab issue also, with the result that the discussion on communal disturbances is put off, I believe, once and for ever. Such a situation should not take place. I have had enough of this Bofors. The Parliament has set up a Parliamentary Committee. The Parliamentary Committee will take cognizance of the matter....*(Interruptions)* Now, I move my motion. I move the motion that the House do now proceed to take up Item No. 17 that is further discussion on communal disturbances in various parts of the country. Sir, I move the motion.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kishore Chandra Deo.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parwathipuram): Mr. Speaker Sir, the way in which the motion was passed yesterday in this House, is unprecedented.....

MR. SPEAKER: I noted that . If you intend to add anything else, do so.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Sir, it was quite extraordinary that this method has been adopted. And several Congress (I) members have stated that this is the result of our having gone to the Swedish Embassy....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That does not matter. It is your right.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please have some consideration for me. What are these persons doing? You may speak. You should tell

if there is any new point.

[*English*]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Mr. Speaker, that was mentioned by them. They had referred to it (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You should tell me if there is anything new. Do not deliver a lecture.

[*English*]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: I have to reply to it. The truth that they are searching is obvious. Certain Swedish organisations (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not concerned with all that.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: I have to observe with a sense of shame that (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not concerned with it. It does not pertain to this issue. This is not the issue. It is irrelevant. No please. Not allowed. You are unnecessarily wasting my time. Yes, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Why can't you sit properly?

[*Translation*]

What are you doing? I am unable to understand it.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, both on the substance and procedural aspects of this issues, I do not wish to repeat what Prof. Madhu Dandavate has already said...

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I expect of you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The subject matter is so important. Your observations (*Interruptions*) In the morning, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has tried to ... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. You are in the habit of speaking 'why not'?

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Why not? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will tell you. I have heard your point. How can I listen to all of you together?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If all of you speak, how would it be concluded? There is a limit to everything.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You should ask your colleagues. If you go on doing this thing, it may go on for the entire day and it will not be finished.

[*English*]

Then, it will never be done. I have the authority to conduct the debate.

[*Translation*]

You want to deprive me of that authority. After all, what do you want?

[*English*]

Then why do you want my ruling?

[*Translation*]

Madhu Dandavateji has already explained. What would you tell now?

[*English*]

At least, I have heard each party.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The entire House is bound to proceed on the basis of observations made by you yesterday, and for that matter every day. There was not an inkling to any section of the House that the Government or a Member of the ruling party is going to.....(*Interruptions*)

I did not interrupt you.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You kindly resume your seat. I shall tell you. Why are you making a noise? Let me control the House.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He was disturbing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I did not interrupt him. I have only said that, the Minister used particularly a significant observation. He said that we could not help, I repeat, we could not help bringing this Motion. It was not a Government Motion. We were not taken into confidence. In fact nobody was taken into confidence. Then ultimately, it came as a Private Member's Motion. I would like to know from you, when this Motion was submitted to the Office? When you were good enough to admit this Motion, then I would like to know from you most respectfully, when this Motion was submitted to the Office, I also have a little experience in this House and as far as my knowledge goes, subject to correction, for the first time a Private Members Motion under Rule 184 was circulated to us here at the fag end of the day, irrespective of the Speaker's observations, that the discussion on communal situation would be given priority and

will be taken up.

Then in today's bulletin - I am very sorry to say that - it will remain n record it is shown that a Motion was moved by a Private Member - may be belonging to the ruling party - at 6.25 p.m. and the House as adjourned at 6.30 p.m. Was there any discussion on that? Because the Government in its anxiety cannot bring a Motion itself, that is why they have asked one of your hon. Members to bring a Private Member's Motion and then to give it the importance of a Government Motion and take away the rights of the Member. An hon. Member of my party was to speak on the communal situation. He was present. Some Members were present. We would have participated in that discussion. Then suddenly without any notice, without any intimation on a subject matter which the Government is reacting very seriously and which the country is reacting so strongly, you brought that motion.

Is this the way this Parliament will function? Most respectfully, I wish to place this before you. Are we to be taken by surprise?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: If all of you indulge in this thing, how could the House function?

[*English*]

Be fair to me. If you want me to be fair, then let you be fair to me also.

[*Translation*]

Should I speak to each and every Member?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If all of you indulge in such things, how could the House function? You nominate your leader and tell me.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I take half a minute more. We cannot take each other by surprise.

Sir, if the Motion was taken up at a particular time of any day, after the morning session, after this interlude which we have in the morning which we call the Zero Hour, it would have been all right. Then Sir, after a Motion is admitted, it is a well established procedure and rule, that unless a date is fixed then and there, it has to be done by the Business Advisory Committee always.

I have got *Kaul and Shakhder*. I know that. I do not have to cite Kaul and Shakhder. The date is always fixed by the Business Advisory Committee. When was the date fixed? When was the Opposition informed about the fixation of date? What is the purpose of having a Business Advisory Committee? Did the Government want this matter to be passed without any discussion? Is it for public consumption only or the House has a role to play in this.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, please keep quiet for a moment.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This matter cannot be isolated just like that. It is a precedent. I earnestly appeal to you, let this House not be taken for a ride.....

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: You would not listen to me.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: If you are fair, you will

listen to me now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The hon. mover of the Motion Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad justifies it by saying "what can we do? You went to the Swedish Embassy".

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: You have done an unprecedented thing in the country. We had to react to it. It is most unprecedented in the country.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you shouting? Why are you getting agitated?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am listening to you. No problem.

[Translation]

You should reach a consensus. You should believe that I would accept your viewpoint.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This House has been taken for a ride. We want to protest against this.

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the point.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: No; there is nothing more in it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is a

very serious matter.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: All right. I allow you to speak. You continue to speak. You should not stop now.

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Look at the procedure, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You are trying to say the same thing.

[*Translation*]

If they have done it, what has happened? You are also doing the same thing.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What are we doing?

MR. SPEAKER: What is that you are doing? It is the same thing.

[*English*]

You are steamrolling everything. You are trying to stall me.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: No; it is not so.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard Professor Sahib from the Janata Party. I have heard your party.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It is not a party matter.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: You have not heard from my party.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are doing the same thing again. In this way all the 54 Members would speak.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Let them speak.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, then Mihsraji would speak first, you would speak later.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salem-pur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Members of the opposition are legal experts. I am not a legal expert. I have witnessed the proceedings in this House and I am surprised as to what the people of the country would form their opinion about us. The leaders of the opposition want to exhibit their muscle power.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for me to deal with such things. I do not want this. You tell me if there is anything relevant.

[*English*]

What I want is something relevant.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let me regulate the proceedings. Why do you interrupt? I will listen to you if you tell me something relevant.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to listen to the reply. If you have something relevant, you tell me.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: I am telling that.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: He is replying to their points, but these persons do not want to listen to him.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to listen to the reply. You may tell me something under the rules.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before making any point, we have to make some background also. Yesterday I saw that our hon. Deputy Speaker

gave his ruling very calmly and thereafter, the Members of the opposition sat there in the well and started lodging protest. (*Interruptions*)

We have heard Prof. Dandavate. He has conceded that under rules it is not covered but he is appealing on humanitarian grounds.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHuDANDAVATE: I did not say 'humanity'. I said 'fairplay'.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: I want to say that the country and the Government are run by rules and the rules should be adhered to. You were given an opportunity to present the motion, but you did not avail of that opportunity. You went to the Swedish embassy and got the publicity. You are after publicity.

MR. SPEAKER: it is alright. Please conclude.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: If you want to publicise the issue, then hold a separate conference and get the publicity. This House and the Government are of the view that people should be apprised of the factual position. We want that things should be exposed and the culprits should be brought to book but the Opposition wants to mislead the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Both on the point of substance and of procedure, I will speak, and finish in a few minutes. The substance is that it is in the national interest to accept Mr. Dandavate's motion. We expected that Government would accept our Motion, which would have immediately, really made the investigation possible there,

so that nothing anti-national is done.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Leave aside that point.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: It was actually another cover-up operation and not to the liking of.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That first part is irrelevant. Please talk about the procedure. You have said the same thing.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I am yet to see even once a Motion under Rule 184 being taken up in this manner.

MR. SPEAKER: That has been said; that has been already said, Madam. You have said nothing new. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I would not like to take much of your time, Sir. Yesterday, the House knew that Mr. Dandavate had tabled a Motion under rule 184.

MR. SPEAKER: That I know.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The House did not know that Mr. Azad had tabled any Motion at all. We received the supplementary agenda. (*Interruptions*) I am formulating my point.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): We had got the Notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you talking?

Who will decide, you or I? You are an elderly Person, Mr. Vyas. This does not behave you.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Why are they behaving like this?

MR. SPEAKER: I will restrain them. Why are you doing this? I have to reply to them. Otherwise you may come and occupy this Chair and answer them.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That has already been done. What new thing you are telling? That has already been done.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We received a supplementary agenda only at 15.45 p.m. That supplementary agenda contained the motion of Mr. Azad about which the House did not know before hand. *(Interruptions)* I would like the Chair to cite a single specific instance when a motion of a private member was ever circulated as a part of supplementary agenda without the item being decided upon in the BAC or in the House.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It is alright. I have listened that. You have said nothing new. This has already been said.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: There were two motions. Mr. Azad's motion was not a substitute motion; it was an independent motion. I would like to know how the two motions could be put together?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Always. Many examples are there.

MR. SPEAKER: You may please sit down. Mr. Reddy, you have not said anything now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You have nothing new to tell now.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: It was not substitute motion; it was an independent motion. How the two motions could be circulated like that?

[Translation]

SHRIGIRDHARILAL VYAS: Kindly ask him whether he went to the Swedish Embassy or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, what is new?

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You would recall that what was decided in the BAC was that a motion on the communal situation would be taken up even if we had to sit late at night. Suddenly, and concluded this motion of Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Mr. Azad's motion were circulated at the fag end of the day, which had never happened in the House. Whenever any urgent motion is to be discussed in the House, time is fixed in consultation with the leaders of the opposition. But this time it was not done. We were not aware of that a motion would come. This was unprecedented in the House.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I request you to give your ruling in their favour; otherwise in the evening they will go to the Swedish Embassy.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have heard with rapt attention the arguments on this procedural wrangle which started this morning. As per our own custom, I think it is always better to work in unison with each other in collaboration and cooperation and that is what is always needed. But certain times when we see these things, we find that, as Professor Sahib said, there is noting out of the rule which has been done; it is only the convention, the tradition; that is what the Professor Sahib said; and that is what it is. *(Interruptions)* Let me finish it. Why are you

interrupting me? Don't interrupt me? What has been done? The only question is that usually what we do in the BAC is to decide certain things to be discussed in the House. But certain times when the House's consensus is otherwise, we have to change the agenda. Look here, we have changed certain things here.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: But with prior consultation.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting me? I am saying certain things which are on record and which I have seen with my own eyes and which I have done. Certain times when there is a consensus, we convert the calling attention into 193, this and that. We also did it in the case of Bofors deal.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We changed the order of business.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: In consultation with each other.

MR. SPEAKER: I know. But it is a question where the authority of the House comes. We go according to the rules. You said, why was there a supplementary agenda? That has always been there. And as you see, yesterday I have said, Professor Sahib, at the time you had asked me, as you have just read, that I am not going to leave it to you all, I am going to exercise this authority of mine to decide whether to admit this Motion or not, because I had not seen that Motion and studied that, at the time I talked to you yesterday morning.

So, I said to Professor Sahib, "I have not decided about the admission of your notice. So, I will not allow the Minister when he said yesterday, that he is ready to have the discussion right now". "I have not admitted it. So, how can I allow discussion? And, I am not going to do it." That is what I said.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: He was

ready even before the notice.

MR. SPEAKER: He might have been ready, but I have not been in the know of it, because I had not seen the notice.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: When were the Motions given?

MR. SPEAKER: Later on. But just listen. And I tell you, how I look into it according to its merit. *(Interruptions)* But I agreed with Mr. Banatwalla and said that we must discuss this communal problem, it is very important. And I still hold that view. Later on Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad also came.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The House accepted the position, that the communal situation should be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am saying. I am not digressing from anything. It is a question....

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: At what time was Mr. Azad's motion received?

MR. SPEAKER: It was in the afternoon. But as we did it in the Bofor's case also, I allowed it. You will accept that. We discussed about that Bofors panel, when we started the discussion on Parliamentary Committee and you said that we must discuss this as a substitute motion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Substitute motion?

MR. SPEAKER: We did that. We decided that with the consensus.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Azad's Motion was not a substitute motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you say that?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It was a substitute motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not referring to it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
There was no time fixed for it. (*Interruptions*)
Has any time been fixed for that?

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you....

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you insisting?
Let me complete.

[*English*]

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a reaction
to.....

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Do
not quarrel with each other. Mr. Janga,
please sit down. Why are you fighting with
each other?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South
Central): We know what to do.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: We can-
not allow.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Carry on. India is a free
country. That is the wonderful thing about
democracy that you can say anything you
like. Even if that is wrong, people have to
bear. I would like to say that so long as it is
people's rule, it cannot happen.

[*English*]

That is what I said. Even if some per-
sons have gone to any Embassy, that was
their legal right, their democratic right. I
cannot stop them. It is their right.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: We will go.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you making
noise? Mr. Datta Samant, allow the House to
work at least for some time. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not dispute that,
and I said it even yesterday.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What am I to do with
this Member?

MR. DATTA SAMANT: I have gone. I
can go.

MR. SPEAKER: You go wherever you
like. Nobody will stop you. I do not mind.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Let them
go. But we will come to Parliament.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I said yesterday that I
will decide later on and when I decided you
were very eager to get that started. But I
refused that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr.
Azad once went to the American Embassy.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him go. I do not
mind. I have said, anybody can go, because
it is a free country. You are not to get any
permit. You are not required to have any
permit to go anywhere. Do not worry about
that. What I am talking about is this...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to go according

to the rules and I know that according to what you said, that "You should have taken this into consideration, the fairplay and everything". But that is up to me. But the Deputy-Speaker, who was at that time in the Chair, he is the servant of this House. He has to go and abide by what the House decides.

Certain times suspension of rules, addition of new things, we did it. We did not do any crime. I only appeal that it should have been done as we have been doing. That is what I say. I think that should have been the case. But the House is the supreme. The Deputy Speaker could not do anything otherwise. There have been instances.

SHRI SOBHANADRESWARA RAO:
Does the House mean the ruling party?

MR. SPEAKER: It is the majority of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What was the urgency?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. I am not concerned with the urgency. I am only concerned with the running of the House with your co-operation. That is what I am appealing for.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat):
You yourself earlier in the day, yesterday, you have said that top priority should be given to a discussion on communal disturbances.

MR. SPEAKER: I said it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Who overruled you?

MR. SPEAKER: The House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not do a thing

which is against the rules.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The priority which was fixed by you, was overruled by whom?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you make a noise? Why are you fighting among yourselves? Sometime Calling Attention Motion is converted into discussion under Rule 193 and sometime discussion under Rule 193 is converted into some other form.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Sometimes we suspend question hour.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We have to circulate it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Circulation itself was an overruling.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It is true that it has been brought in the end.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That I agreed. It was not the usual practice which I would like to be pursued. It is up to the House. *(Interruptions)* Now, you as minority and they as majority have to work in close cooperation and that is what I would like. I appreciate your feelings.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is the operative portion?

MR. SPEAKER: The operative portion is that I will appreciate if the House does it with consensus as we have been doing in

the past. That is what I want. What has happened is not against the rules. I would like both the sides to work in cooperation.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA(Banhkura): In this particular case, the consensus of the House was not taken. What is your observation?

MR. SPEAKER: My observation is that you have to work in close cooperation with consensus.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, the rules are not broken. I would like both partners to have consultations and work accordingly. That is what I want.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There is no precedent like this.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: Yesterday, you took a technical position that the notice under rule 184 given by me has lapsed because I did not move it. On the same subject I have given a notice under rule 193. I would like to know what has happened to my notice under rule 193.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I will let you know after looking into it. Your notice has however, been received.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to see according to the rules, whether we can discuss the same subject under that. I will see it.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: That is different. One is a resolution and the second is a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: You have allowed them to discuss the matter. The parliamentary committee was discussed even when you allowed him to move a resolution.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow that; no problem with me.

[Translation]

It will be done according to rules.

[English]

It can be done. I have done it. Now problem.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Professor Sahib, it has been admitted.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: My notice under rule 193 has been admitted?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: On the same subject?

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever subject you have given.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: The motion which he refused to move cannot be taken up again. But discussion on Bofors they can have as much as they like....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Under rule 193.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: Why is he threatening me? I am not at the mercy of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: What you refused to move, you cannot move now.

MR. SPEAKER: I have admitted your motion.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I have given you a motion...

MR. SPEAKER: I will come to that.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: We are never shy of discussing Bofors. You can discuss it as much as you like.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: When will my motion under rule 193 be taken up? At 6 O'clock?

MR. SPEAKER: We shall consult, discuss and then decide.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): May I ask Prof. Dandavate one question since he has asked you a question. Is he sure that if it comes up, he will not scuttle his own resolution once again? You refused to move your own motion yesterday.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: Mr. K.C. Pant, I take your observation merely as a joke and treat it with the contempt it deserves.

SHRI K.C. PANT: Prof. Dandavate has no answer. Therefore, he says this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: If the opposition's stand is to discuss it in the House, then why do they run to the embassies? (*Interruptions*)

12.57 hrs.

[*English*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Amendments to Regulation 52 of the Subsidiary Banks General Regulations 1959, Notifications under Customs Act and Annual Report and Review on 'Export-Import Bank of India, Bombay for 1986.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): On behalf of Shri Janardhana Poojary, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Amendments to Regulation 52 of the Subsidiary Banks General Regulations, 1959 (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 63 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4629/87]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

(i) G.S.R. 691 (E) and 692 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to copper wire rods when imported into India by an importer who has exported corresponding quantity of copper concentrates for toll smelting from the basic customs duty in excess of 30 per cent *ad valorem* and from the whole of the auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon.

(ii) G.S.R. 698 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to expand the list of goods covered by sl. No. 10 of the Table annexed to Notification No. 224/85-Customs dated the 9th July, 1985 pertaining to goods for use in leather industry.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4630/87]

- (3) A copy of the Post Office (Monthly Income Account) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 701 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4631/87]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export-Import Bank of India, Bombay, for the the year 1986 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (5) of section 19 and sub-section (5) of section 24 of the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Export-Import Bank of India, Bombay, for the year 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4632/87]

Twenty fifth Report of the Deputy Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities of India for from July, 1984 to June, 1985, a statement re comments of Government on recommendations on Report and on Explanatory Note

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Twenty-Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Deputy Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India for the period from July, 1984 to June, 1985.

- (2) A statement (Hindi in English versions) showing the comments of the Government on the recommendations of the Twenty-Fifth Report of the Deputy Commissioner, for Linguistic Minorities for the period from July, 1984 to June, 1985.
- (3) An Explanatory Note (Hindi and English versions) in regard to the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4633/87]

12.58 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[*English*]

Fortieth Report

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharamapuri): I beg to present the Fortieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.58 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

[*English*]

Reports of Study Tours

SHRI RAM RATAN RAM (Hajipur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Study Tours of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:-

- (i) Report of the Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Calcutta, Visakhapatnam and Bhubaneswar during July 1987.

- (ii) Report of the Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on its visit to Bombay, Goa and Jaipur during July, 1987.

13.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Meanwhile, following discussion between the management and the workmen/unions and their respective Counsel, an agreement was signed on the 28th July, 1987 between the Advocates representing the workmen/unions and the management, respectively, setting out the terms and conditions of a settlement between them relating to compensation payable to the workmen on the closure of the Delhi Cloth Mills. Accordingly, a joint application was filed on behalf of the Delhi Cloth Mills and the workmen/unions concerned before the Delhi High Court for recording the settlement. By an order passed on 3.8.1987, the Delhi High Court has directed the Delhi Administration to review its order dated the 15th April, 1985 refusing the grant of permission for the closure of the Delhi Cloth Mills keeping in view the terms and conditions of the settlement set out in the joint application of the parties and in accordance with law. According to the Delhi Administration, a decision in the matter would be taken after bearing the parties concerned. The case will come up before the Delhi High Court again on 21.9.1987.

12.59 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[*English*]

Reported Attempt by Delhi Cloth Mills to Close down its Textile Mill at Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): I call the attention of the Minister of Labour to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported attempt by the management of Delhi Cloth Mills to close down its textile mill at Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi and the steps taken by the Government to avert the closure."

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): On 27.3.1985, the management of M/s. Delhi Cloth Mills, Delhi and submitted an application to the Delhi Administration seeking permission under Section 25(c) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to close the Delhi Cloth Mills with effect from the 1st July, 1985. On 15.4.1985, the Delhi Administration refused permission to the management, in public interest, to close down the Undertaking. The management, thereafter, filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court praying that the Delhi Administration's order dated the 15th April, 1985 rejecting the Company's application for closure be quashed. The High Court passed an order restraining the management from acting on the notice of closure till further orders. The High Court has since heard the case and reserved its judgement.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Respected Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I call the attention of this House to the discussion on a Calling Attention Motion on the very same subject on 2nd May, 1985. At that time also this matter was initiated by me. Myself, late Shri Lalit Maken Comrade Basudeb Acharia and Shri Zainul Basher had participated in that debate. At that time, the then Labour Minister, late Shri Anjiah and also the then Works and Housing Minister, Shri Abdul Ghafoor gave a very categorical assurance that the management will not be allowed to close down the mill and the Government will take every step to avert the closure. Following the assurance given by both the Ministers, a committee was set up, which is known as R.L. Pradeep Committee, - Shri R.L. Pradeep was the Joint Secretary in the Works and Housing Ministry at that time - to inquire into the whole affair, especially the role of the DDA in this. About the Report of

[Sh. Suresh Kurup]
the Committee I will come a little later. Before that I would like to narrate the background incident. This mill is situated in Bara Hindu Rao and is one of the oldest textile mills in the country. It is a pioneer mill of the DCM management and is something like hundred years old. In this mill, over six thousand workers are employed now and its area is about 63 acres - 63 acres in the heart of the city, which is supposed to be a prime land. The most important thing is that if this land is commercially developed, it is going to fetch between Rs. 800 crores and Rs. 1,000 crores - Rs. 1,000 crores, you should take note of it, Sir. I remember at that time also you were in the Chair, so, you may be remembering the whole thing. The whole story starts when one fine morning the Director of Industries of the Delhi Administration gives a letter to the DCM management saying that this factory is situated in a non-conforming area and it violates the Delhi Master Plan and therefore it has to be shifted. Then the DCM management suddenly reacts. They immediately approach the Works and Housing Ministry, write a letter to one of the Secretaries of the Ministry of Works and Housing, asking them to give permission to commercially develop the land. What for? Only if they get the permission to develop the land commercially, they can shift the factory.

Then only they can raise money and they can shift the factory according to the instructions from the Delhi Administration. So, the Ministry of Works and Housing refers it to the Delhi Administration, D.D.A., and others and they gave permission to commercially develop the land, to help the Company to shift the factory from Bara Hindu Rao area.

DCM Management suddenly withdrew. They said, they are running at a loss. They cannot run the factory at loss. So, they are going to close down.

You should understand - earlier they asked for permission to commercially develop the land and got permission. After getting permission they said that they are

going to close down. Then again the Industries Department of the Administration intervened. The Secretary again wrote a letter and a meeting was called. In that meeting the Company finally agreed to shift the factory to a place called Narela. That was agreed. That was the decision taken in the meeting. Everybody thought that the problem has been solved amicably. Again, suddenly a letter comes from D.D.A. on 16.7.83 D.D.A. writes a letter to the D.C.M. Management that they cannot give land for such type of a factory. Land is not available. So, D.D.A. cannot give permission to shift the factory. The reason is that there is no land available and such a big factory cannot be established in Delhi. That is what they say. So, this is one thing. In the meanwhile D.C.M. Management approached the authorities and got exemption from Urban Land Ceiling Act. Then, they decided to close down the factory. They got exemption from the Urban Land Ceiling Act. At that time this issue came up before Parliament. Workers started agitation and all that. While answering the Calling Attention both the Labour Minister and the then Works and Housing Minister, Shri Abdul Ghafoor, both gave categorical assurance to the House that they are not going to allow this and they promised to constitute a Committee. So, the Committee was constituted. In the meanwhile DCM management approached the court against denial of permission by the Delhi Administration, Labour Department, to close down the factory. They filed a petition before the Delhi High Court and R.L. Pradeep Committee enquired into the whole affair and on 31.7.1986 they submitted the report to the Government and the Government has not placed this Report before the Parliament. One year has passed. They have not published the Report and they have not placed the Report before Parliament. Fortunately, I have got a copy of the Report with me. Report indicts D.D.A. and exposes their mal-practice in connivance with the DCM Management. Immediately after this Report was submitted on 1.8.1986, D.D.A. quietly withdrew their sanction given to the DCM Management for commercially developing the land. This report was submitted on 31st July and on 1st August, that is, immediately after the sub-

mission of this report, they quietly withdrew their permission and against that the DCM Management approached the Court. I would like to read out some portions the report which categorically says that the Delhi Development Authorities has done certain clear-cut malpractice. It is quite evident. With your permission, I would like to read out certain portions of the Report.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can just give the gist of the report. You need not read out the report.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: I would only read out the relevant portion. It says:

"3. The examination of major matter has been done in a highly perfunctory manner. The presence of the representative of the interested party, that is, D.C.M. in all meetings held to consider the matter is extraordinary and exceptionable. Such matters should be thoroughly examined in files posing clearly all the relevant issues..."

"4. The order of exemption passed under Section 20 (1) (a) read with Section 22 of the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulations) Act, 1976 is not proper order as no demolition had taken place and land had not become vacant which is the condition precedent for the applicability of Section 22. Further the order is premised on shifting of the DCM from its present site. As DCM are known to have chosen to go for closure of the mills, the order has lost its *raison-de-etre*. For these reasons the order requires to be reviewed.

Then, it is stated-

"The Textile Industry is neither hazardous nor polluting and with the modern technology, nuisance associated with the industry can be reduced further. In this context there seems to case to shift or to force shifting of the industry under the Master Plan which threatens dislocation of many a family and entails heavy social cost."

Sir, earlier also, about giving permission to commercially develop the land, this Committee says-

"The request of DCM was to declare 63 acres of land as commercial in the revised Master Plan. Instead of the request being processed alongwith the overall revision of the Master Plan, the VC-DDA desired that "a total plan involving railway, MCD and DCM area should be prepared and possibility of developing the industrial and residential pocket under control of DCM be further examined in detail after receiving plans from DCM. DCM representatives agreed to submit such detailed plan for this purpose". This is highly questionable. The DDA should have restricted their examination to the original request and formally communicated to the Company their decision or action being taken on that."

I do not want to go into further details. On every account this report indicts the Delhi Development Authority who gave permission to the DCM Management to commercially develop the land. Then, Sir, there are two cases pending before the High Court. As I mentioned earlier, there were two cases pending before the High Court. Now, there is only one case pending before the High Court. The case is regarding the withdrawal of the permission by the DDA for commercially developing the land. Again they went to the High Court and on that petition, the High Court gave the verdict that the DDA's action was wrong that they should not have withdrawn the permission. They were pressured by the workers, so they succumbed to their pressure and withdrew the petition. Sir, the High Court verdict would have been different had the Government submitted the R.L. Pardeep Committee report before the High Court. The Union tried to submit that report before the court but the court refused to accept it, saying it is the business of the Government to submit this report.

I want to know, why the Government did not submit this important report before the High Court, in this case. Do you want to

[Sh. Suresh Kurup]
shield somebody? This is a matter involving crores of rupees. I am sure, some people in the higher echelons in the ruling party are trying to connive with the DCM management.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL
(Chandni Chowk): This is not fair.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: I am not naming anybody. It seems they are trying to cheat the whole country.

There is a second petition before the High Court against the order of the labour Department disallowing the company to close down the mill. Intervening in this, some labour unions and the management have submitted before the court that they have arrived at an agreement so as to give an impression as if the whole thing is over and it is settled in an amicable manner. I would like to submit that there are certain important unions which have not signed this agreement. According to the statement of the Minister, it seems to be a very simple affair; everything is going to be settled and unions have agreed to it. They have jointly submitted an agreement to the court and the court is going to take a decision allowing the management to close down the company so that the management can commercially develop the land and bag thousand crores. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to an important clause in the agreement. It says:

"It is agreed that this settlement shall become operative only on the same being approved by the hon. High Court of Delhi after:

(i) The Union of India, the Lt. Governor of the Union Territory of Delhi, the Delhi Administration and the Delhi Development Authority accepting and agreeing of the said terms of settlement and agreeing to abide by the settlement."

What does it mean? This agreement makes the Government of India a party to the

agreement. That means, you are agreeing to all those corrupt practices which the Delhi Development Authority has adopted and that means, you are not accepting the R.L. Pardeep committee report which says that the whole procedure was wrong. What is the opinion of the Minister? What I want to know is, whether the Government of India is going to be a party to this agreement and accept the dictates of the DCM management?

The other sad thing is that the textile owners all over the country are awaiting the outcome of the case. If this case is settled in favour of the DCM management, all of them will start closing down their factories and they will start developing their lands on commercial basis because most of the textile mills are located in important areas in Bombay and Delhi. Would the Government be a party to this fraud being committed on the working class of this country. Another thing that I want to know from the Minister categorically is, why the Pardeep Committee report was not placed before this House. One year has passed. It was not placed before this House. Why was this report not submitted before the Delhi High Court? This is an important document. If the report was submitted before the Delhi High Court in time, the judgement would have been different. Why don't you seize somebody who indulges in corruption?

What action Government has taken against the officials who acted in connivance with the DCM management in cheating the workers and the people?

I would like to know whether both the Ministers who are sitting here would give a categorical assurance to this House that they will not legalise the illegal demands of the management and that they will stick to the Pradeep Committee Report.

At this point I would like to quote Shri Anjiah. Replying to the Call Attention tabled on 2nd May, 1985 he said:

"Our Ministry will provide whatever help it is possible for us to give. We can run it by selling the land also."

This is what Mr. Anjiah said.

What I want to know is whether the Government is ready to give a categorical assurance that even if the DCM management closes down the factory, the Government will take over the factory and run the mills.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important matter. The answer given by the hon. Minister is very disappointing. If I compare this reply to the reply given on 2nd May, 1985 by the then Labour Minister my disappointment increases all the more. The then Labour Minister had expressed concern over the situation that will be created a result of the closure of the mill resulting in unemployment of the workers, and had assured as has been said by our colleague Shri Kurup, -

[English]

If the management still insists that the Textile Department under the charge of the Minister of Textiles who is present here should take over the mill, there should be no difficulty in it because it is an important matter involving the fate of 6,000 people.

[Translation]

And now when this mill is on the verge of closure due to conspiracy between the officers and the very affluent management of D.C.M. if we do not express our concern for the workers who will become unemployed and if we do not get some assurance in this House that this mill will not be allowed to be closed then it will be a very sad state of affairs.

The question is not that of closing down of this mill. The Master Plan, on the plea of which it is proposed to close this mill does not cover only D.C.M. mills in such a non-conforming area but Birla Mills, D.C.M. Silk Mills and certain other mills are also there in the same area. Today if D.C.M. mill is closed then definitely others will also follow the same line. The question is not of six thousand workers alone. When a chain of closing

the mills starts then how many workers will become jobless? Will you be able to cope with the situation then? This trend will not remain confined to Delhi alone. I want to warn the hon. Labour Minister that if D.C.M. mill in Delhi is allowed to be closed down then rest assure that all the capitalists of the big cities will conspire to close down their mills and will earn crores of rupees by selling their lands. They will just pay to the workers a sum of rupees fifty thousand or Rs. 1 lakh and the children of the workers will start starving. It will become a social problem of the country. With this thing keeping in view, nothing has been said in this statement. Therefore, I express my utter discontentment on this statement.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my colleague, Shri Kurup has explained very clearly about this technical matter. I do not want to go into its details. In fact, this issue has been thrust upon the Labour Ministry, but actually the Ministry of Urban Development is responsible for this mess. Had the officials of the Ministry of Urban Development in connivance with the management of the D.C.M. not done this, this situation would not have arisen. The master plan was lying closed since 20 years and it was never discussed. After 20 years all of a sudden the D.C.M. management felt that if they could re-develop this land and construct some commercial flats etc. they can get Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1200 crores. As soon as this thought came to their mind, they discussed the matter with the official of the D.D.A. The officials of the D.D.A. acted very promptly to oblige the management of the D.C.M. First of all they should have asked them to obtain permission to close the mill and thereafter the question of land use change should have been discussed. It is only after that the question of re-development should have arisen. But all of a sudden, the D.D.A. which is under the Ministry of Urban Development in violation of all the norms passed a resolution and accorded permission that they can re-develop it. When the issue was raised in the House, the then Minister of Urban Development Shri Ghafoor had given a statement, a few lines of which I quote:

[Sh. Harish Rawat]
[English]

"After having heard what the hon. Members have said here and having come to know from the Press reports, I am also surprised how the DDA took such an important decision without taking the Ministry of Works & Housing into confidence and as to when they took this action. Of course, we are also sensing some foul play in it. As all of you know, the DDA is a Pandora's Box in spite of our best efforts to know what is going on in various parts of Delhi some mischief or the other is done. I admit that the decision taken in regard to a major company like DCM is very crucial."

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Which date?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Shri Ghafoor said this on 2.5.1985. Thereafter a question was put by Shri Shanti Dhariwal in this regard. His question was:

- (a) Whether Government have received the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the closure of Bara Hindu Rao unit of the Delhi Cloth Mills;
- (b) if so, the decision taken by Government on this report; and
- (c) if not, the reason therefor?

In reply to that it was said—"Yes Sir. The report submitted by the Committee on 31.7.86 has been accepted by the Government."

When the Government has accepted the recommendation, what are other factors which prevent the Government to proceed further. It has been clearly stated in the committee report that permission to re-develop the area was given to the D.C.M. due to the connivance of some officials and some sort of bungling took place. I agree that the judicial matters were before the court. They

were in the High Court. Hence no decision could be taken on that part. But the Pradeep Committee clearly states that some officers indulged in bungling. If same bungling was done, why no action was taken against those officers. I would like to ask the Minister of Urban Development to let us know the reason which has been standing in the way of Government in taking action against those officials due to whose wrong act we are facing harassment in this House and efforts are being made to caste aspersions on our party.

Not only this, when the issue came before the High Court, had the DDA stated that the permission which was accorded by them stands cancelled keeping in view the Pradeep Committee report. Then certainly the High Court judgement would have gone against the closure. But the Pradeep Committee report was not submitted to the High Court. The High Court had also asked whether DDA would like to say that the continued functioning of the mill there is not an offence in accordance with the law. The D.D.A. and the Delhi Administration maintained silence in this regard. Now the High Court gave its verdict in favour of the petition of the D.C.M. management and the period of 90 days will expire on 27th August. But the Department of Land and Building of the D.D.A. is not paying any attention towards filing an appeal in the Supreme Court. It is apparent that a number of officers who had connivance with the D.C.M. management earlier and who had conspired to pass the resolution about according permission to re-develop the land use, are still in the effort that the conspiracy they had hatched may bear fruit and the D.C.M. management may earn Rs. 1200 crores by selling this land. Out of this amount, they want to pay only Rs. 8 crores to the workers. They will continue to have its ownership even after the sale of the land by giving the same on rent or in some other form and they will earn Rs. 1200 crores. I do not know whether workers are being consulted or not. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Labour whether the opinion of ordinary workers have been sought in order to know their views on this matter or only views of leaders were taken

Most of the people signed it because they thought that the mill will definitely be closed. If the Government gives an assurance that they will not allow this mill to be closed, because future of other workers is also linked with this mill, then I can say with confidence that those people who have signed will withdraw and say that had signed owing to certain misunderstanding.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Put your questions.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Whatever I have said, it is in the question form only. I am of the view that it is the spirit which counts. It is the question of thousands of workers and that of our Government's policy. The D.C.M. management is bent upon challenging both the parties. Can we say with that much firmness that we will not allow the mill to be closed down whatever tactics the D.C.M. may adopt. Could we say that the Government will fulfil the assurances given by Shri Anjiah on 2.5.1985 in this House and other things said by Shri Ghafoor? With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): Sir, on May 2, 1985, this august House had the opportunity to discuss the same issue at length. Hon. Members Shri Suresh Kurup as well as Shri Harish Rawat had narrated the sequence of events leading to the present state of affairs prevailing in the Delhi Cloth Mills today.

As almost all the Hon. Members are aware, the Delhi Cloth Mills in one of the oldest textile mills in our country. It had a humble beginning; it had an investment of only Rs. 7 lakhs and now the DCM has grown into one of the ten most important business houses in the country.

I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this issue because not only the life and the

future of more than 6,000 workers and their families are involved but the reported move for the closure is seen to constitute a precedent for several other industries throughout the country which are awaiting to follow suit. This closure will, no doubt, cause an inexplicable industrial as well as labour crisis throughout the country, and it will also contribute much to the unemployment situation which is already as serious menace rampant in the country.

Sir, I doubt, whether the question relating to the sequence of events regarding the closure of Delhi Textile Mills can be confined to Labour Ministry alone. Because several other Ministries are involved in this closure efforts, for example, the Ministry of Urban Development, the Ministry of Textiles and the Ministry of Industries. They are all involved in this reported attempt to close down the Delhi Cloth Mills. They are all equally involved in this. If the Government sincerely wish to sort out the problem and want to have an amicable solution for this burning issue, definitely, all these Ministries must come together and they must put their heads together and find out an amicable solution for this problem. Sir, intervening and responding to the supplementaries on the occasion of the last discussion, the late lamented Labour Minister Shri Anjiah as well as the then Works and Housing Minister Shri Abdul Gafoor had categorically made it clear that this matter had received the serious attention of the Government. Not only that. Mr. Anjiah went even to the extent of saying "this is a serious crime on the working class throughout the length and breadth of the country and definitely he would be paying serious attention to this aspect." Mr. Gafoor at a particular point, when somebody asked a question, said that "he was prepared even to ask the Textile Ministry to take over the industry if such eventuality comes."

Moreover, I want, to bring to the notice of the Hon. Deputy-Speaker and, through him, to the notice of the Hon. Minister, that Mr. Gafoor went to the extent of saying that DDA's activities had become a notorious affairs. DDA has become a Pandora's Box, which has been very clearly stated by Mr.

[Sh. Mullappally Ramachandran]
Harish Rawat just a few minutes ago. I don't want to go into details. Here what I want to ask is this.

Sir, it was on the basis of the discussions that had taken place two years ago in this august House that the Government decided to set up a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri R.L. Pradeep, who was then Joint Secretary of the Works and Housing Ministry. Although the report of the Committee revealed certain serious omissions and commissions on the part of the DDA and concerned authorities, it is painful to note that particular report has not been placed on the Table of the House nor the report has been produced before the court just to make the case against closure stronger.

From the report, it is apparent that the DDA and the DCM management has colluded to create an atmosphere which makes the closure of the mills inevitable. DCM management under the garb of shifting the mill, as per the master plan of Delhi, appears to have taken a deliberate stand and decision to close down the mill. By such arrangement, the management decided to reap huge profits running into crores from the commercial development of their land consisting of 64 acres at Bara hindu Rao which is located only 5 km away from Connaught Place. It is apparent that DDA has gone out of its way to permit commercial development of DCM land and to exempt it from the Urban Land Ceiling Regulation Act 1976. After going through the report, I don't understand why such an economically viable unit is going to be closed by the management.

Sir, it is reported that certain trade union leaders have entered into an agreement with the management to close down this industry. They have reportedly said that they have got handsome compensation from the management. But, I am strongly of the opinion that compared to the amount that the DCM mill is going to get out of this deal, the compensation offer is low. As Mr. Kurup and Mr. Rawat has said about Rs. 1000 crore profit will be made by the DCM of which only Rupees 7

crores compensation is going to be awarded to the poor labourers by the management. Under the circumstances, I would like to ask the Minister the following questions.

The Pradeep Committee Report, I understand, has been submitted. If it is submitted, when has it been submitted and whether a copy of the Report has been placed on the Table floor of the House? If so, what action has been taken on this particular Report?

What prevented the Government from producing the Report before the court of law in support of its case against the closure?

The attempted closure of the mill, the DCM, is because it is located in a seemingly non-conforming area as per the master plan of Delhi. Does the Government realise that the same fate may await all the other hundreds of industries and factories that are situated in the non-conforming areas? What does the Government intend to do about this?

I would like to know whether the Government has been able to determine which officials are involved in the DDA deal. If so, please name those officials and enlighten the House as to what action the Ministry is going to take against these erring officials.

May I know whether, in view of the involvement of the various Ministries such as Labour Ministry, Industry Ministry, Urban Development Ministry and also Textile Ministry, the Government will come forward to entrust the entire matter to the CBI to make a thorough probe into all the aspects of the case, so that the real culprits behind the drama could be brought to book?

I also want to know whether the Government have any plans in their mind to see that the mill is to be taken over by them.

DCM management is going to close down the mill. Whether the Government has got any plans to take over the mill or to nationalise it, as was assured by the late lamented Labour Minister Shri Anjiah on the same floor.

I don't want to stretch my speech. Thousands of workers all over the country are looking to the Government for a concrete suggestion and of course, a decision in this matter. I hope the Minister will come out with certain proposals and also with suitable action so that the DCM is not closed down by the obstinate stand taken by the management.

SHRI I. RAMA RAI (Kasaragod): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, we are discussing this important question not from the point of view of one mill, but according to other speakers also, from the point of view of the future of the unemployed or the employed labourers of this country.

Our people are fighting now for the right to work as a fundamental right in the Constitution. At the end of 1985, 26.13 million people were seeking jobs through employment exchanges only. At the end of 1986, the figure has gone upto 29.85 million people. I can understand the magnitude and the mightiness of this problem being faced by this country.

Coming to Delhi, nearly 700 thousand unemployed people are there. Out of them 550 thousand people are educated unemployed. At this particular moment - others have talked about the mill, in detail, I am just pointing out of the general conditions of the present situation in the country - there is a strong feeling that the rich is getting richer and the poor is becoming poorer.

As far as these DDA authorities and other people are concerned, with the eruption of this conflict there is a feeling that some conspiracy has taken place behind the scene rather. As Mr. Ramachandran said, the Delhi Cloth Mills started as a humble beginning with Rs. 7 lakhs 97 years ago. Now they are worth crores of rupees. It was estimated to be nearly Rs. 1000 crores in 1985 discussion itself. Now it will be much more than that. The DCM finally came to an agreement in which they are very very magnanimous. They have given not only some usual benefits like 15 days wages as gratuity and statutory compensation but they

have also gone a step further by payment of additional compensation of full six years wages in lumpsum two years from the date of closure. Besides during those two years they will given an interest at the rate of 11 per cent on that amount in quarterly instalments.

Sir, we can understand the reason behind this offer. The total compensation will come to Rs. 70 crores only whereas the property is now worth more than Rs. 1000 crores. Again just going through the history of the problem and developments later on I would like to say that in 1966 the Master Plan was prepared by the DDA. Nobody touched this matter till 1981. In 1981 the Director of Industries comes to this particular problem and issues a notice that it should be closed under the Master Plan. As far as the Master Plan is concerned there is a pre-condition that first the management and the workers should come to an understanding. They must sign an agreement. Then only they can close the mill and the Master Plan can be implemented. With all these things the previous Labour Minister had given a lot of assurance on the Floor of the House but in spite of that the land was declared to be commercial one and so many other concessions were there.

Sir, this mill cannot be closed just under the pretext of the incident of Bhopal tragedy because it is not a hazardous industry. So it cannot be closed down. There are so many other reasons to prove that there is no possibility of closing down this mill by the way in which so many decisions have been taken in this regard whether it is against or for the management finally these measures prove to be for the benefit of the management. There is a saying in our village that even if a banana leaf falls on the thorn the leaf will be damaged or torn or if a thorn falls on the leaf again there will be same result. This is the theme which we can understand even if the judgement is given against the management. This is utilised in the final end by the management. They are able to get it done by the management to their benefit. The fate of the six thousand and odd people is lying in the final decision of the Delhi Administration.

[Sh. I Rama Rai]

The High Court has directed on 15th April 1985 to take all the evidences. About that committee's report, etc., I have not talked about. I hope all these matters will be considered in the interest of the Government as also the labourers. I expect the Government will be good enough to give all the evidence for the welfare of the labourers so that the interests of the six thousand and odd labourers are protected.

Then, I want to read a few sentences for the benefit of the Minister by his predecessor on May 20, 1985: It is not possible to implement the Master Plan immediately unless it is in the interest of the country to shift a mill. It is not to be shifted whether it is in the case of Bombay or in any other big city. If any probability of an accident like the Bhopal tragedy is there, then the shifting of that factory could be considered. But there is no such danger posed by this factory. This is not a factory which should be shifted from the safety point of view.

Sir, the mill-owners have created a strange situation. Now they are demanding that sick mills taken over by the National Textile Corporation should be given back to them. This is the phenomena all over the country. Already they have pointed out at Bombay and other places. We know how many mills were closed and the NTC took them over for running them profitably.

This will be an indication for every mill-owner to close down and dispose of the very valuable property in the heart of the city. You can understand that if a property is located in Connaught Place area, it will be measured in square feet. But here it is 63 acres of land. Similarly, in different towns and cities of this country, there will be many mills having valuable land not covered by the Urban Land Ceiling Act. The mills are functioning there. I hope that in the interest of the general labour class, the Hon'ble Minister will be kind enough to look into this matter. I am pointing out again that if the organised labourers are suffering, you can well imag-

ine the fate of the unorganised labourers in this country. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the Hon'ble Members who have brought an important issue before the House.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Please ask your colleague to speak something before you speak.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: He will let you know. Sir, the issue before the House is about the steps that are being taken by the Government to avoid the attempt at closure. The fact is that the management of the DCM is making an attempt to close that mill. What the Hon'ble Members would like to know is the measures we are taking as a Government to avoid that closure. Sir, it is a very old story in the sense that this matter has been...

SHRI JAI PRAKASH: How to fulfil your assurance given in the Parliament?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: There is no such assurance.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: There is.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: What assurance you are speaking about.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGGARWAL: The assurance was that this mill will not be closed.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: What assurance you are speaking about so that I can answer.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: It was in 1985.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The assurance was that the mill won't be closed.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Which part of the

proceeding you are referring to?

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please order.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): That was before Bofors, Sir.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: It was in May 1985.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Assuming there is an assurance, please let me answer.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Please don't deny the assurance.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: That is on record. We can help you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I am trying to understand only. Sir, the fact is that on 27-3-1985, the DCM applied to the Delhi Administration for permission to close the mill. The fact is that on 15-4-85, the Government (here the Government means the Delhi Administration) refused the permission to close down. It is a fact. How do you allege that the Government is doing it otherwise? Government has refused to grant the permission to close down. That is the position.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Before that, DDA gave the permission for re-development of the place.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Please reply to this also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They are Delhites. They have to give answer to their own people.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: They belong to Delhi, very know everything.

Because the Delhi Administration had refused permission to close the Mill in public interest, the DCM management went to the High Court and the matter was before the Hon. High Court. The Hon. High Court of Delhi has passed a judgement on 3-8-1987 directing the Delhi Administration to review the order passed on 15-8-1985 whereby the Delhi Administration had refused permission to close down the Mill. The Delhi High Court has given a direction to the Delhi Administration to review its decision. The next hearing of the case is 21-9-1987. Before 21-9-1987 the Delhi Administration has to review the decision earlier taken on 15-8-1985 refusing the permission. I am informed by the Delhi Administration that they will hear the parties and after hearing the parties they will review the decision. It may be that on review of the decision they still feel that they are not in a position to give the permission. This can be one, or it can be otherwise, I do not know. But the fact is that the Delhi Administration has been directed to review its decision.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: The Delhi Metropolitan Council has already passed a unanimous resolution asking the Government that this Mill should not be closed.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: That is a separate issue.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Not a separate issue.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Shri Somanath Chatterjee will bear me out. He is an eminent lawyer in this country. I am stating the facts.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It will help the Delhi Administration if they know the Labour Minister's views.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Am I wrong in stating the facts?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Your views should be that it should not be closed down.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I am not giving my views now. I am giving the facts.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is it that there is no consultation with the appropriate authority. Is not consultation with the Labour Minister desirable?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: This is the further development from what had been discussed in the House on 2nd May, 1985.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why did the Union Government not intervene in this matter and make your position clear?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Why don't you appoint Shri Somnath Chatterjee on your behalf.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: And I will not charge any fee.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: The question is connected with the closure of the mill. There are certain other things, like they have asked for exemption under the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation act, 1976 which was permitted by the Delhi Administration. They had also asked for commercial development of the area of 63 acres of land which was allowed. This is a connected issue. This matter was raised in the last Calling Attention motion vehemently why it had been done and it must be enquired into. Both the then Minister for Urban Development, Shri Abdul Ghafoor and my predecessor, the late Shri Anjiah had assured the House that they would look into this and take necessary action. That was the assurance given by them.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: The language is different.

14.00 hrs.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: In both the cases can I read the language?

Regarding not permitting them for the closure of the mills, Shri Anjiah said,

" We had discussed it with the administration and with the Lieutenant Governor also. We have requested them that if the Management insist, Government should ignore it and initiate steps to take over the mill. Our Ministry will provide whatever help it is possible for us to give. We can run it by ceiling the land."

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Yes, he has made categorically clear.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is why he has been dismissed from the Ministry.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: You are going much beyond the scope of discussion. At the moment i.e. are discussing how to avert the closure. Who has given the permission to close? You accuse the Government that it has given the permission. I have told you that the permission was refused. The permission has been refused and now they have gone to the High Court. The matter is before the High Court, so we cannot do anything now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: The exemption was given under the Urban Land Ceiling Act. Why it was given? Secondly, permission was accorded to undertake commercial development. This has been accorded by a Government agency.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: If you do not want to listen, what can I do?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What should we listen to? If you speak for the good of workers, then we will pay attention.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I listened to you patiently.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Mr. Minister, the matter is before the High Court, I agree but what is the Government's opinion regarding the so called Agreement between the Unions and DCM Management which they have submitted to the High Court making Government a party?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I didn't want to answer at all on this point but since you have been quoting Mr. Anjiah, let me tell you what Mr. Anjiah said. This is from the same proceeding. He said that:

" Until an Agreement is reached between the workers and the Management, the question of shifting does not arise."

This is what he said. I am not depending on his statement but because you were asking, I just referred it.

I was submitting that in the particular Calling /attention Motion tabled by the same hon. Member, two issues came up. Why they had been permitted to convert a land into commercial use? Secondly, why exemption had been given under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act. These two specific questions were posed on that day and both, the Urban Development Minister and the Labour Minister assured the House that this matter shall be gone into, shall be inquired into and then necessary action will be taken.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: At what level?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: At any level.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Should it be at the Ministers' level?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: They have already referred it in the speech. So, a committee is formed and Kurupji has already

quoted this. The Calling Attention was on 2nd May, 1985. The Committee was set up on 24-7-85. The report of the Committee was submitted to the Government on 31-7-86 and the Committee which hon. members have referred to has come out with the finding that both the orders, i.e. giving the DCM the land for commercial use and the exemption, were not in order. Government has accepted that it was not in order and, therefore, Government has revoked the order of 1-2-83 whereby they were permitted to convert the land into commercial land. So, Government is active.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: And what about ceiling?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Unfortunately, again the DCM had gone to Delhi High Court and then says, no, the revocation of the resolution of 1-2-83 subsequently by the DDA was not in order; so the earlier resolution allowing them commercial use must be restored.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Mr. Minister why did you not submit this report to the High Court which would have been an important document ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: The Government has been directed by the High Court to submit an affidavit stating that Government will not take any action against that mill. But the Government have not filed any such affidavit. Why so?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Government should say that the location of the mill in that area is not an offence and is not in violation of any law?

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, I respectfully submit that I do not have this information. My Ministry is not dealing with this issue. I have

[Sh. P. A. Sangma]

no information with regard to documents submitted or affidavits filed and so on.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Whose business is this?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: The Delhi Administration is fighting this case. They have not left it. They are aggrieved over the judgment of the hon. Delhi High Court.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is it Government of Shri Sangma or Government of India?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Well, it is Government of India. But every department has its own functions. You eat with your mouth, breath with your nose and hear through your ears. Though they are parts of the same body, they have their own individual functions. No organ carries out functions of the other. So also, individual Departments have their own duties. But I have been assured by the Delhi Administration. Necessary action will be taken.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I want to quote:

"The delegation had demanded that the Government should file an affidavit in the court stating that if the D.C.M. factory is shifted according to the master plan, then no legal action will be taken. The Ministry is silent in this regard. D.D.A. has not submitted the affidavit. That is how the decision of the Delhi High Court has gone in favour of D.C.M."

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: The matter is sub-judice in the High Court.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: If important documents are not filed, then Government will lose.

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Government has decided to appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision of the Delhi High Court. That has been decided. I wanted to confirm this once again and even before coming to the House, I enquired whenever they are going to the Supreme Court. And I am assured that they are going.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: But only three days are left.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I have faith in the Delhi Administration. They will fulfil their commitment. The whole matter is before the court and we are trying our best to see that the workers do not suffer and mills are not unnecessarily closed. Steps are being taken in this direction. Even on the closure issue, the matter is before the High Court. In case the High Court gives a judgment contrary to the Delhi Administration's representation, Delhi Administration can always go to the Supreme Court.

As far as laying the report on the table of the House is concerned, it is the concern of the Urban Development Ministry. If they think that it is necessary to lay the report on the table of the House, they will place it on the table of the House.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALA (Ponnani): I come to the House after due notice. Let me know as to what happened to my request for giving priority to the discussion on communal disturbances. This is my only request.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is another thing....

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: What an-

other thing? every time, a vague reply is being given. I have moved the motion here. I am not told about the fate of my motion. Allow me to explain my position in just two minutes. I have asked for priority to be given to Item No. 17, namely, discussion on communal disturbances. Allow me to complete what I want to say, so that my confusion will be cleared. Then, you may proceed as you wish. In Punjab, when passengers were dragged out from the bus and shot dead, then immediately, within hours, that Government was dismissed and President's rule was imposed in that State. In Meerut, passengers belonging to a certain community were dragged out of the bus and killed in the most savage manner, unknown to the communal history of India. They were killed in the most savage manner. What are we asking for? we are asking for a priority for such matters to be discussed here and it is not being given.

Yesterday, the Speaker had agreed with us that we must eradicate this cancer of communalism and communal violence from here.

Yesterday, certain things had happened. The House got adjourned and the discussion could not proceed. Today, we understood and we were told that the entire day would be given for the discussion on the communal disturbances. But here we find that even after giving you proper notices under all sorts of rules and even after moving the Motion, when the Item No. 17 will be taken by the House that we have not been told.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Here I am on a serious matter. Are you not concerned with communal disturbances? You had your time. Now, let us make our submissions. Sometimes, you bring Bofors. Sometimes you bring something else. You don't allow us to make any submission. You please allow us to address you, Mr. Deputy Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Banat-

walla, I think, already, hon. Speaker has told you to consult the Minister.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: What consultation? I have not been told anything in the matter. Let me have some assurance on that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Parliamentary Affairs Minister wants to say something.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: About tomorrow also, I will explain the position. The Business Advisory Committee has said that, tomorrow, the entire discussion will be on Punjab and terrorism. It will be taken up tomorrow. So, once again we are nowhere.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister wants to say something.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Let us have some assurance as to what will happen to this discussion. Otherwise, for another week, I find that the Agenda has been drawn up; the list of business has been drawn up; the recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee have been accepted and the whole matter lies in the air.....

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Planjeri): How long have to wait?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): This discussion is taking place under Rule 193. We have already discussed the communal situation for one hour and twenty two minutes. Two hours have been allocated to all Rule 193 discussions.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: You mean to say that, you want to give only two hours for this discussions on communal situation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwala, this is the rule which she is quoting. But you can extend it if you want. Why are you agitated?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: You have had your say. May I please say something?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: You say it categorically.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: I am saying it categorically. You only allow me to say that. I am saying that we have already spent much time, just to put the record straight. You are saying that we are trying to scuttle this. We are not trying to scuttle this. There are two Bills which need be gone through very urgently. Therefore, we will go through those Bills quickly. We have just got a couple of hours left with us. Immediately, thereafter we will take up the communal situation. If it does not satisfy Members.....

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Immediately, there are supplementary Demands for Grants.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: With your permission, we can bring this forward. I am very much ready to do that. We will do that. We will make a formal resolution. I will agree with you. I will do that. Then we can take that up. If you want to continue it beyond two hours, you are most welcome to do so. (*Interruptions*)

You are not listening to what I am saying

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: By the time, dispose of your two Bills....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): Tomorrow.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: Tomorrow also. I have not said that, you can't do it.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: There is a discussion on Punjab issue also.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: We will take it up after that. We are willing. If you

would like us to sit here till 9 'o clock, we are ready. If you want us to come early in the morning at 9, o clock, we have no objection whatsoever.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: What we want to know is your proposal. When are you going to take it up?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: We will take it up after these two Bills- National Security Act and Essential Commodities Act.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: The Parliamentary Affairs Minister assure that for 2-3 days, we will discuss it.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: You can discuss it for a week.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you want, you can discuss it. Nobody is objecting. Why are you agitating so much?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Nobody objects. But look at the manner in which the list of business is prepared. In tomorrow's list which we have got, you just look at it...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Even tomorrow, I think if you want you can discuss the samehting, what you are telling. We have not strictly followed the agenda on many occasions.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: In the list of business of tomorrow, there is another discussion on Punjab.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are so many other things which have to come. Even if it comes and if you want to discuss it you can do so. Just like that many more things may come up in the agenda.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Give us an assurance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the House wants, you can discuss it. This much assurance, I can give you. I want to put it to you, Mr. Banatwalla. Listen to me. Suppose the

House finishes it within an hour, what can I do? If you alone want to go on discussing it, what can I do?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Put it on the top of the agenda.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is all. If the House wants it, even for a month we can discuss it. That is all I can say.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: The problem that will come up tomorrow is that tomorrow's List of Business gives precedence to other matters; and this matter will go down as the last item.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you want, you can change it. Don't worry.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: We will discuss other matters for 2 or 3 days.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: This is not the proper way to deal with the Motion about which proper notice has been given to you. We are not being given any categorical assurance whatsoever. There is already a view about the manner in which you are drawing up the List of Business. You have not understood the difficulty.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: No, Sir. Mr. Banatwalla, Mr. Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait said that we would discuss other matters for 2 or 3 days. We have not said it.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Another 2 or 3 days? Yesterday it was there. Look at the List of Business for tomorrow also.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: We have told you that after these two bills, namely, i.e. on National Security and Essential Commodities are passed, we will take up the communal situation.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: If, even then, it is not completed, shall we have it as the first item tomorrow?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: I cannot assure you about it.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: That is the whole trouble. You are breaking up the whole thing into small, small bits. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: If the House decides that it will go beyond two hours, we will discuss it tomorrow. I will not promise it at this point of time i.e. whether it will be the first item.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I can only bring my point of view before you. I cannot give you the understanding, or the whole significance. You are breaking up the entire discussion into such small, small bits that it will lose the significance, and it will get scuttled.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Mr. Somnath Rath.

LOK PAL BILL

[*English*]

(I) Appointment of Members to the Joint Committee

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): I beg to move the following:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint two members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against Union Ministers and for matters connected therewith in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Dipen Ghosh and P. Shiv Shanker from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint two members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against Union Ministers and for matters connected therewith in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Dipen Ghosh and P. Shiv Shanker from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now next item. Shri Somnath Rath.

(II) Extension of Time for Presentation of Report of Joint Committee.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Winter Session, 1987, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against Union Ministers and for matters connected therewith."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Winter Session, 1987, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against Union Ministers and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, what you do is an irregular thing.

SHRIG.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I had already given a Motion, for which I have given due notice. You tell me if my Motion is out of order. You do not say that. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already the Minister has assured you about it. What more do you want?

SHRIG.M. BANATWALLA: You tell me if my Motion is out of order. You can tell me so. You do not say that my Motion is out of order. You do not put it to the House. You do not give a proper assurance as I want it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Under what rule are you moving? You give it in writing, saying under what rule you want to do it.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I have given you in writing. I have given you that Motion. I have moved that Motion also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not seen it.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Have you not seen it? Then you do not know what is going on.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not received anything. You give the Motion.

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): When the Motion has been moved already, even then you are not allowing it. Is it proper?

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I have given you the motion. I have already moved my Motion also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give it, and also say under what rule you want to move it.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: There is my Motion, lying before you.

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: The hon. Speaker has himself stated and if you do not take it up even then, how can the House function in this manner?

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: You tell me if my Motion is out of order. That will be a different thing. You do not say that my Motion will not be taken notice of.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is the Motion? You can move it. I will put it.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Last evening you had said, while adjourning the House, that the discussion would continue. Where is the discussion? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already the Minister has said that after the two Bills are passed, they are going to take it up. (Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: If you are going to take up these two Bills first, we are not left with any time whatever thereafter. This is the trouble. Then, tomorrow we cannot take it up again, because the List of Business shows that tomorrow you shall first take up another Bill, and then you will take up the Punjab situation. That is the whole trouble. Again, this point goes to the last point of the agenda. I want to know why this discussion is being so scuttled, and divided into such small pieces that they lose their significance.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:
rose

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I want to say something. Take your seat. Mr. Banatwalla,

you have already said what you wanted to say. The Minister has also replied to it. I also said that we were going to take up that matter. If you are so insistent, and if you want to put your Motion now itself....(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Let the Minister say...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister has already said that after the two Bills are passed...(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: The Minister has said that we have taken 1 hour 22 minutes on it, and that again we may get some time. Then again it goes to some other day.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is the reason? If you insist on your motion being put before the House, I have no objection, because the Minister has already explained about it to you. I thought it would satisfy you. If you are not satisfied, then, what they told is that after the two Bills are passed, they are going to take it up. If you want to discuss it further, if you feel that it is not sufficient, if the House feel tomorrow also we can take it up. There are not so many items on the agenda. At that time also if you want, we can take it up.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: We will watch the attitude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is what the Minister told. But I cannot give you an assurance that tomorrow it will be taken up; that is the thing. If you are satisfied with that, then I would like to leave it here and proceed further.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I leave it here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: O.K. Next item - a Bill to be introduced.

14.22 hrs.

TERRORIST AND DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) BILL*

[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 S. Bhuta Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce Bill to make special provisions for the prevention of and for coping with terrorist and disruptive activities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make special provisions for the prevention of and for coping with terrorist and disruptive activities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I introduce the Bill.

14.22 1/2 hrs

STATEMENT RE: TERRORIST AND DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) ORDINANCE, 1987.

[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 S. Buta Singh: I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Ordi-

nance, 1987 [Placed in library. See No. LT-4634/87]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up matters under Rule 377.

14.23 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Demand for developing Deghar in Bihar as a tourist resort.

SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH (Banka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Deoghar district in Bihar is a very backward district but it is extremely important from the point of view of our ancient culture and spiritual traditions. This district has a long history. It is the most important place of pilgrimage as well as there is twelfth 'Jyotirlingam' i.e. 'Kamana Lingam' Deoghar, means the 'Abode of Gods. 'Jyotirlingam' is installed in the temple here. Nearly 80 lakh pilgrims and tourists visit this place every year. There is a legend that Lord Ram Chandra brought water of the river Ganga and worshipped 'Shiv Lingam' here. Accordingly, lakhs of devotees fetch water from Sultanganj (Bhagalpur) and travel 90 kms on foot carrying that water on their shoulders to worship Lord Shiva with it. During the month of 'Shravana' every year, nearly 5 lakh tourists visit the Shiv temple daily to worship Lord Shiva. In spite of its being such an important place from the point of view of tourism, neither good hotels nor any direct bus service from Patna is available here. Small tourist lodges have been constructed by the Bihar Government but they are not sufficient keeping in view the number of tourists visiting this place. There are several attractive tourists spots in the adjacent areas. Apart from this, there are hot springs, Rama Krishna Ashram, Thakur Ankul Chand, Bal Brahmachari, Maharishi Mohananda Ashram etc. Where domestic and foreign tourists keep on pouring. Hence, I

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 19.8.1987.

request the Government that necessary funds should be provided to the Bihar Government for developing Deogarh as a huge tourist resort and for establishing some good hotels and yatri Niwas.

[English]

(II) **Demand for clearance to the Thermal Power Project at Bakreswar in Birbhum district of west Bengal**

14.26 Hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the chair*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) With a view to set up a 630 MW Thermal Power Project at Bakreswar in the district of Birbhum to augment the generation of electricity in the State, the Government of India which received Techno-Economic clearance from Central Electricity Authority in May 1985.

Thereafter the State Government, on the advice of the Central Government, sought foreign assistance to set up this major project. Ultimately two proposals for turn-key execution of the project comprising supplies and funding, one submitted by USSR-INDIA consortium and another by UAS-Japan Consortium were concretised and the State Government's recommendation was furnished to the Central Government in April, 1986 for early clearance of the Project. During my visit to Calcutta in September, 1986, the Prime Minister gave an assurance to issue the clearance within two months. But the same is yet to materialise. Thereafter, several rounds of discussions have been reportedly held by the Central Government with USSR-INDIA Consortium culminating in final revised proposal furnished to the Central Government in March, 1987. But the Central Government is yet to take a decision, despite several follow-up rounds of clarifications and in spite of re-

peated representations from the Government of West Bengal. The Project site has already been identified with excellent infrastructure, power evacuation facilities and satisfactory rail and coal linkages.

In order to meet the power demand in the State during the Eighth, it is essential to start the Project without any further loss of time and also cost over-runs.

In the circumstances, I earnestly request the Government to give its immediate clearance to the Project together with proper clearance of financial assistance required for the due execution thereof.

(III) **Demand for an early decision on the system of commission in Haldia**

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): It is more than ten months since Government of India stopped all commissioning activities in Haldia Fertilizer complex. Selection of an agency to conduct the actual survey, submission of report and decision thereon is likely to take more than a year which means the plant will be kept idle for more than two years.

The 2000 strong work force are already demoralised as the commissioning activities have stopped and this prolonged stoppage is bound to cause damage to the machinery and equipment worth Rs. 500 crores which will be beyond repair or subsequent revival.

The Government cannot afford to close down this public sector undertaking because of the adverse socio-political economic effect it will have and has to take the decision to revamp this complex immediately. The time is most vital in this case and any further delay will be suicidal for this complex.

Under the circumstances, I request the Government to settle the issue without further delay.

- (iv) **Demand for a massive master plan for exploring the entire available irrigation potential in the country by channelizing the river waters.**

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI (Ratnagiri): India is blessed by nature with rich water resources through its major and minor rivers and their tributaries flowing through the length and breadth of its vast areas. Such huger storage of water is ultimately flowing to the sea, without giving any benefit for the betterment of the vast population of India, who is faced every year by droughts and floods. Science and technology is developing very fast, and it is the need of the hour to evolve a massive master plan for exploring the entire available irrigation potential in India by channelising the river waters of India. On account of underground water level going down, it is necessary for us to reduce our dependence on rain waters for food production and other drinking water purposes. It is high time that the Government of India gives topmost priority to the irrigation projects.

- (v) **Demand for removal of encroachments on footpaths in front of the New Delhi Railway Station.**

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): The stretch of road in front of the New Delhi Railway Station is becoming a nightmare for the travelling public. There is very heavy traffic on this stretch of road connecting New Delhi with old Delhi along with the ingoing and outcoming traffic from the New Delhi Railway Station. Due to complete encroachment on the footpaths on both sides of this road, thousands of pedestrians consisting of old men, women and children are forced to walk on the main road zig-zagging through dense traffic at grave risk and also accentuating the traffic congestion. The footpaths on both sides should be cleared of encroachment by the shopkeepers immediately. It is surprising that this encroachment of the footpaths is continuing on such a busy road.

I demand that the higher authorities should visit this spot and clear the footpaths of encroachments completely for the safety of the pedestrians and for smooth movement of traffic without any further delay.

- (vi) **Need to make announcement regarding bonus to Government employees**

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) Bonus is being given to all Central Government employees as *ad hoc* bonus for the last two years. In 1986-87, 23 days' bonus was granted to Central Government employees.

The National Confederation of Central Government Employees and Workers have demanded that atleast one month's pay should be granted to all employees as bonus and announcement to that effect be made immediately so that employees could get bonus well before the Pooja festival to meet the abnormal rise in prices.

The confederation has also demanded that Railway, P & T and Defence employees (including MES) should be paid productivity linked bonus equal to the amount of 50 days' pay. For the employees working in Government of India Presses, it has demanded bonus equal to that of other Central Government employees.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government that the demand made by the Confederation may kindly be considered sympathetically and announcement of bonus be made immediately.

- (vii) **Need to provide funds to the Government of J&K to settle the claims of refugees who migrated from Pakistan occupied areas of J&K and from West Pakistan and to persuade the State Government to give them citizenship rights.**

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): A

large number of refugees from pak-occupied Areas of J&K State, who migrated during the year 1947 and also during 1965 and 1971 Wars have settled in Jammu, Kathua and Udhampur Districts. There are other refugees also, who migrated during the year 1947 from West Pakistan & settled in Border villages of Jammu & Kathua District. But neither the claims of the refugees from occupied areas of J&K State have been finally settled so far, nor the refugees from West Pakistan have been given the citizenship rights in the State. I would like to request the Government to provide adequate funds to settle the claims of the refugees from occupied areas of the State and also that the Government should persuade the State Government to give citizenship rights to the refugees from West Pakistan.

[*Translation*]

(viii) **Demand for providing houses to the weaker sections under the Indira Awas Yojna in Jahanabad areas of Bihar.**

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): India is a land of farmers and labourers yet the landless labourers do not have their own houses to live in even after 40 years of Independence. They have also not been granted ownership rights of the houses so far, in which they are living at present. Besides this, there are hundreds of harijans, backward communities and weaker sections in Jahanabad. But drinking water and primary education facilities has not been made available there. Government has been constantly making pronouncements that arrangements for providing drinking water, primary education and housing facilities will be made there. There was a scheme for the constructions of houses at Mukhdumpur block for harijans under Indira Awas Yojna but it remained on paper only and never materialised.

Therefore, I want to request the Government to construct houses under Indira Awas Yojna in Jahanabad and provide facili-

ties of drinking water and primary education in order to raise the living standards of the people of that area and also keep a check on the misuse of funds in the implementation of R.L.E.G.P.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF NATIONAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1987 AND NATIONAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) BILL — *CONTD.*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will resume the discussion on Items No. 11 and 12. Shri Nagina Mishra to continue his speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salem-pur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had expressed my views on the Bill moved by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs for amending the National Security Bill a few days ago but the discussion was postponed. Resuming the same discussion today I want to submit that laws have been enacted from time to time in our country curb terrorism and today also some amendments have been brought for the same purpose. I think that all the hon. Members unanimously want that terrorism should be wiped out and that stringent action should be taken to curb it. Government is also vigilant in this regard and has taken several measures but I regret to say that though we are forming more and more laws to combat terrorism yet we are not able to contain it and in fact, it has spread its tentacles. It can be seen that mere enactment of laws will not suffice. we have to resort to two or three measures. One of them is psychological pressure. The terrorists are not killing the Hindus only but they are killing the Sikhs also. Their intention is to incite communal riots in the country.

Sir, as regards Hindus and Sikhs, our culture does not treat them as separate communities. Sikhs are part and parcel of Hinduism. In the past, when the Hindus

[Sh. Ram Nagina Mishra]

were subject to torture and their culture was being destroyed then Sikhism emerged to protect the Hindu culture. We may recall the test which Guru Gobind Singh conducted. He set up a huge tent at Anandpur Sahib and people went there in thousands. Here he made an announcement that those who were willing to sacrifice their lives to save the Indian culture should come forward. One person volunteered and he was taken inside the tent. A goat was slaughtered and a sword was soaked in its blood and was shown to the crowd waiting outside. Thereafter five persons volunteered themselves. Even though they knew that Guru is killing but they said that they would sacrifice their lives to protect the Indian culture. Perhaps those very people were called 'Panch Piaras'. We also remember that Maharaja Ranjit Singh donated 1 or 1.25 maund of gold for golden covering of canopy of Kashi Vishwanath temple. Hindus and Sikhs are one community. They are not separate communities.

A conspiracy has been hatched in the country and some youths are being misled in order to lay obstacles in the way of progress of the country. The foreign powers do not want that India should make progress.

I had given suggestion earlier also that the heads of the Sikh religion and the Guru Shankaracharya of Hindus should both ordain that if a terrorist kills a Hindu, he does not belong to any caste. Similarly, the Grant his should ex-communicate such persons from Sikh religion who indulge in such acts. They should issue sermons that a person who indulges in such acts is not a Sikh. Such system should be there.

Sir, in so far as the question of providing arms to terrorists is concerned, the Government is going to enact law. Whenever search for arms is conducted, they are found to be made in Pakistan and China. After all from where these arms come and reach the hands of terrorists. There was a discussion in the House and a resolution was passed that the border should be sealed then why it

has not been sealed? This has not been implemented so far as a result of which the problem is spreading its tentacles speedily and now it is not in Punjab only but it is spreading in to Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and other nearby States also.

Sir, in this country of 70 crore population where earlier even a needle was not manufactured, now tanks, missiles are being manufactured and man is undertaking space journey also. In this way the country is making great progress which some super powers do want like to see. They do not want that India should make such spectacular progress. This is the reason that these powers are misleading the innocent youth to resort to sabotage and terrorist activities. In view of this there should be a foolproof system so that arms could not be smuggled into this country.

Sir, if a part of the body gets poisoned and if it endangers the whole body then that part has to be amputated against one's wishes. If this is not done, there is danger to the whole body. Therefore, that part of the body, whether it is a finger or a leg has to be amputated. If there are enemies of the country who want to destroy the country and endanger the freedom of the country, deterrent action should be taken against them.

I hope that the whole House will agree that whatever bill the hon. Minister wants to introduce in the House, will have the support of the whole House, provided terrorism is eliminated forever from the country.

Certain foreign powers are hatching conspiracy and are exerting psychological pressures in the country. I had said earlier also that when Indiraji took over, a propaganda was launched in the name of astrologers that the stars were not in favour of Indira and she would rule the country for not more than six months. This type of psychological campaign was launched. Some hon. Members used to say under the influence of foreign powers that Indiraji had earned and amassed lot of wealth. Not only this, it was also alleged that she had indulged in unlaw-

ful activities.

Unfortunately or by coincidence, the rule of Congress ended and the Janata Party came into power. We may recall that day when the residence of Indiraji was dug up in the hope that treasures of Indiraji would be found out but not a single paisa was there. At that time the Government demonetized on thousand rupee note in the hope that Indiraji would have one thousand rupee notes in her possession but this was belied. (*interruptions*) Please keep silence. Listen me patiently, A Commission set up. (*interruptions*)

I think my points are proving effective because they are feeling their pinch.

AN HON. MEMBER: How can it be that Panditji's views are not given due weight?

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, magic manifests itself, they are themselves admitting it.

At present, the same conspiracy is going on at the behest of foreign countries and by the opposition parties as well. We have even heard in the House that there is no judge in India who may deliver impartial judgement on various issues in the country. There are people in Sweden and America who can examine the issues judiciously. This is your approach.

[*English*]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): Is he speaking on the Bill or on the Statutory Resolution?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No sidetalk please. Please address the chair.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not saying anything unparliamentary and some background has to be made for making certain point.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: If one hears something, reaction is bound to be there.

I was saying that it is the duty of the opposition also to fight terrorism. But they have only one point programme that is to vilify the Prime Minister as well as the Government of the country. Do they think that we commit mistake and they are infallible. This is nothing but a slogan.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are going to become a Minister.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: I am more than Minister. Every Member makes a Minister, so I make Minister whose position is higher than Minister.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: My request to the hon. Member is to address the Chair.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: If I say something to my colleague, he will feel otherwise. He has made it a practice to make every effort and to speak a lie for becoming a Minister. He only wants to occupy treasury benches and he does not think any thing else.

I would like to say -

"Karmanye wadhikareste ma phaleshu kadachana".

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak on the subject and not to hear what others have to say.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: If he says something, I will have to reply. Coming to the point, I was saying that terrorism does not mean to kill someone with bullet only. Terrorism covers misleading the people, giving wrong advice and launching false propaganda. (Interruptions) I was saying that you should enact legislation to prevent inflow of arms in the country, as also the inflow of billions of rupees that are coming into the country to be given to the terrorists and the agencies which are indulging in false propaganda. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any rules under which inflow of money, which is being used to vilify the Government and to destroy the country could be checked? If the inflow of arms and money could be stopped, I think terrorism will be eliminated for ever. We have seen that if some journalist writes about any congress leader that his money is deposited in the banks of Switzerland, the opposition makes a great fuss but we have seen ** that it has been published in the newspaper ** that they have crores and billions of rupees and a commission was appointed for this purpose that they (Interruptions)

(English)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Let him prove that ** is having money there, (Interruptions) Why should he tell like that?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The name should not go on record. Please conclude.

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): Telugu Desam is very vigilant.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: " Ham aah bhi Karate hain, to ho jate hein badnam Woh Katal bhi Karate hein to Charcha nahin hota."

If there is a report against us, they make hue and cry but if there are thousands of reports against them, shall we not refer to them? That is why I have to refer to it.

I would like to say to the hon. Minister that we have implicit faith in him and he will have full support of the House to whatever amendment he would like to bring in order to stop the inflow of arms and money into the country so that terrorism could be eliminated.

With these words I support the Bill.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH ATHWAL (Ropar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill in this House. I have gone through the Bill not once but many times, I have gone through the statements as well as the objects and reasons given in the Bill. The other day I listened to the views of the Members belonging to the dissident congress Members of the ruling party. It has been proposed in the Bill that maximum powers should be given to the Punjab Police. Earlier they could keep a person in their custody for ten days without any grounds and now this period has been extended upto 15 days. Similarly there are other sections which will empower the police to use maximum force.

Before I proceed further, I would like to quote some lines of the great Parliamentarian of the world Mr. Burk. He had said:

[English]

"That the use of force alone is but temporary. It may subdue for a moment. But it does not remove the necessity of subduing again, and the

nation is not governed which is perpetual to be concurred."

" The terror is not always the effect of force and armament is not a victory. If you do not succeed, you are with a resource for, conciliation failing force remains. But force failing, no further hope of reconciliation is left. Power and authority are sometimes bought by kindness. They can never be begged by aim, by impoverished and defeated violence."

" A further objection to force is that you impair the object by your very endeavour to preserve it. The thing you fought for is not the thing which you recover, but depreciated, sunk, wasted and consumed in the contest."

[*Translation*]

What I mean to say is that Police would not be able to solve the Punjab problem. We formed the Congress Government under Sardar Darbara Singh to solve the problem. We even used the maximum force to solve the problem. We appointed not only one, two or three Governors, but many Governors. Thereafter we even played a fraud with Sikhs by signing on accord and as a result, we even formed an Akali Government just for the name's sake. This Government used excessive force. Mr., Chairman, Sir, you will be surprised to know that in one single day, nine or ten innocent youths used to be killed in the name of terrorists. While speaking on Punjab issue last time I had said in this very House that innocent people are being killed in Punjab in the name of terrorists. At that time, we were admonished in very strong terms. We and leaders of our party were called traitors. But I would like to submit two or three points before you.

You tried to maintain the Akali Government there and extended all sorts of help to it and then you dismissed it. It was done, because that was a corrupt Government. The decisions of that Government were wrong. Our leaders like Sardar Prakash

Singh Badal, Shri G.S. Tohra, Shri Simaranjit Singh Mann and some other leaders were arrested and detained under National Security Act. When their other decisions were wrong, I want that their political decisions should have also been reviewed. I must say here that our leaders like Shri Gurdas Singh, a former Member and brother of Sardar Prakash Singh Badal have been detained in jails. When Bhai Shaminder Singhji went there to see him, he found that there were no fans, not even utensils to drink water. When the wife of Mr. Tohra went there to see him, she found that there were not even earthen pots to drink water. Our leaders who have been imprisoned are being meted out a behaviour which is even worse than animals. The Government which was supported by the Congress Party had imprisoned these persons under National Security Act. We think that this law meant for Punjab will be enforced on us.

I would like to submit one more thing. Howsoever big a person might be, but if he weakens the border state, he is not faithful to the country and actually, we should call him a traitor. I would like to submit two or three points. Punjab is a sensitive state. The people in Punjab have certain grievances against the central leaders, Central Government and their Hindu brethren. They have this grievance also that attack on Darbar Saheb in 1984 was a wrong step. They have this grievance that the incidents occurred in Delhi, Kanpur and Bokaro in the later half of 1984 were totally unjustified. The killers and the instigators of killings, who have done wrong acts are roaming about unchecked. They are also grieved that their elders were bunt alive after putting tyres round their necks and their elders, sisters and daughters were insulted and humiliated. They are also grieved that injustice is being done with the people of Punjab by enacting such laws. I am saying this, because our leaders and youths have been detained in jails for four years without any crime and without starting any legal proceedings against them. Under this very National Security Act they have been detained in jails such as Jodhpur. What is their fault? If they are guilty, legal proceed-

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ings should be started against them, but instead, they have been lodged in jails. What is their crime? This is one of the grievances of Sikhs.

I would, therefore, like to submit that a legislation which touches the sentiments of the people in Punjab and especially Sikhs is not good. The persons who are indulging in such acts are not working in the interest of Punjab and the country. Whosoever is doing this work is weakening the border state. Our colleagues are sitting here and I would like to remind them of earlier incidents. Everybody knows that during our wars with Pakistan in 1965 and 1971, our sisters and daughters supplied milk and butter to their brothers and elders and not only this, when personnel of our armed forces were passing through our area to go to Pakistan border, they served them even on the roads. Our drivers in Punjab, were are generally Sikhs, supplied the goods to the military even in mountainous terrains. When our armed forces entered the Pakistan territory, our Sikh drivers transported the goods even there. I would like to submit that no army can win a war unless the sympathy of general public is with it. Without the support of local people war cannot be won.

I would like to submit to you that the Bills which you have brought forward, touches the sentiments of the people of Punjab and especially those of Sikhs. I do not want to say anything more, but I must say that God forbid, if a war breaks out today between Pakistan and India, what would the people of Punjab do? What are your expectations from them? You should think that Punjab is a border State and whosoever is weakening he is not loyal to the country. The hon. Members of this House would have to give a thought to it.

I would like to say one thing more. We have signed an accord with Sri Lanka. It was very bad that Tamilians and innocent people were being killed in the name of terrorists. The Government of India provided all sorts of help to them. Food, clothes and even our

armed forces were sent there. As innocent people were being killed in the name of terrorists, our hon. Prime Minister signed an agreement on humanitarian grounds and helped them. I would like to submit that Rajivji is very much concerned about our bretheren in Sri Lanka, but he is not at all concerned about the innocent Sikh youths who are being killed in Punjab in the name of terrorists. I would like to add one more point. Hon. Members may kindly excuse me, but as it is a fact, I must, therefore, say it. There is no such thing, but if any country of the world takes the plea that as India has helped the Tamils in Sri Lanka, it would also provide help to Sikhs in Punjab or Muslims (*Interruptions*) If any country says that it would provide help to Sikhs who do not have any country of their own or their Government, what would be the stand of the Government then?

[*English*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, he cannot compare those two issues. (*Interruptions*) on a point of order...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No point of order. You please sit down. He will reply to it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHARAN SINGH ATHWAL: If any Muslim country says that it wants to provide help to Muslims who are being killed at Meerut or at other places, as the Government of India has provided help in Sri Lanka, then what would be the Stand of our Government?

Secondly, as a result of this Bill there would more unrest in Punjab. Great injustice has been done to the people in Punjab. Some of my colleagues may not agree with me, but I would like to submit one or two points to them also. There are certain people who are creating unrest since 1982 and at certain places they raise the slogan of Khalistan and other slogans as some persons have been maltreated after 1982. The police personnel maltreated the people in

Ferozepur, Taran Taran, Amritsar and Gurdaspur under that very Act under which you propose to provide more powers to the Police. Police have killed boys in 10 or 12 in fake encounters in a single day. Some people have been killed and some of their colleagues are under arrest in Punjab. Some have gone to other countries. Some persons have been killed and atrocities have been committed on those persons or their relatives.

There is one section of the people which is called intelligentsia. They think that there is discrimination with Sikhs in the armed forces and justice is not being done to them. Before independence, the percentage of Sikhs in the military was 30 percent, but their strength has now gone down to 2 per cent. They think that some of our Congress brethren an Hindus of majority community have not fulfilled the assurances which they had given in pre-partition days. They think that they have been betrayed and deceived. As a result there is unrest among them and they say that they want their own homeland. In my view this situation has been created due to wrong policies of the Congress Party.

Some such agents are sitting there also. Perhaps you do not know, but I would like to remind the hon. Members that the person who had unfurled the Khalistani flag first of all in D.C. Court, Amritsar was the Vice President of the Party, the Government of which was supported by the Centre. So far as passing of Sikh Homeland Resolution is concerned, the persons who had been making speeches in its favour are now Ministers at the Centre. The person who raised the slogan of Khalistan and showed gross disrespect to the national flag is now General Secretary of Congress Party. Not one or two, but I can give many examples. The policy of the Government has been to weaken the Akali party and creating division among the Sikhs. The policy of the Government has been to create two categories among Sikhs - Moderate Sikhs and militant Sikhs.

15.00 hrs.

I would like to submit one more point here. I would like to remind my brothers as to what sort of betrayal has been done to them. Congress Session was held in Lahore in 1929, in which resolution for complete independence was passed. I would like you to recall the banks of Ravi river. The Sikhs had boycotted that session. Later on procession of Sikhs was taken out. Congress took out a separate procession. The procession of Sikhs was a very large and unprecedented one, because they wanted some assurance from the Congress. As a result an agreement was concluded between Pt. Moti Lal Nehru, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi and Baba Kharak Singh in which it was said that we would not agree to any such constitution which is not acceptable to Sikhs. Similarly, When the meeting of the Constituent Assembly was being held, then Sardar Ujjal Singh has spoken like this:

[English]

Sardar Ujjal Singh reminded the Congress leaders of their assurance to the Congress in the following words:

"No Solution thereof (that is, communal problems) in any further Constitution of India will be acceptable to the Congress which does not give full satisfaction to the Muslims, Sikhs and other minorities."

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say one more thing which Mahatma Gandhi had said in Gurudwara Sisganj. I think that perhaps except Prof. Ranga, nobody else is aware of it. I would like to tell you about an assurance which Mahatma Gandhi had given in Gurudwara Sisganj. Because even at that time it was being felt that after partition of the country, the people belonging to minorities would become powerless and Hindu brethren belonging to the majority section of the society would have all the power. At that time whatever Mahatma Gandhi had

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said had been published in Young India of 1931.

[English]

Mahatma Gandhi gave assurance in the following words in Delhi Sisganj Gurdwara which was quoted in the 'Young India' on the 19th March, 1931:-

"I venture to suggest that non-violence creed of the Congress is the surest guarantee of good faith and our Sikh friends have no reason to fear that it would betray them. For the moment it did so, the Congress would not only thereby seal its own doom but that of the country too. Moreover, the Sikhs are brave people. They will know how to safeguard their rights by the exercise of arms if it should ever come to that if the Congress should play false afterwards, you can well settle scores with it, for you hold the sword

I ask you to accept my word and resolution of the Congress that it will not betray a single individual much less a community. If it ever thinks of doing so, it will only hasten its own doom.

What more shall I say? What more can I say this that let God be witness of the bond that binds me and the Congress with you"

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this was the assurance given by him. I would like to tell the fate of these assurances also. Pt. Nehru had said that residuary powers will remain with the States. He had also said that there will be autonomous units. He had even said that States will be redistributed on the basis of language but in spite of all these things, Punjabi Suba was not formed. It was however formed on the basis of 1961 census. The Sikhs have been rejecting 1961 census in which village was not made the unit, rather tehsil was made the unit. For this

Pt. Nehru had said that

[English]

"Now the circumstances are changed."

[Translation]

On this, I will speak on it on some other occasion.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill is not required now. As I have said earlier, with this Bill the Government will give wide powers to the police and the Punjab Problem is not going to be solved by providing more powers to the police. You have seen this by posting the cruelest D.G.P. in Punjab. Law and order is not the only problem in Punjab; it has certain other problems too. You have seen that even by posting the Governor who controlled Naxalite movement, the Punjab problem has not been sorted out. Therefore, this problem is not going to be solved by using force. What is required is to understand the 'psyche' of the Sikhs. I would like to conclude by reciting few lines of Prof. Puran Singh. People who know Punjabi will understand it fully:

"ae-be parwah Punjab de, maut nu makholan karan,
Maran taur nahin darde, pyar naal pae karan gulami,
Par tain na manan kisedi, khalo jaan modhe te danga ularde."

If you go through the history you will find that 121 persons were hanged during our free struggle. Out of them 93 were Sikhs. Then 2646 people were deported to Andamans, out of which 2147 persons were Sikhs. People who died during the Kamagatamaru incidents were all Sikhs. What I want to impress upon is that we have sacrificed a lot for the freedom of the country. Therefore, you should try to understand the psyche, culture and problems of Punjab. The Governor of the State has also said that it is not the law and order problem alone that exists in Punjab. It has political, economical and religious problems also. There is need to

understand all these problems. Unless the psyche of the Sikhs is understood, this problem is not going to be solved. By bringing such a Bill, you are neither serving the country nor you are solving the problem of Punjab. Such acts will not have any healing effect on their injuries you will rather be sprinkling salt on them. I, therefore, not only oppose this Bill, stage a walk out also from the House for the day because this Bill is against the feelings of the Sikhs.

Shri Charanjit Singh Athwal then left the House

[English]

SHRISHANTARAMNAIK (Panaji): Sir, at the outset I support this Bill i.e. The National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1987. In fact, the extension of periods of certain provisions of this Act is the main purpose of this Amendment Bill. If my learned colleague who is waling-out now in protest is protesting against extension of certain periods, I don't think the Government is very much interested in having all sorts of such Preventive Detention laws. It is only because of the fact that the major substantive law of this country cannot put an end to what has been happening in the State like Punjab and also other places, the Government is compelled to bring legislation of Preventive nature and by experience further to make it more stringent day-by-day. Nobody derives any pleasure out of this. If my learned colleague can assure that nothing can happen, I think the Government will not even insist on such a legislation of preventive nature. Sometimes, I feel that we make some sort of a mistake in understanding our Sikh brethren because while speaking, the learned member was speaking in a very low and sombre tone. But as he went on, he started comparing Sri Lanka with Punjab. That is the problem. If a man is basically a patriot, if he feels that Punjab problem can be solved in the manner other than by means of a preventive legislation, he can place before this House his suggestions.

15.08 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

But he goes on suggesting things like: what would happen if people in the international world start saying or comparing Sri Lanka with Punjab? This is a sort of argument this hon. Member of this House is trying to make. But he does not know or perhaps he knows it and hides it that Sri Lanka is a sovereign nation. It has sought the help of Government of India and the Militants who are a party to it also wanted that the Government of India should assist Sri Lanka. This is the basic destination between a State which is part of our country and a sovereign Sri Lanka. Therefore, as Mr. Mishra has suggested, even these people who spread rumours, who misguide people, who spread wrong theories are no less than the terrorists. Terrorists are known only by action. But even such a propagation of idea is also another sort of terrorism, I would submit.

Secondly, I would say that, as far as preventive detention laws are concerned, we are having them like the National Security Act and COFEPOSA for other purposes. But we have to see that our preventive detention laws are foolproof. I am saying that because several detenus, by taking advantage of some loopholes in these detention laws, have been able to secure the orders of the court to have them set free. Some officials keep the files of such detenus for a period longer than what is contemplated within the scope and ambit of the Act, which also gives scope for the courts of law to release the detenus for non-observance of certain provisions. So wherever by orders of the court detenus are released, the Government should look into the matter as to who was responsible for preparing the wrong case or for not applying proper facts or law in a particular case. In case there is any negligence on the part of any officials, those officials, I would humbly say, should be held responsible and proceeded against. This is as far as preventive law is concerned.

[Sh. Shantaram Naik]

Ultimately we have to pass on from the stage of preventive detention to the stage of trial and substantive law. At present, on account of lack of evidence and other factors which I am going to state, I have a doubt whether the trial of these persons who are detained under the National Security Act will be effective. Basically, as it is, there will be lack of evidence in many cases. Even if there are eye-witnesses, the witnesses will not be willing to come. even in those cases where the witnesses are willing to come, we shall have to secure their lives. It will be a hell of a problem for any trial to take place of the detenus detained under the National Security Act. Therefore, what I am saying is this. We have made our law in respect of the National Security Act stringent. But have we made our substantive law, our procedural law, our Evidence Act, stringent? When the trial begins, are we going to start the trial with the same Criminal Procedure Code as we have today, with the same Evidence Act as we have today, with the same substantive law as we have today? That is the question. If that is so, then I am afraid that even in five per cent of the cases - I may be wrong; but this is my feeling - we may not be able to get convictions.

Therefore, I feel that the entire prosecution machinery at every stage must be strengthened. We should have responsible Prosecutors - Prosecutors dealing with only the minimum number of files so that they can concentrate on their work. Here we should not advance financial excuses. We have to appoint as many Prosecutors, as many Additional Prosecutors, as possible so that our prosecution machinery, specially in these cases, is strengthened. As far as evidence is concerned, we have to take note of certain things. We have to include presumption, etc. There are today, in the developed world, some scientific methods of evidence which in our courts are not sometimes accepted. If that is so, we have to see what the developed countries have done in respect of improvement of the scientific techniques of evidence.

Another aspect is this. This is not directly related to this Bill, but I would say this with reference to the Punjab situation. Today it is directly administered by the Central Government because it is under the President's rule. We are keen to see that as early as possible we rejuvenate the popularly elected Government because we would like to see that. But one thing I would say that if we feel that in the near future this is not going to happen or not likely to happen, I would make a humble suggestion and people of Punjab would have to sacrifice for that. I would say that at least for 10 years Punjab should be a Union Territory without a legislature. There will be no other alternative because if we reactivate the assembly, it has been found that for two years nothing has been done. Therefore, at this stage, Central Government should have a direct control over the Punjab as a Union Territory but without legislature. There is a provision in the Constitution.. (*Interruptions*) we hope an assembly, and I would personally not like any Union Territory without a legislature. It will be against democracy not to have that. But in certain circumstances, we have to have it. There are some Union Territories - Delhi does not have assembly, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar does not have assemblies - which are without legislature. In the circumstances, I would say that for a period of 10 years Punjab should be declared as Union Territory without legislature. That is all.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, I oppose this. This law has its genesis in fascism and dictatorship. The Constitution which provides freedom and human dignity cannot have a law of this nature. Sir, Nelson Mandella is in prison under the Apartheid Pretoria Regime for the last 25 years under a similar law. The Shah of Iran, Idi Ameen and Marcos of Phillipines all such rulers have always depended on such law to control a country. But the democratic fibre of this country does not require a law of this nature as it poses a danger.

Sir, as early as in 1950, when the Preventive Detention law was promulgated, in

the then revered Parliamentarian Shri A.K. Gopalan Vs State of Kerala case, it was discussed how much freedom an individual freedom has to be given to the citizen of India under the constitutional provision relating to that. This amendment provides to keep a person as a detenué without giving an opportunity for him for months together, without even allowing the matter to go before an advisory board, without giving an opportunity to explain why he is detained and if the Government continues there for a number of months what would happen?

I don't think Mr. Chidambaram has such experience in his life nor the Prime Minister had such an occasion in his life. But I have. Therefore, I know, what the freedom is. The freedom was restricted to us in the year 1975 when we were snatched away from our houses in the dawn at 2.00 A.M. on the 25th June, 1975 we knew for 18 months what the freedom is. Only a person who had undergone such experiences can understand the meaning of the word freedom. Therefore, people who have not got such experience will bring.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) But how are you here?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: That is because of democracy. I am proud of it.

Sir, people who have not got that experience will not know what is freedom. To know the meaning of freedom they should see the situation where there is no freedom. Therefore, any law of this nature is unconstitutional under the Fundamental Rights as guaranteed by the Constitution of India. I said there are restrictions, reasonable restrictions which are provided under the law. Sir, when the reasonable restriction goes to this extent to put anybody on account of political feeling, on account of something like that, to brand him, to put him in the prison. That is why, this Government wants this law to be passed and use it against certain sections of the people. That is why I oppose it. On account of faith if you put anybody in prison, that is a violation of human rights,

and fundamental rights. A fundamental right and a human right is being violated by putting a person in prison. That is what this Government is going to do after passing this law. We people have been put in prison only because of our faith and belonging to a particular political ideology, not because of any other reason. Therefore, I am opposing it.

I have seen Mr. Chidambaram arguing cases in the Madras High Court under habeas corpus to bring a person's body before the court. I have heard him very vociferously arguing various cases in the court. May I ask him that if a law of this nature is passed by this House and tomorrow a person is arrested and put in jail under the provisions of this Act, what can he plead before the Supreme Court or a high court and argue that freedom is fundamental to him? Therefore, my submission is that Article 14, 19 and 22 and the freedom which is guaranteed will be taken away by this.

Coming to the present position, I fear when I come from South Avenue to this place or when I go round the city. I wonder whether I am living in a town or in a country where there is a civil war going on. There are tankers on the sides of the roads, there are guns also. The citizens are watching people on the roadside holding guns at them. What a situation is this! Why has it come? Can a Government exist on this basis, if the Government has no faith in its people? A situation has come where you want to create an impression among the people that a civil war is going on in this country to bring such laws and abridge and abrogate the rights of the citizens of this country. Therefore, you have to think twice before bringing this law.

Coming to its application to Punjab, it is intended for that purpose. Will the problem in Punjab be solved by this Government by passing this law? We, the Members of Parliament agreed to pass a law to contain terrorism- the Prevention of Terrorist Activities Act. But here is a Government which forgot to bring a rule for 14 months to implement this! What is the purpose of passing

[Sh. Thampan Thomas]

this law? They want preventive detention, they want all sorts of curtailment of human rights; that is what they are intending. A natural law by which somebody can be brought to book where he is given an opportunity to explain his case, where he is questioned whether he has done any wrong, where he can argue before the court and where a judicial scrutiny is conducted on that and a decision is taken, is prevented in this way. So, this is an authoratarian law.

If you look at the problem, it can be very well seen that these laws are used against whom till date. Could Mr. Chidambaram explain to us that after getting the earlier law passed in its principal form, how many times it has been used against the people who are not agreeing with the Government, or against somebody who is agitating for the workers for their bonus or who says that there should be a wage increase for the workers or who fights against exploitation? Always this Government has used these laws against such workers, workers who go on strike or agitate for higher wages or such other things.

Is there a single instance where an economic offender who destabilises the country, who amasses wealth at the cost of the common people has been arrested under this Act? Instead of that, always this Act has been used against public workers and political persons. Therefore, I say that there will be misuse of this law if this is given to this Government at this juncture.

I have an occasion to see how this law is mis-used. I submitted that I had an occasion to undergo imprisonment for 18 months under a law similar to this, the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. I don't know as to why I was arrested till date. I was a practising lawyer. I was arrested from my house and put in prison for 18 months. After that I came out. But I don't know till date the reasons. Probably the only one sentence could be, keeping me out was dangerous to the implementation of emergency and therefore I was put in. Therefore, I was put in the Jail. At

that time I saw many people had come in the jail. One of them I still remember his name happened to be name of another person whom the Government was searching but he was put in prison instead. This is the intelligence of these officers who implement this law. Supposing there is one Chidambaram to be arrested under this law another Chidambaram will be arrested and put in jail. This law does not provide for any scrutiny by any judicial forum. You have given the powers to the executive to misuse it and act in that manner. This is quite possible and to prevent this such laws should not be passed and the normal law should be utilised for this purpose.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the National Security Amendment Bill, 1987 presented in the House. These provisions will be applicable to Punjab and Chandigarh. Just now my colleague was mentioning that the provision of the Preventive Detention Act was made under Article 22 (7) and this provision has been continuously in existence. The provision was formulated by the Congress Government and has been in existence continuously for the last 30 years. When the Janata Government came into power, they too did not abolish this law although they had the support of several parties. This means that the Janata Government also felt the need of this provision. It is called the National Security Act and this is necessary to maintain the security of the country, to maintain law and order and to check the spread of communalism. Therefore, the provisions made, specially extension of detention period from 3 months to 6 months without consulting the advisory committee, are quite proper provisions. Provision of increasing time from 10 days to 15 days is also proper. We, therefore, support these provisions.

Now the question arises as to how to solve Punjab problem. Just now one of our young colleague Shri Shantaram Naik was expressing his views to solve this problem.

He was suggesting that we should form a Union Territory which should have President Rule instead of having a State Government. We have not seen such system anywhere. It has never happened anywhere. We are living in a democratic era. Our efforts should be that people of Punjab should have an elected Government. As soon as our Government will feel that time is ripe when a popular Government can be installed in the State, the President's Rule will be withdrawn immediately. Our Government realises that it is necessary to have people's rule there. Therefore, when opportune time comes, President's Rule will not be there for a single minute. We also do not want that there should be President's Rule in the State but the situation in the country, and particularly in Punjab is such that I think leaders of all the parties should sit together and find out some solution of the problem. They should take a decision and solve it.

When complicated problem of Sri Lanka can be solved through dialogue, we have full faith that this problem also can be solved by dialogue, specially when our Government also is of the view that every problem can be solved through negotiations. Now the question arises that with whom the dialogue should be held? Should we talk to the terrorists? No problem can be solved by talking to them. They are hell bent upon dismembering the country but we will not allow the country to be disintegrated at any cost. No dialogue can be held with the terrorists. Now the question arises as to whether the talks should be held with Shri Darshan Singh and his supporters? But they too want to have a separate territory and administration, which will have autonomy. The proposal they have put up is of this type and we do not agree with them. We are not willing to allow that type of administrative set up.

The next question is as to what should be our attitude towards Pakistan? It should be very strict. Hon'ble Prime Minister has repeatedly said, and he said this yesterday also that Pakistan is openly helping the ter-

rorists and is imparting training to them. I want to say that in this connection we should raise our voice on international forum and at the same time we should create an environment against Pakistan in our own country also. We should tell the people that Pakistan is interfering in our internal affairs which is very wrong. We should endeavour to ensure that such activities are stopped by that country. There is great need to create moral force among the nations in this regard. You should take concrete action in this direction. Our Government should take stringent measures to ensure that terrorists are not able to enter the Indian border from Pakistan side. Strict action should be taken in this regard. Our borders should be strongly protected. There can be different measures like sealing the borders or setting up a security belt or put some territory under the military control. Whatever steps are taken, it should be ensured that the terrorists do not enter India from Pakistan side. They should be stopped with all might and if need be, they should be shot dead. This action is utmost necessary.

Just now one hon. Member was saying that instead of terrorists, innocent people are being killed in fake encounters. We do not approve the system of fake encounters. If this system of fake encounters is practised in Punjab today, it can spread to other states also in future. Therefore, it is not good to kill people in fake encounters. The people who oppose these things should also oppose vehemently the killings of innocent people, passengers and family members. Why don't they oppose such dastardly acts.

They should oppose this sort of activity. It is not proper and this activity should be stopped. There should be far more stringent provisions than the provisions already made and these terrorists must be overpowered. We may also restore popular Government in Punjab after getting people's mandate as early as possible and peace should be established there.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a discussion is being held on National Security (Amendment) Bill in the House. Through you, I would like to say that whatever may be brought forward by the Government, there is no difficulty in getting it passed due to their majority in the House. Punjab problem has become national problem today and the whole country is worried about it. If the Government feel that they will be able to solve the problem after getting this Bill passed then it should also be considered as to how far it has been possible to solve the Punjab problem through the power which Government has been wielding so far in our democratic set up and how far the terrorists have been weakened. It is altogether different that we may talk of the party in power and the opposition parties. It is a national issue and there is no question of vote in it. Terrorism is increasing and they have not been able to contain terrorism by the power which has been vested in them.

My second submission is that at the time of announcing President's rule in Punjab amidst clapping of hands, all political parties except the Bharatiya Janata Party had opposed it. They were of the view that it was a wrong thing that the Barnala Government has been ousted. It will not serve any purpose rather it will cause more harm. The popular Government had been receiving support from the entire country. You displeased them and moreover it was not a wise step. Since you are in majority, you can do whatever you like. The fact is that when you enforced President's Rule, you should have apprised the public of how many incidents of murder took place prior to take over and how many thereafter. The public understands this thing. Please do not have the notion that the public does not understand it.

My third submission is that our party is fighting a battle there and making sacrifices. Even after that this is the view of our party that a political solution to this problem should be sorted out. It is not possible to solve the problem of law and order by using force. It should be solved at political level.

Besides, I would like to say as to how this problem was created. What are the reasons behind it. We should go into them. When the internal situation in the country becomes bad, it is said that the country is in danger. In fact we should look into the causes of such danger. Earlier also a discussion on this subject was held that the country is given second preference and party advantages are given first preference. As long as position seems to be advantageous one feels all right and if any harm is caused, one feels that it was wrong. I would like to say that it is a very big problem and if you want to solve it through legal steps, you cannot achieve success. You had enforced MISA. It was well known law and I was also arrested under MISA. I was accused of conspiring to blow up the railway lines. In this way you went on putting the people behind the bars under MISA. There is no harm if you enforce the law in respect of real culprits. But what happens is that more often it is applied against innocent people. Innocent people are becoming victims of barbaric terrorism. Your entire force is engaged to eliminate terrorism but Government has not been able to apprehend the terrorists red-handed. Sometimes it is said that they fled under the cover of darkness and sometimes they fled from behind the bushes.

Had you apprehended them red-handed, it could have been understood that you are doing something concrete in the real sense. When some conductor was beaten by the C. R. P. C. you applied Security Act on him also. The Security Act which you propose to amend will not serve any purpose. If you apply this Security Act on innocent people, masses will be displeased with you. Therefore, you should enforce the act after considering its pros and cons.

Another thing on which our hon. Member Shri Shantaram Naik has laid emphasis was that Punjab should be put under Central rule for 10 years. Why do these people forget? How long did they put Mizoram under President's Rule and thereafter signed an Accord with it. Who fought the battle there, how many people were killed there? Shri

Buta Singh told here that there was not development in that region and therefore, the natives took to arms. When the Government knows it that if there will be no development of any section of the society, there will be discontentment among the people. Now who is responsible for this State of affairs. You are in power for the last 40 years. It is your responsibility. You accorded statehood to Mizoram in this House. You made the very person, Shri Lal Denga the Chief Minister who used to be the General of the 'Gurillas' there. Nobody know how many army personnel were killed at his instance. Finally, you had to solve it on political basis. It is very good thing.

Now you solved the ethnic problem of Sri Lanka. A war like situation had been created there. Bombs were being thrown on villages. A political crisis had been created there. You signed a political accord in this regard also which has been commended by people in every walk of life and this House has also commended that you take a right step. You stopped the racial riots after this accord which were taking place in Sri Lanka earlier. It provided strength to our country.

You will have to look into all these things. More power will not solve the problem of Punjab. This power will be misused. Therefore, I am of the opinion that you should utilise the power already vested in you. There is no need to acquire more power.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): I support the National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1987. Sir, the Bill seeks to make certain minor changes in respect of the period of detention and in respect of the grounds for communicating the reasons of the detention to the individual and to the Advisory Committee. These are only minor changes and I will come to them later. But, Sir, the larger issue is that whether the National Security Act should continue any further? Whether the

present circumstances call for the continuation of this Act?

Sir, the National Security Act was passed by the House in 1980 to meet the disturbed situation prevalent at that time. Thereafter, when terrorism was let loose in Punjab and the indiscriminate killing of innocent people continued, further provisions were added to the parent Bill to meet the situation in the disturbed areas especially in the State of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. The present Bill seeks to extend the period in respect of these disturbed areas alone and not to make any changes in the parent Act.

Sir, I have heard with keen attention the very emotional speech made by hon. friend Shri Thampan Thomas. He is the representative of Janata Party. Sir, it will be interesting to know what transpired during the short spell of Janta Party Rule, it transpired. They wanted to incorporate the provision of MISA in the Criminal Procedure Code and wanted to make it a permanent law. We are now trying to attend the period only but they wanted to make the provisions of MISA in the Criminal Procedure Code. Quite surprisingly, the Janta Party defended it saying that no Government could function without the power for preventive detention. But ultimately in view of the stiff opposition, the proposed legislation was then withdrawn. My friend has totally forgotten that period because as we all know, he was making the speech only with political motive. Immediately after the withdrawal of the said Bill, there was a Conference of Chief Ministers. While addressing them, the then Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai advanced very powerful defence in support of the preventive detention of individuals.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Which year?

SHRI A. CHARLES: 1977 or 1978.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: He said 'Prime Minister Morarji Desai' You did not catch that. He was Prime Minister only once. You seem to have forgotten.'

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, here I would like to quote from Shri Desai. He said:

"Strong action has to be taken in some cases because there would always be anti-social elements, people who commit violence, like Naxalites who believe in violence and want to change the Government by violent means, and they make no secret of it. Serious crimes also require preventive detention. Moreover, whenever there is apprehension of communal problems and danger of violence, it was common knowledge that bad elements were rounded up so that the situation could be immediately brought under control. Theoretically, it was quite right that no person should be detained without trial, but in practice it has become difficult to control these elements by other means."

So, my friend Shri Thampan Thomas has been speaking theoretically and we in the Congress (I) are now speaking practically. We want to find a practical solution because we want to save the lives of innocent people. I would also like to quote from the speech of another friend from Janata, Shri Ravindra Varma. I quote:

"No case was made out to convince this House that there was imminent danger to the security of this country. There was no imminent danger of external aggression, and no imminent danger of internal subversion."

Sir, this was his statement and this was what had happened at that time.

But what is the present situation? Can anybody deny the fact that the internal security of the country is in danger? Can anybody dispute the fact that there is challenge to the unity and integrity of this country? Is there not sufficient proof that destabilising forces are overtly and covertly engaged in subver-

sive activities to ruin the future of this country? Are not communal riots posing a new threat to the solidarity of this country? What is happening in the Punjab for the last four years has not parallel in the history of the civilized world. Innocent persons travelling in buses and trains are being killed. What had happened even to our beloved comrade Lalit Maken? A young man's life was cut short in the prime of his youth. But you have no tears for him. Nothing is known about the culprits. Today, we have to face very abnormal situations. Even in the barbaric times, there were certain norms and certain code of conduct. Even the tribal chieftans had certain code of conduct. Women and children were never killed even in those days. But even these good old norms are being thrown to the wind.

Sir, I support this Bill. But I have an apprehension that even this Bill may not be able to root out terrorism in this country. Since I have no time, I do not want to go into the details of it. But I would plead that the root cause of the problem has to be found out. Our Sikh brothers are in deep agony. The whole community of Sikhs is viewed with suspicion, by 99 per cent of the community is in the mainstream. They love the country and they are true patriots. But there are some misguided youths and certain terrorists. We have to identify those youths. We have to identify the situation also. We have to take strong action to root out terrorism and save the future of this country.

With these few words, I once again support this Act.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill has very laudable objectives, as declared. The objective is to take strong action to prevent the activities of the terrorists which are prejudicial to the security and integrity of the country and prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order. There can be no quarrel with respect to this laudable objective. Every support has to be given to the Government to see that terrorism is rooted out and that the stringent

possible measures are taken for the purpose. The question now is whether the provisions of the Bill are in furtherance of this objective? If the provisions of the Bill are really in furtherance of this objective, then even the provisions should receive the unanimous support of this House. Otherwise, the matter needs to be relooked and seriously reconsidered.

We are told that the provisions of the Bill will enable the Government to take preventive action. But Sir, the provisions of the Bill come into force after the action has already been taken. So, the question that the provisions of the Bill will enable preventive action does not arise because the provisions of the Bill as I have submitted come into operation only after the detaining authority has applied its mind and has been satisfied that sufficient ground exists for the detention of the person concerned and detains him. Afterwards, what is the procedure? The procedure is that within ten days, the grounds of detention have to be communicated. But the Bill says that instead of ten days, the grounds of detention may be communicated, say within a period of fifteen days.

The provision therefore comes into operation only after the detention is made. My point is when the detaining authority has applied its mind to the causes for the detention and is satisfied that reasonable ground exists, then why should there be any delay in communicating these grounds to the detenu? This is a callous attitude to personal liberty. If you have already applied your mind and if you are satisfied that grounds exist, then the communication of the grounds to the detenu must be done without any further delay.

Another point is regarding the period. Now you are only increasing the period from 15 days to 20 days - i.e. his detention in the prison without the approval of the State Government. Upto what period the orders of detention should remain in force without the approval of the State Government.

I therefore submit that instead of fur-

thering the laudable objective, as mentioned in the statement of aims and objects, the provisions of the Bill is a mere premium administrative in efficiency. Administrative inefficiency of the officers concerned, in communicating the grounds to the detenu, the administrative inefficiency of the officers concerned in taking the approval of the State Government - I have, therefore, to say that there is a very callous attitude being taken in the matter of the concept of personal liberty.

I would submit that these provisions will only lead to further abuse of powers; and these provisions will make the abuse of powers further easy. As it is, we are always coming up with complaints that powers under NSA are being misused. We approach the Government, and the hon. Minister also. We give them complaints in writing. But we get the reply in one sentence:

"I have received your letter.

Sd. P. Chidambaram."

Nothing happens. We explain that political motives were there; and for political motives, the provisions under NSA were being misused. But then, instead of doing something to see that there is no abuse of powers, such provisions are brought which make the abuse further easy. I must say that if you detain a person and after some time you leave him, it reflects a callous attitude. If it has been found that the detention has been a wrongful detention, then I must say that strong action should be taken against such authorities.

I have, therefore, to ask the House, ask the treasury benches to consider this particular point: the provisions of the Bill are only giving a premium, putting a premium on administrative incompetence; they will lead to laxity in administrative competence and not to strong action, as has been contemplated. To strong action being taken for rooting out terrorism, we have no objection. But here, the provisions are giving a long rope to administrative inefficiency on a matter of vital importance.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): I rise to support the National Security (Amendment) Bill, which has been presented to the House by the hon. Minister. The provisions of NSA relating to Sections 3, 5, 8, 9 and 11 have been the subject of legal interpretation in the High Court and the Supreme Court.

There are two legal aspects to the present amendment. The hon. Minister is quite aware that there was a similar provision existing in the Act i. e. No. 3 of 1985, and there was also Section 14A; and that Section 14A was struck down by the Division Bench of the Punjab High Court. Against that judgement, the Punjab Government went to appeal before the Supreme Court. That appeal is still pending with the Supreme Court.

15.59 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The question now is that although the learned Minister of the State of Home Affairs has got a profound knowledge of law and constitutional wisdom, I have got certain doubts in my mind: If the appeal of the Punjab Government is accepted in the Supreme Court, will Section 14A be continued as part of the Act, as part of NSA?

When the matter is sub-judice, then it cannot be said that those provisions have been removed or struck down permanently by the court; it is only a temporary provision and because a stay order has been issued by the Supreme Court, the position has become quite precarious in law. Suppose that appeal of the Punjab Government is accepted, what will happen to your present amendment; whether this amendment will be taken again by moving an amendment or there will be inconsistency between the two provision, that is the present provisions which you want to induct in the existing law; and when that provision which is already in section 14 existing, then why another section 14A would be inducted in the existing provisions of the Act? So, these things may be made clear to the House so that this

ambiguity which appears obvious may be clarified by that.

All the legal interpretations which have been taken by the court from time to time to time need the consideration of the Law Minister and the Home Ministry. The first point is about Section 8 of the National Security Act. Section 8 speaks that the order substance of the ground of detention shall be communicated to the detenu and that communication must be in the language which can be followed by the detenu. There have been various judgements of the Supreme Court. Now the hon. Minister should make the relevant amendment so that these interpretations of law may not take place again and again and the orders which are against the detenu or the orders which are given with respect to certain detenu are nullified or they are set aside by the Supreme Court or the High Court only on the ground that because a detenu was only knowing a particular language and because the order was served in another language, it was served in English when the person, detenu was not knowing English; it was served in Hindi when the detenu was not knowing Hindi. So, this lacuna in the Act is a permanent one and that should be clarified, that should be, as a matter of fact, amended moving an appropriate amendment. Now another reason is the latest judgment of the Supreme Court dated 10th August 1987; in that judgement, the Supreme Court has laid down.....; it is a case of the Uttar Pradesh Government in which Faiyez Ghosi and his associates have been released by the Supreme Court on the ground that pertinent material was not communicated by the District Magistrate or by the detaining authorities, and because that pertinent material was not available on the record, therefore, the detenu was released. So, this fact also needs consideration by the court. In the Act, material of the substance shall be communicated to the detenu but what should be the form. Although it has been made clear from time to time by the High Court and the Supreme Court that it must be the subjective satisfaction of the District Magistrate or the detaining authorities, but that subjective satisfaction

again has been interpreted by the court. Therefore, there should be an appropriate amendment to that extent also, so that whatever action has been taken under the National Security Act that can be valid one, and no other interpretation can be possible in the law court. That aspect has also not been touched by the present amendment.

The present Section 8 of the National Security Act is corresponding of the provisions of Article 22, sub-Article 5 of the Constitution of India. Article 22(1) reads as follows:

"No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for such arrest nor shall he be denied the right to consult, and to be defended by, a legal practitioner of his choice. (5) When any person is detained in pursuance of an order made under any law providing for preventive detention, the authority making the order shall, as soon as may be, communicate to such persons the grounds on which the order has been made and shall afford him the earliest opportunity of making a representation against the order."

Now I think again this is a very relevant term that "shall afford him the earliest opportunity of making a representation against the order". You are taking them to five days, or you are extending that period of 15 days given to the detaining authority to explain the reasons or grounds; the extension of the period by five days, that is not material because for the remand period also the police has been authorised to take the remand of the accused in the case for 15 days. That may be in consonance with the prevailing practice of the common law of land, the Criminal Procedure Code. But even then the question arises that the communication of the grounds that are very material which are to be given to the detenu and those grounds would be the grounds, and I have already stated that the latest judgement of the Su-

preme Court of the 10th August 1987 is very relevant in this present case. After going through the judgment I was expecting that the hon. Minister would look out for any pertinent material and what is subjective satisfaction. For all these things there need not be any inconsistency in Section 8 and 9 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

Now, this Advisory Board also, because in this particular amendment the Advisory Board has been dispensed with, a particular period, I think the formation of the Advisory Board that is also very relevant and it goes to the satisfaction of the detenu. Therefore, at any stage it may be a unique period, that the Advisory Board is associated so that he can have the satisfaction, he can have the approach, that may be much more beneficial and I feel that the provision which has been made by the hon. Minister is all right. The earlier speaker was under the apprehension that this provision, Section 14A shall be applicable to the remaining part of the country also. But that is not so. Because it is a specific provision that is applicable only to Punjab and Chandigarh, the provisions shall apply not to the whole country not the whole of the nation. Because I think for the present at the moment because there is a requirement before the nation to deal with the terrorist activity. the Ordinance was passed and this Bill is going to replace that. And I hope next time when the hon. Minister comes before the House he may come with an amendment to the National Security Act.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after listening to detailed views with regard to this Bill, I rise to oppose this Bill. At the same time I would like to tell this House that our level of thinking has touched very low. This Bill is not so significant. It is immaterial whether detention is increased by 5-10 days more or not but the basic thing is that we want to eliminate terrorism. Therefore, I would like to know from my hon'ble Colleagues of both sides that why should we give so much importance to this Bill. Did the

[Sh. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia] people of this country confer us with less powers? Why can we not utilise these powers? Instead of making proper use of the powers already conferred by the people, another Bill seeking more powers has been introduced. Therefore, I say that we have come far away from the right path. Therefore, it is essential that we may enact such laws, take such steps, make such efforts so that people should understand our point of view. Terrorists can be isolated. If our action, our laws, our views are such which take us away from the people then whatever laws you may frame, terrorism will not be eliminated. So we should think in this direction. Punjab problem is a problem of the whole nation. This disease is spreading its tentacles in Haryana also. people are being murdered in buses in Haryana also. All the roads in Delhi give a desolate look in the evening after 7.00 p.m. Therefore, we will have to solve this problem by treating it as the national problem. I am one of those persons who is very close to the flames of this fire and I can feel the intensity of this problem better and therefore I feel more concerned also. Mr. Chidambaram, I would like to say that the laws, which have already been made, are being misused. In Punjab the police has come to such a position that the S. H. O. takes away 10 persons daily and demands Rs 2000 from each of them and threatens them that if they do not pay the amount, they will be behind the bars under the National Security Act. It is being done in 95% cases. Powers are already being misused. Therefore, Shri Ribeiro dismissed 14 S. H. Os within a week with the remark that they were corrupt. 5 S. H. Os have been dismissed in Ludhiana only. What I mean to say is that how may police officials will be dismissed. What will be the position after 2 to 4 months.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I think this is not fair. You must also tell the House that the Station House Officer cannot pass an order of detention under this Act. We are talking about the Preventive Detention Act. If you

are talking about corruption on the part of a Station House Officer under any other law while accusing a person of any offence, that is a different matter. You are giving an impression that the Station House Officer is invoking this law and is corrupt.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: What I wanted to say is that how all these things start. I shall visit my native place tomorrow or the day after tomorrow and enquire about it. I would like to inform the hon. Minister that I know it. I myself was put behind the bars under this act. I know that order to this effect is passed by the District Magistrate and delivered by a D. S. P. I was delivered thrice and I have been jail. the D. S. P. himself comes. I was going to say that Government should take our help in this connection. At present people are going away from us. What is happening in Punjab to-day is that those people who are fighting terrorism unitedly are being dismissed for service. Therefore, I would like to request you that whether you may or may not frame laws, it makes no difference but at least, Members of Parliament from Punjab should have been consulted privately before introducing this Bill. Even now you go on making as many laws as you can, but the issue will be solved only when points made by the terrorists so often are considered and some convincing reply is given to those points. We have always been extending our co-operation and even now we are ready to cooperate for the sake of the country. We cannot control terrorism through this legislation also.

"Marz badhta gaya, jyun jhun dava ki"

we have taken several steps and seen the result. Even to-day we shall assemble at Longowal. Earlier also, we participated in simultaneous 'Bhog' ceremony of Ramayana and Gurugranth Sahib. We shall go to the people. Excepting one or two parties, all parties are coming, people are coming. Since you are in the Government, I would like to request you to take these things

seriously so that people may not believe the terrorists and isolate them.

With these words, I oppose this Bill and also appeal that we should take new look towards the Punjab problem and solve it with an open mind so that we may get rid of the terrorists. The people of the whole country are very much perturbed on account of misdeeds of the terrorists. We are far more distressed because for the wrong act of some individuals the blame comes to whole group of people. Recently hon'ble Governor gave a statement that out of the number of murders being committed 74 per cent are Sikhs. I do not say that Hindu and Sikh bloods differ from each other. They have same blood. I would like to say that the Government should take some concrete steps to solve this problem. If this Bill proves to be of no use, you are likely to bring more stringent Bill in the next session. This will not serve any purpose. You will have to think some other way out to solve this problem.

With these words I thank you.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): I rise to oppose this Bill tooth and nail. The intention of the Minister may be good, but at the implementation stage it is used indiscriminately. I may tell you that in my life time, I went to jail four times under the National Security Act. So I can talk on it with proper authority. I went to jail five times under section 302. I was a Member of the Assembly and an MBBS doctor having prosperous practice. But in order to suppress the labour movement, hutment dwellers movement and to break the textile workers strike, this Government indiscriminately used the National Security Act against me. But I am not having any grudge against that. 7 crore people are unemployed in this country. The inflation is rising. Economic problems are there which the Government has failed to tackle. Therefore, they are coming with such Acts to detain persons without any trial for six months. When I was in jail, within five days the detaining authority had to give detention

charges. Now in the name of Punjab you are making it 15 days. Earlier the inquiry should be made within three months. Now, you are doing it in six months. This is the failure of the Government. The frustration among the people is rising. In order to suppress that frustration, this Government is using this law. In order to break the textile workers' strike, this Government detained 40 activists of mine under this Act.

When the National Security Act was passed in 1980, hon. Shri Zail Singh, who was the Home Minister at that time, said -this can be verified the record-that this Act would not be used to detain the labour leaders or against the workers movement. But I am sure that in Bombay and Maharashtra-I do not know of other parts of the country-this law was used to detain labour leaders in order to help the multi-nationals in this country.

AN HON. MEMBER: This is for Punjab.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: You are amending the same Act. You are giving the police machinery such type of weapons for detaining labour leaders. I understand who is going to do it. The Commissioner signs the order. But it is always prepared by the lower constable. When Mr. Ribeiro was the Commissioner of Bombay, he had signed my detention orders twice. Detention order containing 1000 pages was shown to me. In one of the factories where I had my union, two canteen boys quarrelled and this was one of the reasons for detaining me. He is having twenty lakh workers. What is Dr. Datta Samant to do if one of his workers says: 'employer *murdabad*'? When Antulay became the Minister in Maharashtra - I am giving you the names also — for eight days I was detained. My rally was assaulted to please somebody at Delhi. To please somebody at Delhi, Dr. Datta Samant was detained under the National Security Act. The High Court has passed such a bad stricture. After remaining under detention under the orders of the Thane Commissioner, when I was released after twenty days' arguments and after the Government had appointed all

[Dr. Datta Samant]

the public prosecutors, thousands of people were kept away. I was not allowed to come out. The policemen told me to go in again. When I asked, why, they said, "Earlier the Thana Commissioner had detained you, now the Bombay Commissioner is detaining you". I said, "I have unions in 30-40 districts, so, now you go on detaining me because you want to support the employers in the big houses who have swallowed crores of rupees." Who is going to implement this Act? Is your police in Punjab in a mood to consider who is really bad and who is really good? Your Governor will say detain somebody. After fifteen days only you will issue his detention order which means you are detaining that man without having any *prima facie* evidence. You are giving this weapon to them. DSP will sign the order but the Havaladar or down below others in the police department are not in a mood nowadays to gather the evidence. Then you prepare your detention order and for that you want fifteen days. Originally under the National Security Act you had to serve the detention order within five days, at least you had to give some reason for the detention, but gradually you made it ten days and now you are making it fifteen days. So, they can very well detain whomsoever they want. Now no government is there in Punjab, Ramoowalia has rightly said that. You put somebody in jail and then prepare some grounds for that. These grounds are vague. Nobody bothers for that. And then it is referred to the Board. My experience in that most of the persons on the Boards are pro-party people. Whomsoever the Governor likes, he appoints him on the Board. But anyway they are the Boards for the purpose of judicial requirement. Now you are giving a few days more to the Boards. Previously the enquiry or hearing was to be done within three months; now you are detaining a person for six months. You can detain anybody in Punjab. If the police does not like somebody, they can detain him for a maximum period of six months. One or two days before that, you will take up his case to the Board. But 90 per cent decisions of the Boards are in favour of the Government. This is very bad. What is the moral of

the police in Punjab? Yesterday there was a broad discussion here. Though I have not gone to Meerut, but I have read a lot of what happened there. In the Meerut riots, I do not know on which side did the police act but it depends on their personal character, their personal favour to a particular community, their personal interest. Everywhere it is like that. The previous scores are settled. And in Punjab, where there is no Government, you are giving such types of weapons to the Police Commissioner or to the Governor, who are not going to use them in the interest of the Punjab. You are going to increase the dissatisfaction among the masses of Punjab. After the Governor's rule in Punjab, there are more murders. In six months, 1002 killings have been there. This is the figure given by the hon. Minister. It is more than the killings when Barnala Government was there. Are you going to bring peace in Punjab with such type of detention Acts? Not at all. And if you make indiscriminate arrests, I am sure there will be more dissatisfaction, there will be more frustration, more people will take violence in their hands. This is what is happening in this country and this Government is failing to maintain law and order. There may be many reasons for this but I am not going into all that. Therefore, instead of going in for this Act, I say you scrap this National Security Act. Your intentions may be honest but these stringent provisions are going to bring more dissatisfaction among the youth in the country. In between that in Madhya Pradesh some case has come - Jain or somebody has run away with somebody. You have simply this satisfaction that you are detaining somebody under Preventive Detention Act.

[*Translation*]

Whatever is desired by the Police, is done in the name of National Security. Now you are making provisions for the detention of six months.

[*English*]

I think apart from all such things, you again go to Punjab. This is to find out some solu-

tion. You have negotiation with somebody—may be keeping your view that the country is one. But for God's sake do not bring such a type of laws. It is my experience such laws are misused. 50% they take care of the Government rules. They actually want to suppress somebody, suppress this movement, want to do this thing or that. 50% is used by the police as they want. You take COFEPOSA. In Bombay police are collecting lakhs of rupees from smugglers.

[Translation]

We have received orders about you, come in the evening.

[English]

They arrest one but they collect money from another ten. This is happening. In fact I can give you so many names.

We are discussing in air conditioned rooms. But what is actually happening—such type of laws, detention or COFEPOSA—these are not under your control. By this you may not be in a position to run this democratic Government. You will have to find our some measure. I appeal this Government to withdraw it. It is not going to help or to run the Government or to bring peace in Punjab.

SHRI D. B. PATIL (Kolaba): I rise to oppose this Bill. The Government wants to empower itself. Government wants to have more power in regard to detention without trial. Detention without trial is against the principle of natural justice.

Many of the Members have said-it is essential to amend the Act because of technical flaws. When a person is detained without trial is the question of personal liberty is involved to be cautious in these matters so that no technical flaw should be there. The point is, there is no justification for this type of argument.

The intention of the Bill is very good. There is danger to the integrity of our nation. For that purpose you want to check terror-

ism. President Rule was imposed for that purpose in Punjab. In spite of that there have been terrorist activities. For this Government wants more power, as if Government has not power to handle this. There are so many special Acts to deal with the terrorists. But still their activities have been increasing. You should try to find out the reasons why terrorist activities are increasing. The main reason is the present policy of the Government so far as Punjab is concerned. The present policy of the Government is that the problem is of law and order only. Till the Government does not come to the conclusion that it is also a political problem and find a solution for it the terrorists activities are not going to stop. The terrorist activities are not going to be eliminated by providing simply this type of laws.

Under the Constitution it has been provided that there should be some sort of enactment to detain persons without trial. But these powers are being extended. That is very bad so far as personal liberty is concerned. But this Government wants to extend detention without trial from one year to two years: so far as Advisory Board is concerned from one month to six months and to give reasons for detention from ten to fifteen days. It is all against the interest of the people.

The main intention of the Government is to check terrorism. But as I said there are two types of terrorism. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister—there is terrorism of fanatical extremists and there is State terrorism. According to me it is some sort of State terrorism in Punjab. Some people are thinking that in Punjab State terrorism is boosting in such a way that they are not in a position to live safely. So far as their complaints are concerned there are State encounters. I do not say that allegations are true. But in Punjab it is openly alleged and the Governor is being requested to inquire into the fake encounters. I can give a concrete example, that by complaints in writing have been made to the Governor that such and such thing has happened and the Government should hold an enquiry and if the Govern-

[Sh. D.B. Patil]

ment does not hold an enquiry, the impression is that the State terrorism is there. It is not going to help solve the problem. So far as this issue in Punjab is concerned, it is a very serious and delicate problem. It is not only a law and order problem, it is a political problem. For the present the Government is thinking that it is only a law and order problem, not a political problem. Sir, a few days before, it was being said that Mr. Darshan Singh, who is the acting Akali Takht Chief, was trying to find a solution for the problem on behalf of the Central Government. But he has complained against the Central Government. I will quote an extract from *The Indian Post*, dated August 18, 1987—

"Mr. Singh regretted that the Centre had not been sincere. When the Jain monk, Mr. Sushil Muni came to Amritsar, he made it clear that he was speaking on behalf of the Prime Minister. Every time he met us the paramilitary forces were withdrawn from the vicinity of the Golden Temple complex. He assured us that the demands like the release of detainees, reinstatement of Army men and withdrawal of cases against the Sikh youth shall be accepted. The Sikh boys had declared total support for the talks and reposed confidence in the Akal Takht. He blamed certain leaders without naming them for sabotaging the talks."

Sir, it is a very important thing. It seems that the Government is not trying to find a political solution. It is not being done wholeheartedly. According to Mr. Darshan Singh, to whom the Central Government had entrusted this job, the Government did not help him. The assurances given to Mr. Darshan Singh were not being fulfilled. So, I would like to submit on this point that so far as this question is concerned, simply taking more powers through this Bill is not going to solve the problem of terrorism. This problem will not be solved until and unless the Government find a political solution to the problem.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, nobody is happy when he has to pilot a law relating to preventive detention and certainly nobody can be happy when he pilots an amending Bill which makes certain provisions more strict for preventive detention. preventive Detention is an exception to the principle of freedom and personal liberty which has been enshrined in the Constitution. In fact, speaking for myself, speaking for this Government, I believe that there will be a day when there would be full play to personal liberty and freedom without having recourse to a law of preventive detention. But, Sir, the founding fathers felt that under our Constitutional system it might be necessary, at some time or other, to make a law of preventive detention. That is why after they wrote Article 14, after they wrote in Article 15, after wrote in Article 19 and after they wrote in Article 21, they did write also in Article 22 of the Constitution. And even the Janata Government, in its new-found enthusiasm to reverse all that the earlier Government had done when it brought about a spate of Constitutional Amendments, brought them in one Bill, did not think it necessary to repeal Article 22 of the Constitution. In fact, if you look into the 44th Amendment to the Constitution, you will find that the Janata Government preserved the power of preventive detention, but tried to provide some safeguards.

One is not against safeguards against preventive detention. But one should ask oneself, are we living in times where we can do away with the law of preventive detention. When something happens in Meerut, the very first demand that is made by leaders of all communities is, "why don't you detain some of these trouble-mongers?" It is not a demand made by one community and opposed by another community. In the cloistered atmosphere of Parliament it is very easy to stand up and say, "Don't invoke the prevention detention law". But out there in Meerut, out there in Ahmedabad, out there in Punjab not only the common people but people who are leaders of communities,

leaders of societies, leaders in various walks of life come and tell us, 'Why don't you detain these people for a few days?' I know of people who are here but who have told me outside that sometimes it is necessary to put away some people for a couple of weeks or a couple of months so that passions will die down. So, let us not take a very lofty attitude and speak against preventive detention. Let us try to understand why we are compelled to make a law on preventive detention and why sometimes we are compelled to invoke law on preventive detention.

Today we are not making a new law of preventive detention. The law is already there, the National Security Act made in 1980 by Parliament. Those who speak against preventive detention should also remember that they ask us to take action against smugglers, ask us to take action against those who violate economic laws. COFEPOSA is also a law of preventive detention. If you speak against preventive detention in the National Security Act, logically you should also say COFEPOSA should not be there on the law books. But you would not say that. COFEPOSA is as much as NSA, as much as the earlier MISA, is a law of preventive detention, all laws made by virtue of the powers under Entry 3 of the Concurrent List of the Constitution. Therefore, let us not, I beg to submit, speak in the air against preventive detention. It makes good copy and it can paint you as a liberal but it does not really amount to much in the times in which we live in. As I said, we are not making a new law. We are merely re-introducing section 14A which had earlier been introduced in April, 1984. It was for a period of one year, for an area declared as a disturbed area. A disturbed area has been defined as an area so notified under section 3 of the Punjab Disturbed Areas Act or under section 3 of the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Act. So, the first proposition is, this new section 14A applies only to the disturbed areas of Punjab and Chandigarh and it does not apply to Maharashtra and therefore Dr. Datta Samant need not worry.

DR. DATTA SAMANT; I know it. But

then, how is it applied against the union leaders? You are giving weapon in the hands of police to detain for six months. Is it honest?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You have said it already. I am answering that.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Even when the earlier law was passed it was mentioned that it would not be used against labour leaders. But you used it to detain labour leaders in hundred. I know, you are amending the Act. But why do you want "six months"?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, my reference to Dr. Datta Samant may be expunged!

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): You don't detain him.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Okay.

Therefore, it applies only to disturbed areas so declared in Punjab and Chandigarh.

Secondly, it is not a new section. The section was first made in April, 1984 for a period of one year. When it was about to expire in April, 1985, it was extended by another year, upto April, 1986. This section was struck down by a Division Bench of the Punjab High Court. Against that, an appeal has been filed and a stay has been granted by the Supreme Court by an order dated 20th December, 1985.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Would you kindly explain the reason why it was struck down?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am going to say that. Without saying that, I cannot get away with section 14A.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Why you want six months to go before the court?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Both will kindly bear with me. Let me complete what I

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]
want to say.

On 9th December, 1985 the provision was struck down. On the 20th December, 1985 there was a stay granted by the Supreme Court. But the section itself expired, in the sense that the time ran out in April, 1986. What is now pending before the Supreme Court would, therefore, be the validity of a section which was in operation from April, 1984 to April, 1986 and the validity of detentions made under the section during the period April, 1984 to April, 1986. Between April, 1986 and the 9th June, 1987 we did not have section 14A. This will explain Mr. Yadav's point. We did not have section 14A and, therefore, the special provision for Punjab was not in existence between April, 1986 and the 9th of June, 1987.

On the 9th June, 1987 the Ordinance was promulgated by the President making another section which was similar in language to Section 14A.

What we are now trying to do is, replace that Ordinance by an Act.

The question which Mr. Madhav Reddi raised is, why was it struck down. It was struck down because a Division Bench of the Punjab High Court, with great respect to the learned judges, held that the section did not satisfy Article 22 (7) (a) of the Constitution. Article 22 (7) (a) of the Constitution, according to the learned judges, requires two conditions to be satisfied. One, the law must specify the circumstances and two, the law must specify the class or classes of cases for which you can have a special provision. According to the learned judges, while section 14A specified the circumstances under section 22 (7) (a), it did not specify the class or class of cases. We have been advised differently. The learned Attorney-General has given us different advice. The Attorney-General has appeared before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has, *prima facie*, accepted his argument and has granted a stay. Anyway, with great difference to what hon. Member Shri Madhav Reddi and some

other hon. Members pointed out I have brought my official amendment.

My official amendment will take care of what the Punjab High Court has pointed out. We have now taken care, not only to specify the circumstances—according to us, we have already specified the circumstances and class and class of cases—but by way of abundant caution, I have now brought before this House an official amendment which restricts the scope of section 14A to an even narrower class, namely a class of persons which interfere with the efforts of Government to cope with terrorist and disruptive activities.

When the official amendment is moved, I think, Mr. Madhav Reddi and others will be satisfied.

I have reflected on this. After the debate last time when I reflected, I said "Yes. I think there is a point." Although we have been advised to the contrary, although there is an appeal pending in the Supreme Court, I think it is only proper to give due weight to the Punjab High Court judgment and we have brought an official amendment.

Therefore, the constitutionality is no longer in doubt. The need for such a law is no longer in doubt. I have to answer Mr. Banatwalla who said all this is post-detention. I really could not understand that argument. A detention order is made on material which is available before the detaining authority. He makes an order of detention. After he makes an order of detention, he has to comply with a large number of procedural requirements. He has to reduce the grounds to writing, serve the grounds of detention upon the detenu, send a report to the State Government, the state Government has to send a further report to the Central Government and finally the case is to go before the Advisory Board.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: While serving the order, you are asking for 60 days' time.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is for

the grounds of detention.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: You are having grounds. There is no need for 60 days' time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Grounds are after that. That has to be thought of later on.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If you will allow me to complete, I would like to complete it today.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Datta Samant, let him finish.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, Dr. Datta Samant is an eminent Doctor, an eminent Trade Unionist and an eminent.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I don't want to get into a legal argument. But I think I know what I am talking about. There are five procedural stages after an order of detention and for each one, the National Security Act could prescribe certain time-limit. At the time of introducing this Bill, I said that the Punjab Government is under severe strain, the Administration is under severe pressure. Therefore, we felt.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am giving you the figures. Will you just bear with me? I am surely going to answer all these things. The Punjab Government is under severe strain. The Administration is stretched very thin. The administrative resources are limited and therefore they have to be given a little more time to comply with this procedural requirements. The Constitution does not fix any outer limit. On the contrary, if you will

kindly see, Article 22 (7) (a) says that you need not go to the Advisory Board at all. We have not taken that extreme step. We have said that you will normally go to the Advisory Board within three months. In a case falling under Section 14A, you will go to the Advisory Board within six months?

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Why do you take six months?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I can explain it once; I can explain it twice but I cannot explain it to somebody who is philosophically opposed to Law of Preventive Devention.

(Interruptions)

At every stage, where it is 5 days, we have said 10 days; where it is 10 days, we have said 12 days and for 15 days, we have said 20 days. If you add all these in a case under the original Section 3, which is still on this Act, the normal detention period is three months. In exceptional cases falling under Section 14A, we have provided six months.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: That means, he will detain anybody for six months in Punjab.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, that is not only a simplistic statement but a plainly erroneous statement in law. Nobody can be detained without anything for six months. The law is very clear.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I can't be interrupted by Dr. Datta Samant like this. He has no response *(Interruptions)*. His point unfortunately may or may not carry conviction. He has no response *(Interruptions)*. I am referring to your point, your major point. I have understood your point. But you must try to understand what I say—whether you agree or disagree. *(Interruptions)*

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

Sir, he does not let me complete. What can I do? The point is at every stage, there are legal remedies. There is nothing without any legal remedy.

A point was raised by Shri Thampan Thomas: anything can be done for a period of six months. It is plainly wrong. Hon. Member Shri Madhav Reddi is a lawyer; Shri Ayyapu Reddy is a lawyer; several other people are lawyers. We all know that. At every stage, there are legal remedies. These are the procedural steps which a detaining authority has to go through, until his case goes to the Advisory Board. But the right of *habeas corpus* has not been suspended; Article 21 has not been suspended; Article 32 has not been suspended and Article 226 has not been suspended. ADM Jabalpur, versus Shri Shukla's case is no longer a good law. In a case of mistaken identity, in a case where there is any other factual error in an order of detention, in a case where an incompetent authority has made the order of detention, in a case where the ground of detention are in a language not known to the detenu and a host of other grounds, we know that day in the day out people go to the High Court, People go the Supreme Court and get the orders struck down. It is not correct to say and Dr. Datta Samant should not give the impression to this House or to the people outside—that for a period of six months, there are no legal remedies. It is not only an incorrect statement but also it has no basis on law. There are any number of legal remedies. If the detaining authority passes an incorrect order, he will have to bear the consequences for passing an incorrect order.

Sir, I was surprised that Mr. Ramoowalia, among other hon. Members, should have opposed this law. This NSA has been in force since 1980. The special provision of Section 14A has been there from April 1984 to April 1986. Perhaps, Mr. Ramoowalia has forgotten. His party was in power in Punjab from October 1985 to the 11th May 1987. During this period, it might be of interest to him to know—when they came into power, for the first two months they did not press any

detention order. But they realised that if they must fight terrorism if they must fight the grave situation that has arisen in Punjab, they have to invoke this Act. In the first half of 1986, between January 1986 and June 1986, the Punjab Government passed 31 orders under this Act. Between July 1986 and December 1986, the Punjab Government passed 117 orders under this Act, and in the first five months of 1987—20 days more than the period your Government was in power, Mr. Ramoowalia, - they passed 148 detention orders under this Act. I am, therefore, surprised that you, Mr. Ramoowalia, should stand up and say today that you oppose this Amendment, you oppose section 14A and you oppose the law of preventive detention. You can raise any other argument, but you cannot make the argument that the law is bad. (*Interruptions*) I think you are in wrong company today.

Then the argument was raised: how are you detaining, what is your Advisory Board, what kind of people are there, how is it that all these orders go in favour of the Government. Let me say that the Constitution recognises that the Advisory Board can have persons qualified to be High Court judges. The Janata Government's Amendment, the Forty-fourth Amendment, said that the Chairman should be a serving judge but the other two members may be retired judges. Today in Punjab the Advisory Board consists of a retired judge of the High Court, Justice Sondhi as Chairman, and a serving District Judge, Mr. Rande, and another serving District and Sessions judge, Mr. S. S. Chahal, as members of the Advisory Board. They have many more years to go for retirement. Therefore, I do not think it is fair to attribute motives to serving judges. These are people who are qualified to be High Court judges. Therefore, they are on the Advisory Board today.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Can a detenu appear in person before the Advisory Board?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: A detenu can appear in person before the Advisory Board. That has not been touched.

As far as orders made by the Advisory Board are concerned, an argument has been made that all these orders are made in favour of the Government. Nothing can be farther from the truth. In Punjab in the period ending 31-5-1987, that is, from the date of the Act, 1312 detention orders were made. 703 persons were released *suo motu* by the State Government, that is, after seeing the detention order, the State Government itself released them. 406 people were released by the Advisory Board. Only 45 were released by the courts. Ten are absconding. Eventually the people who were placed under detention were only 148. So, let us not give the impression to the world that the Advisory Board will go by what the State Government says, the High Court will toe the line of the State Government, the State Government itself is mindless, the State Government is bureaucratic. That is not the case. (*Interruptions*) the figures will show that, when a report was made to the State Government, within the period of 12 days, the State Government itself released 703 people. So, let us not give that impression. The point is, this law is a very strict law (*Interruptions*) That is why I am trying to say that the State Government is not a mindless State Government. It is wrong to say that the State Government has always supported the detention order. It is wrong to say that the high officers, it is wrong to say that Ministers, it is wrong to say that the Chief Minister, even Mr. Barnala, will always, mindlessly, put the seal of approval on a detention order. There are people in the higher levels who will apply their minds and if there is an error, they will release the people (*Interruptions*)

AN. HON. MEMBER: One example he is saying.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: He was opposing it. That is why I say. Even the Barnala Government released people (*Interruptions*)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: How is it that innocent people are kept under detention for five to six months?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: What can I do, Sir, if somebody keeps on repeating parrot-like what he has been saying without listening to a word of what I am saying?

I would most humbly submit that there is a need for this provision. I have taken note of the arguments of hon. Member Shri Mahav Reddi and some others, and I have come forward with an official amendment. The official amendment should allay whatever fears they have got about the constitutionality of the law. There is a genuine need, and we will ensure that the Punjab Administration impresses upon its officers that these laws should not be invoked indiscriminately. If anybody does invoke it in an erroneous manner, there are high officers, there are high authorities, who will certainly look into the matters. But this is very necessary today, this is a very necessary law, and I would most humbly seek the support of the House of this Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Amal Datta. He is not present. I shall now put the Resolution moved by Shri Amal Datta to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1987) promulgated by the President on the 9th June, 1987."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the National Security Act, 1980, in its application to the State of Punjab and the Union territory of Chandigarh, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the House will take up Clause by Clause consideration.

CLAUSE 2

(Amendment of Act 65 of 1980 is its Application to Punjab and Chandigarh)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Page 1, line 8 and 9 —

for "the State of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh"

substitute "a disturbed area" (14)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall not go into the theory of preventive detention or its need in a democratic system or its desirability. I shall not like to point out that preventive detention, as it is being practised, as it is being applied throughout the country has given rise to the feeling that inherently there is a gross misuse and abuse of power, not I say, by the Government at the top, not by the elected representatives but surely by the bureaucracy and the officialdom. It has opened wide the gates of corruption and I am surprised that the ambit of this law is sought to be extended, the scope of the law is sought to be widened which will only strengthen the hands of the corrupt bureaucracy and the police force.

The Hon. Minister has spoken about Meerut. I shall not go into details. But I am absolutely certain that at least three quarters of the persons detained under NSA are totally innocent as there are no material facts to connect them with any possibility of disturbance. But that is for the advisory board to decide.

I make a very humble point. Sir the Hon. Minister has sought to extend the periods that were provided in the original Act for a very special class of people, I understand. But we are living at a time when the Government machinery is being progressively

mechanised more and more. Innovations are being brought in. We have instantaneous systems of communication. I would be obliged if the Hon. Minister comes to the House with an amendment to shorten the periods of communication because it is possible for the Government to communicate the information from the districts level to the State capital and from the State capitals to the Central Government within a matter of seconds. Why do you need days and weeks and months for doing that? There is absolutely no reason. If you have already got material facts and the Supreme Court insists then you must have some material facts to indicate that the person is likely to commit tendentious acts. If you have considered these material facts then why do you seek more time for communicating the reasons to either to a detainee or to the advisory board or the State Government or the Central Government. This passes my imagination and certainly this is not for the Government which is taking India into the 21st century. You can have all these instantly communicated. You have not explained anywhere why you want the period to be extended from 'x' to 'y'. What is the rationale for it? Why not 'y' plus one more? Why not 'y' plus two months more? Where is the rationale? On what basis did you choose a particular time period? You have not taken the House into confidence.

Secondly, Sir, I want to say that our objection to preventive detention is not based on principle. We fully realise the importance of it. There is gross misuse on which the Hon. Minister himself has provided evidence. I would request if a person's normal pattern of life is disturbed and he is put behind the bars by the State and the State may have its own reasons but if the State proves to be wrong, then how do you compensate that man for the loss of time, loss of livelihood, suffering agony etc? What do you do then?

17 hrs.

Thirdly, I would suggest that you should have some sort of control on arbitrariness.

But what have you done? You have been telling us of the official amendment is that you are going to put some restrictions. As I read it you have widened the orbit. You, not only, are going to detain terrorists or whom you consider to be terrorist but any person who in your view interference with Government's anti-terrorist operation. If Syed Shahabuddin is speaking outside against your arbitrary action, he may be considered by you as interfering with the Government's action against terrorism and therefore, subjected to detention. I think there is wide meaning in these words. 'preventing a person from interfering with the efforts of the Government is coping with the terrorist and disruptive activities'. Any criticism of the Government can be regarded by you as interfering with your efforts in coping with the terrorist and disruptive activities. We do not accept your judgment. We do not accept your bonafides in this matter. You have been using the power of NSA for political purposes, for striking down your political opponents. Therefore, I am not convinced.

I appeal to the House that unless the Minister explains the rationale of the various time periods, the Bill should not be passed. The Statement of object and purpose is

incomplete and misleading and my amendments be approved.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L.
BHAGAT): Mr. Deputy Speaker, we have a
function at 5.15 and the President of India is
coming there. I move that now we adjourn
the House today and tomorrow the Minister
will reply to the Hon. Member's point. As
tomorrow we have discussion on commu-
nalism and as the business is very slow,
tomorrow we sit till 8 o'clock in the night.

SHRIG. M. BANATWALLA: Tomorrow
you give precedence to this subject. Please
don't put it at the fag end of the agenda.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In view of the
request of the Minister, the House stands
adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11
a.m.

17.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Thursday August 20,
1987/Sravana 29, 1909 (Saka).*