

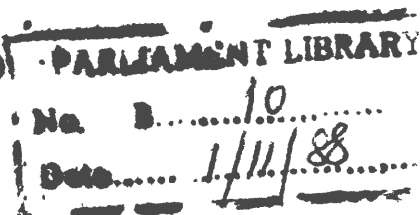
Eighth Series. Vol. XXXIX, No. 51

Wednesday, May 11, 1988

Vaisakha 21, 1910 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Tenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. XXXIX contains Nos. 41 to 53)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 11, 1988 | Vaisakha 21,
1910 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Deluge of Foreign Funds

*1042. SHRI AJOY BISWAS† :

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a deluge of
foreign funds in the country in the name of
voluntary organisations since 1983 inspite
of the provision of the Foreign Contribu-
tions (Regulation) Act, 1976;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there are any lacuna in
the said Act; and

(d) if so, whether the Act is proposed
to be amended ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS
AND MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME
AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) :
(a) and (b). There has been an increasing
trend in the receipt of foreign contribution
during certain years since 1983 as reported
by the Associations covered under the
Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act,
1976 which was enacted to 'regulate' *inter
alia* acceptance and utilisation of foreign
contribution. The upward trend is due to
the increase in the number of reporting
associations.

(c) and (d). The Foreign Contribution
(Regulation) Act, 1976 has been thoro-
ughly reviewed and its amendment is being
considered.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Sir, my
question was specific but the reply is
evasive. Actually, in the reply it has been
said that the foreign contribution has
increased after 1983, and the reason given
there is 'due to the increase in the number
of reporting associations, I think that is
not the real fact because, as you know, in
the recent past, the fundamentalist and
secessionist forces are very much active in
India to disintegrate the unity and integration
of the country. Sometimes the Government
has also said that foreign hands are behind
these secessionist forces and the fundamen-
tlists. The activities of the voluntary
organisations have increased according to
the Government, and the money and the
materials which are being received by these
voluntary organisations from foreign coun-
tries are being utilise to step up the nefarious
activities to disintegrate the country. So,
my specific question is what was the total
number of voluntry organisations in 1976
and what was the number in 1987—either in
1986 or in 1987, whichever figure is there—
what was the total foreign money received
by these voluntry organisations in 1987,
and what was the total money received by
these voluntry organisations in 1984-85,
1985-86 and 1986-87.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, the
figures of receipt of foreign contributions
since 1983 are as follows :

1983	—	Rs.264.23 crores
1984	—	Rs.254.80 crores

The figures for 1985 and 1986, which
I will furnish, are provisional figures. They
are :

1985	—	Rs.313.51 crores
1986	—	Rs.434.10 crores

But these are provisional figures. The figures for 1987 are under compilation because the returns are coming in.

With regard to registration, this Act was not enforced strictly in the first years other this Act was made. This Act came to be enforced very strictly only from 1985 onwards. Today we have about 12000 associations which are registered and because more associations are registered and there is a strict enforcement of the Act, it is reflected in the increasing foreign contributions. I agree with the hon. Member that there are still four or five areas in the Act which have loopholes. Amendments are being finalised. We thought we could introduce them in this Session, but we will now perhaps introduce them in the next Session. Amendments are being finalised to take care of these loopholes. We are conscious that notwithstanding the fact that this Act has been on the Statute Book for the last 13-14 years, there are loopholes which we are trying to plug.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Sir, in the beginning I said that the foreign powers are helping the secessionist forces and fundamentalist forces. I can tell you a specific case. The Christian Missioneries which are operating in the North-Eastern region,—the Headquarters is in Shillong, in—1983-84 they circulated a leaflet and in the leaflet they clearly said that their intention is to interfere in the political activities in the north-eastern region. So, that was the thing. Even I raised that issue on the floor of the Parliament. So, there is no doubt that foreign powers are active and under the cover of these voluntary organisations, the secessionist forces and the fundamentalist forces are very much active and they are receiving money from foreign countries. So, my specific question is this. The Government is going to amend the Act. So, I would like to know whether the Government has conducted any inquiry to see that the money and materials are not being utilised by the foreign forces through the voluntary organisations to help the fundamentalist and secessionist forces; if so, what is the finding of the inquiry; if not, whether the Government will inquire into the matter.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, there is no general inquiry is such. But

when we receive a report or when we have the slightest suspicion that foreign contribution is not being utilised for the purposes for which it is obtained, we do not hesitate to place the organisation in the 'prior permission' category and an organisation which is placed in the 'prior permission' category has to go through considerable difficulty before it gets the money, before it utilises that. We do not allow a second contribution to be received unless we are satisfied that the first contribution has been properly utilised. Where we are satisfied that there is a violation of law, we place the organisation in the prohibited category.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: How you will satisfy without an inquiry ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am coming to that. There is no general inquiry. But we have enough staff and we have enough accounts people to go into the accounts of each of the organisations against whom we have received any kind of report. And inquiry is conducted into the affairs of each organisation. But I thought your question was whether there is a general inquiry on the receipt of foreign contributions. My answer is, 'No'. But in respect of specific organisations we do conduct an inquiry before we take a decision to place them either under the 'prior permission' category or under the 'prohibited' category.

PROF K.K. TEWARY : Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister is absolutely unsatisfactory. I am surprised why this Government is trying to brush all the dirt accumulated over the years under the carpet. There are forces in the country which have been in receipt of foreign money and this money has been spent generously to subvert the Constitution and to subvert the democratic political processes in the country. This is well-known to Members of the House and also to the people of the country. Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government has taken any steps on a voluminous report submitted by the Kudal Commission if Government has any seriousness in stopping the free flow of foreign money. On how foreign forces work, foreign agencies work in the country through money and such so-called voluntary organisations, there are

hundreds of volumes written. I do not know why the Government at least does not set the lead provided by the Kudal Commission. The names of voluntary organisations and certain political forces have been provided in that Report. I would like to know whether the long report also contains the names of voluntary organisations, many of the organisations working in the name of the Father of the Nation, the Gandhian organisations. Some Opposition leaders have also been named as persons who have received money or who have definite connection with such organisations who had taken money and their activities now for the last one year, are well known. Therefore, I would like the Minister to be specific whether... (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER : What is the problem? What is wrong ?

(Interruptions.)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He should not make allegations against Opposition leaders. Do not generalise it. (Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Whether those organisations misutilised...

MR. SPEAKER: You put a question. Where is the question ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Will the Government go into the report of the Kudal Commission and find out the precise identity of persons and organisations who have received the money and who are spending money to subvert the Constitutional process and topple the elected government ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I have great respect for my hon. friend and I am willing to answer that question, although you will appreciate, I do not have the details of the answer about the Kudal Commission. Let me answer it from my memory. Kudal Commission have submitted several interim reports and a final report. Action has been taken, I think, on the first three or four interim reports. Specific cases have been identified. FIRs have been filed in several cases. CBI has been asked to prosecute some cases and some cases have been remitted to the State Government for prosecution. Obviously Sir, I do not have the details of the case.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Firstly, this is very strange, Sir. The question is specific on foreign money. Kudal Commission has been established precisely for that.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. There is no question on Kudal Commission.

(Interruptions).

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : I would like to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that through this Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, some of the voluntary organisations are getting contribution in the shape of cash as well as kind and are utilising it for conversion of poor people, taking advantage of their acute poverty, specially in hill areas and predominated by tribal population. Is this a fact ? If so, whether it is a fact that through this conversion, they are spreading communalism as well as creating political instability in the area ? Has it been brought to the notice of the Government. If so, what is the action taken on this issue or proposed to be taken ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir our agencies have reported that in the case of some organisations, there is reason to believe that they do try to use their activities for conversion and proselytisation. But there is no conclusive proof of the matter. But when we receive a report regarding any particular organisation, we straight-away place that organisation, in the prior permission category and when there is a violation of law, even for non-submission of report, we have taken action against such organisations and placed them under the "prohibited" category.

MR. SPEAKER : Keep a close watch.

Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, you should allow a separate discussion on the foreign contributions in the country. You should allow a discussion. ((Interruptions.))

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Mr. Tewari, there is a rule book and according to the rule book, you can give any motion you like and I am not barring you from that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : We are ready for a discussion, subject to what you may say.

Voluntary Organisations in Andhra Pradesh Receiving Funds From Abroad

*1043. **SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of voluntary organisations receiving funds from abroad in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the purpose for which such organisations are receiving funds from abroad; and

(c) the amount of funds received by these organisations during the last three years and its break up organisation-wise ?

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) 1264 Organisations have been registered upto 31.12.1987 in Andhra Pradesh to receive foreign contribution under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.

(b) Government have identified 23 broad categories of purposes for which most of the foreign contributions are received by the various organisations. A copy of list of categories is given in the statement below :

(c) A large number of organisations in Andhra Pradesh are reporting receipt of foreign contribution. In view of the voluminous nature of this information, it is not feasible to furnish the details. If information regarding any particular organisation is required, the same can be furnished.

"FORM" FC-9

(See rule 8)

Certificate to be given by Chartered Accountant

I/We have audited the accounts of _____ (name of Association and its full address including State and Pincode, if registered society, its registration and State of registration), for the calendar year ending 31-12 198 and examined all relevant books and vouchers and certify that according to the audited accounts :—

- (i) the brought forward foreign contribution at the beginning of the year 198 was Rs. _____ P _____
- (ii) Foreign contributions of/worth Rs. _____ were received by the Association during the calendar year 198.
- (iii) The balance of unutilised foreign contribution with the Association at the end of the year 198 was Rs. _____.
- (iv) Foreign contribution amounting to/worth Rs. _____ have been utilised for the following purpose during the year :—

Sl. No. Purpose for which foreign contribution utilised	Total Available		Utilised Balance	
	Previous Balance	Current Receipts		
(i) Care of Orphans				
(ii) Maintenance and Repair of : (a) Churches (b) Gurudwaras (c) Fire Temples (d) Mosques (e) Temples (f) Buddhist Monastries (g) Others (Tick the Appropriate Item)				
(iii) Publication of Religious Books, Pamphlets and other Religious Literature				
(iv) Publication of Books Pamphlets and other Literature other than Religious				
(v) Construction/Extension of : (a) Churches (b) Gurudwaras (c) Fire Temples (d) Mosques (e) Temples (f) Buddhist Monastries (g) Others (Tick the Appropriate Item)				
(vi) Help for the Poor, Aged and Destitutes				
(vii) Seminars and Conferences				
(viii) Religious Education of Preachers/Priests				
(ix) Religious Functions				
(x) Functions other than Religious				

Sl. No. Purpose for which foreign contribution utilised	Total Available		Utilised	Balance
	Previous Balance	Current Receipts		
(xi) Constuction and maintenance of hostels				
(xii) Construction and Maintenance of Schools/Colleges				
(xiii) Agricultural Activities				
(xiv) Animal Husbandry				
(xv) Rural Development				
(xvi) Technical Education				
(xvii) Research				
(xviii) Stipends and Scholarships				
(xix) Vocational Training				
(xx) Health care and Family Planning				
(xxi) Relief for Natural Calamities				
(xxii) Relief for Riot Victims				
(xxiii) Any other purpose other than above with details				
21. Total :				

- (2) Certified that the Association has maintained the accounts of foreign contributions and records relating thereto in the manner specified in section 13 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 read with rule 8 (1) of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 1976.
- (3) The information furnished above is correct as checked by me/us.

(-----)

Signature of Chartered Accountant

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : The answer to part 'c' of the question is very vague and inadequate. So, I ask the hon. Minister whether he will place the information which I sought in part 'c' of the question as well as how many organisations in Andhra Pradesh have received foreign contributions during the last three years and what was the total quantum of assistance in each of the last three years on the Table of the House? If the hon. Minister has the information, let him say what was the total quantum of assistance in each of these three years which these voluntary organisations have received so far and if he does not have it, will the hon. Minister place it on the Table of the House at least by the monsoon session?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : As I said in answer to part (a), 1,264 organisations have been registered. Each one of these organisations submits a half-yearly report and an annual report regarding contributions.

Then, there are non-registered organisations which can apply for prior permission for a specific contribution. The numbers run into over a thousand. But to give an indication of the size of the work that hon. Member wants me to do, I will do, if the hon. Members asks me to do it, in 1984 for which final computerised figures are available, 371 organisations of Andhra Pradesh reported receipt of contribution and the amount was Rs. 25.34 crores.

If you want me to give the whole list of the 300 or 400 organisations, it will take a lot of time. If you have any particular organisation in mind, or group of organisations, I am willing to furnish the information.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : You are denying the Members the opportunity. . . .

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : No.

MR. SPEAKER : is ready but it is a voluminous report.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : May be it is voluminous. If we have the information about specific organisations, we will put the question about those particular specific organisations. By not giving adequate information, he is denying the opportunity for us to scrutinise and to examine which organisations have received those funds and how they have been utilised. We can also get from our source of information so that we can further put any questions. Let him give an opportunity to the Members. That is not there.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am willing to place on the Table of the House the list of 371 organisations which received Rs. 25.34 crores in 1984. I will place the rest as soon as they are computerised.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : My second supplementary is whether it was examined that these amounts which are being given for some specific purposes have been unutilised for the specific purposes for which they were given or not. May I know, in respect of how many voluntary organisations, it has been found that these funds were not used for those specific purposes for which they were intended and, if so, what action has been taken by the Government on such of the voluntary organisations which failed to utilise the funds for the specific purpose? How do you monitor it?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I said, in answer to an earlier question, that mis-utilisation of purpose is not one of the grounds, as the law stands today, on which action can be taken and, therefore, this has

been identified as an areas which has a loophole.

As I said earlier, this Act was passed in 1974, was amended in 1985 and was enforced. Misutilisation, in the sense the hon. Member is using the word, is not one of the grounds. We identified this. The amendments are ready and the amendments will be introduced

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : They are being diverted for political agitations in the country.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : With great respect, I can only answer as the law stands today and the loopholes which are found. There are other violations of the law which are penalised by the Act. We have our monitoring system in the Ministry. We have chartered accountants and inspectors who look into other violations.

In respect of Andhra Pradesh, seven organisations have been placed in the prior permission category for various violations. One organisation has been placed in the prohibited category. Five organisations have been declared as organisations of a political nature, not being a political party. One criminal case has been filed against one organisation registered in Andhra Pradesh. So, action has been taken in respect of organisations in Andhra Pradesh where violations have been found.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, this is threatening the security of the country. There should be a comprehensive law. Government should promise that. Is the Government bringing a comprehensive law in the next session ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, what are you doing there ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Why can't the hon. Minister assure the House about that ?

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir I want to know from the hon. Minister the amount received from abroad and from

the Government of India, if any, during the last three years by AWARE, an organisation in my Constituency in Andhra Pradesh and also the purpose of this organisation. What works does this organisation undertake with the funds received from abroad ? I know that the funds are being misused. Will you examine the matter and conduct an enquiry and take action if the organisation is found guilty ?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, AWARE is an organisation where we have found some violations. We have placed them in the prior permission category. The matter is being investigated... *(Interruptions)* I am answering about AWARE.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : In the light of the facts which have come to light not only now but in the recent past in the other House also, Government should come forward, on an early occasion, to amend this law and make it fool-proof so that political interests of other countries would not try to exploit the social and economic weakness of our country.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I entirely agree with the hon. Member. Amendments have been finalised. It was my hope that we would be able to introduced it in this Session. But I am absolutely sure that we will introduce it in the next session.

MR. SPEAKER : Please make it fool-proof this time.

Celebration of Baisakhi by Terrorists
in Golden Temple Complex

*1044. **SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the militants in side the Golden Temple Complex celebrated Baisakhi on 13 April, 1988 by hoisting so called Khalistan flags and firing shots in the air;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Government of Punjab, at about 11.15 A.M. on 13th April, 1988, some militants shouted anti-Government and anti-national slogans in the Golden Temple Complex. They also fired some shots in the air and hoisted objectionable flags in the Complex. A case under Sections 124-A/336 IPC, 25/54/59 Arms Act and 3/4 TADA has been registered in this connection.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Golden Temple Complex has become a den of terrorists and virtually it is in their occupation. Also, they have stored sophisticated arms received from China and Pakistan and other countries. Therefore, I would like to know whether this Golden Temple Complex in Amritsar is in the possession of SGPC or in the possession of terrorists. How are you going to deal with this problem ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, the situation in the Golden Temple Complex is a very complex and sensitive and, particularly in the last two days, there are certain things happening in the Golden Temple Complex. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The hon. Minister may clarify the position on that. What is he doing precisely ? What is the latest position there ? How he is proposing to do that because the terrorists have declared a war (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I have not said anything. I am just starting my answer. I have not said I will not say anything. (*Interruptions*). If the hon. Member will sit down and let me answer, I will answer... (*Interruptions*) He must allow me to answer. Sir, I just started by saying the situation is rather complex and quite sensitive; particularly in the last two days it has become extremely sensitive. Now, I can share some information with the hon. House.

SHRI H.A. DORA : Why can't you share full information ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I can only share some information in public interest.

I cannot share all the information. I will share as much as I can. I am sure, hon. Members will appreciate that. Since day before yesterday, there has been firing from inside the Golden Temple Complex upon the CRPF pickets. The fire has been returned. As hon. Members are aware, the D.I.G., Shri Virk, was injured in his jaw. On the first day a large number of people who had gone into the temple came out; we have screened them; the bulk of them were pilgrims and they were allowed to go. Yesterday my information is that about 500 people came out of the Golden Temple complex. Every one of them has been screened and action has been taken in respect of people with doubtful antecedents or people against whom there is some suspicion. But the bulk of them were pilgrims. The situation continues to be tense. The CRPF is around the temple. There has been intermittent firing throughout last night; there was intermittent firing this morning also. Other forces have also been brought into Amritsar. We are watching the situation closely. You will pardon me Sir, if I say that, since the situation is quite tense and sensitive and evolving, it is not possible to disclose exactly the steps that are being contemplated, but the Government is fully aware of the highly sensitive and tense situation in the Golden Temple complex. I can assure the House on one thing that, if any fortifications are built by the militants and any attempt is made to strengthen their position, clear instructions have been issued to take strong measures and neutralise such action.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : The Minister might be aware that the position in the Golden Temple complex now is returning to the pre-1984 position, that is, the Operation Blue Star. Therefore, I want to know whether the Government intend to flush out the terrorists from the temple or they want to allow them to use the temple for terrorist activities.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The Government's position on this matter has been stated on a number of occasions and I wish to repeat it again. Government is opposed to the use of any religious place for political and anti-national activities. I would not like to use the expression 'flush out', but Government has in mind a series of measures to achieve the objective of

ridding the Golden Temple complex of terrorist elements. These are matters in which decisions have to be taken after a very careful consideration and after weighing all the consequences of our action. I would only appeal to the hon. Members to bear with me when I say that we are fully conscious of the nature of the problem and we are taking necessary steps.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM :

The issue is a very sensitive issue. The Minister himself has mentioned more than once and used quite critical terms. I would like to know, especially after the development in the last two days, whether the Central Government has set up any high level body to monitor the position in the Golden Temple. I understand that no such situation has come in and it is only the Punjab Government which was handling it with a little guidance, may be, from a few people from the Home Ministry. Instead of that, since it is a very sensitive issue, is it not necessary for the Central Government to set up at least a senior Monitoring Committee, on a day to day basis to look into this problem as otherwise any small error could make the issue go out of hand?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : This is a difficult question to answer. The situation in the Golden Temple complex is being monitored very closely at the highest levels of Government. There are groups which have been set up to monitor the situation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We have got only newspaper reports to go by because the Minister, as he has stated just now, says that various measures which are under contemplation and so on cannot be revealed to the House on grounds of security. I only hope that they are not made known, they don't get known, to the terrorists before they are known to this House. There are reports which I am asking, about what is happening, not inside the Temple because that he won't tell us, but just outside, in close proximity to the Temple. There are reports that during the last few days—four or five days—first of all, some people came out and were attempting to build some sort of fortification outside the temple. Just after that incident, firing took place from inside in which Mr. Virk was injured. And those people were dispersed and the people who came out were trying to make some construction. I do not know what purpose of that

construction was. So I would like to know from him whether any people, not pilgrims and not pressmen, not that type of people, but other people who have stationed themselves inside the Temple are now coming out and going in again and coming out and making certain attempts of construction outside and going back, whether this type of thing has come to the notice of the Government during the last few days. It is reported that apprehension has been created among many people that some measures are being taken in these market places, shops which surround the Temple area and they are trying to create some kind of vacant belt or strip or something around the Temple by removing some of the shops and so on. The newspaper reports say that there is apprehension that this is a prelude to some kind of more positive action which may be taken by the security forces because similar things were done in 1984 also. I would like to say, please share some of the information with this House because we are sure that in the end your Intelligence will fail you and it is the militants who will get to know before anybody else about what you are doing. Let us know, let us have some re-assurance. People are very much worried and troubled about what is going on. I am only afraid of some backlash taking place again because everyday incidents are taking place, everyday in an around the Golden Temple. And then, in Haryana two days ago and yesterday here. Of course, I do not know who is responsible for planting that bomb. It may not be those terrorists; it may be somebody else. But anyway the confidence of the people is shaken completely and sentiments are running quite high. I warn the Government that a very undesirable state of affairs is being created where the sentiments of the people are running very high and consequences may follow which we will all have to regret very much. You should give us a little more information.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I take the warning quite seriously. It comes from a very respected Member of the House. I do not share his cynicism or pessimism that our Intelligence will fail us. On the contrary, I can say with certain amount of assurance that in the last four weeks, our Intelligence has not failed us. Our Intelligence has been better in the last four weeks, both on the border and in counter

insurgency operations in Punjab. Our police forces have scored significant successes. I don't wish to repeat the figures. I have already given this to the House.

As regards what happened in the Golden Temple Complex and what has happened today, to the best of my information all the pressmen have come out of the Golden Temple Complex. About 500 pilgrims came out yesterday. To the best of our information, we don't think there are any significant number of pilgrims in the Temple any more. But there are others whom the Hon. Member alluded to. It is these others who have created a very tense situation and exchange of fire continued to take place throughout last night and in the early hours of this morning.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How can you aim at a target in the night? Nobody inside the Temple is visible from outside.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I think we can. I can say that. I want him to accept my words. It is possible to return fire in the night. It is possible to aim at a target in the night also.

The construction which was attempted two days ago was, of course, abandoned and whatever they tried to put up was demolished. As I said, clear instructions have been issued that if any attempt at fortification or strengthening takes place, it will be countered swiftly and that action will be neutralised.

Sir, you would pardon me, it is not possible to share more information just at this moment. Later on, after consulting the Home Minister if it is possible to share more information with at least the leaders of the Opposition Parties, I will try to do so perhaps tomorrow or the day after. The House will have to bear with me when I say that the situation is evolving and I have tried to give as much information as possible. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I would like to know from the Prime Minister himself as to when they are going to call the preliminary conference or the private conference of the leaders of the opposition as well as some of the leaders like the ex-Chief Minister of UP who is here from our side and take them into confidence. I certainly admire the very

cautious manner in which my friend has expressed the point of view of the Government and the present condition of things. But, as he has said, the feelings are running very high. It is for the Prime Minister as well as the other Ministers to take these things very seriously in hand and take the House in miniature into confidence.

**Demonstrations Following Arms Explosions
in Rawalpindi**

*1045. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH† :**
**SHRI NITYANANDA
MISRA :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently following explosion of arms in Rawalpindi, anti-India demonstrations were held in some parts of the country leading to loss of property and life;

(b) if so, whether the demonstrations were engineered by some foreign powers hostile to India; and

(c) if so, what measures are being taken to curb such activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have reported that there were incidents of violence in Srinagar and other places ostensibly in sympathy with the victims of the arms blast in ammunition dump in Pakistan. The miscreants are reported to have forced shopkeepers to close their shops in order to observe hartal, caused obstruction to traffic, pelted stones at passing vehicles and a number of people including police officials, received injuries.

(b) No evidence to substantiate this has come to notice.

(c) The State Government have informed that over 100 persons have been arrested in cases of violence. The State Government have further informed that in such cases action is taken under substantive and preventive laws.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : The incident that took place in Kashmir after the blast in an ammunition depot in Pakistan is not for the sympathy of the victims. It is a nefarious design of the secessionist forces. They have set ablaze an army vehicle. They have given pro-Pakistan and anti-Indian slogans. They have damaged the property of public as well as private.

Under these circumstances I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the reaction of the Government. The Minister said that cases have been started. I would like to know specifically how many cases have been started, against whom and under what sections.

Since it is seditious, I would like to know whether any person is sent to custody.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The Government condemns such reactions in our own country which are put out as reactions to what happens in another country. Our information is that over one hundred persons have been arrested in connection with the violence and these persons by and large belong to three groups—one is the Islamic Students League; the other is the group led by Shri G.M. Shah, the former Chief Minister; and the third is the Jamat-e-Islami. They have informed us that they are taking action both under the preventive laws as well as substantive laws. I don't have information about the sections under which cases have been registered. But I will try to collect that information also from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and furnish it to the Hon. Member.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : There are sections of people in Kashmir who have often been led away by the happenings across the border. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what specific steps are taken to put an end to it permanently.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I wish I could spell out the steps that could put an end to this problem permanently. There are anti-national elements.

MR. SPEAKER : Why should they be allowed to exist on this sacred soil?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, action has to be taken against them under

the laws and, I think, Jammu and Kashmir Government is aware that action has to be taken under the laws.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I would like to know what is the provocation for these acts? What happened in Rawalpindi has nothing to do with India. What is the reason? Have you asked for a detailed report from the Jammu and Kashmir Government?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Quite clearly both in the mind of the hon. Member and my mind there is absolutely no connection with what happened in Rawalpindi and what should happen in India but these are misguided elements. Some of them are clearly anti-national. Some of these forces continue to live on such anti-national sentiments. We have asked for a report from the Jammu and Kashmir Government. When the interim report comes, I shall try to share it with the House. We shall try to collect more information. There is no connection with what happened in Pakistan and what these people are doing in this particular place.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Sir, what happened in Jammu and Kashmir is the responsibility of the Home Ministry but it relates to an incident in another country. At one time the President of Pakistan was reported to have said that it was a case of sabotage and later on it was given out that it was an accident. Some people were loading weapons and ammunitions and a phosphorous bomb fell and got ignited and that is how the explosion took place. Now, in view of the mischief potentiality of these things I would like to know whether our Government has itself made any kind of study as to what actually happened? What is the cause of the accident and the extent of the damage and if they have made a study, why don't they come before the House with a definite statement that this is what happened? India has nothing to do with it so as to prevent certain motivated misguided elements from taking advantage of the situation.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I am not quite sure about the thrust of the question but, I think, even the committee appointed by the Pakistan Government reported that it was an accident and I do

not see any reason why we should stand up and say that we have no connection with that incident. It is an incident which happened in a foreign country and I do not see any reason why India should stand up and say we have no connection with that incident. I do not think it is wise or necessary to do such a thing. Secondly, Sir, we have not conducted any study in the Ministry of Home Affairs because I am quite sure in my mind that we have had nothing to do with that incident.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, I have gone through the answer minutely but I find there is a section of Press in Pakistan which has reflected that India is involved in explosion. Secondly what action you are taking. I would like to know whether you are considering to withdraw the citizenship right of the forces which expressly say they have no allegiance to the Constitution of India and are against the integrity of India ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, the question of citizenship rights is covered by the Citizenship Act. I do not think it is possible to give a categorical answer unless action is taken against individuals under substantive laws and they are found guilty of violation of specific provisions of the laws. I am not aware of such cases. I do not have any information about such cases but I will try to find if action has been taken against any individual under the Citizenship Act in Jammu and Kashmir. I will try to furnish the information.

As regards the allegations in the Pakistan Press, I think, they should be dismissed with the contempt they deserve. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Aerial Ropeways in Hill Areas

*1046. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to give priority to the construction of aerial ropeways in the hilly areas of the country in view of the significance of environment and forest promotion in these regions;

(b) the amount allocated for the construction of ropeways in these areas during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) whether some ropeways have been constructed in these areas during the current Five Year Plan period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

Statement

It is recognised that the aerial ropeways could provide a promising choice among others as a mode of transport in the hilly areas. It is also recognised that the construction of roads in hilly areas is associated with ecological problems. Therefore, access to remote villages and isolated areas need not necessarily be through a road connection and other viable alternatives both economically and environmentally, like linking these areas by bridle paths should also be considered.

It may, however, be appreciated that each mode of transport has its own characteristics, different capital intensities and operational capabilities. For example, the feasibility of ropeway projects, is influenced by a number of factors, particularly the terrain involved, the density of traffic offered, the availability of power etc. Thus, while planning for development of transport infrastructure, inter-modal options are to be given due weightage, the objective being to meet the transport requirements of the area at a minimum cost to the economy.

Some of the State Governments have taken up pilot projects for construction of aerial ropeways to provide accessibility to remote villages located in difficult terrain in the hill areas. For example, Himachal Pradesh has provided an amount of Rs. 475 lakhs in the Seventh Five Year Plan for taking up such projects. In other States aerial ropeways are being provided

for specific purpose such as tourism promotion. In Jammu and Kashmir an aerial ropeway is being provided in Gulmarg area. Similar project has been taken up in the Joshimath area in Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Sixth Five Year Plan a policy to construct ropeways in the hilly areas as a means of transport has been adopted, but according to my knowledge, only a few State Governments have undertaken construction of ropeways with this purpose. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to State the names of the States which have started construction of ropeways during Seventh Five Year Plan and the number of such projects undertaken by them?

[English]

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI : In the Seventh Plan, some State Governments have taken up pilot projects to construct aerial ropeways in the hill areas. States like Himachal Pradesh have allocated Rs. 475 lakhs and in Jammu and Kashmir State, Rs. 25 crores is likely to be spent Gulmarg project; Uttar Pradesh for the Joshimath project have an allocation of 50 lakhs of rupees; Arunachal Rs. 15 lakhs; and Meghalaya, Rs. 1 lakh. These are the pilot projects and also the total allocations during the Seventh Plan.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards the places mentioned by the hon. Minister in his reply where the projects for the construction of aerial ropeways have been undertaken, I think the construction of these ropeways there has been taken up not as a mode of transport but with the aim of promoting tourism in the State whereas in 7th Five Year Plan, it has been clearly envisaged that the State Governments will give priority to the construction of aerial ropeways in the hilly areas for making available the means of transport. The State Governments are not working in accordance with this policy. I, therefore, want to know from the hon. Minister whether it will be ensured that in the remaining years of the Seventh Five Year Plan all the State Governments will take up

at least the construction of ropeways in their States with a view to make available the means of transport there ?

[English]

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI : As I mentioned, the aerial ropeway scheme has been taken up by some State Governments. It varies from State to State and scheme to scheme. In the State of Jammu and Kashmir, they have taken up this scheme just to promote tourism in the State. The total cost is Rs. 25 crores. We have been informed that it will be completed in the Seventh Plan.

So also, in the State of Uttar Pradesh, the Joshimath project has an estimated outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs. This is also estimated to be completed(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my suggestion was very clear. I had suggested that the State Governments should take up construction of ropeways in their States with a view to make available the means of transport. But, it is not being done. I want to know the steps being taken by the Government in this direction. It will not be of any help if the hon. Minister goes on reading the information given in the reply.

[English]

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI : The aerial ropeway scheme is one of the modes of transport in the hilly areas. It is a State project to subject. The State Governments do take up the project. It varies from case to case and project to project. That's why it is not possible on our part as it is not taken up at the Central level. It is taken up at the level of the State Government concerned.

They have specific projects in the respective States, as I said, to promote tourism. Some States, like Himachal Pradesh, have taken up that project specially carry horticulture products. (Interruptions)

So far as Planning Commission is concerned, we are conducting a study in the Eighth Plan on this project.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : A figure of Rs. 475 lakhs has been allotted for Himachal Pradesh. May I know the exact number of projects which have been approved for launching of ropeways scheme in Himachal Pradesh and how many projects have been cleared by the Planning Commission ?

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI : The information which I have here is that Rs. 475 lakhs is the total allocation in the Seventh Plan. So far as the schemes are concerned, the State Government has not written to us in this connection.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : The questioner is from the hilly area and so also the Minister is from the hilly area. In Maharashtra there are Ajanta Caves and it requires 15 minutes from the View Point. Earlier also, I have asked twice twice in this House whether the Government has considered to construct the ropeway between the View Point and the Ajanta Caves so that thousands of tourists who come there every day can enjoy and it will also be a source of revenue.

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI : As I said, these schemes are State subjects. If the State Government concerned wants, they can take it up. If the hon. Member desires, he can take it up with the State Government

Maharashtra-Karnataka Border Dispute

*1047. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :**

SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts made by Union Government for the early settlement of the border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka;

(b) whether any fresh initiative have been taken recently to resolve this dispute;

(c) if so, their details and the outcome thereof; and

(d) by what time the dispute is expected to be settled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c). The Government of India have always been of the view that this dispute can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the State Governments concerned and towards this end the Central Government will extend all possible assistance to the State Government. Efforts are in progress to convene a meeting with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and Karnataka on a mutually agreed date for discussing the border dispute between the two States.

(d) It is not possible to set any time limit for the purpose.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Sir, whether it is not a fact that Mahajan Commission was appointed at the instance of Maharashtra Government and against the wishes of the Karnataka Government and it was agreed that the findings of that Commission would be binding on both the States and the Central Government ? If so, why is there so much delay in implementing the recommendations of that Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : As I have already replied, this is a dispute between the two State Governments and the Central Government is always maintaining their stand and as it was answered earlier in this House, if the two State Governments want to take the advantage of our assistance and advice, we are always there to help them. Therefore, it all depends upon the two concerned States. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Sir, it is a fact that either people of Belgaum Town or other border areas are not interested in this problem and it is that only a few leaders from Maharashtra occasionally come to Belgaum to instigate some people there ? The law and order position is not satisfactory in the affected areas. Will the Government come to an early decision in this regard ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : We are not going into the details of the decision that were taken and the Mahajan Commission's Report here. The

question is that we are here to assist the two State Governments to come to a mutually accepted decision. We are always consulting the two State Governments to fix up a time convenient for them to come and discuss. Recently also, they met the Home Minister because we have taken the initiative from the Home Ministry. We also suggested to them three dates, that is 9th, 11th and 12th May.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is on the first day of the Assembly.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : We told them that these are the three dates and they can fix one of them. The Maharashtra Government agreed for 9th, but then the Chief Minister of Karnataka said that these dates were not suitable for them... *(Interruptions)*. We can have a fresh date.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The procedure for resolving this dispute has been explained by the hon. Minister, but I am sorry that he is not aware of the facts that this procedure has been gone through already. The procedure of bringing together the two parties, using the good offices of the Central Government for resolving this dispute—this exercise was done for ten years from 1956 to 1966. It was done by the then Home Minister, Shri Govind Ballabh Pant and afterwards, it was done by Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, who was the then Home Minister. In 1966 the Government of India came forward with a statement saying that their efforts had failed and that it was not possible for them to resolve this dispute by negotiations or by discussions across the table and therefore, it was better to refer this matter to a third party, that is a Commission. As hon. Member, Shrimati Basavarajeswari suggested, against the wishes of the Karnataka Government, the Mahajan Commission was appointed and before appointing this Commission, an undertaking was given by all the parties including Maharashtra leaders, Karnataka leaders and the Government of India that this would be considered as an award and it would be binding on all the parties. Now, again after having received the Commission's report, the Government of India has started saying that they will use their good offices and the willing cooperation of

the two States has to come forward. I cannot understand this argument at all.

Now, I will come to the point. Maharashtra Chief Minister after meeting the Home Minister met the press and said that he had put forth before the Government of India three alternatives. The first alternative is to divide Belgaum town along the highway. The second alternative is .. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a debate.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So far as dividing Belgaum town is concerned, this proposal was made to me when I was the Chief Minister and I rejected it saying that we are not going to create Berlin Wall in Belgaum town. And the third proposal is giving Rs. 100 crores. I am happy that ultimately, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra agreed that this property belongs to Karnataka and now he wants to purchase it. May I say that Belgaum is not for sale. They are very particular to have Belgaum at any cost because they want to construct at it a cost of Rs. 100 crores. I want to know whether the Government of India is in a position to give contribution, something to the Maharashtra Government, so that they can build Belgaum Town within their own territory.

So far as we are concerned, Karnataka would have been happy, but our financial position is very bad and we are on the verge of bankruptcy...*(Interruptions)*.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I have given ten notices *(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Do not do like this. Mr. Datta Samant, you always meddle like this. I will have to name you. You are always misbehaving. Without my permission you are speaking. You misbehave all the time.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to take action against you. This man is always misbehaving. You do not take my permission.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : It is not proper. You have to seek my permission. Always you keep standing.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Without my permission you cannot speak.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Withdraw from the House. It is not proper.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : This is not proper.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER ; I have always allowed you time.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Withdraw from the House. I asked you to withdraw from the House.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : It will not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I will name you otherwise. I will name this gentleman. You are misbehaving all the time.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : What he says will not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : You are not the only man, there are other Members sitting also. This man is misbehaving. I think I will name him.

At this stage Dr. Datta Samant left the House

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Regulations in Para-Military Forces Regarding Wearing of Beard

*1048. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any regulations concerning CRPF and other para-military personnel prohibiting them from wearing a beard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any circular/notification has also been issued recently requiring CRPF personnel not to wear a beard; if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). There are no statutory regulations. But Police Drill Manual enjoins police personnel to keep their hair short and cropped and be clean shaven.

(c) CRPF had issued circulars on 27.7.1987 and 9.12.1987 to the effect that, except Sikhs, other police personnel should not be granted permission to keep long hair and beard except in exceptional cases on medical grounds.

Migration from Punjab

*1049. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press news item captioned "Record migration from Punjab to Delhi" as reported in the Indian Express dated 14 April, 1988;

(b) the number of migrant families who entered Delhi during the last two months;

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide them shelter; and

(d) further steps Government propose to take to remove the fear in the minds of the migrant families so that they can return to their homes ?

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

(b) 454 families. (During March and April, 1988)

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

Statement

The Delhi Administration is providing the following facilities, purely on temporary basis, to the genuine migrant families from Punjab :

- (i) Financial assistance for diet/food money @ Rs. 10 per member per day subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 per family per month.
- (ii) Free one room (semi-pucca or pucca) accommodation. Besides, some tented accommodation is also provided due to lack of roomed accommodation:
- (iii) Free facilities of electricity, water, etc.
- (iv) Provision for ration articles at control rates.
- (v) Facilities for recreational activities such as library, T.V. set etc.
- (vi) Assistance in the admission of migrant children in school.

Government has drawn up an Action Plan for implementation in Punjab. The Action Plan, *inter-alia*, includes more effective policing of the border, improving the Police administration in the border district, strengthening of the security forces, providing sophisticated weapons to Punjab Police and plugging the sources of money which flows to terrorists and extremists. It is hoped that these steps would help

remove the fear in the minds of the migrant families so that they can return to their homes.

Views of U.P. Government on report of
Jaswant Singh Commission

*1050. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) when was Jaswant Singh Commission appointed and for what purpose;

(b) when did it submit its report to Government;

(c) whether the purpose has been served as far as the public demand is concerned, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when did the Uttar Pradesh Government send its views about the Commission's report and what is Government's decision now after having received the awaited State Government's views ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY) : (a) The Jaswant Singh Commission was appointed *vide* Government of India's Resolution dated 4th September, 1981 for detailed examination from all angles of the demand for the establishment of a Bench of the Allahabad High Court in western Uttar Pradesh

Its terms of reference were later enlarged *vide* Government of India's Resolution dated 14th December, 1983 requiring it to examine and report, also, on all aspects of the general question of having Benches of High Courts at places away from their principal seats, and on the broad principles and criteria to be followed in this regard, and in particular on the demands for the establishment of permanent Benches of the High Courts of Gauhati, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Madras.

(b) On 30th April, 1985.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Commission examined the matter in depth and recommended certain guidelines for examining the demands

for establishment of Benches of High Courts, from all angles by the State Governments as well as Central Government. It also made specific recommendations relating to establishment of Benches of the High Courts of Allahabad, Madhya Pradesh and Madras.

(d) The definite views and the specific proposals of the Government of Uttar Pradesh on the recommendations of the Commission relating to the Allahabad High Court have not been received. Hence the question of taking a decision does not arise.

Antarctic Glaciology

*1051. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of research and development efforts and inputs put over the last decade in the field of Antarctic glaciology and related spheres; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure that more intensive and massive inputs and efforts are made for Himalayan glaciology which govern and control entire climate specially water resources and factors related to environment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Studies on Antarctic Glaciology began in 1982 and these studies have been continued in all the seven Indian expeditions to Antarctica.

(b) Himalayan glaciology is a very important subject and intensive studies in this discipline are being undertaken by the Geological Survey of India and several other institutions in the country. These studies cover the effects on water resources, environment and climate etc.

Wire Fencing Across Indo-Pak Border

*1052. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to provide wire fencing along the 553 km. long Punjab's border with Pakistan;

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

(c) the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). It has been decided to construct security fencing in vulnerable sectors along 100 Kms. of the Punjab border with Pakistan for securing more effective policing of the border and checking infiltration and smuggling. The estimated cost of the proposal is Rs. 16,53,15,000.

(c) The CPWD, which will be executing the work, has taken up the construction.

Deportation of Indian Nationals from Foreign Countries

*1053. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian nationals deported from foreign countries during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise; and

(b) the number of Indian national in distress repatriated at public cost during the last three years with the total amount involved, year-wise and country-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

Seminar on Border Security and Management

*1055. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO ;

**SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-
NAIK :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a three-day Seminar on Border Security and Management was organised at the Border Security Force Academy at Tekanpur on 12 April, 1988;

(b) if so, the suggestions made at the Seminar; and

(c) the action being taken by Government on these suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). A three-day symposium on Management Issues and Operational planning for India's borders was held from 07 to 09 April, 1988 at BSF Academy, Tekanpur.

This symposium was in the nature of a training seminar organised for the benefit of BSF officers to help in improving their appreciation, perception and reaction to various issues involved. Through this symposium, professional officers from BSF looking after Border Security had an occasion to interact with theoreticians from the academic field and with those working in other departments, including the State Police. Apart from discussing the concept of Border Security, suggestions were made for closer coordination among the various agencies involved in this task and analytical studies of problem facing the people living in the border areas. Suggestions were also made for participation by the BSF in the Development Projects in the Border belt.

The Government has already included the BSF representative in the Border Development Boards set up by the Border States. There is already a constant dialogue and interaction between the BSF and other concerned agencies of the State and Central Government to improve the operational planning on our borders.

Training to State Police Officials

***1056. SHRI H. B. PATIL :**
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to impart training and to provide latest weapons to police personnel keeping in view the increasing violence in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government imparts training to the State police personnel also; and

(d) if so, the details of assistance and grants proposed to be given during 1988-89 for modernising the Police Departments in the States ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Police is a State subject and is included in the State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Training of State police officials is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, training is imparted in specialised subjects to the State police personnel as well in various training institutions run by the Government of India. Weapons of appropriate type are provided to the State Governments depending upon the nature of threats.

(d) The Government of India propose to release a sum of Rs. 16 crores to the State Governments during the year 1988-89 under the scheme of modernisation of State police forces.

Pending Applications of Travel Agencies for Renewal of Licences

***1057. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of travel agencies whose applications for renewal of licences to deal with Regional Passport Offices are pending for the past two years;

(b) how does this compare with the situation in the previous three years;

(c) how many fresh applications for similar licences are pending; and

(d) how does this compare with the situation in the previous three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Since introduction of new criteria in September, 1986 and till 31 March, 1988, 642 travel agencies applied for renewal of licences and 133 cases are pending at various stages of consideration.

(b) Pending finalization of new criteria, no fresh licences were issued in the previous three years. All travel agencies continued to deal with Passport Offices based on their earlier licences.

(c) Out of 461 fresh applications, 225 are pending at various stages of consideration.

(d) As in (b) above

Cultural Exchanges Between India and Japan

*1058. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan for the promotion of cultural activities between India and Japan was discussed by the Prime Minister during his visit to Tokyo in April, 1988 with the Japanese Prime Minister;

(b) if so, whether any definite programme for cultural exchanges between the two countries and also for the promotion of academic and research facilities including the provision of better teaching facilities for Japanese language in India and Hindi and other Indian languages in Japan would be chalked out during the current financial year; and

(c) if so, a brief outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Apart from the activities connected with the Festival of India for the inauguration of which the Prime Minister visited Japan, no separate plan for the promotion of cultural activities was discussed.

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

Development Plan for Wardha

*1059. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a proposal in the Sixth Five Year Plan to develop Wardha district on Gandhian lines;

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

(c) the details of the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A revised draft of Wardha Plan has been received recently and is under consideration. Meantime, the State Government have approved a provision of Rs. 17 crores for the Wardha Plan during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90). For 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 1.95 crores was made for undertaking some programmes. During the year 1987-88, a provision of Rs. 2.20 crores was made.

Setting up an Assembly Line for F-5 Aircraft

*1060. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Northrop Corporation in United States has approached the Government regarding the setting up of an assembly line for F-5 aircraft which could supply 100 trainer planes and also provide an arms export base; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) It would not be in the public interest to disclose further details in this regard.

Zirconium Factory

*1061. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to establish a zirconium factory in the country;

(b) the representations Government have received for the location of the factory in a particular area; and

(c) the decision of Government as to the location and the reasons for this choice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) To meet the increasing requirement of Zirconium Sponge, plans to set up a new Zirconium Plant are under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Representations for location of the Plant have been received from Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Kerala State Governments.

(c) The Site Selection Committee set up for location of this Plant has visited various locations. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Ramayana Serial Telecast

10524. SHRI PARASRAM BHAR-DWAJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any report has been received from Punjab that militants have warned against telecast of Ramayana Serial by Doordarshan;

(b) whether these terrorists have further announced that only Gur Bani should be telecast in Punjab; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Government

of Punjab, militants have reportedly issued threats against telecasting of Ramayana and they have been demanding telecasting of Gur Bani. They have been threatening people particularly in the rural areas of districts Amritsar and Gurdaspur and some other places in the State.

Age Limit for Engineering Service Examinations

10525. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Public Service Commission has fixed the age limit of 28 years for Engineering Service Examinations; and

(b) 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) The Government of India have fixed the upper age limit of 28 years for the Engineering Services Examination conducted by the UPSC.

(b) While the upper age limit for the All India and Central Services Class I has been fixed as 26 years, for the Engineering Services Examination, it has been fixed as 28 Years because it takes longer years to obtain an Engineering degree than a plain degree.

Multi-Purpose Societies for Tribals

10526. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the large sized Multi-purpose Societies (LAMPS) have been organised for the benefit of the tribals in the various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, a brief outline of the functioning of these Societies alongwith the details of such Societies in Himachal Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR.

RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : (a) and (b). Large Sized Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPSS) have been organized in all Tribal Sub-Plan States/ U.Ts., except in Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala. Kerala, however, has organized Girijan Primary Coop. Societies similar to LAMPSS. The LAMPSS have the three fold function of (1) providing credit (both production and consumption) and inputs (2) collection and marketing of tribal produce and (3) distribution of consumer goods.

Augmenting the Water Supply

10527. **DR. B.L. SHAIKESH :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plan of Geological Survey of India to augment water supply through sources beyond the immediate watershed limits of rivers, including melting of snow above the snow-line and glacier ice, has proved unfeasible; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

Plan for Green Revolution in Eastern Region

10528. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has been formulated to have a green revolution in the eastern region with the right combination of agricultural inputs and policies to support agriculture; and

(b) if so, its broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

(SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.- Rice is the major foodgrain crop of the region. The productivity of rice in the region had virtually stagnated for many years. Hence a Centrally Sponsored Special Rice Production Programme is under implementation from Kharif 1985 in the region. From Kharif 1988, a Framework Action Plan to increase foodgrain production is also being implemented.

The Centrally Sponsored Special Rice Production Programme is under implementation from Kharif 1985-86 in 430 selected Blocks of Eastern States of Assam (37) Bihar (110), Madhya Pradesh (40), Orissa (63), Uttar Pradesh (102) and West Bengal (70) with a Central financial outlay of Rs. 105 crores for the Seventh Five Year Plan. Expenditure will be shared on 50 : 50 basis between States and the Central Government.

Photovoltaic System by BHEL

10529. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a solar photovoltaic system to power a rural telephone exchange has been supplied and commissioned by M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited's Electronics Division, Bangalore at Benakanshalli in Chitradurga Distt. of Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details regarding its performance; and

(c) the further plan of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The solar photovoltaic power system was installed by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited as part of the demonstration programme of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Ministry of Energy.

(b) The photovoltaic power system consists of an array of 480 peak watts, a battery bank and an electronic charge

controller. The PV modules have been mounted on the roof of the telephone exchange building. The modules convert sun light into electricity during the day time and charge a 48 V battery bank which powers the telephone exchange. The system is reported to be functioning satisfactorily. A photograph of the system is given in the Annual Report for 1987-88 of the Department of Non-Conventional-Energy sources (page 53).

(c) Another similar project is under installation in Orissa. Further deployment of such systems will depend on the performance of the experimental units, the actual requirements and the financial resources available.

Clearance to Lower Damodar Drainage Scheme

10530. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Lower Damodar Drainage Scheme is awaiting clearance of the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) since when the scheme is lying pending with the Planning Commission;

(d) the steps taken to clear the scheme; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay to clear the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). This scheme costing Rs. 14.40 crores and providing protection to 23,200 ha. area in 24 Paraganas (South) District of West Bengal has been recommended on 27.1.1988 to the Planning Commission for acceptance for investment.

The acceptance of this scheme would be considered by the Planning Commission as

soon as information about Forest Clearance under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, if any, is received from the State Government. The State Government have been requested for the same on 21.4.1988.

Amount to States for 20 Point Programme

10531. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount provided to each State during the last three years for implementing 20 Point Programme; year-wise and point-wise; and

(b) the amount to be provided during 1988-89; State-wise and Point-wise

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b). Four Statements Indicating the total amounts provided in the State Plan for implementation of 20-Point Programme; State-wise and Point-wise for 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and the tentative allocations for 1988-89 are [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6270/88]

[Translation]

Muster-Roll Employees in NDMC

10532. SHRI VILAS MÜTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 25 November, 1987 to Starred Question No. 269 regarding Class III employees on muster roll in NDMC and state :

(a) the number of the muster roll employees in New Delhi Municipal Committee who have been working there for three years or more;

(b) the number of the muster roll employees who have been regularised during the last six months and the number of the muster roll employees who are yet to be regularised; and

(c) the steps taken to regularise their services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). These are 55 Class III muster roll employees in New Delhi Municipal Committee who have been working there for 3 years or more and have not been regularised.

3 muster roll employees have been regularised during the last 6 months.

(c) In view of ban on creation of posts, the muster roll employees are regularised as and when vacancies arise on account of retirement, resignation or death etc.

[English]

Nuclear Fuel from Abroad

10533. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are receiving the consignments of nuclear fuel from abroad regularly to run their Atomic Power Plants smoothly;

(b) if so the countries with whom the agreement has been made;

(c) the amount spent yearly on the import of nuclear fuel; and

(d) the steps being taken to produce such fuel within the country to avoid import and to become self-sufficient in this field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Tarapur Atomic Power Station uses enriched uranium which is being imported under a long term contract with COGEMA, France to manufacture fuel in India. Other Atomic Power Stations use natural uranium which is produced indigenously.

(c) Amount spent towards import of enriched uranium depends on quantity imported from time to time. The annual

expenditure presently is about Rs. 20 crores exclusive of customs duty.

(d) Considering the limited quantity of enriched uranium needed for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station it is uneconomical to produce this enriched uranium within the country.

Development of Cochin Naval Base

10534. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to develop the Cochin Naval base; and

(b) if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The development of the Cochin Naval Base is an ongoing process. There are plans to augment berthing, repair and maintenance facilities for ships and create additional training facilities. The facilities for operating aircraft are also being augmented.

Revival of Civil Rights Protection Panel

10535. SHRI SRI HARI RAO :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to issue instructions to all the State Governments for revival of Civil Rights Protection Panel in their States; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b). The term 'Civil Rights' has been defined under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and means any right accruing to a person by reason of abolition of untouchability under Article 17 of the Constitution. Guidelines have been issued to State

Government and Central assistance provided for setting up such machinery and taking of such measures as are necessary for ensuring that the rights arising from abolition of untouchability are made available to and are availed of by persons subjected to any disability arising out of untouchability. These include the setting up of Committees at such appropriate levels as the State Governments may think fit to assist the State Government in formulating or implementing such measures.

News Item Captioned "Delhi Becoming Drug Trade Centre"

10536. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news item 'Delhi becoming drug trade centre' which appeared in the 'Times of India' dated 18 April, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by Government thereon;

(d) whether Government propose to launch a door-to-door campaign to arouse awareness among the masses about the menace of drugs;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A view has been expressed about the increasing problem of drug addiction.

(c) The Government has adopted a multi-dimensional approach involving identification, referral services, treatment, public awareness, education, training of functionaries and control of illicit trafficking for prevention and control of drug abuse.

(d) to (f). Increasing public awareness is a very vital aspect of all programmes for preventing drug abuse. In order to

arouse this, a multi-media approach has been adopted and all form of media are being used to reach out to various segments of the society. In addition voluntary organisations are being assisted for taking up awareness education programmes for selected groups and the community at large through meetings, workshop, seminars, poster and elocution competitions, street plays, pantomime shows etc. Both the Governmental and non-governmental functionaries are also being trained to spread the information about the menace of drugs in order to contain it.

Aircraft Accident

10537. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the circumstances that led to a serious aircraft accidents in the Northern Sector on 29 March, 1988; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). There was no aircraft accident in the Northern Sector on the 29th March, 1988.

Pay Scales to Draughtsmen of C.S.I.R.
Recommended by Pay Commission

10538. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draughtsmen working in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have not been given the pay scales as recommended by the Third Pay Commission w.e.f. 1 January, 1973;

(b) whether the non-implementation of the pay-scales recommended by the Third Pay Commission and endorsed by the Board of Arbitration has further created anomalies in their pay scales consequent upon the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission; and

(c) if so, reasons for non-implementation of these recommendations by the CSIR ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Draughtsmen working in CSIR were given scale of Rs. 380-640 w.e.f. 1.1.1973. From 1.6.1978, 50% of working Draughtsmen in the said scale of pay were placed in the scale of Rs. 425-700. IN CSIR system-Draughtsmen are eligible for assessment for promotion to the next higher grade periodically, and also they retire at the age of 60 years, while their counterparts in other, Government Departments retire at the age of 58 years.

(b) and (c). In CSIR there is no anomaly because most of the Draughtsmen were assessed and promoted in the next higher scale w.e.f. 1.12.1981 and they were given equivalent scale of pay as recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission.

Letter from Chief Minister of West Bengal about Problem faced by Haj Pilgrims

10539. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any letter from the Chief Minister of West Bengal regarding problems being faced by Haj Pilgrims originating from Eastern and North-Eastern States;

(b) whether any other proposals were also received for the solution of the problem;

(c) if so, the details of those proposals; and

(d) the steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). The West Bengal Chief Minister and the West Bengal Haj Commi-

tee have proposed that the Haj charter flights and Haj sailings should operate also from Calcutta.

(d) It is not possible for Government to operate Haj sailings from Calcutta due to non-availability of passenger ships. The proposal to start Haj flights from Calcutta has been accepted by the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Promotion of Grade-I Officers of DASS to DANICS

10540. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Grade-I Officers of Delhi Administration Subordinate Services (DASS) promoted to Delhi and Andman Nicobar Islands Civil Services (DANICS) under Rule 25 (3) during the years 1979 and 1983, yearwise;

(b) the number of officers among them regularised in 'DANICS' so far;

(c) if no officer has so far been regularised in 'DANICS', the reasons therefor;

(d) whether in spite of about 120 substantive posts in 'DANICS' laying vacant the officers promoted to DANICS in part (a) above have not been regularised; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and when they are likely to be regularised in 'DANICS' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) In the years 1979 and 1983, 21 and 56 Grade-I officers of Delhi Administration Subordinate Service respectively were appointed on duty posts of DANI Civil Service under rule 25(3) of DANI Civil Service Rules, 1971.

(b) to (e). From the officers so appointed in 1979, one has been formally appointed to DANI Civil Service. None of the other officers could be appointed to the service against the posts earmarked for appointment by promotion because the seniority list of Grade-I of Delhi Administration Subordinate Service, which is the

largest feeder service, could not be finalised as officers have challenged the seniority fixed by Delhi Administration from time to time in the courts including the Central Administrative Tribunal.

**Uniform Calculation of Gratuity in
Hindustan Aeronautics Limited**

10541. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the rules applicable to different categories of employees of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited with regard to payable and calculation of gratuity payment to them;

(b) whether some employees of HAL on retirement have drawn the attention of Government regarding different methods followed for calculation of gratuity in HAL;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to have uniform rules and method for calculation of gratuity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHYV-RAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d). The following two sets of Gratuity Rules are applicable in Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) :

- (i) Payment of Gratuity Act 1972, as amended, in respect of employees drawing wages not exceeding Rs. 2500 per month.
- (ii) HAL Gratuity Rules 1975, as amended, in respect of eligible employees drawing emoluments in excess of Rs. 2500 per month.

Under the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972, as amended, an employee is eligible for gratuity at the rate of 15 days wages for every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of 6 months, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50,000.

Under the HAL Gratuity Rules 1975, as amended, employees are entitled to half month's emoluments for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of 6 months, subject to following ceilings :

- (i) Ceiling of Rs. 4,000 on monthly emoluments for the purpose of calculation of gratuity.
- (ii) Ceiling of 16½ months emoluments or Rs. 50,000, whichever is less.

Some representations have been received by HAL, pointing out that because of the ceilings stipulated in the HAL Gratuity Rules 1975, as amended, particularly on account of the ceiling of 16½ months emoluments, an employee drawing emoluments exceeding Rs. 2,500 per month can get a lower amount of gratuity as compared to an employee with the same length of service, but drawing wages not exceeding Rs 2500 per month.

Necessary changes in the HAL Gratuity Rules, 1975 are effected from time to time on the basis of instructions/guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises.

Demands of War Disabled Soldiers

10542. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently received any charter of demands from the war disabled soldiers regarding the raising of their pension bringing it at par with those who retired on the completion of their complete term, as they became disabled in the battle field;

(b) if so, the main demands included in their charter; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The main demands received and the action taken by the Government have been given in the statement given below.

Statement

The Government have received a charter of demands from the Disabled War Veterans (India) Regd. Association. The demands are as follows :

1. IPKF Casualties in Sri Lanka to be treated as war casualty.
2. 5:2 ratio of war to peace time disability pension be maintained as prior to Fourth Pay Commission Report.
3. Increase in number of artificial limb centres—set up one in each command.
4. Service element of war injury pay be of the rank being held by the colleagues now in service.
5. Wives and children of disabled war veterans: who marry after invalidment: be given the same benefits as if they had married when in service.
6. Issue of identity card listing benefits entitled to war wounded.
7. Separate section in CDA Pension to deal with war casualties.
8. Strengthening of GDR with fund, authority and devoted staff.
9. Maruti cars adapted for the handicapped—appeal for duty concessions.
10. Exemption from house tax on houses built by war widows/war disabled/dependants of men killed in war.
11. Creation of permanent life disability and review boards.
12. Disability element of the war injury pay should be enhanced.
13. Constant Attendance Allowance to be increased.

The demands made by the Association need detailed examination by the Govern-

ment in consultation with State Governments and other Departments. These would be considered by the Government. Every effort will be made to mitigate the difficulties faced by the disabled soldiers. However, the representatives of the Association met the Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Defence in March, 1988 and the demands of the Association were discussed in detail and they have been apprised of the position.

Funds for Kutia Kandha Development Scheme

10543. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the funds provided to Orissa for Kutia Kandha development scheme in 1985-86 has been fully utilised; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) No separate funds were provided to Orissa in 1985-86 for Kutia Kondh development scheme. An amount of Rs. 3.25 lakhs sanctioned by State Government to the Kutia Kondha Development Agency, Belghar, Phulbani district in 1985-86 out of Rs. 55 lakhs Special Central Assistance released by Ministry of Welfare for development of primitive tribes, has been fully utilised.

(b) Does not arise.

Theft of Arms from Ordnance Factories

10544. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the weapons used recently by the terrorists in Punjab were stolen from the ordnance factories;

(b) whether stealing of arms from the ordnance factories continues despite vigil;

(c) how many cases of theft of arms from the ordnance factories were reported officially during 1985, 1986 and 1987; and

(d) the action taken to fix responsibility and the nature of punishments awarded in those cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No Sir; we have no such information.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Nil.
- (d) Does not arise.

Countries where no Indian Ambassadors are Accredited

10545. **SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the countries to which no Indian Ambassador is accredited; and

(b) out of these in how many countries, it is planned to have an Indian Ambassador accredited in the next one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The countries to which no Indian Ambassador is accredited are :

Albania, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Morocco and South Africa.

(b) While the question of accrediting Indian Ambassador to some of the above countries is under review, there is no definite plan to do so at present.

Fixation of Market Price of Lands in Cantonments

10546. **SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the existing machinery and modalities for fixing the market price of the lands, buildings etc. in cantonments area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI

SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : The market price of Defence lands in Cantonments is fixed with the help of the Standard Table of Rents (STR) which is prepared for the land for residential purposes. The rent for such lands is 2.5% of the market value and, therefore, the market value of a specific plot of land is worked out by multiplying STR with the factor of 40. According to Rule 8 of the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1937 the Defence Estate officer compiles from time to time the STR of the Cantt. generally in consultation with the Collector of the District having regard to the situation of the site, the nature of the soil and the rates charged for similar lands in the neighbourhood. For this purpose, relevant sales data of the lands in the vicinity is also compiled by the DEO for arriving at the market value of the land in the Cantt. areas. STR in respect of the fast developing Cantts. is revised annually and in respect of others after every 3 years. In the case of fast developing Cantts., specific orders have been issued for fixation of market value by a Committee consisting of the DEO, a rep of the Station Commander, Collector and the adjoining Municipal Corporation/Municipality. The Committee is to determine the market value of the land taking into account all the sales statistics of lands/buildings, valuation assessed by consultancy experts and any other relevant information for arriving at a realistic value. This committee is to meet every year and finalise its recommendations within 2 months and send the same to DEO for taking the valuation into account for preparation of Standard Table of Rents.

As regards fixation of market price of buildings in the Cantts., there are rare occasions when such an assessment in respect of private properties is to be made such as in cases of resumption of old grant purposes. In such cases, value of the building is assessed by the Military Engineering Service authorities as per the extant MES Rules. Besides, instructions also exist for fixation of minimum reserve price of defence land and defence department assets situated thereon which have been declared permanently surplus to the defence requirements and are required to be disposed off. In such cases, the minimum reserve price for auction of the land will

be the market value of the land as assessed in consultation with the local revenue authorities, plus that of the assets, if any, as assessed by the technical staff of the Defence Estates Organisation provided it does not exceed Rs. 50,000 in each case. If the market value of assets exceeds Rs. 50,000, the valuation is to be carried out by the Military Engineering Service in accordance with the extant instructions in the MES Rules.

**Uniform for Delhi Home Guards
Women Personnel**

10547. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that women personnel at Delhi Home Guard are being compelled to put on trousers and shirts as their uniforms whereas women personnel at Delhi Police are not required to do so;

(b) whether Government have received any representation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the 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) The uniform prescribed for the women personnel in the Delhi Police as well as the Delhi Home Guards include trousers and shirts. However, in the Delhi Police, the upper and lower subordinates of women police may also wear Salwar Kameez, if they so desire.

(b) No such representation has been received by the Directorate General of Home Guards, Delhi Administration from any woman volunteer.

(c) Does not arise.

Counters for Dealing Passport Applications at R.P.O. New Delhi

10548. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL

AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties being faced by the public in submitting the application forms for new passports in passport office at Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi;

(b) whether only one counter has been opened for checking of new passport application forms and one for remitting the passport fee due to which a long queue of applicants is seen at the counter;

(c) whether Government propose to open more counters for submitting the new passport application forms and also to extend the timings of submitting the forms from 10.00 hrs. to 16.00 hrs; and

(d) if so, the steps likely to be taken by Government in the matter and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Steps have been taken to remove the difficulties.

(b) No, Sir, There are 6 counters—3 for checking of applications and 3 for remittance of fees.

(c) Yes, Sir. Three more counters have been opened from 5.5.1988. Timings have been fixed keeping in view staff norms for passport offices.

(d) RPO., Delhi has now introduced the single window system at 9 counters for fresh applications, where the applications are checked and fees collected.

Domestic Servant Verification Scheme

10549. SHRI P. PENCHALLAIH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the domestic servant verification scheme in Delhi has been successful; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The general public are advised through the media to get the character and antecedents of the domestic servants, being engaged, verified by the police. It helps in checking crime by domestic servants and the scheme has been successful to a considerable extent.

**Promotion in the Grade of ASI in
Delhi Police**

10550. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether a list for promotion to the posts of Assistant Sub-Inspector from the Hawaldar's was published in January, 1986 in Delhi without publishing the seniority list of the Hawaldar's in Delhi Police;

(b) whether in the selection, the orders of the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the reservation and maintenance of roster for SC and ST was followed;

(c) if so, the number of posts reserved for SC and ST on the basis of their quota in previous years; and

(d) whether their seniority on that basis has been maintained ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes Sir. There is no provision in the Delhi Police (Promotion and Confirmation) Rules, 1980 for publication of a separate seniority list.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) 165 posts for SC and 83 for ST categories were reserved and the following back log carried forward was accounted for :

SC—40/1981, 2/1982 and 16/1985

ST—30/1981, 2/1982 and 7/1985

(d) Yes Sir.

Expenditure on Security of VVIPs

10551. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :
SHRI VJOY KUMAR
YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the percentage of increase in the expenditure for providing security to the VVIPs during each of the last three years ?

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) : There was some increase in expenditure on security of VVIPs during the year 1985-86 as compared to previous year but during the subsequent years, the percentage of increase in expenditure was reduced.

**Invalidation of the Travancore Christian
Succession Act**

10552. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representations have been made urging the Government to enact a legislation to deal with the situation arising out of the retrospective invalidation of the Travancore Christian Succession Act by the Supreme Court last year; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representations received were forwarded to the State Government of Kerala for appropriate action as the issues flowing out of the judgement relate to a section of the population in a part of the country and the State Government is in a better position to arrive at a decision and enact a law as may be deemed necessary. The State Government has informed that the public feeling in the State is in favour of the decision of the Supreme Court and that Government does not consider it necessary to enact any legislation to nullify

and main the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court in the said case.

Dependence on Developed Countries for Medicines

10553. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Drug Research Institute at Lucknow, is expected to release several drugs and vaccines in the near future;

(b) if so, whether it aims at reducing and ultimately removing the country's dependence on medicines from the developed countries;

(c) whether Government are checking the quality of its products; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The drugs viz. centchroman, chandonium iodide, are expected to be released by 1989. Other new drugs likely to be released include centropropazine, compound 82/437 and compound 81/470 etc.

(b) The production of drugs and pharmaceuticals based on CSIR technologies are aimed at self reliance and reducing dependence on imported technologies.

(c) The drugs are released only after obtaining the approval of the competent authorities.

(d) No adverse report has been received by the Government.

Hawker Hauled Up

10554. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news items captioned

'Hawker hauled up' appearing in the Hindustan Times' Evening News dated 3 August, 1987 which *inter alia* states that in some parts of Delhi, the traffic police have taken to beating and locking up of hawkers of evening dailies;

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

(c) the steps taken to avoid harassment of such hawkers by the Police.

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

(b) and (c). Action is taken against the hawkers in case they cause obstruction to the smooth flow of traffic. The allegation of beating/harassing them by Police is, however, denied.

Cultural Pact with Burma

10555. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Burma have signed a pact to improve cultural relations between two countries;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement; and

(c) the further steps being taken to improve the relations with Burma in this regard ?

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

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

Funds for Housing Facilities under MNP to W.B.

10556. SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to West Bengal for providing housing facilities under the

Minimum Needs Programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount actually utilised by the State Government so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

Statement

Outlays and Expenditure for Housing facilities under MNP during Seventh Plan — West Bengal

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	1985-90	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
	Outlay	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Expt	Outlay	Anticipated Exp.
1. Rural House sites-cum House Construction assistance	600.00	108.00	85.66	95.00	94.75	95.00	80.50

Capacity to withstand very high Temperature in Cashewnut

10557. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether research conducted by some scientists has proved that cashewnut shell oil has the capacity to withstand very high temperatures and it could be put to several technical and scientific uses at a very low cost;

(b) if so, whether any further research is being conducted thereon;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider making the optimum use of this oil, a by-product which goes unutilised in the cashew factories in Kerala at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R.

NARAYANAN) : (a) Preliminary investigations at Regional Research Laboratory, Trivandrum, have indicated that phosphorylated cashewnut shell liquid and phosphorylated cardanol resins show good fire retardant properties. Halogenation of the above resins incorporates ablative characteristics to the system. Halogenated resins are found to be even resistant to oxy-acetylene flame. The techno-economic analysis will be worked out during the feasibility studies.

(b) and (c). Development of fire retardant resins compatible with various plastics and elastomers and feasibility of development of high value speciality products such as ablatives for space vehicles from modified cashewnut shell liquid/cardanol resins are in progress.

(d) Processes on surface coatings, resins for lamination friction, dust and anti-corrosive paints based on cashewnut shell liquid have been developed by CSIR laboratories and released to a number of industries.

Development of Drugs at C.D.R.I.,
Lucknow

10558. SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESHWARA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several natural products such as Gamma Interferon, an anti-malarial agent, are under development and trials at CDRI, Lucknow, if so, the present status thereof;

(b) whether many other products such as curcumin, coleonol, Bacosides. Kutkin

and Consap cream etc. are also under various stages of development; and

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the uses of these new drugs and approximate time frame for release to the public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). The following natural products are under development at Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), Lucknow :

1. Gamma Interferon	—	Basic studies are being carried out on this in laboratory animals.
2. Curcumin	—	An anti inflammatory drug in Phase II clinical trial.
3. Coleonol	—	An hypotensive drug in Phase I clinical trial.
4. Consap	—	A spermicidal cream in Phase II clinical trial.
5. Bacoside	—	(for improving mental retention capacity) will be taken for preclinical toxicity studies.
6. Kutkin	—	(hepatoprotective) under preclinical toxicity trial.

The approximate time frame for the release of the drugs can not be predicted at present stage.

Colour Picture Tube Project by Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation

10559. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a colour picture tube project to be set up by Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation (APEDC) with Philips International at Kondapalli near Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh at a cost of Rs.120 crores is now being stalled by Union Government, if so, the details thereof:

(b) whether Union Government had given a letter of Intent for the Project of APEDC in 1983; and

(c) when a decision will be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir. Composite proposal of M/s. Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation (APEDC) for expansion of their capacity for colour picture tubes from 5 lakh nos. to 1 Million Nos. and approval of Foreign Collaboration with M/s. Philips, Holland is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government has decided to review the progress of colour picture tube industry to evaluate the need for further creation

of capacity through new units. The review has been completed but the final decision on further creation of capacity has not yet been taken. Decision in the case of APEDC will be taken on the basis of the above review.

Freedom Fighters Sacrifice in Freedom Movement

10561. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of freedom fighters who have sacrificed their lives in the country during freedom movement, State wise; and

(b) how many cases of such freedom fighters families have been considered for freedom fighters pension, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). Under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 4,46,062 applications have been received for grant of Pension. The cases have been examined in the light of the eligibility criteria laid down in the scheme and as on 31-3-1988 pension has been granted to 1,44,972 freedom fighters and their dependents. State-wise position in this regard is shown in the statement given below. No separate record is maintained in respect of martyrs during the freedom movement.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of applications received	No. of sanctioned cases
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26060	9068
2.	Assam	26528	4122
3.	Bihar	94753	22373
4.	Gujarat	6753	3455
5.	Goa	3257	708
6.	Haryana	2758	1427
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1180	456
9.	J & K	3067	1645
10.	Karnataka	18547	9853
11.	Kerala	30089	2552
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8296	3203
13.	Manipur	220	62
14.	Maharashtra	37566	15904
15.	Meghalaya	234	74
16.	Mizoram	4	3

1	2	3	4
17.	Nagaland	32	3
18.	Orissa	14974	3817
19.	Punjab	12466	6141
20.	Rajasthan	1592	699
21.	Tamil Nadu	11825	3864
22.	Tripura	3349	704
23.	Uttar Pradesh	27105	17264
24.	West Bengal	75571	16314
	INA Personnel	34665	18981
<i>Union Territories</i>			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	93	38
2.	Chandigarh	137	82
3.	Delhi	3054	1876
4.	Pondicherry	1846	282

Help to Disabled War Veterans

10562. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :

DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken/propose to take any steps to provide adequate help to the war disabled; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). The steps taken to provide adequate help to the war disabled are given in the statement given below.

Statement**1. War Injury Pension**

In respect of persons invalided out on or after 1.1.1986 due to disability sustained

in battle or battle like conditions, the War Injury Pension for 100% disability will be equal to reckonable emoluments last drawn on the date of invalidment. For lesser disability it would be reduced proportionately but in no case it would be less than 60% of reckonable emoluments in the case of officers and 80% of reckonable emoluments in the case of personnel below officer rank. The War Injury Pension will also be admissible when the degree of disability is assessed at below 20% at the time of invalidment or at any subsequent reassessment stage.

Note : The term reckonable emoluments shall mean ;

For service :
officers Officer's basic pay plus non-practising allowance (NPA) and rank pay, if any, last drawn pay by the officer.

For personnel below officer rank : Basic pay including classification pay, if any, last drawn by the individual.

In respect of defence personnel who had been invalidated out prior to 1.1.1986 with War Injury Pay, the ceiling of disability element for 100% disability has been raised with effect from 1.1.1986 to Rs. 1000 p. m. but the disability element shall not be not less than the revised rates of disability element in non-battle casualty cases introduced from 1.1.1986. They are also eligible from 1.1.1986 for additional relief on the service element of the War Injury Pay and additional amount, if any, on the Service element by recalculation at 50% of the reckonable emoluments for 33 years of qualifying service. The disability element and ex-gratia amounts will not be taken into account for stepping up the service element to the minimum amount of Rs. 375 p.m.

2. *Constant Attendance Allowance*

The rate of Constant Attendance Allowance will be Rs. 300 P.M. irrespective of the rank, where admissible under the conditions as heretofore. This will be applicable from 1.1.1986 for all persons in receipt of War Injury Pay/Pension and Constant Attendance Allowance.

3. The war disabled are also entitled to other facilities such as medical, educational, employment, self-employment and travel concessions etc. The children of the disabled defence personnel are also entitled to reservation in Medical and Dental colleges. The details of facilities are given below :

1. *Medical* : Disabled personnel and their families are entitled to get free medical treatment in the Military Hospital provided they are in receipt of pension.

4. *Educational Concessions*

1. The School and Colleges going children of Defence personnel killed or disabled in action are given educational concessions

such as complete exemption of tuition fees, hostel charges, cost of uniform, books and stationery as also bus/train fare. These concessions are available upto and inclusive of the first degree course. These concessions are available in all educational institutions under the Department of Education, Government of India or financed by the Department of Education. Most of the State Governments have extended similar educational concessions to these children.

2. A total of 31 War Memorial Hostels are run at Regimental Centres for sons of war widows/war disabled and attributable peace time casualties with facilities of free education including hostel facilities.
3. Every year out of the Central Government quota of seats reserved in the Medical and Dental College in the country approximately 40 sets and reserved for the wards of serving/retired defence personnel with priority I to children of war widows.

5. *Employment Concessions*

Upto two dependents of defence service personnel killed/disabled in action including war widows, are entitled to Priority II (a) disabled (with over 50% disability and unfit for employment, but disability attributable to military service) for purpose of employment under Central Government, against Group 'C' and 'D' posts.

6. *Oil Products Agencies*

War disabled also have priority in allotment of oil products agencies in the reserved quota.

7. *Travel Concessions*

War disabled-ex-servicemen are entitled to travel by Air at 50% concessions.

8. *Canteen Facilities*

War time disabled and peace time disabled are entitled to canteen facilities wherever canteens have been set up.

9. *Financial Assistance*

In certain specified circumstances grants from War Bereaved and Disabled Servicemen Special Relief Fund are given to the war widows, war disabled and their dependents for education, training, rehabilitation, medical treatment and purchase/construction/repair of houses and subsidy for payment of interest on loans taken from banks etc.

Composition of SSC of Southern Region

10563. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of members of Staff Selection Commission (SSC) for Southern Region; and

(b) the names and the State to which they represent.

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 Staff Selection Commission consists of a Chairman and two Members. There is however, no provision to earmark people for any particular region.

(b) Does not arise.

Private Security Agencies

10564. PROF K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of private security agencies functioning in our country;

(b) whether private security agencies need permission from either Central or State Governments to run such agencies; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to restrict the activities of these agencies ?

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) This concerns the State Governments. Information pertaining to the number of private security agencies functioning in the country is not compiled by Central agencies.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Purchase of Pistols from Czechoslovakia

10565. SHRI SAMBAHAJIRAO KAKADF : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation has been investigating into a case relating to the purchase of pistols from Czechoslovakia;

(b) whether the enquiry has since been completed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

Termination of Canteen Contract to the Cooperative Society in Mazagaon Dock

10566. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of Mazagaon Dock Ltd. has taken a decision to terminate the Canteen contract given to the Mazagaon Dock Ltd. Consumers' Cooperative Society;

(b) the reasons for the same and what new arrangement is being introduced for providing canteen facilities; and

(c) the number of workers working in the Canteen and the duration of their service and whether their services will be continued ?

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) Question does not arise.

(c) The MDL Consumers' Cooperative Society run canteen has approximately 325 employees whose duration of service range from about one year to 30 years.

Assistance to Associations of Hearing Impaired

10567. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether assistance has been given to the Various associations of the hearing impaired during 1987-88 and 1988-89; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement I and II giving the information regarding organisations which received grants for services to the hearing handicapped is given below.

Statement-I

Assistance given to the organisation for rendering services to hearing handicapped under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances during 1987-88 and 1988-89 (upto 30.4.88)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Associations of Hearing Impaired	Grant-in-aid sanctioned during	
	1987-88	1988-89 (upto 30.4.88)
1. Shri K. L. Instt. for the Deaf, Vidyanagar, Bhavnagar	3.63	—
2. All India Instt, of Speech and Hearing, Mysore-570008	3.00	—
3. Instt. of Speech and Hearing Hennur Road, Bangalore	0.50	—
4. Ali Yavar Jung National Instt. for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay	5.00	—
5. Dr. Satya Paul Khosla Charitable Memorial Trust, Jalandhar	1.00	—
6. Clark School for Deaf, Madras	1.25	—
7. All India Federation of the Deaf, New Delhi	6.00	—
8. Indian Society for Hearing Handicapped, Delhi	0.10	—

Statement-II

Grant-in-aid sanctioned to the Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of Hearing Impaired Handicapped, for the year 1987-88 and 1988-89 upto 30.4.1988 under the Scheme of 'Assistance to Organisations for the Disabled Persons'

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Organisations	Amount of grant released	
		1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4
1.	K. L. Instt. for the Deaf, Bhavanagar	0.55	—
2.	Shri D. S. Parekh Deaf and Dumb School, Surindranagar	0.15	—
3.	Medical Care Centre Trust, Baroda	0.77	—
4.	Shri V. H. Gandhi Deaf and Dumb School, Modasa, Distt. S. K.	1.50	—
5.	J. B. Upadhyaya School for the Deaf and Dumb, Talod	0.22	—
6.	Institute of speech and Hearing, Bangalore	3.30	—
7.	All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore	1.21	—
8.	Karnataka Handicapped Welfare Association, Bangalore	7.46	—
9.	Snehabhavan Charitable Society, Irinjalakuda,	1.45	—
10.	The Education Audiology and Research Centre, Bombay	0.91	—
11.	Jankibai Shikshan Sansthan, Dadar, Bombay	0.48	—
12.	Suhrud Mandal, Shivaji Nagar, Poona	0.55	—
13.	BHOR Education Society's (Residential School for the Deaf) BHOR, Pune	0.50	—
14.	Dr. Satya Paul Khosla Charitable Memorial Trust, Jullundur	2.24	—
15.	Badhir Bal Kalyan Vikas, Bhilwara	1.27	—
16.	Badhir Bal Vikas Kendra, Kota	0.50	—

1	2	3	4
17.	Society of the Immaculate, Heart of Marry Little Flower Convent Hr. Secndry School for the Deaf, Madras	0.36	—
18.	The North Tripura Deaf and Dumb School, Kailashahar	0.76	—
19.	Prag Narain Mook Badhir Vidyalaya, Aligarh	0.47	0.53
20.	Nanhi Duniya Badhir Vidhyalaya, Dehradun	1.46	—
21.	Deaf and Dumb School, Varansi	3.01	—
22.	U. P. Deaf and Dumb Institute Allahabad	0.77	—
23.	Deaf and Dumb School, Lucknow	4.88	—
24.	Deaf and Dumb School, Meerut	2.44	1.21
25.	Goonge Bahron Ka Vidyalaya, Kanpur	1.28	—
26.	Training College for Deaf, Lucknow	2.33	—
27.	Deaf and Dumb School, Ambari, Azam Garh	—	2.68
28.	Pratibandhi, Kalyan Kendra School for Education and Training of Deaf and Dumb Children, Hooghly	1.39	—
29.	The Speech and Hearing Institute and Research, Calcutta	2.88	—
30.	All India Federation of the Deaf, New Delhi	2.61	—
31.	Indian Society for the Hearing Handi-capped, Shahdara, Delhi	0.09	—
32.	Prabha Institute of Fine Arts, Cultural and Crafts, New Delhi	0.16	—
33.	Chandigarh Educational Society for the Deaf and Dumb, Chandigarh.	0.04	—

[*Translation*]

News Item Captioned "Loot Machi Hai Raksha Anusandhan Ke Nam Per"

10568. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in the daily 'Jansatta' dated 18 February, 1988 under the caption "Loot Machi Hai Raksha Anusandhan Ke Nam Per"; and

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the action taken by Government during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

Statement

One of the allegations relates to purchase of unnecessary equipment at high costs. The allegation is not correct. No equipment which was not required for the projects was purchased. Again for purchases made by Defence Electronics Application Laboratory (DEAL) and also other Laboratories, well laid down procedures are being followed. DEAL has also evolved an internal mechanism to scrutinise demands for purchases through a "Need Aspect Committee". Vigilance checks are also being done on sample basis and for specific issues.

Another allegation relates to the delay in the progress of an important project worth Rs. 107 crores. No project worth Rs. 107 crores was sanctioned for DEAL. A project was sanctioned to DEAL at a cost of Rs. 107.52 lakhs. This project is being managed by a very competent set of scientists and is monitored at the highest level. The progress is very satisfactory. The project being classified, the real progress and achievements are not visible to unconnected persons.

As regards some equipment being found defective during the warranty period, it had to be repaired by calling a specialist from the concerned US firm. The statement in

the newspaper report regarding security clearance etc., is not correct. Adequate security clearance procedures were observed.

A CBI enquiry was conducted into the involvement of three scientists working in DEAL, Dehradun in the running of some private firms which supplied some equipment to DEAL, Dehradun. The CBI enquiry established that the firms were owned by close relatives of the three scientists and that the scientists themselves were also taking part in the running of the firms. On the basis of the CBI report major penalty proceedings have been initiated against the three scientists for violation of conduct rules.

Atomic Power Units in Rajasthan

10570. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether atomic power units in Kota, Rajasthan are functioning satisfactorily;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether two more units are being set up in Rawatbhata and if so, the time by which this work will be completed and the capacity of these units; and

(d) whether both these units will be set up with indigenous know-how and if not, the percentage of foreign assistance being sought for them and the name of country from which it is being sought ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). There are two atomic Power Reactors at Kota, Rajasthan, namely RAPS-1 and RAPS-2. In 1981 the south end shield of RAPS-1 developed cracks and cooling water started leaking. The reactor was shut down and necessary repairs were carried out and the reactor was brought back to 50% power level in June 1987. The reactor is being run at this power level since then. RAPS-2 is running satisfactorily.

(c) and (d). Two more units designated as RAPP-3 and 4 with a capacity of 235 MWe each are being set up near Rawatbhata, Rajasthan, which are scheduled to be commissioned in 1995/96. Both these units are being set up indigenously. There is no foreign assistance involved in this project.

[English]

Arrest of Narcotics Smugglers

10571. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of narcotics smugglers arrested by the Border Security Force posted in Punjab-Pakistan border during last one year ?

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) : Eight narcotics smugglers were apprehended by the BSF in Punjab-Pakistan border during the year 1987.

Women Joint Secretaries vis-a-vis Male Joint Secretaries

10572. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the percentage of women IAS officers who are Joint Secretaries in comparison with their male counterparts ?

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) : Approximately 19 per cent of the total number of women IAS officers are holding posts at the level of joint Secretaries or equivalent. This figure in the case of male IAS officers is 23 per cent.

Projects Approved by the Planning Commission in Maharashtra

10574. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether new projects for Maharashtra to be implemented during the Seventh Plan period have been approved by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) the financial input envisaged by Union Government and also by the State Government in these projects; and

(d) when these projects will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREM SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (d). A statement indicating projects approved by Planning Commission for implementation during the Seventh Plan in Maharashtra State together with costs and likely date of completion is given below :

These projects come within the purview of the State Plan and are financed out of State Plan provisions.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Project	Cost of Project (Rs. lakhs)	Date of Completion
1	2	3	4
<i>Hydro Power</i>			
1.	Yeoteshwar HEP (1 × 750 KM)	23	21/87
2.	Surya HEP (1 × 6 MW)	767	11/90
3.	Manikdosh HEP (1 × 6 MW)	639	2/90

2	2	3	4
4.	Kanher HEP (1 × 4 MW)	492	1/90
5.	Dhom HEP (2 × 1 MW)	302	5/89, 8/89
6.	Dinbhe HEP (1 × 5 MW)	597	8/90
7.	Warna HEP (2 × 8 MW)	1902	8/90, 11/90
8.	Koyna HEP st. IV (6 × 125 MW)	38430	3/94, 7/94 11/94, 3/95
9.	Terwanmedha HEP (1 × 200 KW)	31.50	} 91-92
10.	Surya RBC drop HEP (1 × 750 KW)	190.45	
11.	Dhudganga HEP (2 × 12 MW)	2680	3/91, 6/91
<i>Thermal</i>			
1.	Uran WH Recovery Plant U-1 (1 × 120)	6256	90-91
2.	Uran WH Recovery Plant U-2 (1 × 120)	7553	91-92
<i>Water Supply (New Projects)</i>			
1.	Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Project Ph-3	39600	1995
2.	Water supply to Manerajuri and 21 other villages in Sangli District	670	1990

Anti National Activities Arrest

10575. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of persons arrested during last one year on the charge of anti national activities in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : During 1987, three persons were arrested on this charge.

Funds Spent on Legal Aids to Pocr

10576. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Legal Aid Committees have been set up in the Supreme Court and in the various High Courts for giving legal aid to the poor;

(b) if so, when and how much money has been allotted by the Central Government and the State Governments for giving legal aid and how much was actually spent for legal aid apart from administrative expenses during the last two years; and

(c) the number of poor who got the legal aid during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

Only the Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee functioning since July, 1981, is being funded by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes through periodic grants-in-aid. That Committee was sanctioned Rs. 4 lakhs in 1986-87 and Rs. 4.75 lakhs in 1987-88 and the expenditure on legal aid was Rs. 3,43,521.55 in 1986-87 and Rs. 4,19,519.30 in 1987-88.

The High Court Committees are functioning under the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards and are funded by the respective State Governments. The figures of expenditure on legal aid with regard to the High Court Committees are not available with the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes.

(c) As per the figures available with that Committee, in all 3,42,882 persons were provided legal aid during the last 2 years in various Courts in the country, including the District Courts etc.

Issue of Passports

10577. SHRI C. D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal to transfer the work of issue of passports from Ministry of External Affairs to the Ministry of Home Affairs as in USA and in a number of European countries;

(b) if so, how and when it will be introduced in India; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The issue of passports is being administered effectively by the Ministry External Affairs since the inception of the Indian Constitution and therefore there is no reason to transfer this work.

Freedom Fighters Pension Applications from Tamil Nadu

10578. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Freedom Fighter's Pension applications received from Tamil Nadu so far;

(b) how many applications have been cleared so far and how many are pending; and

(c) the reasons for delay in finalising the pension cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). 11825 applications has been received within the prescribed time limit from the State of Tamil Nadu. Pension has been sanctioned in 3864 cases (including delayed applications in which delay has been condoned and pension sanctioned) and the remaining cases have not been found eligible for grant of pension under the provisions of the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme. However, there are a few cases in which the applicants had claimed participation in the Madurai Conspiracy Case 1946 which has been recognised as part of National Freedom Struggle w.e.f. 18.11.1986 for the purpose of grant of pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme. Consequent to this decision, these cases are under review in consultation with the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

Landslides in Jammu-Srinagar Road

10579. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jammu-Srinagar road remains vulnerable to landslides and other disturbances that block the traffic for days together;

(b) whether Government is aware of the defence implications of the blockage of this exclusive land link with Kashmir valley; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to have alternate land routes ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE : (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) : The road gets blocked occasionally due to land slides, shooting boulders and snow accumulation from hill side, at a few locations. Between 1985 and 1988, the road remained closed for varying periods ranging from 2 to 9 days at a time.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Appropriate steps are being taken to ensure that the blockage of the road does not adversely affect defence preparedness.

Women Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court

10580. SHRIMATI USHA CHOU-DHARI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of women judges in each High Court and Supreme Court as on 20th April, 1988;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the representation of women in higher judiciary in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) As on 30.4.88, 12 women Judges were in position in the following High Courts :

1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1
Bombay	1
Calcutta	3
Delhi	2

1	2
Kerala	1
Madras	1
Orissa	1
Rajasthan	2
	12

There is no women Judge in the Supreme Court of India.

(b) and (c) The Government have again addressed the Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts saying that it should be possible for them to locate women lawyers who are suitable for appointment as High Court Judges, and they have been requested to keep this in view while making recommendations for appointments to the High Courts so as to increase their representation on the Bench.

[Translation]

Tours Undertaken by the Chairman/ Members of the National Commission

10581. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States toured by by the Chairman and the Members of the National Commission on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the period between 1 September, 1987 and 31 March, 1988 keeping in view its revised terms of reference;

(b) whether their tours served the purpose of its revised terms of reference;

(c) the amount spent by Union and State Governments on the tours undertaken by the Chairman/Members of this Commission during the period from 1 September, 1987 to 31 March, 1988 and

(d) whether the said expenditure was in accordance with the revised terms of reference of this National Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR.

RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : (a) to (d). During the period between 1st September 1987 and 31st March 1988 the Chairman and members of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes undertook tours to the States of Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Assam in connection with the work of the Commission. The National Commission for SCs and STs spent a sum of Rs. 91,775 on these tours in connection with the Commission's work. Details of expenditure incurred by State Governments are not available.

[English]

India's Share in Producing Technological Items

10582. **PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE** : Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of scientific and technological items patented annually the world over and the percentage of country's share in this;

(b) whether while India is the third biggest research community in the world, it rates fifteenth in productivity; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken for the creation of proper atmosphere in the field of science and technology research in the country and to eliminate the constraints, if any, in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) During 1986, over 5 lakh patents were granted and over 12.5 lakh patent applications were filed in about 90 countries in the world. The share of the patents filed and granted in India is about 0.3% and 0.4% respectively.

(b) In terms of the number of patents filed and granted in 1986 in a listing of about 90 countries, India ranked 35th and 30th respectively.

(c) Only a small portion of the scientific manpower in the country is actually engaged in the research and development activities. Government has taken several measures to support research and development activities in the country such as enhancing the plan allocations for science and technology in the successive five year plans and providing incentives and concessions for organisations to undertake research, particularly in the industries.

Setting up of a Defence University

10583. **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS** : Will the **Minister of DEFENCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment of the adequacy of the educational support provided by the Indira Gandhi Open University to defence personnel has been made with a view to decide the necessity of setting up a separate Defence University;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c). After detailed discussions with the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), some courses to be offered by the IGNOU for the Defence Services have been identified. The courses have not yet commenced. The question of assessment of the adequacy of the educational support by IGNOU to the Services will arise only after these courses are conducted by IGNOU.

Passport Applications Pending in R.P.O., Ahmedabad

10584. **SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA** : Will the **Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passport applications pending for disposal in the Regional Passport Office, Ahmedabad;

(b) the number of applications which are pending for more than six months in Regional Passport Office; and

(c) the reasons for delay in disposing of passport applications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The number of passport applications pending in RPO, Ahmedabad for disposal as on 30.4.1988 is 17,209.

(b) The number of applications pending for more than 6 months as on 30.4.88 is 1,562.

(c) The delay in disposing of these applications has been mainly due to delayed receipt of verification reports and incomplete information furnished by the applicants.

[*Translation*]

**Non-Appointment of Selected Candidates
in 510 Army Base Workshop, Meerut
Cantt**

10585. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 30 March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 5428 regarding appointment of selected candidates in 510 Army Base Workshop, Meerut Cantt. and State :

(a) the number of candidates called from Employment Exchange for appointment as labourers during the last three years, year-wise and the number of candidates who were sons of the deceased employees;

(b) the number of each of the said two categories of candidates who were declared successful in the prescribed examination/ interview physical test, etc.;

(c) whether cases of successful candidates among the sons of the deceased employees were sent for approval of their appointment to Army Headquarters;

(d) if so, the number of the cases approved out of them and the number of cases rejected; and

(e) the reasons for rejecting these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a)

	Employment Exchange sponsored candidates	Wards of deceased employees
1985	226	10
1986	Nil	25
1987	186	12

(b) to (d). 35 candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchange out of 412, and 40 wards of deceased employees out of 47, were found to be successful.

(e) The cases of wards of deceased employees were rejected, on merits, in the light of the existing instructions on the subject.

[*English*]

**Material Science and Life Science
Institutes in Orissa**

10586. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Institutes of Material Science and Life Science in the country;

(b) the location thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to set up some such institutes in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Under major scientific agencies under the Government of India there are approximately 82 Institutes dealing with Material Sciences and Life Sciences located in different parts of the country.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Exploration of Minerals and Rare Earths
in Kerala Coast**

10588. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made for exploration of minerals and rare earths in the Kerala coast; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir. No further exploration has been done since 1982-83.

(b) Does not arise.

Demands of Sikkim

10589. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of political demands of Sikkim pending with the Union Government; and

(b) the steps taken to solve these demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). The Government's decisions on the political demands of Sikkim, namely, grant of citizenship to Stateless persons of Sikkim, reservation of seats in the Sikkim Legislative Assembly and inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, have already been communicated to the State Government.

In regard to the grant of citizenship, the Government have decided that genuine cases of omissions in respect of pre-1946 entrants or their descendents who were otherwise eligible for registration in the Sikkim Subjects Registers in terms of the provisions of the Sikkim Subjects Regulation, 1961 would be looked into for rectification by a Committee comprising

representatives of the Central Government and the State Government of Sikkim.

As regards the issue relating to reservation of seats in the State Legislature, status-quo is being maintained.

Regarding inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, time and again demands had been received to include Nepali and other languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. The Demand has to be weighed against other possible repercussions and reactions. It is the endeavour of the Government to develop the cultural and literary heritage of all the languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

All India Civil Services Athletic Meets

10590. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Civil Services Athletic Meets are held annually;

(b) if so, the reasons for not holding the Meet in 1987-88;

(c) the guidelines for holding such Meet; and

(d) the steps being taken to conduct the Meet in 1988-89 and future also so as to boost the morale of athletes ?

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

(b) State/Union Territories Government have been holding All India Civil Services Athletic Meet every year. However, no State/UT Government came forward to hold All India Civil Services Athletic Meet during 1987-88 and hence this was not held during 1987-88.

(c) The guideline for holding such meets are as under :

1. State/Union Territories Governments are approached every year

to intimate their willingness to hold All India Civil Services Meets in various sports events including Athletics. On receipt of their willingness to hold the meets, the event is allotted by the Board accordingly.

2. The State/Union Territories Government will bear all expenses for holding the meet, provide free lodging and free transport to the visiting teams/officials from the Railway Station to the place of stay, to the venue of tournament and back, bear all the expenses in connection with the inauguration and prize distribution ceremonies.
3. The Central Civil Services Sports Board will provide Challenge Trophies for the winners and also runners-up. In addition, Board will also bear the entire cost of individual prizes to be awarded to winners.

(d) State/Union Territories Governments have already been requested to intimate dates for holding the meet during 1988-89.

Concessions to Recovered Handicapped Children

10591. SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government give concession to those handicapped children who later on recover after long treatment and in the process become over-age; and

(b) if so, the details of concessions proposed to be given to such handicapped persons in employment and relaxation in age ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR.
RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and
(b). Physically handicapped persons (blind,

deaf and orthopaedically handicapped) are given a concession of relaxation of 10 years in the upper age limit for employment in various group C and D posts in Central Government Ministries/Departments and Public Sector Undertakings. The concession is given in case a person is suffering from a permanent disability.

Meeting on Hill Areas

10592. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision/action has been taken by the Planning Commission and the Government on the suggestions made by the Members of Parliament from Hill States/Region during meetings held with the Minister for Planning in 1987;

(b) if so, the exact decision taken and the action to implement them alongwith a brief resume of the suggestions made by the MPs;

(c) whether any more such meetings would also be held after the mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Plan;

(d) if so, the likely date thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMEN-
TATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No date has been fixed.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Important suggestions made by Members of Parliament representing the Himalayan region in the meeting held on 19.8.87

Position of action taken

1

1. Greater stress and allocation on road transport system in the hills should be given.

Development of infrastructural facilities including roads have been receiving due attention over the plan periods in hill areas. For the Seventh Plan of hill States, Plan outlay under the transport and communication sector ranged between 11 to 32 per cent depending upon the need of particular State. Keeping in view the transport difficulties faced in hill areas, even the norms for construction of rural road have been relaxed.

2. There should be a Central legislation banning movement of timber from one State to another to protect and preserve the forest and environment

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Wild Life was requested to examine the issue and take appropriate action.

3. Cultivation of sugar beet in hilly areas especially in Meghalaya offers great potential possibility of large scale production of sugar beet and setting up of sugar mill based thereon, should be explored

The Government of Meghalaya was requested to take appropriate action.

4. Godown facilities were found to be inadequate in the State of Meghalaya and those needed to be developed to the desired extent.

The Government of Meghalaya was requested to take appropriate action. Also, the Deptt. of Civil Supplies, Government of India was requested to look into it.

5. 'Phool-Jharoo' bushes which grow wild in Meghalaya and also provide a good cover for the soil has a good export potential should be encouraged on a large scale.

The Government of Meghalaya was requested to take appropriate action.

2

1

6. Urgent attention should be given to reduce and replace jhum cultivation especially in North East Region.

7. Although J and K is treated as a special category State, the pattern of Central Assistance is still as for the general category States. It was suggested that pattern of Central Assistance may be changed from 30% grant and 70% loan to 90% grant and 10% loan in the case of J and K so as to bring it at par with other special category States.

8. There is almost no public sector industries in J. and K. Such investments are hardly of the order of 0.07% of the total public sector investments. There is a case for giving priority for setting up of public sector industries in the State.

9. Tourism has great potential and needs to be further strengthened, especially for the middle class. It was said that the Dull Lake had become a "Cess-pool of pollution". Suitable measures were needed to be taken to remove the same.

10. The State of Jammu and Kashmir has hydel potential to the extent of 15,000 to 20,000 MW against which the potential created so far is only of the order of about 800 MW. The potential should be developed.

2

Para 11.23 in Chapter 11 of the Mid-term Appraisal of the Seventh Five Year Plan laid on the Table of the House on 23.3.1988 envisages the various measure taken for reduction and replacement of jhum cultivation.

It could be examined as a part of the Eighth Plan formulation exercise.

Public sector investments are determined by physical resource endowments of location specific nature. Both the scale and location of investments, are therefore, decided accordingly. However, to accelerate the pace of industrial development in hill arers, the entire Himalayan region has been declared as 'A' Category industrially backward area. Under this category, Central investment subsidy at the rate of 25% of the investment on fixed capital subject to maximum of 25 lakhs is provided. Stress is being laid on setting up of Agro-based and pollution free industries in the hilly States.

Due emphasis is being laid on development of non-traditional areas of tourism such as (a) Trekking, (b) winter sports, (c) Wild life tourism to explore the tourism resources in North-West Himalaya during the Seventh Plan period. The need for integrated development of Dull Lake is appreciated. The operational plan is to be prepared by the State Government. The State Government was requested to take appropriate action in the matter. The Deptt. of Tourism was also requested to look into the matter.

The hydel capacity in the State as on 31.3.85 was 176.92 MW. The following projects are under execution in the State during Seventh Five Year Plan under the State Sector :

2

Upper Sindh Hydro Electric Project (2 × 35 MW)

Stakna Hydro Electric Project
(2 × 2 MW) (Commissioned)

Karnal Hydro Electric Project (2 × 1 MW)

Under Central Sector, Salal Hydro Electric Project (3 × 115 MW) has already been commissioned.

The following projects are in the pipeline in the Central and State Sectors :

(Capacity in MW)

Name of the Scheme	Status
Central Sector	
(i) Dulhasti (3 × 130)	Approved by P.C.
(ii) Uri (4 × 120)	Cleared by CEA.
(iii) Salal II (3 × 116)	"
(iv) Baglihar (450)	"
(v) Ramakot (3 × 200)	"

State Sector

Chenani II and III (H) (6) Cleared by CEA subject to clearance from Indus Water Treaty angle.

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These projects will be executed as and when all clearances and funds are available.

11. Monitoring system for more effective planning need to be strengthened in hilly areas.

The system of monitoring of the progress of expenditure against approved outlays on a quarterly basis has been introduced since 1986-87. The States/UTs have been requested to furnish quarterly return of expenditure in earmarked as well as unearmarked sectors in a prescribed format indicating the expenditure incurred against the targets fixed under each head/sub-head and also the reasons for variations between the approved outlays and actual expenditure.

The States/UTs have also been requested to furnish the returns regarding physical targets and achievements on a quarterly basis. Such monitoring in physical terms is at present restricted to earmarked sectors/projects/programmes only.

The data in these returns are analysed in the State Plans Division and observations are communicated to the State Governments concerned.

12. Harnessing the Hydro-electric power potential in the North Eastern Region, particularly in Arunachal Pradesh.

The installed hydro power generating capacity as on 31.7.87 in North Eastern (NE region) was 317.93 MW. As per the available latest assessment studies undertaken by the Central Electricity Authority, the total hydro power potential in the region is 167 billion units. A number of hydro power electric projects are under construction in the NE region both under State sector as well as Central sector. Besides, a number of projects are at different stages of investigation. These are listed as under :

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Name of the Scheme	State	Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Schedule
A. State Sector			
1. Karbi Longpi HEP (2 × 50 MW)	Assam	100	1990-91
2. Dhansiri HEP (20 MW)	Assam	20	1990-91
3. Dalaima HEP (4 MW)	Assam	4	1990-91
4. Umiam-Umtru-State-IV (2 × 30 MW)	Meghalaya	60	1990-91
5. 11 Nos. micro hydels	Arunachal Pradesh	10	1988-90
6. 7 Nos. micro hydels	Manipur	5	1988-90
7. 4 nos. micro hydels	Mizoram	2	1988 90
8. Rambhandra micro hydel	Tripura	1	1988-90
9. 4 nos. micro hydels	Nagaland	2	1988-90
B. Central Sector (NEC)			
1. Kopili HEP (2 × 50 MW)	Assam	100	3/88
2. Doyang HEP (3 × 25 MW)	Nagaland	75	9th Five Year Plan
3. Ranganadi HEP (3 × 135 MW)	Arunachal Pradesh	405	9th Five Year Plan

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(II) List of Projects under Investigation in NE Region

Name of the Projects	States
1. Loktak Down Stream and Tuivaj	Manipur
2. Barak and Irang	Manipur
3. Damwe/Papu/Dikrong	Arunachal Pradesh
4. Serlui B and Tuirajal	Mizoram
5. Dhaleswari	Mizoram
6. Kynishi Basin	Meghalaya
7. Tipaimukh High Dam (1500 MW)	Upper Assam
8. Kameng HEP (600 MW)	Arunachal Pradesh
9. Dihang HEP (20,000 MW)	Arunachal Pradesh
10. Subansiri HEP (4800 MW)	Arunachal Pradesh

13. Floods are recurring feature in the North Eastern Region.

The Government is aware of the problem of recurring floods in North Eastern Region. The Brahmaputra Board was set up in December, 1981 under the Brahmaputra Board Act 1980 for the Planning and integrated implementation of measures for the control of floods and bank erosion in the Brahmaputra Valley and for matters connected therewith. The Board is required to prepare a master plan in three parts for the purpose. The draft master plan (part-I) of the main stem of the Brahmaputra has been prepared. The same is under consideration in the Ministry of Water Resources with concerned States and Deptts. Besides, the North Eastern Council has also been requested to re-orient its plan schemes and give due attention towards flood control in the Region.

1

14. Horticulture crops should be developed as per their suitability in each area.
15. Hill development has been basically done through State sector support and that the role of Central sector has been insignificant.
16. Planning Commission should prepare a paper indicating investments of each of the Central Ministries/Depts, they have made in Hill States/areas
17. Advisory Committee on Hill Development should be represented by the Members of Parliament belonging to hill States/areas.
18. A North Western Council for Himachal Pradesh, J and K and U.P. Hills should be set up similar to NEC.
19. Norms for determining postal and telephone circles in the hills should be relaxed in such a manner as to provide adequate staff and proper coverage to difficult areas.
20. Forest has to be preserved and it should be ensured that funds provided for afforestation purpose were not diverted to non-Plan items.
21. Sufficient funds should be provided for construction of roads, opening up of schools and for other basic needs of hill people.
22. Fuel wood should be saved and some alternatives to fuel consumption should be provided.

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Para 11.27 in Chapter 11 of the Mid-term Appraisal of the Seventh Plan envisages for the development of horticulture and plantation crops.

All the Hill States of the country are treated as special category States and are given Central Assistance which also covers their non-plan gap. The pattern of Central Assistance of the hill States is 93% grant & 10% loan except J & K where it is applicable for Ladhak Region as against 30% grant and 70% loan for the general category State of the country. (Please read with item 8)

Various Central Ministries/Departments have be requested to furnish requisite material for the purpose.

In the Second meeting of the Advisory Committee on hill areas held at New Delhi on 22.8.1987, a number of Members of Parliament representing the Himalayan & Western Ghats region were also invited. The proposal is under consideration.

The concerned Central Depts. were requested for taking appropriate action in the matter.

This aspect has been dealt with in Chapter 11 of the Mid-term Appraisal of the Seventh Five Year Plan. As regards diversion of funds from forestry sector to Non-Plan items is not allowed.

The basis objective of Minimum Needs Programme under implementation in hilly areas also has been to establish a net-work of basic services and facilities of social consumption in all areas upto nationally accepted norms within a specific time frame. (Please also see item 1).

Paragraphs 3.33 to 3.38 in Chapter 3 and Para 11.25 in Chapter 11 of the Mid-term Appraisal of the Seventh Five Year Plan outline the policy and programmes.

**Circuit Bench of Himachal Pradesh
High Court at Hamirpur**

10593. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received and request for the location of a circuit bench of the Himachal Pradesh High Court at Hamirpur, which is centrally located and ideally suited for the purpose;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government on the request; and

(c) the likely date by which a decision to set up the Bench would be taken especially in view of the fact that a Bar Associations of Hamirpur and the other neighbour Districts and sub-divisions have jointly demanded for setting up such a Bench and also because climatically Hamirpur offers proper opportunities for judicial work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). The Central Government have received from time to time representations for the establishment of Benches of Himachal Pradesh High Court at Mandi Hamirpur and Dharamshala.

No action is taken by the Central Government on such representations unless a proposal is received from the concerned State Government.

No proposal has been received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh in this regard.

SAARC Activities Hosted by India

10594. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India hosted 45 activities organised by the SAARC so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any programme for organising such activities has also been chalked out

for the current and the next financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) India has hosted more than 45 SAARC activities since the establishment of SAARC in December 1985.

(b) The activities were in the agreed areas of co-operation *i.e.* Agriculture, Health and Population Activities, Meteorology, Postal Services, Prevention of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse, Rural Development, Science and Technology, Sports, Arts and Culture, Telecommunications, Transport and Women in Development. In addition, some activities outside these areas were also organised in pursuance of decisions taken by the Standing Committee. The Council of Ministers and the Head of State or Government.

(c) A Calendar of Activities has been agreed upon for the year 1988.

(d) The Calendar lists 86 activities. India alone is responsible for organising 21 of these.

Indians Residing Abroad

10595. SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-NAIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by Government to ascertain the number of Indians residing in foreign countries;

(b) if so, their number, country wise; and

(c) the percentage out of them who have accepted foreign citizenship ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, based largely on published statistics.

(b) and (c). The estimated number of Overseas Indians countrywise alongwith percentage of them who have accepted foreign citizenship is given in the statement given below.

Statement

Statement of Overseas Indians Residing in Various Countries (As available upto 1st June, 1987)

S. No.	Name of Country	Total No. of Overseas Indians	Percentage who Have Accepted Foreign Citizenship
1	2	3	4
1.	Afghanistan	45,600	98.684 %
2.	Algeria	3,000	0.099 ..
3.	Angola	50	0 ..
4.	Anguilla	6	0 ..
5.	Antigua and Barbuda	25	36 ..
6.	Argentina	300	56 ..
7.	Australia	99,200	87.765 ..
8.	Austria	3,181	5.690 ..
9.	Bahamas	250	0.800 ..
10.	Bahrain	48,050	0.104 ..
11.	Bangladesh	201	0 ..
12.	Barbados	1,500	96.666 ..
13.	Belgium	2,338	3.934 ..
14.	Belize	660	90.909 ..
15.	Benin	250	0 ..
16.	Bhutan	70,037	0.053 ..
17.	Bolivia	50	0 ..
18.	Botswana	1,750	14.285 ..
19.	Brazil	272	0 ..
20.	Brunei	5,500	18,182 ..
21.	Burkina Faso	56	10.714 ..
22.	Burma	330,000	15.152 ..
23.	Burundi	250	70 ..

1	2	3	4
24.	Cameroun	150	0%
25.	Canada	228,500	56.455 „
26.	Caymen Island	20	0 „
27.	Central African Republic	8	0 „
28.	Chad	5	0 „
29.	Chile	160	7.5 „
30.	China	45	0 „
31.	Columbia	30	3.333 „
32.	Comoros	179	62.011 „
33.	Congo	15	0 „
34.	Costa Rica	20	50 „
35.	Cuba	18	88.868 „
36.	Cyprus	40	0 „
37.	Czechoslovakia	82	0 „
38.	Denmark	2,552	64,342 „
39.	Dominica	35	28.571 „
40.	Djibouti	525	33.333 „
41.	Ecuador	4	0 „
42.	Egypt	514	2.723 „
43.	El Salvador	2	0 „
44.	Equatorial Guinea	10	0 „
45.	Ethiopia	3,000	14.666 „
46.	Fiji	339 340	99.905 „
47.	Finland	177	27.683 „
48.	France	42,000	89.300 „
49.	Gabon	10	0 „
50.	Gambia	72	8.333 „
51.	Guatemala	16	12.500 „

1	2	3	4
52.	Germany (FRG)	32,335	24.741 %
53.	Germany (GDR)	2,300	14.478 „
54.	Ghana	1,200	3.333 „
55.	Greece	200	2.500 „
56.	Grenada	4,000	99.85 „
57.	Guinea	4	0 „
58.	Guyana	300,350	99.883 „
59.	Hong Kong	20,180	24.777 „
60.	Hungary	22	0 „
61.	Iceland	8	62.5 „
62.	Indonesia	30,000	50 „
63.	Iran	6,300	N.A. „
64.	Iraq	35,000	0 „
65.	Ireland	750	20 „
66.	Italy	1,500	3.333 „
67.	Ivory Coast	157	37.579 „
68.	Jamaica	38,600	98.446 „
69.	Japan	2,685	2.644 „
70.	Jordan	4,506	0.133 „
71.	Kampuchea	4	0 „
72.	Kenya	70,000	0.821 „
73.	Korea (Republic of)	267	0 „
74.	Kuwait	110,010	0.918 „
75.	Laos PDR	80	0 „
76.	Lebanon	15,000	0 „
77.	Lesotho	4,400	100 „
78.	Liberia	3,066	0.652 „

1	2	3	4
79.	Libya	35,500	1.408 %
80.	Luxembourg	54	5.556 ..
81.	Malagasy	21,520	23.234 ..
82.	Malawi	5,000	70.6 ..
83.	Malaysia	1,170,000	87.831 ..
84.	Maldives	121	0.993 ..
85.	Malta	170	70.588 ..
86.	Mali	10	0 ..
87.	Mauritius	700,000	99.898 ..
88.	Mexico	134	4.238 ..
89.	Mongolia	4	0 ..
90.	Montserrat	15	26.667 ..
91.	Morocco	769	15.605 ..
92.	Mozambique	1,850	53.261 ..
93.	Nauru	170	0 ..
94.	Nepal	N.A.	N.A. ..
95.	Netherlands Antilles	450	2.222 ..
96.	Netherlands	102,800	97.276 ..
97.	New Zealand	15,000	94.667 ..
98.	Nicaragua	3	0 ..
99.	Niger	17	11.765 ..
100.	Nigeria	14,000	21.429 ..
101.	Norway	2,900	25.862 ..
102.	Oman	190,000	0 ..
103.	Pakistan	N.A.	N.A. ..
104.	Panama	2,100	40 ..
105.	Paraguay	11	0 ..

1	2	3	4
106.	Pupua New Guinea	350	0 %
107.	Peru	104	14.423 ..
108.	Philippines	12,100	17.355 ..
109.	Poland	90	0 ..
110.	Portugal	7,300	90.822 ..
111.	Qatar	51,500	0.066 ..
112.	Rumania	39	0 ..
113.	Rwanda	300	33.333 ..
114.	Saudi Arabia	250,000	0 ..
115.	Senegal	90	50 ..
116.	Saychelles	5,200	96.538 ..
117.	Sierra Leone	1,624	38.424 ..
118.	Singapore	100,000	74 ..
119.	Somalia	453	0 ..
120.	South Africa	850,000	100 ..
121.	Spain	10,000	35 ..
122.	Sri Lanka	1,028,289	44.452 ..
123.	St. Christopher and Nevis	20	80 ..
124.	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	6,000	99.55 ..
125.	St. Lucia	3,840	99.115 ..
126.	Sudan	2,000	N.A. ..
127.	Suriname	140,000	99.929 ..
128.	Swaziland	80	0 ..
129.	Sweden	7,046	76.369 ..
130.	Switzerland	2,863	14.321 ..
131.	Syrian Arab Republic	317	0 ..
132.	Tanzania	40,000	90 ..
133.	Thailand	65,000	84.615 ..

1	2	3	4
134. Togo		85	5.882 %
135. Tonga		32	0 ..
136. Trinidad and Tobago		430,000	99.907 ..
137. Tunisia		43	6.977 ..
138. Turkey		2	0 ..
139. Turks and Caicos Islands		10	60 ..
140. Uganda		1,500	66.667 ..
141. U.A E		240,000	0.417 ..
142. United Kingdom		789,000	50 ..
143. United States of America		500,000	57.4 ..
144. U.S.S.R.		1,310	0.153 ..
145. Uruguay		5	0 ..
146. Vanuatu		1	0 ..
147. Venezuela		320	6.25 ..
148. Vietnam		80	0 ..
149. Western Samoa		16	25 ..
150. Yemen Arab Republic		15,000	10 ..
151. Yemen (PDR)		103,230	96.871 ..
152. Yugoslavia		36	8.333 ..
153. Zaire		2,711	65.437 ..
154. Zambia		20,900	0.278 ..
155. Zimbabwe		16,000	87.5 ..

N.A. = Not Available.

Funds for Central Projects in W.B.

10596. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :
Will the the Minister of PLANNING be
pleased to state :

(a) the number of the central Projects

in West Bengal for which allocation of
funds were made during the Sixth Plan;

(b) whether the entire funds were
utilised;

(c) whether any assessment has been
made about the escalation in the cost of
the on-going projects; and

(d) 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 BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House at the earliest.

Change in Criteria for Recognition of Travel Agencies Dealing with RPO

10597. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the criteria for recognition of travel agencies to deal with Regional Passport Offices has been changed in the past two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether as a result of these changes many firms has been thrown out of the business; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Revised criteria for recognition of travel agencies for passport work came into effect from September, 1986. A copy of the criteria giving details is given below.

(c) and (d). The criteria were introduced as a corrective measure after taking into account all factors particularly welfare of the general public. The criteria pertain to passport work only and not to travel trade of an agency as such. Even the non-recognised agencies can seek reconsideration of their cases after they have fulfilled the criteria.

Statement

New Criteria for Recognition of Travel Agencies

1. (i) The existing requirement of paid up capital/asset investment of at

least Rs. 2,00,000 in respect of travel agencies based in big cities and Rs. 1,00,000 in respect of travel agencies based in smaller places has not been changed. However, the terms 'big cities' 'small places' and 'asset investment' need further clarification in order to eliminate any chance of arbitrariness in scrutinising the balance sheet submitted by the applicant travel agencies. 'Big cities' would now mean A, B₁ and B₂ class cities as determined by the Ministry of Finance O. M. No. 11016/5/82-E. II (B) dated 7.2.1983. A copy of this classification of cities is enclosed herewith. 'Smaller Places' would include cities and place other than A, B₁ and B₂.

There is no ambiguity with regard to the term 'paid-up capital' in respect of Private Limited and Limited companies. However, the term 'asset investment' in respect of Partnership and Proprietorship travel agencies needs to be clarified. In respect of Partnership travel agencies, the term asset investment shall include the amount which a partnership travel agency has actually invested in the travel business. The entire value of office premises, if in the name of the travel agency, will be taken into consideration. If office premises are owned by any of the partners, the value of the premises to the extent of the share capital of the owing partner in terms of the partnership deed will be taken into consideration.

In case of proprietor travel agencies, the asset investment shall include the money actually employed by the proprietor in the travel business and the actual investment should not be less than 25% of the total asset requirement. For the remaining 75% of the asset investment, the Proprietor shall submit from revenue authorities a Valuation Certificate of the

immoveable Property owned by him, together with a certificate of payment of taxes on the value of the immoveable Property, wherever applicable.

The requirement of paid up capital/asset investment shall be equally applicable to fresh applicants as well as travel agencies already recognised for dealing with various passport offices in India. If any recognised travel agency has earlier shown less paid up capital/asset investment, they should be required to increase their paid up capital/asset investment, for which they will be allowed reasonable time.

- (ii) For recognition of the branch office of a recognised travel agency, procedure outlined above shall also be applicable. If the Head Office is located in A, B₁ and B₂ class cities, for registration to any of its branch office irrespective of the place of its location, the travel agency will be required to show additional paid up capital/asset investment of Rs. 1,00,000. However, if the Head Office is located at a place other than A, B₁ and B₂ class cities and the branch office is located in A, B₁ and B₂ class cities, it will be required to show additional paid up capital/asset investment of Rs. 2,00,000. This would be essential for equalising the financial status of travel agencies located at various places.

A Private Limited/Limited Company shall accordingly be required to raise its paid up capital and include this in balance-sheet of the Head Office. Partnership and Proprietorship travel agencies shall submit separate balance-sheet with the application for recognition of its branch offices. But for fulfilling the asset requirement, the value of immoveable property already taken into consideration at the time of recognition of the Head Office shall not again be taken into consideration.

A recognised travel agency located at a place other than the place of location of the passport office may also be allowed, on application, to open a liaison office at the place of the location of the Passport Office for submission of passport application to Passport Office and for taking delivery of the passports on behalf of its registered/recognised office. For this, it shall be necessary for them to submit a balance sheet along with their application showing additional paid up capital/asset investment of at least Rs. 50,000.

- (iii) The applicant travel agency shall be required to submit an Undertaking in the form of an affidavit on appropriate non-judicial atemp paper in the prescribed manner.
- (iv) The applicant travel agency shall also be required to fulfil the following other conditions :
- (a) The office premises should have the minimum area of 250 sq. ft. and be located in any commercial area;
 - (b) They should have a telephone connection in the name of the captioned travel agency or in the name of the directors partners or proprietor;
 - (c) There should be a typewriter;
 - (d) There should be a minimum of three employess; and
 - (e) The travel agency should be in travel trade for at last one year.
- (v) The Private Limited and Limited concern (as under the existing guidelines) shall be required to submit a Registration Certificate or Certificate of Incorporation for the Registrar's office. The partnership travel agency shall submit a partnership deed on appropriate stamp paper duly authenticated by the competent authority. The pro-

proprietary concern shall submit a certified copy of obtained by them under Shops and Establishment Act, wherever applicable.

- (vi) The application in proforma prescribed shall be submitted direct to the Chief Passport Officer of US (PVS), alongwith other documents, for consideration and necessary action and calling for reports from any other government department which the Ministry feels essential, Simultaneously, a copy of the application along with other documents shall be forwarded by the applicant travel agency to the concerned passport officer who shall immediately call for police and C.I.D. reports and forwarded them to the Ministry alongwith his own comments. If the travel agency had previously been dealing with the Passport Office, a report on the activities of the applicant travel agency during the period of their dealings with the Passport Office shall also be sent to the Ministry by the concerned Passport Officer. The office premises of the travel agency shall be required to be inspected by an authorised representative of the Chief Passport Officer before a decision to grant recognition to the travel agency is taken by the Ministry. If all the requirements stand fulfilled by the travel agency, a Registration Certificate, shall be issued to the travel agency under intimation to the Passport Officer concerned. The Registration Certificate shall be valid for a period of one year. The travel agency shall be required to display the Registration Certificate in their office at a prominent place.

2. *Renewal* : For renewal an application as prescribed shall be submitted to the Ministry direct with a copy endorsed to the concerned passport officer at least 60 days before the expiry of the recognition enclosing a signed copy of the next latest balance sheet and a fresh Undertaking. On receipt of a copy of the renewal application, the Passport Officer concerned shall submit a

report to the Ministry within a period of 15 days indicating whether the travel agency has come to their adverse notice or has violated any of the conditions of Registration Certificate and undertaking.

3. *Action Against Recognised Travel Agency* : If any travel agency is found to have a contravened any of the conditions mentioned in the Registration Certificate, the Passport Officer concerned, after serving show-cause notice, shall have authority to suspend recognition of the travel agency for a period not exceeding three months, after the expiry of which the suspension order shall automatically stand revoked. In the meantime, travel agency shall have the right to appeal to the Chief Passport Officer against the order of suspension. If the passport officer feels that stringent action like suspension for a longer period or cancellation of recognition is required in any particular case, a full report shall be required to be sent to the Ministry for consideration and action as is deemed it.

Action to suspend or cancel the recognition of a travel agency can also be taken if it is reported either by the concerned Passport Office or police authorities that any criminal case directly or indirectly connected with the travel business is pending against any of the directors/partners/proprietor.

Rationalisation of farm Input Prices

10598. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a price rationalisation scheme for inputs will be a part of the policy reforms being thought of to achieve more widespread growth in the agriculture sector; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b). As a part of the policy package underpinning the Framework Action Plan for Foodgrains

Production, rationalisation of the price structure of a number of important agricultural inputs, namely, fertilisers, plant protection chemicals and seeds, has been suggested. The approach adopted is to achieve reduction in the prices of seeds and fertilisers by fixing "efficiency price" norms for their production. For plant protection chemicals, it has been suggested that domestic prices may be kept under control through selective imports and a regulated tariff policy. Cost economies are also proposed to be achieved through increased efficiency in the distribution system for these inputs. These measures would benefit agricultural production all over the country.

Scheme to Familiarise Government Officials with Management Techniques

10599. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to familiarise the Central Government officials with modern management techniques, impart new skills and tone up efficiency; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the Government's decision to restructure the training of the members of the Civil Service so as to develop competence and a work culture suited to the service of the people, instructions have been issued to cadre controlling authorities for formulating training plans, stipulating that every member of the All India and Group A Central Services should be put through at least 3 refresher courses in a span of about 20 years. The training plans drawn up in the light of these instructions are under implementation. These courses include knowledge, management skills, and behavioural inputs.

B and W Picture Tube Factory of BEL in Maharashtra

10600. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a black and white Television picture tube factory has been set up by Bharat Electronics Limited in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, its location and the details of technical collaboration, if any;

(c) the capital involved and the capacity of the factory; and

(d) the details regarding import of the picture tubes and the approximate foreign exchange that would be saved by the production in the new factory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, B.E.L. has set up a factory at Taloja, Raigad District, Maharashtra, for the manufacture of glass bulbs for black and white TV picture tubes in technical collaboration with M/s. Corning, France.

(c) The total sanctioned investment in the project amounts to Rs. 49.22 crores. The throughout capacity of the Taloja plant is 1 million numbers per annum of 20" black and white TV glass bulbs.

(d) At the current f.o.b. price of US Dollars 12.60 per bulb, foreign exchange savings will be around Rs. 16.05 crores per annum at one million level.

International Congress of Plant Physiology and Biochemistry

10601. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Congress of Plant Physiology and Biochemistry held in February, 1988 at Delhi, had described the possibility of growing crops in space;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made at the Conference; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). Prof. F. B. Salisbury, a delegate from USA attending the International Congress of Plant Physiology held in February 1988 at Delhi, had given a talk on this subject. He is associated with a NASA Project in USA and is stated to have developed the technology for obtaining high yield of wheat under the conditions of Space, simulated by using controlled environmental conditions by Plant Physiologists. All such ideas are under purely experimental stages and would be of limited value on the earth. The results of such experiments, if positively proven, will assist in supporting space colonies, when established.

Agreement with Japan for Digital Microwave System

10602. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Electronics Limited signed a major technology transfer agreement with a Japanese firm for indigenous production of digital microwave transmission system;

(b) if so, the features of the agreement; and

(c) by what time the agreement is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. On 17th March, 1988 Bharat Electronics Ltd. signed a technical collaboration agreement with M/s N.E.C. Corporation, Japan for the manufacture of digital microwave communication equipment.

(b) Under the agreement, BEL has obtained the licence to manufacture digital microwave communication equipment for enhancement of public tele-communication network in India. M/s N.E.C. Japan will supply documentation, render technical assistance by deputing their engineers to

BEL, and also train BEL engineers at their works.

(c) The agreement would come into effect from the date of approval by the Japanese Government or the Indian Government,, whichever is later, and will remain in force for a period of eight years from that date, or for a period of five years from the commencement of commercial production.

Collection of Vital Information by Pak Spies

10603. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRI SRI HARI RAO :

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of Pakistani spies are in the country and are collecting vital information of tactical and strategic value connected with defence and other Government departments;

(b) whether there is any central machinery to check the operations of the Pakistani spies in the country;

(c) the details of the Pakistani spies arrested during the last one year; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to tighten the possible points of leakage of such vital information ?

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). Government is aware that a sizeable number of Pakistani spies are caught in the country every year. The intelligence task assigned to such spies include collection of vital information of tactical and strategic value connected with

Defence and other Government Departments.

According to information available, 88 persons including 73 Indians and 15 Pak nationals, were arrested on espionage charges during 1987 in the States of J & K Punjab, Rajasthan and Union Territory of Delhi. The Central security agencies in conjunction with the security outfits of the State Governments are exercising maximum vigil to detect, unearth and neutralise any attempt at espionage by any individual or organisation.

Issue of Directives Under Article 350-A of the Constitution

10604. SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Directives have been issued by the President under Article 350A since the inception of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether any such requests have been received and are pending consideration by Government; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of Arms to Extremists

10605. SHRI SRI HARI RAO :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 11 April, 1988 about illegal supply of arms to extremists for onward transmission to Punjab;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been enquired into; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. During investigation of case RC-8/87 registered on 16.2.87, by the Central Bureau of Investigation, one of the accused in his confessional statement mentioned that he was told by one Harjinder Pal Singh in Canada that he had transferred two jeep loads of arms from Ganganagar to the Golden Temple Complex prior to June 1984 and that the source of supply of these arms was patronised by Shri Pradeep Mathur, son of Shri Shiv Charan Mathur, Chief Minister of Rajasthan. However, the matter was closed as the allegation was found to be baseless.

Discovery of Under Water Archaeological Findings

10606 SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a strong inference of the Krishna epic being a reality after the discovery of under-water archaeological findings off the coast of Dwarka in Gujarat;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a Commission to do research in the field of historicity and veracity of Krishna; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The general architectural features of underwater archaeological findings correspond to those of Dwarka of around 1500 B.C.

(b) No, Sir. However under-water archaeological studies are continuing.

(c) Does not arise.

Abolition of Sales Tax in Delhi

10607. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a public demand to abolish sales-tax in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Demands have been raised from time to time by some trade associations and Members of the Metropolitan Council, seeking partial/complete abolition of sales tax in Delhi.

(b) The matter was considered by the Government of India and it was felt that it would neither be desirable nor practicable to abolish sales tax in the Union Territory of Delhi alone.

Study Conducted by BARC on Food

10608. SHRI C MADHAV REDDI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has conducted trails on nutritional value of bread mixed with Bengal gram flour, oilseed meals etc. and found these to be superior;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether similar studies have been conducted on value of various foods, before and after irradiation as recommended by BARC; and

(d) if so, the details of the studies on each product, food-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. BARC has not conducted any trails on the

nutritional value of bread mixed with Bengal gram flour, oilseed meals etc. However, the Centre has carried out some studies to enrich wheat flour bread with Bengal gram powder, defatted soyabean and peanut flour at 5-10% level and the bread making ability of this mixture was determined. It was found that addition of Bengal gram flour and oil seed meal affected the bread quality adversely. The loaf volume was reduced and the product was not found acceptable to the taste panel.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Nutritional values of food items like wheat, fish (mackerel and shrimp) and onion were evaluated after irradiation. The ability of these food stuffs to sustain normal growth (nutritional value), reproductive capacity, longevity, lactation and tissue function were examined. No difference between irradiated and unirradiated samples was found. Also the food trails conducted with the irradiated samples did not reveal deleterious effect of any type. Based on the wholesomeness studies conducted at BARC and similar studies carried out in other countries, a joint expert committee consisting of FAO/IAEA/WHO have recommended that food items irradiated upto an average dose of 10 KGy be accepted as safe from the health angle.

To ensure that consumer interest is fully protected in these matters, Government has constituted a National Monitoring Agency with Secretary, Ministry of Health as its Chairman, to deal with all matters relating to irradiation of foodstuffs.

[Translation]

Demands for Separate States

10609. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any efforts to put an end to the agitation being launched in support of the demand for a separate State in Darjeeling area;

(b) if so, whether agitations are also being launched in other parts of the country in support of the demand for a separate State;

(c) if so, the names of the places where such agitations are being launched and whether Union Government have made some efforts to put an end to these agitations also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Central Government in consultation with the State Government of West Bengal are making efforts to find a peaceful solution to the problems arising out of the Gorkhaland agitation in Darjeeling area. The State Government have also been given all necessary material help to maintain public Order in the area.

(b) to (e). The demands for a separate State and agitations in support thereof have come up from time to time in different parts of the country. The Central Government's stand in regard to such demands is that the removal of imbalances in economic development in a particular State or region is essentially a matter to be tackled through the mechanism of Planning and creation of a separate State is no answer to the problem. Tackling agitations in support of such demands and maintaining of Public Order is the constitutional responsibility of the State Governments of which they are fully conscious. Central Government remains in constant touch with the State Governments and provides guidance and all possible material help to them for tackling such agitations.

Review of Targets of Seventh Plan in Hilly Areas

10610. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any review of the performance of targets in the Seventh Five Year Plan in respect of the hilly areas of the country has been undertaken;

(b) if so, the position in regard to the implementation of poverty eradication and employment generating programmes in these areas during the plan period; and

(c) the total number of persons provided temporary and permanent employment and also the number of those brought above the poverty line in these areas during the plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) In the Mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Plan laid on the Table of the House on 22.3.88, the review was made for sectoral performances for the country as a whole and not for individual State.

(b) and (c). The three major anti-poverty and employment generation programmes *viz.*, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), are also under implementation in the hilly areas of the country. The financial position and the number of families assisted under these programmes in respect of hill States for the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given in the Statements I, II and III given below. However, information with regard to hilly areas which form part of a State is not available separately. The latest estimates of persons below poverty line for various States pertain to the year 1983-84, based on the 38th Round of National Sample Survey of Household Consumption Expenditure. The next Round of Survey of Household Consumption Expenditure is in progress during the current year (1987-88).

Statement-1

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

Financial (Rs. lakhs)

S. No.	States	Allocation			Utilisation		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (till Jan. 88)
<i>A. Special Category</i>							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	214.26	367.15	384.00	195.41	295.95	127.76
2.	Himachal Pradesh	310.63	437.76	385.76	552.02	682.81	474.27
3.	J and K	549.77	702.03	606.14	599.80	558.95	374.47
4.	Manipur	126.41	154.83	129.14	135.21	285.51	118.06
5.	Meghalaya	170.92	208.17	192.96	177.94	435.08	80.20
6.	Mizoram	89.28	180.68	160.00	127.05	300.79	193.88
7.	Nagaland	100.29	263.27	168.00	208.30	145.20	203.03
8.	Sikkim	20.07	86.13	32.00	27.38	33.39	27.37
9.	Tripura	165.76	146.75	153.12	236.87	372.11	367.27

Physical ('000 families assisted)

S. No.	States	Target			Achievement		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (Till Jan. 88)
<i>A. Special Category</i>							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.5	16.6	18.9	11.3	13.7	3.8
2.	Himachal Pradesh	31.0	31.1	27.9	33.6	37.0	26.2
3.	J and K	33.0	38.5	37.7	41.3	26.7	17.0
4.	Manipur	6.0	8.8	7.7	7.4	13.7	4.7
5.	Meghalaya	8.0	8.8	9.7	7.1	12.0	1.2
6.	Mizoram	3.9	12.1	7.4	2.8	8.4	2.8
7.	Nagaland	5.5	13.5	10.7	7.5	4.3	3.7
8.	Sikkim	0.8	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.7	1.5
9.	Tripura	10.0	15.0	10.7	14.0	15.8	1.5

Statement-II
National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)

Sl. No.	States	Financial (Rs. lakhs)*						Physical (lakh mandays)					
		Allocation			Utilisation			Target			Achievement		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88@	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>A. Special Category</i>													
	1. Arunachal Pradesh	42.00	64.12	36.06	34.48	37.69	23.30	1.60	1.60	2.44	2.17	1.95	0.86
	2. Himachal Pradesh	321.00	371.48	410.38	240.24	384.32	280.81	13.00	13.50	21.77	15.98	20.49	13.95
	3. J and K	396.25	457.92	506.18	422.37	1563.43	911.45	16.00	22.50	25.11	19.11	42.77	25.29
	4. Manipur	58.25	69.42	74.50	49.41	108.76	74.97	2.30	3.10	3.89	2.65	5.22	4.09
	5. Meghalaya	79.25	91.46	104.46	59.84	84.41	53.10	2.60	3.50	6.36	3.89	4.03	1.96
	6. Mizoram	42.00	64.12	34.06	33.81	37.93	12.30	0.90	1.50	2.25	1.58	1.72	0.40
	7. Nagaland	56.25	77.09	82.54	69.45	96.12	90.00	1.50	1.00	3.97	2.56	3.20	2.70

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8. Sikkim		42.00	48.73	53.69	48.57	63.88	68.61	1.90	2.60	3.16	2.36	2.92	3.30	
9. Tripura		177.50	204.60	223.68	159.06	218.52	255.14	7.00	8.00	12.23	7.12	11.44	12.21	

*Including the value of foodgrains

@Figures till February, 1988

Statement-III

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)

Sl. No.	States	Financial (Rs. lakhs)*		Physical (lakh mandays)									
		Allocation		Utilisation		Target		Achievement					
		1985-86	1987-88	1985-86	1987-88@	1985-86	1987-88	1985-86	1987-88@				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.80	70.86	54.06	16.00	24.11	14.55	1.42	1.50	2.08	1.12	1.30	0.57
2.	Himachal Pradesh	346.60	420.00	403.38	227.30	308.35	302.93	11.83	15.00	16.74	15.85	18.51	14.18
3.	J and K	422.45	510.90	489.18	160.98	409.88	213.80	14.57	15.50	18.05	8.59	18.55	5.11
4.	Manipur	55.20	76.98	74.50	24.72	40.12	59.40	2.08	3.00	2.76	0.47	1.45	3.61

4. *Special Category*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5. Meghalaya			71.60	101.12	97.46	46.23	67.12	44.11	2.46	2.50	4.43	2.02	2.77	2.42
6. Mizoram			47.60	245.86	54.06	15.24	272.80	30.32	1.31	1.40	2.08	1.06	12.04	1.08
7. Nagaland			59.65	83.57	80.54	70.70	90.42	74.00	1.30	1.00	2.68	2.56	3.01	2.40
8. Sikkim			46.80	55.80	52.69	40.14	65.68	53.07	1.74	1.80	2.40	1.67	2.89	2.78
9. Tripura			190.30	228.68	217.69	183.58	238.45	168.63	6.53	8.60	9.07	12.69	8.78	8.18

*Including the value of foodgrains

@Figures till Feb., 1988

Communal Riots

10611. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of communal riots which took place during the past four months, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(b) whether there has been decrease in the number of communal riots in Uttar Pradesh during the past four months as compared to last six months of 1987 ?

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) Barring a few incidents of communal violence, there has not been any major communal riot during the past four months in the country.

(b) Not only there has been no major riot in Uttar Pradesh during the last four months, even the incidents of communal violence in these four months have been much less as compared to the last six months of the year 1987.

**Financial Assistance to Ex-servicemen
in Uttar Pradesh**

10612. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of ex-servicemen in Almora and Pithoragarh districts in Uttar Pradesh and the number of the ex-servicemen out of them, who have applied for financial assistance under various heads during the last three years;

(b) whether the applications for financial assistance have been accepted; and

(c) if so, the year-wise number of the applications so accepted and the total amount of assistance granted each year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) According to the information available, there are 47,049 ex-servicemen in Almora district and 65,450 in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh. Out of them, the number of applicants for financial assistance out of Raksha Mantri's Discretionary Fund and War Bereaved Fund during the last three years is 318 from Almora district and 66 from Pithoragarh district.

(b) and (c). The details of requests accepted and the amount involved are as follows :

Year	District	No. of requests accepted	Amount (Rs.)
<i>(i) Raksha Mantri's Discretionary Fund</i>			
1985-86	Almora	43	60,630
	Pithoragarh	8	12,680
1986-87	Almora	67	1,08,280
	Pithoragarh	7	5,820
1987-88	Almora	102	1,50,940
	Pithoragarh	15	25,860
<i>(ii) War Bereaved Fund</i>			
1985-86	Almora	1	2,000
	Pithoragarh	1	5,000

[English]

New Model for Computer Stimulation

10613. SHRIMATI BASAVA-
RAJESWARI :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Scientists have developed a new model for computer stimulation to exploit the growing power of computer systems for technology development started at National Aeronautics Laboratory;

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent it will help the development of technology; and

(c) how much amount will be spent on this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). National Aeronautical Laboratory (NAL) has following three major software/simulation programmes :

- (i) Softs/structure/controls software packages
- (ii) "Flosolver" parallel computer.
- (iii) Centre for Mathematical Modelling and computer simulation.

Under these programmes, the Laboratory has developed :

- (i) application software in fluid and thermal sciences for computer simulation of complex flow and heat transfer characteristics of aerospace vehicles;
- (ii) Aksa and NASTRAN software packages are being extensively used in the structural design and analysis of light combat aircraft;

(iii) New packages to extract stability information from flight data and dynamic simulation in wind tunnels.

(iv) A parallel computer called Flosolver for aerodynamic simulation;

(v) A centre of mathematical modelling and computer simulation has been established with the objective to promote use of mathematical modelling and computer simulation in various areas of S and T. These programmes will be of help in the future development of Aerospace and computer technologies in the country.

(c) A sum of Rs. 3.15 crores is expected to be spent on these projects upto 1988-89.

Soviet MI-26 Helicopters for Deployment of Arms

10614. SHRIMATI BASAVA-
RAJESWARI :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Russian Government have agreed to provide heavy lift Soviet MI-26 helicopters for rapid development of arms and ammunition to India; and

(b) if so, their additional advantages and other special features ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). MI-26 helicopters have been inducted into the IAF for an maintenance tasks in the Northern and Eastern Sectors. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the operational capabilities of these helicopters.

National Trust for Handicapped

10615. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJE-SWARI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Trust for the Handicapped;

(b) if so, by what time the final decision will be taken in this regard;

(c) the main purpose of this Trust; and

(d) the total handicapped to be helped during 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) to (d). The Thakur Hari Prasad Institute of Rehabilitation for Mentally Handicapped Children, Hyderabad had organised a seminar on 'National Policy on Mentally Handicapped' during 3-7 Feb. 1987 at Hyderabad. One of the recommendations of the seminar is that a National Trust for the Welfare to the Mentally Handicapped Persons may be set up as a means to provide social security to mentally handicapped persons. No final decision has been taken by the Government in this regard. The total No. of handicapped persons to be benefitted during 1988-89, by the proposed Trust cannot be indicated at present.

Punjab Migrants

10616. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of migrants from Punjab in each of the relief camps in Pathankot, Amritsar, Batala and other places in Punjab; and

(b) the number of migrants who have returned back to their homes from these camps ?

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

Himalayan Glacology

10617. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether higher priority has been accorded to Antarctica development than

for an intensive study of Himalayan glaciers and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the number of seminars, national and international, organized for furthering the studies, knowledge of Antarctica and Himalayas, specially glaciers, the most important of perennial source of water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir. The two regions pose quite different problems and hence the question of giving priority to one over the other does not arise.

(b) A large number of seminars have been organised both on Himalayan glaciers, and on Antarctica. In these Seminars many papers have been presented for furthering the knowledge of both Antarctica and the Himalayas, with special reference to their glaciers.

Protest by Staff of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta

10618. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scientists and non-academic staff at the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science in Calcutta went on a protest strike on 12 April, 1988 over pay revisions and working conditions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Arms Smuggling Across the Indo-Pak Border

10619. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases registered in respect of arms smuggling across the Indo-Pakistan border, detected during 1987;

(b) the number of persons charged in each case; and

(c) the quantity of arms and ammunitions seized in each case, category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) During the year 1987, the BSF had got registered with the local police 5 cases of arms smuggling across the Indo-Pakistan border.

(b) 2 persons who were apprehended by the BSF for smuggling arms across the border on 2.8.87 were handed over to the State Police and 2 cases against the two persons were registered. As regard smuggling on 23.6.87, 2 persons were killed in encounters with BSF and a case regarding apprehension of smuggled arms and ammunition was registered with the local police. The dead bodies were handed over to the local police by the BSF. As regards smuggling on 26.12.87 and 29.12.87, the criminals, after encounters with the BSF, managed to escape leaving behind arms and ammunition. 2 cases regarding apprehension of smuggled arms and ammunition were registered with the local police.

(c) Information is furnished in the Statement give below.

Statement

Arms and Ammunitions Seized on Indo-Pakistan Border by BSF during the Year 1987

Date	Area of seizure	Qty. of Arms and Ammunitions seized
(1) Punjab—Pakistan Border		
23.6.87	Khemkaran	(a) .303 No. 1 MK III Rifle — 01 No.
		(b) .303 Rifle amn. — 11 Rds.
		(c) 12 Bore C/made Pistol — 01 No.
		(d) 12 Bore amn. — 30 Rds.
2.8.87	Ferozpur	(a) .455 Revolver F/made — 01 Nos.
		(b) .455 amn. — 09 Rds.
26.12.87	Khemkaran	(a) .30 Bore Pistol — 02 Nos.
		(b) Magazine Pistol — 04 Nos.
		(c) Magazine AK-47 — 14 Nos.
		(d) Amn AK-47 — 1236 Rds.
		(e) No. 36 Hand Grenade — 18 Nos.
29.12.87	Amritsar	(a) .32 Bore Revolver — 03 Nos.
		(b) Rifle KLASHNIKOV — 03 Nos.
		(c) 12 Bore S/Barrel Gun — 01 No.
		(d) Magazine Rifle — 03 Nos.
		(e) Amn Rifle — 60 Rds.
		(f) Amn .32 Bore — 40 Rds.
(2) J and K, Rajasthan and Gujarat Borders with Pakistan		— There were no seizures of arms and ammunition.

**Indian Foreign Service Officers who
Passed Foreign Language Test**

10620. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of officers in the
IFS (A) as on 31 March, 1988;

(b) the number of officers who have
passed compulsory foreign language test
with their break-up, language-wise;

(c) the number of officers who have
passed the test for additional foreign language
as option language with their break-up,
language-wise;

(d) the number of officers who have
not been required to pass a foreign language
test;

(e) the number of officers who have been
assigned a foreign language for compulsory
study but are yet to pass the test, language-wise; and

(f) whether the present policy is to
assign single country languages also for
compulsory study ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The
total number of officers in the IFS as on
31.3.88 was 546.

(b) The number of officers who have
passed compulsory foreign languages are
given below language-wise :

(As on 31.3.88)

Foreign Language	Number of officer
1	2
1. Arabic	80
2. Bahasa Indonesia	6
3. Burmese	2
4. Chinese	40
5. Dutch	1

1	2
6. French	80
7. German	41
8. Gorkhali	4
9. Hungarian	1
10. Italian	4
11. Japanese	26
12. Kiswahili	11
13. Malay	2
14. Persian	18
15. Portuguese	12
16. Russian	65
17. Serbo-Croatian	4
18. Sinhalese	3
19. Spanish	51
20. Swedish	1
21. Thai	2
22. Tibetan	3
23. Turkish	1
24. Vietnamese	2
Total :	460

(c) The number of officers who have
passed the test for additional foreign language
as optional language are as follow :

Foreign Language	Number of officers
1	1
1. Arabic	3
2. Bahasa Indonesia	2

1	2
3. Bulgarian	1
4. French	29
5. German	6
6. Italian	1
7. Japanese	1
8. Kiswahili	1
9. Persian	2
10. Polish	2
11. Portuguese	1
12. Rumanian	1
13. Russian	2
14. Spanish	13
15. Turkish	1
16. Vietnamese	1
Total :	67

(d) All promoted officers from IFS (B) who are inducted into the Senior Scale of the IFS are not required to pass the Foreign Language test. Their number varies from time to time.

(e) The number of officers who have been assigned a foreign language for compulsory study but are yet to pass the test are given below language-wise :

Foreign Language	Number of officers
1	2
1. Arabic	5
2. Bahasa Indonesia	1
3. Chinese	5
4. French	2
5. German	1

1	2
6. Italian	1
7. Japanese	2
8. Portuguese	2
9. Russian	1
10. Spanish	2
11. Turkish	1
Total :	23

(f) The policy for assigning languages in the Ministry of External Affairs depends upon functional requirement keeping in view the total number of officers knowing a particular language at a given point of time. The allotment of single country languages for compulsory study is not ruled out.

Pending Passport Applications

10621. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passport applications pending as on 1 January, 1986, 1987 and 1988;

(b) the number of passport applications received during 1986 and 1987, separately;

(c) the highest, lowest and the average monthly rate of disposal during 1986 and 1987 for each Passport Office; and

(d) the number of applications pending for more than two months as on 1 January, 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Number of passport applications pending at passport Offices in India as on :

1.1 1986	2,35,197
1.1.1987	1,85,640
1.1.1988	2,41,017

(b) Number of Passport applications received during :

1986	11,78,335
1987	11,07,601

(c) The required information is given below in the Statement.

(d) 1,62,085

Efforts or being to expedite the process of issuing passports with the help of all concerned agencies.

Statement

Monthly Rate of Disposal

S. No.	Station	During 1986			During 1987		
		Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
1.	Ahmedabad	10,014	5,045	7,274	6,526	4,546	5,738
2.	Bangalore	9,274	2,981	5,675	4,032	3,165	3,498
3.	Bareilly	6,203	3,699	5,228	5,040	3,312	4,044
4.	Bhopal	1,730	940	1,375	1,521	782	1,190
5.	Bhubaneswar	612	97	266	300	201	246
6.	Bombay	23,005	15,802	20,044	21,841	14,502	18,529
7.	Calcutta	4,444	2,610	3,236	5,073	3,018	3,966
8.	Chandigarh	6,026	3,282	4,881	6,612	2,543	5,085
9.	Cochin	9,102	3,189	6,357	7,047	3,678	5,663
10.	Delhi	11,225	6,650	9,134	8,101	5,664	6,535
11.	Guwahati	392	183	275	401	421	297
12.	Hyderabad	5,988	4,097	4,891	6,819	4,412	5,386
13.	Jaipur	5,019	1,876	2,957	2,500	1,991	2,253
14.	Jalandhar	6,240	2,176	4,936	4,665	916	2,945
15.	Kozhikode	6,081	4,700	5,387	6,230	4,180	5,268
16.	Lucknow	4,534	2,145	3,122	3,512	1,803	2,693
17.	Madras	9,214	5,578	7,448	7,514	4,286	5,877
18.	Patna	1,760	600	1,267	881	531	699
19.	Srinagar	1,049	149	622	752	234	505
20.	Tiruchirappalli	7,528	4,019	5,424	5,518	4,039	4,691
21.	Vijaywada (closed w.e.f. 1.5.1986)	1,755*	645*	1,112	—	—	—

*These figures relate to the period from 1.1.1986 to 30.4.1986.

Study by M.S. University, Baroda on Haemoglobin and Nutrient Intake of Tribals

10622. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study has been conducted by M.S. University, Baroda on haemoglobin and nutrient intake of tribals in Gujarat and if so the details thereof;

(b) whether there has been large scale transfer of milk/oilseeds and other basic foods to urban areas in Gujarat and to other States under Op. flood and Vegetable oil project;

(c) whether oilseeds cake exports from Gujarat and other parts of India have further reduced milk production and availability in rural areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Nutritional Study on Lanja Saoras Tribe of Orissa

10623. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Institute of Tribal Health and Social Science, Bhubaneshwar, have conducted a nutritional study on Lanja Saoras, a tribe of Orissa;

(b) if so, salient results thereof and the corrective steps taken/proposed; and

(c) whether any similar studies have been conducted elsewhere by ICMR/ICAR/CSIR or any Government agencies and if so, State-wise details thereof ?

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

DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Integrated Approach to Tribal Development and Health in A.P.

10624. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any studies have been conducted on an integrated approach to tribal development and health in Andhra Pradesh specially in Adilabad District and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any corrective action/projects have been launched in villages like Nennal Mailaram and Chitapur to improve the difficult conditions including drinking water supply for the tribals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Per Capita Plan Allocation to Maharashtra and other States

10625. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any per capita allocation of Plan assistance has been granted to various states in the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the per capita allocation of Plan assistance granted to Maharashtra in the Seventh Plan; and

(c) how does it compare with the per capita assistance in the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) :

(a) Central assistance for state Plans is to allocated on per capita basis.

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

Pending Applications for Freedom Fighters Pension

10626. **SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 23 March, 1988 to Starred Question No. 409 regarding pending applications for Freedom Fighters Pension and state :

(a) the total number of applications received for Central Government pension from the Freedom Fighters and from families of the deceased Freedom Fighters in Kerala so far year-wise according to the year of receipt;

(b) the number of cases for which pension has been sanctioned and the number of applications rejected;

(c) the number of applications pending with Government for disposal;

(d) the reasons for the delay in clearing these applications; and

(e) the time by which these applications are expected to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (e). No separate year-wise figures are available about the receipt of applications received from the applicants from Kerala. However, 30089 applications had been received within the prescribed time limit from the State of Kerala. Pension has been sanctioned in 2552 cases (this includes delayed applications in which delay has been condoned and pension sanctioned).

4 cases are pending for want of verification reports/clarification from the Government of Kerala and the remaining cases have not been found eligible for grant of pension under the provisions of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme.

Achievement of Seventh Plan Targets in Kerala

10627. **SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN** : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Five Year Plan targets has been done;

(b) if so, whether the plan targets in respect of projects and programmes in Kerala have been achieved;

(c) if not, the specific fields where the plan targets have not been achieved;

(d) whether any increase in allocation or reorientation of priorities has been set for the remaining period in the plan targets in the State after the Mid-term appraisal; 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 BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) The Planning Commission have completed the mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Five Year Plan sector-wise for the country as a whole. However, the State Government of Kerala have carried out mid-term appraisal of their Seventh Plan.

(b) to (e) Statements I and II showing plan targets and achievements and financial allocations by broad heads of development are given below.

Statement-I

Physical Targets and Achievements during the Period 1985-86 to 1987-88 in Kerala

Item	Unit	Seventh Plan 85-90 target	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>I. Agriculture</i>								
(i) Foodgrains Production	000 tonnes	1640.00	1339.00	1196.97	1430.00	1066.31	1470.00	933.00
(ii) Major Oilseeds	"	30.00	13.50	9.71	16.00	9.46	17.50	8.50
(iii) Coconut	Million Nuts.	3400	3100	3377	3200	3068	3300	2000
(iv) Sugarcane (cane)	000 tonnes	500.00	482.00	425.60	480.00	400.57	490.00	364.00
(v) Cotton	000 bales	11.8	10.03	9.6	11.00	9.0	11.2	11.2
(vi) Chemical fertilizers-total NPK	000 tonnes	215.00	155.00	141.33	150.00	151.36	163.00	163.00
<i>II. Cooperation</i>								
(i) Issue of short terms loans by Cooperatives	R.s. crores	350	275	310	320	320	330	330

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(ii) Issue of mid-term loans by cooperatives	"	325	55	55	57	57	60	60
(iii) Sale of Agricultural produce by cooperatives	"	200	95	80	95	95	130	130
<i>III. Minor Irrigation</i>								
(i) <i>Potential</i>								
Net	000 ha	48.201	2.860	6.336	5.685	5.685	7.555	5.820
Gross	"	63.450	3.955	8.767	7.070	7.070	8.940	7.205
(ii) <i>Utilisation</i>								
Net	000 ha	48.200	2.860	6.336	5.686	5.685	7.555	5.820
Gross	"	63.450	3.955	8.767	7.070	7.070	8.940	7.205
<i>IV. Major and Medium irrigation schemes</i>								
(i) Potential created	000 ha	246.00	25.644	14.215	75.456	75.456	50.414	39.403
(ii) Utilisation	"	246.00	25.644	14.215	75.456	75.456	50.414	39.403
<i>V. Power</i>								
(i) Installed capacity	MW (Cum)	1721.50	1476.50	1271.50	1476.50	1476.50	1476.50	1476.50
(ii) Electricity generated	MKWH	28343	5021	4885	5589	4382	5355	4528
(iii) Pumpsets energised	Nos.	75000	10000	13714	15000	15000	15000	16000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VI. Village and Small Industries								
(i) District industries centres/other development schemes- R.A.P.C.S.S. 50%	Nos.	5000	840	775	1400	1161	1500	NA
(ii) Khadi and Village Industries-Production	Rs. lakhs (cum)	16000	3550	3723	3550	3550	3900	NA
VII. Transport								
Total Roads	Kms.	880	290	127	290	240	300	NA
VIII. Health								
(i) Sub-centres	Nos. (cum)	5003	NA	2683	3283	3283	3783	3783
(ii) Primary Health Centres	Nos. (cum)	999	NA	301	445	445	545	546
IX. Housing								
House sites cum construction schemes	No.	30000	3000	5151	6000	5517	7500	400
Allotment of sites								

Source : (i) 7th Plan Mid-term Appraisal, Government of Kerala
(ii) State Annual Plan documents.

Statement-II

Approved outlays for Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86 to 1988-89 -- Kerala

		(Rs. in crores)						
		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89
		Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90		As originally approved		As revised		Agreed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Agriculture and Allied Activities		316.75	49.19	52.00	58.33	47.32	67.50	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
II. Rural Development	124.50	21.44	20.45	19.87	19.84	21.86
III. Special Area Programme	5.50	0.72	1.00	1.00	0.67	1.00
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control	384.00	65.50	65.50	68.00	62.60	79.50
V. Energy	398.80	63.55	77.09	89.10	80.24	102.77
VI. Industry and Minerals	208.00	29.50	33.50	41.35	32.89	53.00
VII. Transport	173.50	39.14	45.30	52.00	41.00	47.01
VIII. Communications	--	--	--	--	--	--
IX. Science, Technology and Environment	21.40	4.40	5.50	6.20	5.70	4.50
X. General Economic Services	19.80	3.56	3.70	4.60	3.27	4.29
XI. Social Services	411.25	70.00	77.96	91.15	78.54	113.07
XII. General Services	36.50	8.00	8.00	8.40	8.53	5.50
Total :	2100.00	355.00	390.00	440.00	380.80	500.00

**Inclusion of Betra and Situria Castes
in Scheduled Caste List**

10628. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa Government has recommended to include two castes 'Betra' and 'Situria' in the Scheduled Caste list as people of these communities are treated as untouchables;

(b) if so, the details regarding the other economic development schemes launched by Orissa Government for the welfare of Scheduled Castes in that State; and

(c) the co-operation extended by Union Government for the welfare of these tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) The recommendations of the State Government of Orissa regarding inclusion of communities in the list of Scheduled Castes received in the context of the proposed Comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Government's decision thereon cannot be disclosed at this stage.

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

Removal of Poverty of Tribals in M.P.

10629. SHRI PARASRAM BHAR-DWAJ : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of schemes have been formulated for removal of poverty of the tribals in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all these schemes have been implemented; and

(d) if so, the progress made during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b). Yes,

Sir. Besides the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) etc. State Government has been implementing several schemes under different sectors such as agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, dairy development, forestry, fisheries, cooperation, minor irrigation, Khadi and village industries etc. to provide economic assistance to Scheduled Tribe families especially those who are living below poverty line.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Against the targets of 6.20 lakh tribal families to be provided economic assistance, during the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, 6.81 lakh families have been actually assisted during these years.

Pension Rules of Freedom Fighters

10630. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to revise the pension rules for freedom fighters to provide assistance to the dependent family members of freedom fighter;

(b) whether some assistance would be given to them on humanitarian grounds; and

(c) what other help can be provided to them if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). Under the extant rules widows are given pension at the same rate of Rs. 500 per month as given to the freedom fighters during their life time. Where both the freedom fighters and his wife have expired, the first unmarried daughter or his mother or father are entitled to pension of Rs. 200 p.m. In case there are more than one unmarried daughters, pension at the rate of Rs. 50 p.m. is payable to each additional unmarried daughter subject to a ceiling of Rs. 300 per month.

(c) Apart from the Central pension Scheme, most of the State Governments/ Union Territories Administrations have formulated their own pension schemes with a provision for extending various facilities such as free medical facilities, allotment of land/house site, free education for the children of freedom fighters and reservations for admission to educational institutions etc.

Filling up of Class III Posts in Central Government Offices in Karnataka

10631. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Class III posts filled up during 1987 through Staff Selection Commission for Central Government Offices in Karnataka; and

(b) the number out of them belongs to States other than Karnataka ?

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). 688 Class III (now Group C) non-technical posts were filled during 1987 through the Staff Selection Commission in Central Government offices located in Karnataka. Normally recruitments are made by the Commission on a Centre-linked-Zonal basis under which candidates appearing from all the examination centres in a particular zone are alone eligible for filling up posts in that zone. On that basis appointments to Government of India offices located in the State of Karnataka are filled from among those candidates who have appeared in the examination centres located in that State.

New Formulations of Drugs

10632. SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESHWARA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether new formulations of various drugs such as clofazimine and dapsone have been under development and clinical trials at CDRI, Lucknow and if so, since when, indicating the time-frame for final release;

(b) whether rifampicin, centbutindole, centhaquin, centbucridene and primaquin are also being used for new formulations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Work on new formulations of clofazimine and dapsone combined dosage tablet form has been going on since 1983. The drugs are expected to be released for marketing by 1990.

(b) and (c).

1. *Rifampicin, centbutindole and centhaquin* :

Standardisation of sustained release, injectable preparation of Rifampicin parenteral preparation of centbutindole and intramuscular injection of centhaquin have been completed and these formulations are undergoing toxicity study.

2. *Centbucridene* :

Pharmacological studies on long acting injection of centbucridene has been completed. Toxicity studies are being taken up.

3. *Primaquin* :

Efficacy studies of transdermal disc of primaquin in experimental animal is in progress.

After completion of preclinical studies, data will be submitted to Drug Controller of India for permission to undertake clinical trials.

Shifting of RPO Jalandhar

10633. SHRI RAM DHAN :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to shift the Regional Passport Office at Jalandhar, in Punjab;

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

(c) the place where this office is proposed to be shifted now;

(d) the reasons for shifting this office;

(e) whether Government have also received complaints from the people in regard to the shifting of this passport office; and

(f) if so, whether Government will reconsider this matter keeping in view the interest of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (f). As part of streamlining and computerization of passport offices, it has been proposed to have a sub-Passport Offices at Jalandhar in Punjab. New passports will be issued from the Regional Passport Office, Chandigarh. No final decision to give effect to this proposal has been taken.

[*Translation*]

Persons Below Poverty Line in 1987-88

10634. SHRI RAM DHAN:

SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether during 1987-88, the number of people living below poverty line in the country has increased due to the increasing prices and decline in the value of rupee;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make any assessment of the number of such people;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the time by which Government intends to collect the requisite information; and

(e) 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 BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) The latest estimates of persons living below poverty line are available for the year 1983-84 which are based on 38th Round of National Sample Survey on consumer expenditure. According to these estimates, 2710.0 lakh persons were below poverty line in the country in 1983-84. Estimates of number of persons living below poverty line for 1987-88 are not available.

(b) to (e). The National Sample Survey Organisation is conducting a household consumption expenditure survey during the year 1987-88. The assessment of the number of people below poverty line on the basis of this round will be made as soon as the results of the survey are made available to Planning Commission by the NSSO.

[*English*]

Press Release Issued by Sri Lankan High
Commissioner

10635. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a press release was unilaterally issued by the Sri Lankan High Commission on the informal exchanges between our Prime Minister and the Sri Lankan Prime Minister earlier this month (April '88);

(b) whether the Press release contained exaggerations and incorrect statements; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The press release had quoted our Prime Minister selectively, out of context and inaccurately, especially on issues pertaining to the ethnic violence in the Eastern Province and the strength of the IPKF in Sri Lanka. The official spokesman of Government had issued a statement on 7.4.88 expressing Government's surprise at the unilateral issue of a press release on informal exchanges during a private courtesy call on the Prime Minister and pointed out the areas of exaggeration and inaccuracies.

[*Translation*]

**Induction of TU-142M Aircraft Into
Indian Navy**

10636. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has a very vast stretch of sea coast and requires warships in that proportion;

(b) the number of warships required by India for making the Indian ocean a peaceful and safe zone;

(c) whether recently Gomati frigate and TU-142M aircrafts were inducted into navy;

(d) if so, the salient features thereof;

(e) whether Gomati frigate has been developed with full indigenous know-how;

(f) if not, whether some of its parts have been imported; and

(g) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (d). India has a long coastline stretching over 7600 Kms and an Exclusive Economic Zone of over 2 million Sq. Kms. A strong Navy is, therefore, required to protect our extensive maritime interests.

2. The INS Gomati and the TU-142M aircraft have recently been inducted into the Navy. The INS Gomati is a guided missile frigate and the TU-142 M is a long range maritime patrol aircraft. The INS Gomati was designed by the Navy and constructed at Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay. Further details in this regard cannot be disclosed in the interests of national security.

(e) The design of INS Gomati was evolved by the Design Organisation of the Navy and production was undertaken at Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay.

(f) Some of the equipments fitted on the ship were acquired from abroad.

(g) The details of the equipment imported cannot be divulged for reasons of national security.

Statue of Pandit Nehru

10637. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an attempt was made to damage the statue of Late Pandit Nehru installed near Kathipura junction in Madras, Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, whether persons involved therein have been arrested and whether a leaflet was also found there with the words Tamil Mukti Sena/Tamil Liberation Force written thereon;

(c) whether Government are aware of the activities of this secret organisation; and

(d) the appropriate steps taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) No arrest has been made in this connection. However, 2 posters purporting to have been issued by 'Tamil Nadu Libera-

tion Army' were found at the place of incident.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Activities of this group are being closely watched by the State Government. State C.I.D. is looking into the matter.

[English]

Indo-Australia Cooperation in Computers

10638. SHRI YASHWANT RAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Australia propose to cooperate in the field of computers as a sequel to the recent meeting of the Indo-Australian Joint Business Council; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) At present, Department of Electronics has no proposal for cooperation between India and Australia in the field of computers.

(b) Does not arise.

Schemes for Tribals in Maharashtra

10639. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Schemes launched at the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan for economic upliftment of the tribals in Maharashtra;

(b) whether any assessment has been made of the amount invested by Union Government, the employment generated and the details of the infrastructure created in tribal belts;

(c) whether the targets in those fields were achieved; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) 51 schemes were launched for the economic upliftment of tribals in Maharashtra at the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). No assessment has been made of the amount invested by the Union Government, the employment generated and the details of infrastructure created in tribal areas. However, the targets fixed for economic assistance to families through Special Central Assistance given by Government of India and the State Plan funds earmarked under Tribal Sub-Plan in the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, have been fully achieved. Against the target of 2,27,000 families to be economically assisted during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, 2, 77, 299 families had been actually given economic assistance.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Block Level Scheme

10640. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to formulate a scheme at block level to solve the problems of flood affected villages; 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 BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Census for Handicapped Persons

*10641. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a census of the different types of physically handicapped persons has been made in the country;

(b) if so, the number thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the number of schemes under implementation in Bihar for their welfare and rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b). A statement regarding the number of handicapped persons State-wise as per 1981 National Sample Survey is given below.

(c) The following Central Government schemes are implemented in the State of Bihar for the welfare and rehabilitation of the handicapped persons :

1. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Handicapped.
2. Assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances.
3. Scholarships to the handicapped.
4. Special Employment Exchange and Special Employment Cells for the Handicapped.

Statement

The Number of Physically Handicapped Persons having atleast one of the physical disabilities.***

(figures in lakhs)

State/UT	Number of handicapped persons		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	9.96	2.22	12.18
2. Assam	1.48	0.16	1.64
3. Bihar	11.46	1.16	12.62
4. Gujarat	3.54	1.18	4.72
5. Haryana	1.95	0.63	2.50
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.66	0.035	0.695
7. Jammu and Kashmir	0.83	0.117	0.247
8. Karnataka	5.00	1.42	6.42
9. Kerala	3.40	0.79	4.19
10. Madhya Pradesh	5.79	1.17	6.90
11. Maharashtra	6.76	2.59	9.37
12. Manipur	0.075	0.018	0.093
13. Meghalaya	0.123	0.013	0.136
14. Nagaland	Not surveyed	0.004	—
15. Orissa	5.03	0.456	5.486
16. Punjab	3.33	0.76	3.89

1	2	3	4
17. Rajasthan	5.55	1.17	6.72
18. Tamil Nadu	6.88	3.36	10.24
19. Tripura	0.389	0.034	0.423
20. Sikkim	Not surveyed	—	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	17.31	2.94	20.25
22. West Bengal	6.50	1.394	7.89
23. Andaman and Nicobar	Not surveyed	—	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	Not surveyed	—	—
25. Chandigarh	0.0032	0.053	0.0662
26. Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.0105	Not surveyed	—
27. Delhi	0.085	0.55	0.635
28. Lakshadweep	Not surveyed	—	—
29. Goa Daman and Diu	0.114	0.0365	0.150
30. Mizoram	0.057	0.0111	0.068
31. Pondicherry	0.095	0.101	0.196
Total	96.201	22.38	118.58

*By applying prevalence rate of population of census 1981.

**Physical disability covers (i) visual (ii) hearing and/or speech and (iii) locomotor disability.

Development of Backward Classes in Bihar

*10642. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the central schemes in regard to development of backward classes, being implemented in Bihar during the 1988-89; and

(b) the details of the assistance given to voluntary organisations for development of backward classes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAL) : (a) and (b). For the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the

backward sector, the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry of Welfare are being implemented in Bihar :

1. Post-matric Scholarships for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.
2. Pre-matric scholarships for the children of those engaged in the unclean occupations.
3. Book Banks for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in professional courses.
4. Girls Hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.
5. Coaching and Allied Schemes (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes).

6. Aid to Voluntary Organisations (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes).
7. Machinery for Implementation of PCR Act.
8. Liberation of Seavengers.
9. Research and Training (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes).
10. Share capital contribution to Scheduled Caste Development Corporation.
11. Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan towards family oriented income generating schemes.

Two other schemes of incentives to indigent families belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to encourage girls education and hostel buildings for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys are under formulation.

The assistance given to Voluntary Organisations for development of backward classes so far is "Nil".

[English]

Agitation in Darjeeling

10644. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sikkim Chief Minister has stated that the agitation in Darjeeling is affecting his state's economy;

(b) if so, whether Government purpose to free the dependence of Sikkim on a single road route to the rest of the country; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of West Bengal have advised the District Administration to arrange for escorts for Sikkim vehicles, where necessary to the extent feasible. The Chief Minister, Sikkim was

informed by Raksha Mantri on 14th March, 1988 that civilian movement may take place along with the movement of Army convoys. Necessary instructions were also issued to Army to synchronise the movement of civil transport with Army convoys on the national highway No. 31A.

Naga Rebels killed 10 CRPF Men

10645. SHRI SRI HARI RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 20 April, 1988 wherein it has been stated that Naga Rebels killed ten CRPF men in Manipur District;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) measures being contemplated to avoid such recurrence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A CRPF escort party which was escorting bank remittances from Imphal to Tamenglong in a 7-Jeep convoy was ambushed near Sanglungpang on the Imphal-Tamenglong Road at about 1315 hours on the 19th April, 1988 by approximately 30 strong gang of extremists suspected to be members of NSCN. The extremists used automatic weapons and hand-grenades. The vehicles caught fire as they were carrying reserve petrol due to which 5 CRPF personnel were burnt to death. Besides 5 personnel lost their lives due to bullet injuries, one CRPF constable was injured and was admitted in Tamenglong hospital. Of the civilians, 1 cashier and 3 drivers were seriously injured. In the fire, 3 jeeps, 4 SLRs, 2 LMGs and 3 trunks containing cash were gutted. The extremists decamped with the 2 SLRs, 2 GF Rifles and 3 trunks full of money. Some money was burnt and Rs. 12.75 lakhs were recovered from the spot.

(c) Combing operations are being carried on. The State Government have been advised to take all precautionary measures to prevent recurrence of such

incidents. State Government/Security Forces have also been alerted against the likely actions of the extremists in Manipur. Vigil on the border has been increased to check the movements of extremists from across the border.

Loss in Public Sector Units

10646. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has undertaken a detailed sector-wise exercise to ascertain the cost structure of the Public Sectors running at loss;

(b) if so, the details of the exercise made and fresh initiative taken to improve the poor performance of the loss making units; and

(c) the steps taken or conclusion drawn by the Planning Commission in the above matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Residential Accommodation of Freedom Fighters in Delhi

10647. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether arrangements were made to provide residential accommodation to freedom fighters in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of houses so provided and the facilities provided therein;

(c) the number of freedom fighters who have applied residential accommodation so far; and

(d) the number of freedom fighters living in those houses at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Yes. The Freedom Fighters are being provided General Pool accommodation for a period of two years for the bonafide medical treatment of the Freedom Fighter for which adequate medical facilities may not be available in the State/Place of the Freedom Fighter, subject to the condition that they do not own a house or flat in their name or in the name of their family members or dependents anywhere in India.

(b) No specific number of houses has been earmarked for allotment to the Freedom Fighters. General Pool accommodation upto type 'D' is being allotted to the Freedom Fighters subject to fulfilment of the conditions mentioned above.

(c) 196 persons have so far applied for allotment of General Pool accommodation under the Freedom Fighters' Scheme.

(d) 39 Freedom Fighters are at present living in various type of General Pool houses allotted to them.

[*English*]

Electron Accelerator for B.A.R.C. from USSR

10648. SHRI SRI HARI RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the USSR has agreed to make available to India the Electron accelerator for the BARC, Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the terms of the agreement; and

(d) the extent to which it will be useful to this country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. USSR have supplied to BARC an electron beam accelerator (model ILU-6) providing

electrons with energy upto 2 million electron volts (2 MEV) and beam power of 20 KW. This equipment will be used for research in radiation processing and developing industrial applications of electron beams.

(c) The equipment has been procured at an approximate cost of Rs. 63.00 lakhs as a commercial purchase.

(d) The accelerator will be useful in developing industrial applications of electron beams in areas of radiation cross-linking of insulation of wires and cables, heat shrinkable materials for packaging and curing of chemical coatings.

Sri Lankan Refugees

10649. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Sri Lankan Tamil's who entered India through Trivandrum Airport since 1984; and

(b) the number of Sri Lankan refugees living in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) As reported by the Government of Kerala, 44,103 Sri Lankan Nationals have entered India through Trivandrum Airport from 1.1.1984 to 30.4.1988. Separate figures in respect of Sri Lankan Tamils are not maintained.

(b) No Sri Lankan refugee is reported to be living in Kerala.

Amount for Welfare of Primitive Tribes

10650. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for the welfare of primitive tribes during 1988-89, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the amount allocated for the welfare of primitive tribes in Orissa in 1988-89; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b). The amounts of Special Central Assistance (SCA) tentatively allocated for the welfare of primitive tribes State and Union Territory-wise, including Orissa, during 1988-89 are given in the statement.

(c) Detailed break up of allocations of Special Central Assistance for different primitive tribal groups micro-project-wise in Orissa for 1988-89 are yet to be worked out.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Tentative allocation for the Primitive tribes in 1988-89
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67.11
2.	Assam	—
3.	Bihar	75.52
4.	Gujarat	13.28
5.	Himachal Pradesh	—
6.	Karnataka	5.64
7.	Kerala	9.24
8.	Madhya Pradesh	168.58
9.	Maharashtra	73.52
10.	Manipur	4.68
11.	Orissa	72.75
12.	Rajasthan	10.67
13.	Sikkim	—
14.	Tamil Nadu	15.18

1	2	3
15. Tripura		21.37
16. Uttar Pradesh		10.42
17. West Bengal		30.57
18. A and N Islands		6.47
19. Goa Daman and Diu		—
Total :		585.00

**Development of Science and Technology
in Andaman and Lakshadweep**

10651. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for the development of Science and Technology in Andaman and Lakshadweep;

(b) whether any computer centre has been set up in these Union Territories; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Councils for Science and Technology for Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep have been functioning for the past 4/5 years. These Councils have the charter for promotion and development of Science and Technology in the Union Territories. Studies have been initiated for establishing natural resource date management systems in the Islands. A survey for optimum utilization of natural resources in the Islands for building materials has also been conducted.

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

Study Conducted for Timely Monsoons

10652. DR. B.L. SAILESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scientific studies have been or are being made of the cloud patterns over the Indian equatorial zone about the outbreak of the active monsoons this year;

(b) if so, its outcome; and

(c) what is the prediction about early, timely and active monsoon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Cloud patterns over the Indian equatorial zone are being monitored regularly. INSAT pictures do not suggest any abnormal cloud patterns so far during this year. The outlook for the coming monsoon indicates that it is likely to set over Kerala around 1st June, 1988. However, it is too early to give a firm indication of the total quantity of rainfall during the coming monsoon season.

Expenditure on Indian Peace Keeping Force

10653. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the estimated expenditure incurred on the deployment of Indian Peace Keeping Force in Sri Lanka during 1987-88 and that likely to be incurred during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : The additional expenditure over and above normal pay and allowances and provisions works out to approximately Rs. 80.98 crores upto 31-3-1988. It is not possible to estimate the likely expenditure in the current financial year at this stage.

Supply of us MIAI Tanks to Pakistan

10654. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether United States has decided to send main battle tank MIAI to Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether Government have lodged any protest against this latest move of USA; and

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

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

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

Increase in Incentive Scholarship

10655. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the present rate of incentive Scholarship paid to the parents for sending their children to Ashram Schools;

(b) whether there is any demand to increase the above incentive scholarship from any State Government; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the incentive Scholarship paid to the parents for sending their children to Ashram Schools ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) to (c). The scheme of incentives to indigent families belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes to send their female children to schools (upto Class. V) has been agreed to in principle as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the current year 1988-89. The details are under formulation in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

Constitutional Cases Pending in Supreme Court

10656. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 18 August, 1987 to Starred Question No. 311 regarding petitions pending in Supreme Court and the subsequent assurance implementation statement thereto and state :

(a) the number of constitutional matters still pending in the Supreme Court; and

(b) the number out of them partly heard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) As per information furnished by the Registry of the Supreme Court, 37 constitutional matters (20 writ petitions and 17 civil appeals) were pending before the Court for more than 14 years as on 1.5.1988.

(b) Nil.

Fresh Steps to Improve Service Conditions of Armed Forces Personnel

10657. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUHDARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take some fresh steps to further improve the service conditions of Armed Forces personnel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). The revision of Service Conditions of Armed Force personnel is a continuous process. Recently, the service conditions relating to pay and allowance and pensionary benefits have been considerably improved upon consequent to decision by the Government on the recommendations of the 4th Central Pay Commission.

Streamlining of Retirement Procedure

10658. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUHDARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to streamline the retirement procedure and to expedite retirement benefits to the retiring personnel of Armed Forces; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Statement

The following steps have been taken by Government to streamline the retirement procedure and expedite grant of benefits to the retiring Armed Forces personnel :

- (i) The procedure for sanction of pension claim has been simplified with the introduction of LPC-cum-working sheet system w.e.f. Sep. 1985 in place of voluminous documentation, in respect of Armed Forces personnel. It was further simplified by introducing LPC-cum-data sheet system w.e.f. August 1986. This measure has resulted in speedy notification of the pension claims by computerised processing as the pension payment orders are being generated on the computer itself. The computerised system for sanction of pension to Armed Forces personnel below officers rank has reduced the processing time from three months to three weeks.
- (ii) The time schedule for holding medical examination/boards in respect of released personnel has been advanced to eight/six months prior to the retirement so as to avoid delay in submission of pension claims.
- (iii) From May 1986, the authority for condoning deficiency in service/rank has been delegated to Officer-in-Charge, Record Offices so that pension claims are not delayed.
- (iv) Strict monitoring of submission of pension claims by Record Offices and issue of PPOs by Pension Sanctioning Authorities is being done so as to avoid any bottlenecks.
- (v) All the forms required for sanction of service pension and family/special family pension are being compiled in the form of a single booklet.
- (vi) Time schedule for processing and finalising pension claims has been laid down for each agency involved.

(vii) Where delay in submission of final pension claim is anticipated, provisions have been made for the sanction of provisional pension and gratuity in the computerised system.

(viii) Comprehensive automated system of pension disbursement has been developed and introduced in selected Defence Pension Disbursement Offices, which will be extended to other similar offices.

(ix) Delay in transmission of pension payment orders from Treasuries or Defence Pension Disbursement Offices to Public Sector Banks has been eliminated by despatch of these orders direct from Pension Sanctioning Authority to the concerned link branches of Public Sector Banks, in respect of those who elect to draw their pension through Banks.

The above measures have resulted in perceptible improvement in percentage of timely handing over of pension payment orders to retiring officers and defence personnel.

**News Item 'Radiation Danger in Food
in PM's House**

10659. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Radiation danger in food at PM's House" appearing in the Times of India dated 15th April, 1988;

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

(c) the corrective measures taken, if any, in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R.

NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. X-ray scanner unit installed at PM's House is similar to those units which are in operation at different airports in the country and abroad. Exposure to material screened in such units is extremely low and does not have any harmful effects.

(c) Does not arise.

Undertrials in Tihar Jail

10660. SHRI NITYANANDA
MISRA :
SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether many undertrials are in Tihar Jail for 15 to 20 years when the section under which they were detained prescribed only one year detention.

(b) whether the Supreme Court have passed strictures about such happenings recently;

(c) if so, the number of such inmates; and

(d) the steps taken for the release of such undertrials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANJ PANIGRAHI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Fence in Firing Range in Madhya Pradesh

10661. SHRI MULLAPPALLY
RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of DEEENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been reports of injury, maiming and death due to the absence of fence in the firing range in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of deaths reported from the range during 1987; .

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the incidents of death of tribals in the

firing range and if so, the details thereof and the findings thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents ?

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

Statement

The Central Proof Establishment, at Itarsi, Madhya Pradesh occupies an area of 117 sq. km. with a perimeter of over 50 km. and is notified by the MP Government as a 'Prohibited Area'. There have been some reports of injuries and deaths caused due to the unauthorised intrusion of villagers lured by undesirable elements for pilfering the metal scrap, and their handling/trampling upon the unexploded ammunition in the range.

Only one case of death has been reported due to accident in the range during 1987.

During 1982, Commissioner, Hoshangabad Division, had conducted a detailed inquiry relating to accidental deaths in the range. The Commissioner had, *inter-alia*, concluded that the problem has to be tackled at various levels like social, economic and legislative. The following remedial measures are suggested in the report.

(i) A system to collect the metal scrap either through a contractor or departmentally should be introduced.

(ii) The penalty of Rs. 10 prescribed as fine for unauthorised entry under the relevant act may be suitably enhanced.

(iii) Minimum term of imprisonment of about 6 months should be prescribed for trespassing into the range.

(iv) Patrolling by the State Police around the perimeter should be intensified.

- (v) Steps taken to improve socio-economic conditions of the villagers residing nearby.

Government has taken the following steps to prevent recurrence of such incidents :

- (i) Warning posters/signs in Hindi and English are erected at strategic places prohibiting unauthorised entry into the range area.
- (ii) On the boundary of the range near adjoining sensitive areas near villages, barbed wire fencing has been provided.
- (iii) Unit officers assisted by civil authorities periodically visit the surrounding villages and advise the local population regarding the hazards involved in trespassing in the range area.
- (iv) Madhya Pradesh State Police have been requested to intensify patrolling the perimeter of the range.

Apart from the above, the following additional measures are contemplated.

- (a) The collection of scrap departmentally by employing local tribals on casual basis is proposed to be tried out at as an experiment with local support in preventing unauthorised entry.
- (b) Amendment to the Manoeuvres, Field Firing and Artillery Practices Act, to make panel provisions for unauthorise entry and illegal possession of scrap, more stringent.

**Urgent Hearing of CA No. 2017 of 1978-
Union of India and others Vs J.C.
Malik and others**

10662. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD:
Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Railways appeal CA No. 2017/78, Union of India and others Vs. J.C. Malik and others involving reser-

tion of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in promotion has been pending before the Supreme Court for the last ten years; and

- (b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to expedite the fixation of date for hearing of the aforesaid appeal ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) An application for early hearing of the appeal has been filed in the Registry of the Supreme Court on 23rd April, 1988.

Promtion in Delhi Police

10663. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the policemen in Delhi Police are not promoted even after completion of 20 years of continuous services;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to promote such policemen who have completed more than twenty years of service; and
- (d) if so, when ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.
CHIDAMBARAM) :** (a) to (d). According to the rules prescribed, 67% of the posts of Head Constables are filled up by promotion from amongst confirmed Constables having minimum service of 5 years and below the age of 40 years. This is done by holding a departmental Competitive Examination.

The remaining 33% vacancies are filled up by promotion of those Constables who are above the age of 40 years. The promotion is made on the basis of recommendations made by a Selection Board after holding interview and going through the service records.

It is possible that some police personnel, having 20 years service, have not been found fit for promotion.

**Assistance to Nepal for Construction of
Kolhapur -Mahakali Portion of East
West Highway**

10664. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has provided Rs. 500 million as grant assistance to Nepal for the construction of Kolhapur-Mahakali portion of the East-West Highway in the Himalayan kingdom.

(b) if so, whether any contract has been signed in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when the work will be completed ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. An Indo-Nepal agreement for the construction of the Kolhapur-Mahakali section of the East-West Highway was concluded in September 1985.

(c) Two Indian contractors and one Nepalese contractor were to be awarded various sectors of the project. According to the Agreement and the contracts concluded with the contractors, the project is to be completed by the end of February 1990.

Import of High Quality Steel for Armaments

10665. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether country is dependent on imports for our requirements for high quality steel to manufacture armaments;

(b) if so, the extent of dependence during the last three years;

(c) the plans initiated during the Seventh Plan period to reduce this dependence and the extent to which success has been achieved; and

(d) what further steps are being contemplated in this regard to gain self-sufficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) High quality steel is being imported for a few special items only.

(b) During the last three years about 800 Tonnes of such special quality steel had to be imported.

(c) and (d). Continuous efforts are being made to gradually indigenise the imported items. Some examples where success in indigenisation has been achieved are Jackal Steel, Austenitic Manganese Steel, Maraging Steel and Non-Magnetic Steel.

[Translation]

**Amount Spent to Increase Agricultural
Production**

10666. SHRI KALI PRASAD
PANDEY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of gross national income spent on agriculture during 1986, 1987 and 1988 upto date and the details of the impact thereof on agricultural production, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that less amount has been spent on agriculture in the country as compared to other developed countries, especially when natural calamities and uncertainty of weather are being faced by the country; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to spend more money with a view to promote agriculture and achieve self-sufficiency in this field during the current year and if so, the details of the scheme in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) As may be seen from the Statement-I given below, there has been a progressive increase in the annual plan (public) outlay for agriculture, including irrigation and flood control, during the period under reference.

During the first two years of this period, for which estimates are available, this outlay as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has also risen.

Partly as a result of these outlays, despite significant deterioration in weather conditions during 1986-87, it was possible to keep the decline in agricultural production within limits, as may be seen in respect of major crops from the Statement-II given below.

(b) and (c). In view of the different types of economic systems prevailing in various developed countries, a comparison of their public outlays on agriculture with that of India's may not be meaningful. The level of outlay on agriculture in India is decided after carefully assessing the requirement of the sector and balancing the competing demands of other sectors for limited resources.

Statement-I

Year	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices (Rs. crores)	Outlay in Agri culture and Allied sectors including Irrigation and Flood control (Rs. Crores)	Outlay in Agri. and allied sectors as percentage of GDP
1985-86	231876.00	4778.89	2.06
1986-87	259155.00	5395.50	2.08
1987-88	—	6139.91	—

Statement-II

State	Foodgrains (Lakh Tonnes)		Oilseeds (Lakh Tonnes)		Sugarcane (Lakh Tonnes)		Cotton (Lakh Bales)	
	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra Pradesh	103.73	91.39	14.39	14.66	96.75	88.27	7.43	6.37
2. Assam	30.31	25.88	1.50	1.61	19.71	21.18	0.02	0.20
3. Bihar	109.56	108.64	1.27	1.26	40.01	36.13		
4. Gujarat	27.36	31.01	8.80	16.74	64.90	55.66	19.87	10.93
5. Haryana	81.41	76.35	2.82	2.26	51.50	67.40	7.45	9.01
6. Himachal Pradesh	12.01	12.14	0.06	0.05	0.27	0.27		
7. Jammu and Kashmir	14.04	14.32	0.71	0.64	0.18	0.17	0.01	0.01
8. Karnataka	58.62	69.09	9.86	14.10	138.15	140.15	5.49	4.61
9. Kerala	12.03	11.62	0.10	0.09	4.26	4.12	0.09	0.09
10. Madhya Pradesh	152.93	132.00	14.16	12.35	12.18	17.70	2.86	2.43
11. Maharashtra	87.79	71.44	9.80	8.18	237.06	208.92	19.90	8.89
12. Manipur	3.47	2.59	0.03	0.03	0.19	0.19	0.02	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13. Meghalaya	1.66	1.66	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
14. Nagaland	1.18	0.99	0.06	0.11	0.96	1.06		
15. Orissa	68.83	64.45	8.50	7.87	37.00	28.48	0.03	0.03
16. Punjab	171.89	179.84	1.98	1.66	50.50	61.10	14.03	16.91
17. Rajasthan	79.32	67.22	9.13	8.83	10.09	12.91	4.75	6.99
18. Sikkim	0.97	0.99	0.10	0.12				
19. Tamil Nadu	71.72	72.91	12.33	11.37	200.05	216.42	4.85	3.43
20. Tripura	3.75	3.90	0.04	0.04	0.65	0.69	0.02	0.02
21. Uttar Pradesh	314.25	299.88	10.08	9.64	730.37	852.49	0.27	0.22
22. West Bengal	91.28	96.62	2.34	2.64	8.12	7.57		
23. Arunachal Pradesh	1.88	1.86	0.14	0.16			0.03	0.03
24. Mizoram	0.49	0.53	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.04
25. Goa	1.35	0.72			0.67	0.80		
26. Total U.Ts.	2.56	2.64	0.05	0.05	2.83	3.01	0.08	0.04
Total—All India	1504.39	1440.68	108.32	114.53	1706.48	1824.80	87.27	70.14

[English]

Welfare Scheme of Orissa

10667. SHRI LAKSHMAN MAL-
LICK : Will the Minister of WELFARE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have
received any proposals from Government of
Orissa regarding the welfare schemes in
favour of Orissa State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, together
with the allocation of grants given to
Orissa during last three years for these
schemes, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR.
RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and
(b). Year-wise and Scheme-wise details of
grants-in-aid released to Government of
Orissa by the Ministry of Welfare during
the past three years, is given below in the
Statement.

Statement

1. *Scheme for scholarships to Disabled Persons*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount Released
1985-86	Nil
1986-87	5.33
1987-88	4.89

2. *Scheme for District Rehabilitation Centres and Special Cells in normal Employment Exchanges.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Amount Released
(i) District Rehabilitation Centres	
1985-86	Nil
1986-87	17.00
1987-88	7.58
(ii) Scheme for Special Cells in Normal Employment Exchanges	
1985-86	—
1986-87	—
1987-88	0.18

3. *Scheme for Grant in Aid to Voluntary Organisation, recommended by Government of Orissa, and the amount released*

Year	Name of Voluntary Organisations	Amount Released
1985	Asha Nayakam Sewa Sangam, At. Benjarapur, P.O. Mandari, Distt. Cuttak	28,485.00
1986	Grama Seva Mandal, At. and P.O. Hakimpada, Distt. Dhenkanal	1,08,900.00
1987	Banadevi Sewa Sadan, Kabisurya Nagar, Distt. Ganjam	1,50,000.00

4. *Scheme of grant-in-aid to Children in Need of Care and Protection*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount Released
1985-86	7,79,938
1986-87	12,01,206
1987-88	15,26,355

5. *Scheme of grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation for Organisational Assistance*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Name of the Organisation	Amount Released
1985-86	—	—
1986-87	—	—
1987-88	The Orissa Association for the Blind, Malgodown Road, Bhubaneswar	20,470

6. *Scheme of Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount Released
1986-87	6.00
1987-88	11.92

7. *Scheme of Special Central Assistance.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount Requested	Amount Released
1985-86	N.A.	1915.00
1986-87	1900.00	2174.48
1987-88	2425.00	2135.02

8. *Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount Requested	Amount Released
1985-86	N.A.	12.00
1986-87	12.00	4.00
1987-88	18.50	26.50

9. *Scheme of Research and Training*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount Requested	Amount Released
1985-86	N.A.	8.25
1986-87	13.33	4.66
1987-88	4.00	4.00

10. *Scheme of Assistance Under First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution*

(Rs. in lakhs)

1985-86	35.60
1986-87	154.28
1987-88	220.37

11. *Specific Schemes.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Scheme	Amount Released
1985-86		
	1. Construction of residential schools for primitive tribes	51.00

1	2	3
2.	Special Compact Area Programme for Gunupur ITDA in Koraput District	6.90
3.	Tribal Crafts Training-cum-Production Centre in Athmallick block in Dhenkanal district	4.50
4.	Podu Prevention Programme	100.00
5.	Forest villages Development Programme	
6.	Improvement of one Ashram school in Mudulipara in Bonda development agency	10.00

1986-87

1.	Enrolment of ST families in Cooperative Societies	38.00
2.	Improvement of the School and Hostel Buildings at Puthasing Ashram School, Gunpur Block	10.00
3.	Schemes for Mobile Health Unit, Anti-yaws Programme and Sickle Cell Anaemia diseases	27.80
4.	Podu Cultivation	20.00
5.	Low cost water sealed sanitary latrines in three tribal districts of Koraput, Phulbani and Kalahandi	—

12. Special Central Assistance released to State Government of Orissa.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount
1985-86	645.08
1986-87	661.30
1987-88	594.475

13. Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	Name of the Scheme		
		1985-86 Amount Released	1986-87 Amount Released	1987-88 Amount Released
3	4	5		
1.	Pre-matric Scholarship	—	0.79	—
2.	Book Banks for SC/ST	0.70	0.70	0.70
3.	Girls Hostel for SCs	7.10	10.00	12.44
4.	Coaching and Allied schemes for SC/ST	0.56	—	2.085

1	2	3	4	5
5. Post-Matric Scholarship for SCs and STs		21.47	42.04	51.09
6. Implementation of PCR Act		1.86*	5.39	2.85@
7. Liberation of Scavengers		6.00	70.04	57.72

*After deducting committed liability and unspent Central Assistance of previous year.

@After adjusting unspent Central Assistance of Rs. 2.99 lakhs of 1986-87.

14. *Orissa Scheduled Castes Development Corporation.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

1985-86 Amount Released	1986-87 Amount Released	1987-88 Amount Released
24.02	17.89	10.80

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, ...

MR. SPEAKER : You give me notice for that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am putting before you a very non-controversial issue.

MR. SPEAKER : I will ask the Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I seem to be the only person whom you do not want to listen. I am saying that the students of National School of Drama are on hunger strike. The Director there is conducting the affairs in an arbitrary manner. Teachers are being driven away. They are talented people Government is ignoring that. Let him make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : You give me notice. I will ask the Minister to furnish the information.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor) : The other day I gave a notice of privilege and you said that you have taken it up with the Home Ministry . . .

MR. SPEAKER : It is going on. We have got some report and we are taking action.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : I am being humiliated... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't worry. We are here. I am taking care of that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't worry Tantiji. We are taking action. I am already on the job. Don't worry.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : One of our Hon. Members, Mr. K. K. Tewary has received a letter from "Khalistan Zindabad". It is stated like this :

"Death Warrant-whoever receives this letter will be killed within 10 days with family. . ."

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please leave it.

[*English*]

SHRI T. BASHEER : This is a very serious matter. An Hon. Member of the House has received this letter and his life is in danger.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Basheer, it goes on like that.

[English]

Mr. Basheer, don't worry. I will take care of it. There are so many lunatics.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences Calcutta for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6165/88]

Notifications under All India Services Act, 1951 and Administrative Tribunals Act 1985 and Statement correcting reply to USQ No. 3279 given on 16.3.88

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I beg to lay on the Table—

1. A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :

(i) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 546 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1988.

(ii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 547 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1988.

(iii) The All India Services (Provident Fund) Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 255 in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 1988.

[Placed in library Sec. No. L.T.-6166/88]

2. A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 :

(i) The Madhya Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Rule, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 185(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1988.

(ii) The Maharashtra Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 486(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1988

[Placed in Library Sec. No. L.T.-6167/88]

3. A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) Correcting the reply given on 16th March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 3279 by Shri Vakkom Purushothaman and others regarding Bride burning

cases and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

[Placed in Library Sec. No. L.T.-6168/88]

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance Bill, 1988, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at

its sitting held on the 2nd May, 1988, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12 04 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their Twelfth Report presented to the House on 10th May, 1988, have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the period mentioned against each :

1. Shri S. S. Ramasamy Padayachi	—	27.11.87 to 15.12.87 and 22.2.88 to 1.4.88
2. Shri Sahabrao Patil Dongaonkar	—	22.2.88 to 30.3.88, 5.4.88 to 12.4.88 and 18.4.88 to 24.4.88
3. Dr. Prabhat Kumar Mishra	—	13.3.88 to 12.4.88 18.4.88 to 19.4.88 and 21.4.88 to 6.5.88
4. Shri Srikantha Datta Narasimharaja Wadiyar	—	21.3.88 to 12.4.88 and 18.4.88 to 9.5.88
5. Shri Bharat Kumar Odedra	—	24.3.88 to 12.4.88 and 18.4.88 to 25.4.88
6. Shri Chhitubhai Gamit	—	11.4.88 to 12.4.88 and 18.4.88 to 30.4.88
7. Shri Anoopchand Shah	—	11.4.88 to 12.4.88 and 18.4.88 to 13.5.88

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee be granted ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBER : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fifty-third Report

[English]

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri) : I beg to present the Fifty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.05 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : INTRODUCTION
OF CHANGES IN THE DIRECT
TAX LAWS (AMENDMENT) ACT,
1987 AND INVESTMENT
ALLOWANCE SCHEME

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : Sir. The Hon'ble Members would recollect that while presenting the Budget for the year 1988-89, in Part B the Finance Minister had mentioned that some of the provisions introduced in the income-tax Act, 1961 by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987 would be reconsidered, in view of various representations received by the Government, to take care of genuine grievances.

In the Budget Speech, he had also mentioned that he would be bringing forward a separate Bill for introducing Wealth Transfer Tax which would avoid the rigidities and procedural delays which characterised the operation of the old Estate Duty Act and would apply only to wealth-tax assessees.

Subsequently, during the course of discussion on the Finance Bill, both in Lok Sabha on 27th April, 1988 and Rajya Sabha on 5th May, 1988, the Finance Minister made statements announcing Government's decision to make certain amendments in the original Budget proposals as also about some other tax incentives. These *inter alia* relate to extension of 100% tax holiday under section

10B even to existing units, complete exemption in respect of export profits by taking these out of the purview of section 115J, exclusion of State Electricity Boards and other companies engaged in generation or distribution of electric power from the purview of section 115J, introduction of certain measures for encouragement of tourism for augmenting foreign exchange resources.

Hon'ble Members will kindly recall that the Finance Minister had announced the Government's intention to reintroduce the Investment Allowance as an option in lieu of the Investment Deposit Scheme in respect of certain selected high priority industries. The matter has been considered further and I am glad to announce that the option of Investment Allowance will be available on the same basis as was available earlier under section 32A of the Income tax Act, in respect of new ships and aircraft acquired after 31.3.1988 or new machinery or plant installed after 31.3.1988 for the purpose of business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in any industrial undertaking for the purpose of construction, manufacture or production of any article or thing not being an Article or thing specified in the list in the Eleventh Schedule of the Income-tax Act. As before, Investment allowance will be available for machinery or plant used in a small scale undertaking as well. On the same basis, Investment Allowance would not be available in respect of machinery and plant referred to in the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 32A.

The work relating to amendment of the provisions introduced by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, preparation of a separate Bill for Wealth Transfer Tax and for incorporating new provisions relating to various tax incentives, about which announcement has been made in the two Houses of Parliament, is in progress. The groundwork in this regard has already been done, but it will take some time to give legislative form to the various proposals. Hence, the new Amendment Bill regarding income-tax to give effect to the various suggestions and proposals and the Bill for levy of Wealth Transfer Tax would be introduced in the Monsoon Session of Parliament.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Speaker Sir, Direct Tax Laws must not come into effect if they are bringing an amendment. Otherwise, there will be a lot of problem. What about the clarification about it, when the question of Wakfs and Trusts also has to be considered ?

SHRI A K. PANJA : Until the new amendment comes into operation, whatever clarification is required has already been issued. If the hon member points out any other thing, we shall look into it.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : What about wakfs and trusts ?

SHRI A. K. PANJA : About wakfs and trusts, I cannot answer right now. But I will certainly go into it if there is any difficulty. But we have examined and found that there would be no difficulty in the meantime. There was difficulty regarding the aspect of partnership.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker Sir, you may recall that I and Shri H. M. Patel had addressed a letter to you when this Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill was passed last time in 25 minutes. That Bill consists of 139 clauses. It was adopted in 25 minutes. We had requested that that should not be pushed through in such a cavalier manner, when it is being reconsidered. I only request through you that next time in the Monsoon Session when they bring a comprehensive amendment Bill to amend the Amendment Bill, more time should be made available so that we can discuss the Bill in detail.

MR. SPEAKER : I will entrust it to you in the Business Advisory Committee to allot more time. We will do it.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to assure the Members that we have gone into the details and sufficient time, whatever is directed by the Business Advisory Committee would be given.

SHRI V. SOBHANDREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, last time the Motor Vehicles Bill was introduced in the House, but again it was withdrawn. Please see that it comes.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall have to think before giving my consent to it because they must come before that.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Let it be re-introduced.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.

12.11 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY
TO S.Q. NO. 735 DATED 20.4.1988
RE : PEOPLE AFFECTED DUE TO
BARBED WIRE FENCING AND
BORDER ROADS

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : During the course of the reply given to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 735 on the 20.4.88 as well as the supplementary question regarding people affected due to barbed wire fencing and border roads, I had inadvertently said that Rs. 56,811,330.55 p have so far been provided for the purpose. The figure of Rs. 56,811,330.55p which I had mentioned may be substituted by Rs. 56,81,330.55 p.

Compilation of various information/data including expenditure under various heads for construction of border roads/fence along the Indo-Bangladesh Border is done by the office of the Commissioner (Border) located at Guwahati. Based on the information furnished by the Commissioner's office on 16.4.1988 over the wireless message it was stated that an amount of Rs. 56,811.330.55p have so far been provided for payment of compensation. However, on verification, it has been confirmed that an error had crept in during transmission of the wireless message and the correct figure is Rs. 56,81,330.55p. Hence the reply given earlier may pleased be amended to read as follow :

"Rs. 56,81,330.55p. has so far been provided for this purpose."

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

12.13 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

- (i) Demand for setting up of second steel plant at Daitari, Orissa

*SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur) : The people of Orissa have been demanding the establishment of a second steel plant in the State since long. The Union Government have taken decision in principle to set up the steel plant at Daitari in Sukinda area. A public sector company called Nilachal Ispal Nigam has been set up for that purpose. An office set up at Dubri is acquiring land and the field work is in progress. The Government have been allocating lakhs of rupees to Nilachal Ispat Nigam every year. The people of the area are very much hopeful that the steel plant would be located at that place. In 1983 it was declared that the second steel plant would be the Puja gift for the people of Orissa. But it is regretted that Government have not yet made clear as to when the steel plant is going to be set up there. The delay in the setting up of the plant will create more doubt in the minds of the people.

As such, I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to set up the second steel plant at Daitari and sanction funds for the plant during 1988-89 financial year.

- (ii) Demand for setting up of fishing harbour at Paradeep, Orissa

*SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur) : The State of Orissa abounds in marine, inland and brackish water fishery resources. Proper exploitation of these resources can contribute substantially to the socio-economic condition of poor fishermen of the State. The Seventh Plan envisages increase of marine fish production in Orissa to 70,000 M.T. from the level of 46,070 M.T. But the Seventh Plan target cannot be achieved, unless adequate infra-structural facilities like construction of fishing harbours at Paradeep and other places are expedited. However, the construction of fishing harbours at different places in Orissa has

not made much progress. As far as fishing harbour at Paradeep is concerned, the site has been selected, investment decision has been taken, but the construction work has not started due to the constraints of resources. The proposal was originally mooted 16 years ago, but there has been an inordinate delay in the construction of fishing harbour at Paradeep. At present, about 500 boats are operating in the Port area, and the travellers are being accommodated temporarily at wooden jetties in a very limited space inside the turning basin of main harbour. Thus, the travellers are creating problems for the Port authorities, in the absence of fishing harbour facilities.

I, therefore, urge upon Union Government to take immediate steps to provide necessary funds for establishment of a fishing harbour at Paradeep. The construction work of the fishing harbour should be taken up and completed within a specific time limit.

[*English*]

- (iii) Need to run AC Deluxe train between Delhi and Howrah thrice a week

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : The A. C. Deluxe Express between Delhi and Howrah runs on the main line through Patna, Airah and Kiul only twice a week, and on the chord line twice a week. On the chord line, there are already a number of other super-fast trains like Kalka Mail and Rajdhani Express, besides the thrice-a-week A.C. Express. The main line stations like Patna which are very important junctions are, therefore, separately connected to Howrah and Delhi, through super-fast trains. This puts passengers on the main line to considerable difficulty and inconvenience. Hence the minimum that the Railways should do is to run the AC Deluxe Express thrice a week over the main line, if not make it a daily train on this route.

[*Translation*]

- (iv) Need to electrify more villages of Uttar Pradesh

SHRI KAMALA PRASAD RAWAT (Barabanki) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir

I want to draw your attention to rural electrification. As per the directions, 32 villages of every district are to be electrified every year. It is, therefore, hoped that every village of every district will be electrified by 1990. In Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, etc. there are thousands of Adivasi and Harijan dominated villages which have not been electrified so far. The Government is doing so much for the people, but if these villages are electrified at the earliest, it will help in the upliftment of tribals and Harijan.

In our district of Barabanki in Uttar Pradesh, there are approximately 1700 villages and only a few villages have been electrified so far. The rest of the villages have not yet been electrified. It would be better if the Government electrifies 150 villages in each district every year and thus all villages will be electrified by 1990. This is our demand.

- (v) Need to safeguard the interests of Adivasis and other inhabitants of Dudohi tehsil of Mirzapur District, U.P.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Forest Department is uprooting the tribals and other inhabitants of Dudohi tehsil in Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh. The tribals here are illiterate and simple. They are unaware of the intricacies of law. The Forest Department has taken over the land of 172 tribal villages under Article 20 of the Forest (Conservation) Act in the name of tree plantation. By digging ditches around their fields and houses they have been compelled to be uprooted because it has become impossible for them to either cultivate land or live in their houses and keep their animals.

I want to request the hon. Minister of Environment and Forests to get the matter enquired into by a High level Central Team and the large scale displacement of Tribals by local forest officers and employees should be checked and the land acquired under Section 20 should be restored to them.

[English]

- (vi) Need to open a Navodaya School at Tiruvuru in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Tiruvuru Area is the

most backward area in Krishna district in Andhra Pradesh. More than 20 acres of land with necessary *pucca* buildings are readily available to locate Navodaya School in Krishna district. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has recommended to sanction Navodaya School here. I request the Union Government to sanction and take further steps for opening of Navodaya School immediately at Tiruvuru in Krishna district.

- (vii) Demand for early clearance of Education Bill sent by the Government of Karnataka

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : It is more than four years since the Government of Karnataka forwarded a comprehensive Education Bill to the Government of India to obtain Presidential assent. It is a very progressive Bill which will enable the Government to check malpractices in private educational institutions and will also give protection to the teachers working in private educational institutions. The Government of India raised a number of queries to which the State Government has replied. I urge upon the Government of India to clear the Bill immediately. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only the approved text will go on record.

- (viii) Need to provide adequate Hostels accomodation in Universities

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : The hostel facilities available in Delhi University and some other universities including universities in Orissa are very inadequate as compared to the actual need of accommodation for the students. Delhi University is one of the famous universities in India. Being located in the Capital City of the country, a large number of people from all parts of the country and abroad come for higher education to this Premier Institution. But, due to the accommodation problem in Delhi in general and in the Delhi University Campus in particular, the students are facing a great difficulty. According to a rough estimate, about 5000 students in Delhi are now living outside the Campus.

As such, I urge upon the government to revive the guest system in Delhi Univer-

sity hostels. I also request the Minister of Human Resource Development for the construction of more hostels with adequate number of rooms therein so that the students reading in Delhi University and other universities and also the M. Phil and Phd. students do not face the acute problem of accommodation.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Since we have business to finish and since there are many members who want to speak, I would like to propose that we should forgo Lunch Hour today, tomorrow and the day after tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I hope the House will accept the suggestion given by the hon Minister.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : So, there will be no Lunch Hour today, tomorrow and the day after tomorrow.

12.24 hrs.

SPECIAL PROTECTION GROUP BILL *Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House now will take up further considered of the following motion moved by the Shri P. Chidambaram, on the 10th May, 1988, namely :

“That the Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of an armed force of the Union for providing proximate security to the Prime Minister of India and the members of his immediate family and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

Shri V. S. Rao :

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Mr. Deputy Speaker,

Sir, it is not mere numerical strength of the SPG which can give a fool-proof protection, but we are told that there are about 1400 persons. What I want to impress upon the hon. Minister is that it is innovative thinking and receiving the latest practices that are adopted in other countries where those respective governments are taking the necessary steps to protect the Prime Minister or the President or the Head of a State.

It is perfection in the application of these ideas, new methods that is all the more important. When Mrs. Gandhi was alive, we were told at a particular point of time during the month of October that the security people had exercised a particular thing where the Prime Minister was declared to have been hurt and immediately a team had to take her to the hospital. That is the information we had. Whether it is wrong or right, I do not know. But what happened is, that when she was actually fired at, the entire exercise had gone to the wind and it took more than nearly half an hour to take the Prime Minister—to be precise may be 20 minutes—from No. 1, Safdarjung Road to the Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. But my point is, that in future this type of things should not happen. What are all the ideas that are being thought over, there must be perfectness in their implementation. And, I do not wish the Special Protection Group set up to continue for ever. I hope that the situation will change in the very near future that actually for the security of the Prime Minister such an elaborate Special Protection Group, this set up, this arrangement may not be necessary, may not be needed.

I hope that the Government, if it really takes some steps to implement the provisions of the Punjab Accord in all sincerity and also takes stern measures, stern steps against those persons who were responsible for the 1984 riots after the assassination of Madam Gandhi in Delhi and other parts of the country, it will heal the wounded Sikh psyche and it will definitely reduce the danger to the security of the Prime Minister.

Whatever may be the greatest care we take, always there will be some element of security risk. And, I would like to ask who is not exposed to security risk? Is no

[Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara]

a Chief Minister of a State subject to that? Are not Members of Parliament subjected to such security risk? In our public life we may be taking some decisions which may not be liked by some people or a group of people, who may be having some vested interests.

If this Special Protection Group set up is to be made permanent, ultimately a day may not be far off when several Chief Ministers also may demand setting up such types of special protection groups. We are informed by the Financial Memorandum that this security group had cost Rs. 4 cores and 68 lakhs, recurring expenditure during 1987-88. It will be much more, or many more times, because for the entire security of the Prime Minister, because this is the expenditure only on the Special Protection Group. If the amount being spent on the NSG and the commando forces, or the money spent when he visits the States is added, it will be much more, and may run to several tens of crores of rupees. My point is that the Government should be in a position to give protection even to a common citizen of this country.

SHRI H.A. DORA (Srikakulam) : When they have failed to do.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : So, my submission is, let us not make this a permanent institution, where it increases the distance between the ruler and the ruled, the Prime Minister and the people, and the Chief Minister and the people of the State.

Now, I would like to say, several Chief Ministers are going without adequate security arrangements. For example, our Chief Minister, he goes all the while to the people, he mixes with the people, and there may be other Chief Ministers in other States who go like that. Because, ultimately it is the people's affection that gives more safeguard. What I want to impress upon is, let us not make it a police raj. This will not help in strengthening the democratic character or our constitutional functioning.

I would like to give one warning to the Government. During the days of the Emergency very rigid provisions were there.

But I would like to say that those very rigid provisions did not help Mrs. Gandhi, the then Prime Minister. A large number of people were against the introduction of the Emergency, and the people were disgusted, they were very much hurt by some of the decisions which were implemented during the Emergency. The intelligence people could not provide any information to the Prime Minister. She thought that she would win. What happened? In the entire Northern area, in several States not even a single seat was won by the ruling party then.

So, what I say is that this type of Police Raj, the dictatorial regime does not help, to gauge the pulse of the people. It is only when democracy is there, only when there is a free Press, only when the Fundamental Rights are given to all the people of this country, then only, the Government will be in a position to know. So, ultimately I appeal to the Government, for one thing. Let us hope a day, which the father of our nation had wished, would come in the independent India, even a lone woman can go during the night times in a street and in a lane without any fear or apprehension. I hope such a good memorable day may come in the near future and I wish for that. So, let this Special Protection Group Bill be a temporary phenomenon. After some time, in the near future, let this set up be not there and the present security provisions are quite adequate.

With these words, I conclude and thank for giving the opportunity.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I am glad that the Telugu Desam party is willing to support this Bill and they have only some doubt whether it should be a permanent organisation or a temporary organisation. So far as that is concerned, the answer would be left in the hands of the Parliament. In course of time if the Parliament feels so confident that the Prime Minister's life and security are absolutely safe, then they themselves would be willing to withdraw this Act itself. That is a different matter, and whether it should be permanent or temporary is not of very great importance, because we take it for granted that Parliament would always be

there, and the party in power would have a sense of responsibility to come forward with the necessary Bill, if found necessary, to withdraw this legislation. It would also be open to the private Members of this House to introduce their Private Member Bills and make various suggestions also as per the rules of the House in order to ensure that this Bill, when becomes Act, be withdrawn, but the most important thing is whether there is any necessity for such an organisation at all. In regard to that, judging from the speech of Shri Rao, Telgu Desam party is willing to let this organisation to come into existence. Why is this organisation so important? Why is it very necessary for the Government to think of safety and security of our Prime Minister? That is a very important question.

The Prime Minister holds a pivotal position in our Governmental set up and in our Constitution also. He is not like the American President, but at the same time he holds similar responsibilities. The American President is both President and Prime Minister put together. Here, the Prime Minister and the President are different. The President has his own organisation. The Prime Minister also should have an organisation for his safety and security. Why are we so very keen about it? My hon. friend has just now given some reasons. One of them is that there is an atmosphere of terrorism in our country. They think it is a kind of temporary aberration in our political life. All over the world, every one knows, statesmen in all democratic countries are aware of the fact that terrorism has become a world phenomenon, not only a bandit's phenomenon too. Therefore, it is a security menace and we have to look after our public figures, public statesmen in the light of that new menace. Now, why the Prime Minister alone? It is because as I have said, he holds the position here like the Prime Minister in England and in many of the erstwhile British dominion. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Does Prof. Ranga know that there is no special organisation in England to protect the life of the Prime

Minister though the Prime Minister in Britain faces a similar terrorist threat? It is the Scotland Yard in Britain which provides the protection to the Prime Minister in Britain. Does he know that there is no parallel in the world?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why are you intervening like this?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: He is the senior-most member of this House. I am a junior Member. I want to seek enlightenment from him.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Am I to take it that the Janata Party is opposed to this Bill? I hope, they are not. I take it that they are in favour of this Bill.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: To express serious reservations about the Bill is not to oppose the Bill.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: What is this? I take it that the Janata Party is not opposed to this organisation. If they are opposed to the formation of this organisation, let them say so. Then I will be able to give them the answer. On the other hand, they are also in favour of it. The point that my friend has raised has got to be answered. There is a Scotland Yard in England. We have our own organisation also. But because in actual practice it had been found not enough, that is why, we have already created an organisation. That organisation has got no particular statutory status. We propose to give statutory status to that organisation. Only recently some of the papers were wise or foolish enough to go on saying that this Prime Minister is costing several crores of rupees. So many crores of rupees are being spent for his safety and security. I say that this money has got to be spent. This kind of organisation is absolutely necessary. It is there already. We want to give through this legislation a statutory status to that organisation.

Regarding the question why specially for the Prime Minister, the hon. Minister will give the answer. But most important is that here is the phenomenon of terrorism. Just now, one of my friends has brought to the notice of the House through the Spea-

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ker how threats are being held out by the terrorists. We know what has happened yesterday and what is happening in and around the Golden Temple. It is not only because of the Punjabi trouble but various other reasons are also there. Thugs and pindaris used violence. But now other people are using violence in order to smuggle, in order to print illegal coining, in order sell so many wrong medicines and so many other things. To deal with those people we need an organisation. But then the question is : Why for Prime Minister only ? Because there are international agencies. We cannot be blind to that. We in India are not in isolation. International agencies from all parts of the world are interested in de-stabilising their respective regimes by destroying their pivotal political figures. It has happened in the past. It has happened here also. It was not only because of Punjab situation that Indiraji was done to death. There is a very good book entitled "The Ambassador" written by an American. The story is like this. America was interested in destabilising one of the regimes in Indo-China. Therefore, the ambassador gave an opportunity to the murderers to murder their Chief of the State. Similar things are happening all over the world in many countries. We read about them. How can we be blind to these things ? National as well international agencies' interest get themselves intertwined.

In Question time, my hon. friend was hard put to it to give the answer about how many foreign countries are interested in spending money in our country, to the tune of hundreds of crores, in different ways, ploughing it in the name of so many organisations for several purposes. One of those questions was tabled by my hon. friend Mr. Rao himself. Most of them are legitimate, some of them may not be, and one or two may even be dangerous. Apart from it, several of our own traders, our own businessmen are unpatriotic enough to be in league with other countries in carrying on their trade and passing on percentage out of their own profits, or out of their own incomes, clandestinely or under the desk, to various political parties in our country. It is a well-known thing. It is a notorious

fact. Many of our political parties draw their incomes in this manner. All these agencies are interested in upsetting our Prime Minister. Why ? Our Prime Minister has come to be one of the most important chiefs of the NAM movement all over the world. Not only the two great super powers, two or three other sub-super powers also, which hope to become super powers themselves, full-fledged super powers, are all interested in seeing to it that the Indian Prime Minister kowtows to them, listens to them. From day to day, several American statesmen and many others also go on retailing the information that on so many occasions, India has voted for America and on so many more occasions she has voted for Russia and therefore, she is more for Russia than for America. So, they are carrying on all this canvassing against us. One day one super country, another day another super country is angry with us. Therefore, they are very particular about the political line taken by our country and through our Prime Minister. Several other countries have destroyed their Prime Ministers. Similar attempts could be made, can be made and have been made in the past, and that is one of the reasons why we should have a special organisation like this to protect the Prime Minister. The question of protecting the Chief Ministers is another matter. If any Chief Minister also feels similarly endangered, well, we are not here to give an answer. But so far as the Prime Minister of India is concerned, we have had our experience in the past and we are having this special therat here today. Therefore, there is a need for a special organisation. Then the other question is whom is this special organisation to protect. Supposing this organisation itself begins to turn against the Prime Minister, then what is to happen ? That is the danger. It happened in the case of Indira Ji and here also we have to take sufficient care. That is why I am glad that it is not made a part and parcel either of the police or of the armed force. It is a separate organisation, though it is called armed force, and it would be under the direct control of the Home Ministry. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No, it is not under the control of the Home Ministry,

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Once it is a department of the Government, it can only be under the Home Ministry and it is for the Home Minister to make it clear to us.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Let the Home Minister clarify, Sir...(*Interruptions*).

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I suggest that it should be under the Home Ministry. The Bill is being piloted by the Home Ministry itself. Therefore, it would be under the control of this Parliament indirectly, directly under the control of the Home Ministry, and finally, of course, under the control of the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*). I do take note of the point made by my hon. friend Mr. Rao. Indira Ji made a mistake in not listening to her security people when they suggested that so and so should not be on guard on that day. I do not wish to go into details.

Similarly, also I do not want the Prime Minister to try and exercise that kind of discretion. Yet, I say that subject to correction. If by any chance the Prime Minister comes to know that so and so is objectionable, then it should be open to him to say so and his word should be final. But if on the other hand he says, 'I am going to allow anybody and everybody to be on guard' so far as he is concerned, I want a Prime Minister not to be so empowered because the organisation's decision must be final provided he has got the veto of saying, 'So and so, A and B are not wanted here.' I would like the Government to take note of that.

There is also another thing. The Prime Minister in our country also happens to be the head of the Party and from time to time he is obliged to preside over party confabulations, attend party meetings, celebrations and so on. On all such occasions what should be the responsibility of this organisation? I thought that my hon. friend would notice this and then draw the attention of the Government. Now, it is my duty to draw the attention of the Government. Parliament must make up its mind. When you have a Prime Minister in a country like ours at the head of the Government and also at the head of his Party organisation, is he to be protected entirely

whatever may be his activities? My view is, he should be protected whatever may be his activities because he is supposed to be entirely—100 per cent—the servant of the nation as Prime Minister. But as Prime Minister, he may undertake several other functions—ceremonial, political and personal. We should not be prepared to make any distinction about these things as long as any one continues to be a Prime Minister. Whatever may be his public or private functions, he must be protected. We must do these things with our eyes wide open. If, on the other hand, you have any doubts about it, then it is for Parliament to express its views and it is for the Prime Minister and the Government to take note of those views and then take necessary precautionary steps.

Sir, one other thing of very great importance I would like to place before the House is: Is the Prime Minister entitled to take a holiday or not? Several of our papers have been talking about it in a very light hearted manner. Every other Government servant is having these holidays. (*Interruptions*). We, Members of Parliament are having our recess. The Ministers are not supposed to have any holidays at all. (*Interruptions*). Even during the holidays they are supposed to attend to official work. But certainly the Prime Minister has never asked for holidays and all the time, all the 365 days, days and nights, they are supposed to be on duty and therefore, I would not like the Prime Minister or anybody to say that he is going on a holiday. He can have rest, he can have holiday provided he says so, that he needs a holiday and, therefore, he goes on a holiday. When he is on a holiday, is he Prime Minister or not? I say he is Prime Minister because the rest of the world is not going to be on a holiday. When the Prime Minister is on a holiday, we do not have the Deputy Prime Minister entitled to carry on the duties of the Prime Minister. According to our Constitution and our political set up there is only one Prime Minister. Even if there were to be a Deputy Prime Minister, it is between them to divide their functions and see to it that the Prime Minister's duties and activities are carried on day and night throughout the year without any let or hindrance. Today that is the position. When we do not have

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a Deputy Prime Minister, why should some of our newspapers be so loose-minded as to go on accusing the poor Prime Minister just because he wanted to talk openly, some 10-day holiday. What is wrong in it? When he has holiday, it would cost and it is the cost which the Government must be prepared to foot the bill. The country must be prepared to welcome the resilience and frankness on the part of the Prime Minister to say unlike Jawaharlal Nehru, unlike somebody else and so on—he would like to have a holiday. Why should he not? He is also a human being. But he has a special responsibility. Therefore, he cannot be having holiday every day as we are having. He can have holiday for a particular period of time and the country must be prepared to welcome it and give him the freedom to recoup his own energies and come back again with redouble energy. All these things we should keep in our mind and we should allow our Prime Minister to function in an effective manner.

I wish to say that the country has complete confidence in our Prime Minister. According to our Parliamentary system, the Opposition can always go on opposing the Government. The Prime Minister has got to keep the confidence of Parliament as a whole, not only of the ruling Party but of the Opposition also. Only this morning I said so—that on every crucial occasion, the Prime Minister must be prepared to hasten to invite the Opposition for consultations and take them into confidence and win their confidence as much as possible. When he cannot win their confidence then let him be prepared to say frankly, "Friends, we are not able to agree on this point. But nevertheless, the country has charged me to carry on this function. Therefore, I am carrying on this function in this desired manner and you must be prepared to put up with it." That kind of patience, the Opposition must be prepared to exercise in our democracy. I hope the responsible leaders of the Opposition are willing to discharge that function and the Prime Minister also, I hope and trust, would be ready to invite the co-operation of the Opposition on all crucial occasions and whenever possible, on all important questions also. But so long as that goes on, let

us be prepared to hail the Prime Minister as our Prime Minister. But my difficulty is this. Sometime ago, some of our friends have gone about saying, "Oh, down with so and so as Prime Minister; he must resign; he must make way for somebody else; hold the elections". He had the elections. He is not the Prime Minister made at anybody's mercy or at anybody's charity. True was nominated too. Then, soon after there were general elections. In the general elections, he was elected by the overwhelming majority. It was open to our friends, as it was open to me, when I was in the Opposition also to the Opposition, to say to the people, "Do not elect so and so". They have said so. They have not only said, "Do not elect Congress to have majority, but they have also said, do not elect Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister back again to power." The people have returned him to power. He is the elected leader of a massive majority of people in our country. This is the biggest democracy, in area and in population. Only in history, we are 40 years old, the American democracy is 200 years old. But nevertheless ours is one of the largest, biggest democracies and we must play our role in a very responsible manner. And, therefore, I suggest that my hon friends of the Opposition should be willing to support this Bill in a wholehearted manner, without, any reservation whatsoever and without squabbling at it and then saying, we should have a temporary organisation. Is it necessary for us to say that it should be temporary? It would be doubting the capacity of Parliament in our country to deal with the situation as it arises.

I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, at the very outset, I must make one thing clear. I am not among those who grudge any amount of expenditure being incurred on providing security to the Prime Minister of India.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: I am happy to know it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am also not one among those who believe that the terrorist threat is of immediate short-term nature. In the nature of things today, it is likely to be of long-term nature and there is real and serious threat to the lives of

many VVIPs in our country. I do not want to take the time of the House to go into the reasons for this phenomenon.

Therefore, I would welcome any step to optimise the security environment for our leaders.

But then this Bill is innocuous on its face value but has some outrageous, obnoxious and atrocious features.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : There are more words in the dictionary.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : My first plea would be to refer it to the Joint Select Committee so that the implications and ramifications of some of these provisions, can be examined and analysed in depth.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : No.

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY : I do not know why the Government of India should hesitate to refer it to the Joint Select Committee. The Special Protection Group has already come into existence. It is already operative. Therefore, there is no urgency about conferring statutory status on this Group. What the Bill ostensibly aims at doing is to seek to confer statutory status on this existing Group. Therefore, I want to know the specific and concrete reasons why the Government of India would not like to refer it to the Joint Select Committee.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : It is only to avoid further unnecessary delay, it should not be referred to Joint Select Committee.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I quite see the most important office in our system is the office of Prime Minister. There is no question about it. There cannot be two opinions about it. But, do we at the same time forget that there are two other offices which are superior to the office of Prime Minister in the warrant of precedence namely, the President of India, and the Vice-President of India ?

Can't there be a Group of this kind to cover the protection of the President of

India, the Vice-President of India and the Prime Minister of India ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Why are you becoming hypocritical by saying that ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why should there be a separate Group only for the office of Prime Minister ?

I cannot answer like a sycophant.

13.09 hrs.

I would like to know under whose control this group will function. I would like the learned hon. Minister of State for Home to clarify. I do not know what to call him because he is a Minister in the Prime Minister's Office; he is also a Minister in the Home Ministry. I do not even know in what capacity he is tabling this particular Bill—may be as a Minister of State in the Office of the Prime Minister because the Home Ministry's status has been downgraded a lot in the recent years. . . . (*Interruptions*). I would like the learned hon. Minister of State for Home, Shri P. Chidambaram,—I do not know his exact portfolio—to tell as to whether there is a parallel in any part of the world where such a programisation has been created under a statute for the protection of a person holding a particular office. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Dr. Datta Samant, you cannot come and disturb the proceedings. Under Rule 373, you cannot do so. You have already withdrawn from the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When you have withdrawn from the House, you should not come and sit in the House throughout the day.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When the hon. Speaker has named you and when you have withdrawn yourself from the House, you should also obey that. Therefore, you have to follow the rule.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is the rule.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

13.03 hrs.

Dr. Datta Samant then left the House

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I would like the hon. Minister to note this fact to answer me as to whether there is any parallel. As far as I know, the President of America is protected by the American Secret Service which is not meant exclusively for this. The President of France is offered protection by an organisation called SDECE which is a part of Interior Ministry in France. In Britain, where Prof. Ranga was educated, the Scotland Yard provides the protection; they have a special Group. In Russia, of course, it is the KGB. But, we may have such extra-Constitutional paramilitary force specially meant for the protection of a single individual, whoever he may be at a particular point of time, operating only in Banana Republic and not in any major democratic nation. (*Interruptions*)

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) : How is it extra-Constitutional ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I will come to that point later. Therefore, I am questioning the need for conferring statutory status. I know this for a fact that this Group is not under the control of the Home Ministry. I wish Prof. Ranga were here. He would have been enlightened. It is not under the control of the Home Ministry. It is directly under the control of the Office of the Prime Minister. I want the hon. Minister to tell me as to whether there is any such Group in any part of the world

which is directly under the control of the Office of the Chief Executive of the nation (*Interruptions*) So, the point I am trying to emphasise is that this Bill has no parallel in any one of world's Constitution.

Coming to the Bill itself, the Bill does not indicate the ceiling of the force. It looks as though it will be one more CRPF or BSF, one more independent armed force. The ceiling must be indicated. I do not know what is the present strength. What provision in this Bill prevents the Government from increasing the strength to ridiculous limit ? It could be increased to 2,000, even to one lakh. Who knows ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : There is Parliamentary control over the Budget. All these are elementary questions.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : So long as you have a brute majority with which you even refuse to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, we know what those controls mean in actual practice.

I am only envisaging a threat. If the Prime Minister is to have a separate armed forces Group whose number could be very large and under his direct command, its implications for the democratic polity can be, theoretically and hypothetically, hazardous. Suppose the Prime Minister of India loses the majority in Parliament and becomes liable for dismissal but he refuses to oblige, to obey the order of the President, with the support of his Group, what would happen ? I have, therefore, prefaced my remarks by such expressions as 'hypothetical' and 'theoretical'. (*Interruptions*) We know how, to continue to be in the office of Prime Minister, Emergency was imposed in this country and two lakhs of people were thrown into the jail for 18 months. What I am saying is not more atrocious than what happened in the past. We have seen that with our naked eyes. Therefore, to avoid such reactions, I have prefaced my remarks by such expressions as 'theoretical' and 'hypothetical'

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You cannot pass this Bill in a hurry.

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why ? The Business Advisory Committee has allotted two hours and we have to finish it. There are so many other Bills which we have to take up. Even if you are agitated, I cannot help it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : They will have their way. Let me have my say.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Within the allotted time, you can have your say. I have no objection to that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Clause 4, sub-clause (3) reads :

“Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, any person or any member of any other armed force of the Union may be appointed to the Group. .”

Would it mean people not employed in the armed forces ? Could it be some private person ? Could it be some Youth Congress Member ? I would like to know this. I am merely raising a question with the hope that I would get the answer.

Clause 10, sub-clause (b), reads :

“be a member of, or be associated in any way with, any society, institution, association or organisation that is not of a purely social, recreational or religious nature;”

‘Social’ and ‘recreational’, I have no objection to. But I have my deep doubts about the expression ‘religious’. We must remember that the former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, fell a prey to a bullet of a religious fanatic. Therefore, any member of any sectarian organisation should be excluded from this Group. That is the point I wanted to make.

Now I come to the most obnoxious feature of this Bill. Clause 15 reads :

“No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Group or any member thereof or whom powers have been conferred or duties have been imposed under this Act, or any order issued or any rule made thereunder for anything which is in good

faith done or purported to be done or omitted to be done in pursuance of this Act or any order issued or any rule made thereunder or any order issued under any such rule.”

While the wordings may be of the general nature, I would like to say that this Group operates under lot of tension. Members have already pointed out in the past, how even Members were treated by this Group and other police forces on so many occasions. Therefore, this particular Clause in this Bill has its ominous implications. Therefore, I do not know how the effect of this particular provision can be softened, the Minister should take care to think over this. I have only one word to say that since the ramifications are very large, implications subtle, I would appeal to the Minister to again to refer it to the Joint Select Committee.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Sir, I stand here to fully support the Special Protection Group Bill. In fact I had expected the Members of the Opposition parties to whole-heartedly cooperate with the Government in supporting this Bill. In fact, when Mr. V. S. Rao was speaking yesterday and he continued his speech today also, it was not very clear from the beginning whether he was supporting it or opposing the Bill. He was, in a way, expressing the need for such a Bill and in the other way, he was giving example of Prime Minister visiting States and addressing meetings in a bullet-proof glasses. In other words, he clearly meant that he was opposed to any sort of protection to the Prime Minister, even a bullet-proof glass. This approach of the opposition parties, especially by the Janata Party, is a highly condemnable approach. Therefore, they are in their true colours that they have come to participate in the Bill.

Mr. Jaipal Reddy has gone to the extent of saying that this is an extra-constitutional Bill. If this was so, why did he not come in this House and opposed it at the time of introduction of the Bill ? They have every right to do so. We would have seen what sort of opposition he would have made. He has taken the oath under the

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

Constitution. He is now saying that this Bill which is duly introduced by the Government, is an extra-constitutional Bill. Such a rare statement made by an Hon. Member is highly condemnable.

Secondly, even Mr. V. S. Rao, when he spoke, made some sort of a comparison between the earlier period of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and of now. He said that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was very popular at that time and there was no need for such protection. That era, as we all know, was a different era. He should have distinguished between that era and the present era without comparing it with popularity. He should not have said, "other leaders, subsequent to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru are unpopular, and therefore, this sort of protection is needed." This sort of insinuation is not fair and it is very bad.

Secondly, I would say that we have an example of Indiraji before us. When Indiraji was assassinated, everybody in this House had expressed the need for protecting the Prime Minister to the fullest extent. At that time, they did not express any sort of reservation. After that, a duly constituted committee was appointed and the Committee gave its report and thereafter this Bill has come to give statutory support to the Group that has been constituted. Now they have forgotten what they had said during those speeches when Indiraji was assassinated.

I will just refer to one or two clauses of the Bill and end my speech since there is hardly any time for me.

Clause 10(1) says :

"No member of the Group shall, without the previous sanction in writing of the Central Government or of the prescribed authority—

(a) be a member of, or be associated in any way . . ."

While granting sanction under Clause 10, I suppose the Government would frame certain guidelines. When these guidelines will be framed to grant sanction—although I believe these rules will be framed subsequently—if the House comes to know at

this stage what sort of guidelines or criteria will be adopted in framing these guidelines, it will be very helpful.

Clause 11 says :

"The prescribed authority may, by order in writing, terminate the appointment of any member of the Group in the public interest and such termination shall be deemed to be discharged simpliciter and shall not amount to dismissal or removal."

It has to be discharged simpliciter. But the Supreme Court has given certain rulings, with respect to discharge simpliciter. I would like to know whether these rulings will affect the implementation of this clause or not; that may kindly be clarified.

Lastly I would only say that I would have been very glad had the Opposition Parties wholeheartedly supported this Bill without any reservation. Even now those who are going to participate in this debate may very specifically—they have got their tight to say—without mincing words say at the outset whether they are supporting this Bill or opposing this Bill in clear terms and not like what Mr. Jaipal Reddy or Mr. Rao have said. Let them make it very clear.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, since the time is very short I will only raise a few points which arise out of this Bill.

Of course, I am not opposing it because Mr. Shantaram Naik is behaving like a prosecuting attorney here demanding all sorts of things from us. I am not opposing the Bill at all; but that may not mean that I am wholeheartedly supporting this Bill as he would like us to do. For that he will have to take an X-ray of my heart to find out !

It is obvious to anybody that the Prime Minister is high on the hit list or target list of those forces which are indulging in violence today in this country and forces which have already taken heavy toll including the life of the previous Prime Minister. So, the question of providing protection to the Prime Minister is not a controversial one in my opinion. He must be provided with adequate protection.

But a question arises as to what about other prominent figures in public life. What about the President? The President is highest executive authority in our Constitution. Just because he has not got the powers which some Presidents in other countries and other constitutions have, we are inclined to regard him more or less as a constitutional figure-head. Does it mean that he is not entitled also to a special type of protection which is not of course available to any ordinary citizen in this country?

Casualties of the terrorists at the moment are of course mainly the ordinary citizens of this country who, I regret to say, are not being provided with even the minimum protection which citizens are entitled to. This is creating an obnoxious and peculiar atmosphere as far as public opinion is concerned. Anyway I don't want to go into that now because it does not fall strictly within the purview of this Bill. From what I see all around I do believe that if any prominent political leader or an Hon. Member of this House approaches the Government for special protection—because he believes that his life may be in danger—they do provide him with some kind of protection. As I see here among various localities of this city. Everybody is not provided. Everybody is not provided. Everybody does not ask for protection. I do not grudge that. Some people should be given protection in the form of some kind of protection around their house like police pickets if they feel they are threatened. They are welcome to go and ask for protection from the Government and they get it but there are people who, for example, Sir, have in the normal course of their duty visited Punjab quite often and addressed meetings there. Now not all of them approach the Government in Delhi for protection. Personally I would never approach the Government for protection but some people have got protection here who have never been to Punjab especially after the present situation arose. I do not grudge that even. May be they feel they need protection? But as far as the Prime Minister is concerned the only question that I would like to ask is why after three years since April 1985 when this Special Protection Group was formed now suddenly it seems the Government has

woken up to the fact that the Group which has been in existence and functioning for three years has no legal status and, therefore it is necessary to have a statute in Parliament to give it the necessary legal status. That is put here clearly. If it has been functioning for three years and doing its job with reasonable amount of efficiency—I do not know—I do would like to know why it is so necessary to have this particular law. The Group is in existence. It has been working for three years and nobody ever raised any question about it here. I do not think much has been spoken about it or written about it in the Press. There are some comments made about some incidents which took place where the Prime Minister's life was threatened and perhaps some flaws were found in the security arrangements. Action was also taken against some people but they were not members of this Group. Action was taken against some police officers for the Rajghat incident. Action was taken against police officers and not against any member of this Group, as far as I know. So the question is if this Group was working satisfactorily and with reasonable amount of efficiency to the satisfaction of the Government for three years why has it become so urgently necessary to have this Bill? What was the difficulty? May be there was some legal difficulty which I am not aware of. That should be explained before we decide to pass this Bill.

Then, Sir, it is going to have the same status as any armed force of the Union. In that case I would like to know and seek clarification on Clause 4 sub-section (3). I can understand people being recruited for this Group from the police or from the Army or from para-military forces and given the necessary training and all that but what is the meaning of 'any person'. It says :

“Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, any person or any member of any other armed force of the Union may be appointed. . .”

Any member of any other armed force of the Union I can understand. That is logical. But what is the meaning of 'any person'?

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

other than any member of police or armed force I do not follow. Does it mean that any sort of friend or any confidante or any political figure or anybody can also become a member? Or he may be an Indian; he may be a foreigner. Can he be a foreigner also? I don't know. Can he be made a member of this Group because he may have technical know-how in such matters? Or, he may be a consultant in matters of security, I don't know. This thing should be clarified. What is the meaning of 'any person'? To say that he has to be recruited from among all these various bodies, which are already doing security work of one type or another, I can understand. What is this 'any person', I don't know.

It should be made clear where are the limits. Are there any restrictions or are there no restrictions? I am asking these questions because Mr. Naik spoke just now quite feelingly. I share his feelings, of course, about the shock that the whole country got when Mrs. Gandhi was assassinated by a member of her own security guard. There were security arrangements for her. But there was some serious lapse somewhere. Unfortunately, we will never know about it. This country will never know. This Parliament will never know because the findings of that Commission have been hushed up. That Commission might have been able to throw some light on the type of lapse in security arrangements for a Prime Minister which should be avoided in future, a lapse which may have some thing to do with the constitution or the functioning of the bodyguards or the security guards who were there, the way they were deployed. Who commanded them? What were the kind of instructions given to them? What were the safeguards, if any, which were there against the kind of thing which happened? We don't know anything.

I have spoken many times in this House about this question. I feel very strongly about this that a Prime Minister was assassinated like this within the compound of her own house, by her own security guard. A commission of inquiry was appointed. It went into the whole matter. It gave a report. This Government brought an amendment to the Commissions of Inquiry

Act in order to take powers to prevent such a report from being made public. Why should that be done? Why should we not know? That is not a normal thing which happens every day. At least, such a thing never happened before in our country. Have we not a right to know? Everybody knows that something went wrong. Those two members of her security guard were able to do the deed which they did because of certain lapses in the whole thing. Certain important people must have been involved in that. Nobody took the responsibility from the Home Minister down wards to the person commanding or being directly in charge of those security guards in her house. No body has taken any responsibility for what happened. It is a scandalous thing.

Whatever special power group or anything you make now for proximity protection of the Prime Minister and his family, first of all, you have to guarantee and ensure—of course, within the bounds of human possibility—that this kind of thing may not happen again. So, it is very important. The recruitment is very important. The selection of personnel is very important. Who is going to do all this? We don't know. Is it the Home Ministry? Who is going to do it? Is it some other intelligence agency of the Government? Is it RAW? Who is it, we don't know. Who is going to select and recruit these people? If the assassination of a previous Prime Minister had not taken place, I would not have raised these questions. I would not have been as much concerned about it as I am now. So, this is a very cavalier way of doing one thing. You form a protection group under the approval of the Cabinet, without the approval of the Parliament. Okay, you did it. Nobody questions it. Go ahead, do it. Let it function. For three years, it has been functioning like this without any law or any statute or any approval of Parliament or anything. Now, suddenly you decide to bring this Bill. Well, you have brought it. We are not opposing it. We are not going to oppose it. But you must clarify to the satisfaction of the Members about the points which I have raised. I suppose it is going to be an elite kind of force with a lot of expenditure behind it because the financial memorandum says 'recurring ex-

penditure of the forces during 1987-88 was of the order of Rs. 4,68,21570'. We do not know whether this kind of figure will be recurring in future also and once the Bill is passed, whether it could be inflated very much, nobody is going to grudge about the expenditure. Of course, we will never know what is actually spent.

The weapons which are being used by the terrorists of which we are talking about every day are the most sophisticated and dangerous kind. We know that. I think Mr. Chidambaram had said in the Parliament before a day or two, I read it in the Press, that he has admitted that the type of weapons that are flowing into the country in a larger number and which are made available to the terrorists are far superior in sophistication and in their effectiveness, probably, to anything which our security forces have got. To a question by Mr. Arun Singh, it has been admitted in the other House that even the self-loading rifles, a standard equipment of the Indian Army, our semi-automatic rifles which are made in Ishapur are far to inferior to other automatic weapons such as AK-47. So, everything has become more difficult and more complicated. The weapons are more sophisticated and dangerous. Our method of forming protection forces is not know to us. We cannot ask for details about that but we must know the answer to what Mr. Reddy posed and there is no harm in telling as to which is going to be the administrative machinery or Ministry under which the forces are going to function. Will it be the Home Ministry, or the Defence Ministry or the Prime Minister's own Secretariat? We do not know anything. We would like to have clarifications on these points because first of all I do not know whether the top executive of any other country is governed by any legislation or any law, whether in USA or Britain we have a special legislation, whether it is considered essential or not. But surely they have very high level, high-powered type of protection there and the machinery for their heads of States and heads of Government. I am sure that they have. And I am sure that it must have been supplied by Mr. Chidambaram and his friends and how they do it they whether it is essential to have this kind of Bill or not. The forces have been there It has been acting. May be something

has gone wrong or may be legally since some technical flaw has been found and therefore, this has come forward before us now. Please explain these things. Don't follow a habit that you have now developed so much. You try to keep the House in the dark about everything and the public in the dark completely about what happened in 1984. We do not like this kind of a thing. Be clear and frank about this. I conclude.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir I shall be brief as you have asked me to do so. A question has been raised and I do not expect the Minister to answer but I can point out the reason why at this stage, after three years of the functioning of the Special Protection Group, the Government thinks it necessary to give it a statutory status. By the last two Clauses, the Special Protection Group has been given retrospective effect. Whatever has been done by the Special Protection Group by this time, during this period, when it was not a statutorily constituted body, is being given the statutory sanction by Clause 18, the retrospective effect. Then, Clause 15 says :

"No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Group or any member thereof on whom powers have been conferred or duties have been imposed under this Act."

By virtue of the retrospective effect given by Section 18, read with the immunity conferred by Section 15, whatever illegalities the people constituting this Group have committed, those people will be given immunity. That is the reason why this Bill is being brought now in a great hurry. After more than three years, the Government wakes up to the fact, then they cannot wait for some time for the Bill to be passed. Obviously, there is something, which we do not know. Parliament is the last body to know what is happening in the country, until we are informed of something through the newspapers. We are never taken into confidence on its own by the Government. Something may have happened because of which this immunity retrospectively has now become necessary for the members of the Special Protection Force, not all members, but for one or more

[Shri Amal Datta]

members, it might have become necessary. Therefore, they are in a hurry. This will come out later.

Nobody denies that there may be special security for the Prime Minister. That security has always been provided by the Group so long. But now this Group is being given statutory sanction. Very well. But, they are doing it retrospectively. But if they are giving immunity to some wrong done earlier, I have objection. The Minister will clarify it.

Then, the other thing is the financial involvement. The finance involved has been stated in the financial memorandum. Usually, what is stated is the financial implication of the Act itself. What has been stated here is that the recurring expenditure on the administration of the force during 1987-88 was of the order of Rs. 4.68 crores and odd. What is the meaning of this ?

I emphasise the word 'recurring'. That is what happened only in 1987-88. Since they are bringing this Bill three years after the constitution of the force, they could have given year by year expenditure incurred on this Group. Apart from the recurring, there may be other capital expenditure incurred by this Group. That is not being given. That is being kept away from Parliament. The financial memorandum is incomplete. They do not say what is the likely expenditure to be incurred on the Group year by year, at least for the year 1988-89. That also, they are not prepared to say. That should have been according to me, brought before the Parliament. There is no question of hide and seek in this. Everybody knows that the Prime Minister's security is causing the country hundreds of crores of rupees. Even then we have not raised this question. Why this hide and seek ? Why don't you take the Parliament into confidence ? I know that whenever the Prime Minister goes on tour to any State, the entire security expenditure is to be met by the State. I have personal knowledge. When he went to West Bengal last year for elections, the expenditure from the State exchequer itself exceeded Rs. six crores. Similarly, whenever he goes to other States,

the States have to arrange for expenditure according to a pattern laid down by the Central Government and this is all within the money which is given under the Constitution and the Finance Commission's recommendations. This is not the money which is released to the States. The States, as it is, are poor and are made poorer by the Prime Minister's visit. . . (*Interruptions*).

Whatever it is, let them tell us the correct picture according to them. Why don't they collect the data from all the States ? The Home Ministry has a certain blue book according to which the States have to arrange the security of the Prime Minister and this requires expenditure to be borne by the States themselves. It is not reimbursable by the Central Government. In that case, why do they not collect the data from all the States and see what is the cost to the nation of the security given to the Prime Minister ? I am not saying that it will not be given, but I am only saying that let us know what it is costing the nation. Let the Parliament and the country know what it is costing. That is all. It is costing Rs. hundred crores, I do not mind, but let them tell the country. Why are they hiding it ?

Another objectionable clause in this Bill is this. So far as the Special Protection Group is concerned. I have nothing to say. As I have said, you are giving statutory sanction to it retrospectively and giving immunity, to that I have objection. You are not giving the full amount spent on this. To the expenditure, I have no objection, but I have objection to not giving the full amount of it; you are only saying that this is the recurring expenditure for the year 1987-88. Why ? You are giving the recurring expenditure for 1987-88; you are not giving the expenditure for acquisition of capital assets and other things. The total expenditure is being hidden from Parliament even with regard to the past year. Nothing has been said about the expenditure in the present year, recurring as well as capital. I have never seen a financial memorandum like this in any of the statute.

SHRI HAROQBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad) : It is clearly stated that no additional expenditure of a non-recurring nature is likely to be involved. That is there.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I will answer it; I am not hiding anything.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Because of the passing of the Bill and because of giving statutory position to this Group, there is no additional recurring or non-recurring expenditure likely to be involved. Then, they say that the recurring expenditure on the administration of the force during 1987-88 was of the order of Rs. 4.86 crores. What prevented them from saying, if they how contend, that there was no non-recurring expenditure in 1987-88. Later on, it would be discovered that Rs. 10 crores of non-recurring expenditure was made, but this sentence cleverly disguises it. They are saying that no additional expenditure of a non-recurring nature is likely to be involved. They are not saying that no recurring expenditure had been made in 1987-88.

Another objectionable thing in this Bill is that they can call upon State, local or any authority to give assistance to this Group. They may not be able to come to the assistance of the Group if they are not police people. But it is not specified in the Bill that they must be police people. You kindly look at Clause 14. It says :

“It shall be the duty of every Ministry, and Department of the Central Government or the State Government or the Union Territory Administration, every Indian Mission, every local or other authority or civil authority or military authority to act in aid of the Director or any member of the Group whenever called upon to do so ..”

A Corporation or a local authority can also be asked to come in aid of this Group. By whom? By any member of the Group and not by the Director alone. This is highly objectionable, (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : It is fragmented reading on his part. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why are they disturbing me Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let the

Minister take care of the questions. Do not interrupt him. Please conclude.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : This is the most objectionable clause because anybody can be called an authority practically, so far as legal terminology is concerned. Anybody who exercises any kind of statutory or other power can be called an authority. For example take the case of a municipal corporation. This Group can ask them to make a road for the Prime Minister to ensure his security. How can they do it if they are not paid for it? If they do not do it, they will be penalised. So, this kind of an objectionable clause should not be allowed to be there. This is nothing but taking away the authority of these bodies because of the Prime Minister's so called security, in view of the fact that any member of the Group and not the Director alone can ask them to come to the aid of the Group.

Another objectionable thing is that this is meant only for the Prime Minister. Why cannot the Council of Ministers be included? Why not the entire council of Ministers be given the assistance of this Group? I do not know as to what was happening so long. Are these special Protection Force people the same people whom we see in some kind of a black dress, who are called the Black Cats ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : No, no.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Well, I do not know who these special protection force people are. (*Interruptions*)

There is nothing to laugh at, Mr. Chidambaram. You should be sorry that this Parliament has come to such a stage because of you people. You never take Parliament into confidence.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, the hon. member speaks without reading the provisions of the Bill and he makes cynical comments. He makes derisive comments and he expects me to take him seriously. He can ask any number of questions and I am willing to answer him. But he is making derisive comments.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I can ask any kind of questions. I only asked whether these are Black Cats,

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : You cannot ask 'tongue in cheek' questions. This is Parliament of India.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I can certainly ask any kind of question. The Black Cats are also giving protection to other Ministers. My question is whether that protection is being taken away. If that protection is removed, what sort of protection is being envisaged for the other Ministers ? Of course, the Minister for Internal Security can protect himself very well. But other Ministers may not be in such a position. Also, what kind of security is given to Members who might be likely targets of attack ? Nothing has been stated in this Bill. One Special Protection Group for Prime Minister and for his immediate family for which certain definition is given, which also, to my mind, is incomplete. The present Prime Minister does not have a living sister or brother. If another Prime Minister who has a sister or brother comes, he would be excluded from the definition of family as given in this Bill. This is highly objectionable that a statute of Parliament is being passed with just one person in mind. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please wind it up. I cannot allow you any more. Five minutes are allotted for your Party and you have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Do not discriminate Sir. You have allowed other people to speak for so much time. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Two hours are allotted for this Bill. Now you want more and more time. You should have raised it in the Business Advisory Committee's meeting.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : If you don't want me to speak, I will not speak. After three and a half years, this is what the Parliament has come to. All right.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I appreciate that you come here to speak. But you have to keep time factor also in mind.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why cannot you allow him to finish his speech? Let him speak for just five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. He has been given sufficient time.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Let him conclude his speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has already concluded.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I have not concluded. You have not allowed me to conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow. The Minister may reply.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : That shows the casual manner in which you are treating such an important Bill.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I have come here as a representative of the people. I have not come here to be humiliated in this way.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta) : I do firmly support the purpose of this Bill, in principle. But there are many things as pointed out by various colleagues here—Members of Parliament—which would attract the attention of the framers of the Bill. I have had no opportunity to go through the rules and regulations. It is not possible. But I am sure those rules and regulations are already framed but not included in this Bill. So, it is not possible to comment in detail.

Terrorism is a hand maid of the politicians. It has been going on from the time of Abraham Lincoln, Kennedy, Sadat, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Liaquat Ali Khan and latest being Mujibur Rahman.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Olof Palme also.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : Yes, Olof Palme.

But this terrorism will always be there. What a pity. It is on the rise. And why it is on the rise ? It is for the politicians to decide and to see what are the causes which are contributing to this sort of terrorism all over the country.

The security of a Prime Minister of a

country like India cannot be taken lightly and cannot be made a party plank. I pity, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who wears a very thorny crown. In this context, I would like to compare his days with the days of Jawaharlal Nehru and his daughter Mrs. Indira Gandhi. But Jawaharlal Nehru really enjoyed the confidence of the people. I had an occasion of being with him on duty and I can tell you how easy it was. I can recall the earthquake of 1950 in Jorhat. Jawaharlal Nehru and Mrs. Indira Gandhi came and sat with me in the same jeep and I was driving the jeep and it was possible to do that in those days. People were disciplined. He was liked by people. I have seen Jawaharlal Nehru riding on footboards and addressing the crowds. It was possible in those days. Why it has become so difficult now, that day in and day out the dreadful things are happening and we cannot do anything about them. The police will never be able to do unless the standard of politics improves. That is what is happening. The Prime Minister's security is closely tied down with the trend of politics. There are various facets—some are pleasant and some are unpleasant. He has to pull strings and he has to stand in between a person's ambition and his own survival. There are other very-very important questions which have come in the way of politics. One particular aspect is very-very dangerous and that is the politicians jockeying for Ministership. Politicians jockeying for Ministerships, not only here but also in the States, is causing all the worries to the Police and to the Government. It is very much a security risk. (*Interruptions*) One who has worked in the Police would know that this is indeed adding fuel to fire.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is not confined to one party. (*Interruption*)

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : I am told that in Karnataka, Chief Minister mingles with the people. Nothing happens to him. So, it is this bane of Westminster type of democracy which is going to finish us.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I agree with you.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : This was understood by some people who have migrated away from England and who have introduced a better type of administration—but many people will not like me to hear. It was the Presidential form of Government. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In the Presidential form, will no Ministers be required ?

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN , No; only Secretaries.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They have all the functions of the Ministers.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : There also, Lincoln and Kennedy could be assassinated.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : But it is a different matter. Politics there has not become so dirty. Politics here has become a dangerously explosive game. And 1988 is not 1958. If we can realize this particular fact, it would be better for the country as a whole.

We have got a Blue Book. It is revised every month or every quarter. This is not going to lead us anywhere. In spite of this Blue Book, Mrs. Gandhi was assassinated, and the present Government is afraid that the same might be repeated. That is why they are bringing in this particular Bill. But this duty was very efficiently carried out all these years without having a Special Protection Group Bill. But you want to have it have it by all means. If you think that your National Guards or your State Police are not good enough, certainly have it. I support it; but I feel that this Bill could have been brought in a different way, *i.e.* by way of modification, and amendments to the National Guards Act.

Going through the Bill, I find that these security guards would not have Police powers. They will not have Police powers for arrest and search. Clause 2 (h) does not make any mention about it. There may be occasions when the security guard in close proximity may have to search a person. That is why I thought that the

[Shri Ataur Rahman]

power of search and arrest should have been provided for, in Clause 2 (h) There you have said :

“all words and expressions used and not defined in this Act but defined in the Indian Penal Code ..”

The words ‘Criminal Procedure Code’ should have been added here. But they are not there.

Whatever may be the role of this Special Group, they cannot function without the cooperation of the people in the Police. That is there; that has to be there. Otherwise, it would be a disjointed plan of security for the Prime Minister.

14.00 hrs.

When National Security Guards come into existence, they should not be converted into errand boys as it happens in the case of most of the Ministers. They are asked to pick up and respond to telephones; they are asked to receive guests-visiting Ministers. That sort of duties should not be given to them.

We have a very unpalatable fact here in this City. Without any previous warning, suddenly, if one is going to the airport or to attend a function, the road is blocked in Delhi. This is causing anxiety and irritation among the people. If this is necessary, I think it can be done for five minutes as it was done in the past. Why to hold up the traffic for 15-20 minutes? When the police men on duty are unable to tackle the traffic, they call them names and hold out threats. That is not the way to handle the situation.

I am sure the Prime Minister can use a helicopter for a sort hops. Why use a road convoy for him when he can fly from the airport to a particular place as is done in other countries? That will relieve a lot of strain from the overworked police force. This can be done here easily when it is done elsewhere. The NSG should be having their own helicopters. I would strongly suggest that the Prime Minister in cities and big cities should helicopters instead of making the policemen stand for

hours and hours together without rhymes or reasons.

[*Translation*]

Something more was there. But you donot allow us to speak. What could be done ?

[*English*]

There was an instance when a security guard assaulted one of our MPs...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no, it was already raised here.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: I would very strongly urge that compensatory allowance be given to the police men on security duty as they are all the time on tenter hooks. They are subjected to highly tense mental state. I should very strongly recommend a Special Compensatory Tension allowance for them be sanctioned and I hope the House will consider this suggestion. They have no social life. This is absolutely true. They do not know the faces of their children sometimes. They really do not know their own children. They have no time to take their children to the schools and even to hospitals.

Last of all, I would ask the Minister to let us know what is the present strength of this PG ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : I want to seek a clarification. You said something about the police men. What about their children ?

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : They are so busy that they are unable to look after their own children; they have no time to take their children to schools and even to hospitals; they have no time for their social life. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Let him finish his speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can raise a point of order at any time. Do you want to raise it after he finished his speech ? What is it ? I cannot understand. What is your point of order ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : You listen to me and then you can give your ruling.

My point of order is that last time when I wanted to speak on Punjab, you said that there was no time. Now, today you say that there is no time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no time. What can I do ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I have to speak. The Business Advisory Committee had fixed two hours for this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is why I requested the hon. Members to restrict themselves. But nobody is listening. What am I to do ? I have asked the hon. Members when they were speaking to restrict themselves, according to the time. Nobody is interested in listening. What can I do ? That means some have to forego.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : I want the hon. Minister to report to the House every time there is an increase in the SPG.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : This is not fair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow, Sorry.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : What is your ruling ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House has to decide.

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) : How long will you take ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Only three minutes.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Let him

speak. Give him three minutes of my time. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, this is not a bill to oppose. There is no question of opposing the Bill. It is not the question of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. It is the protection, proximity protection to the Prime Minister; and Prime Minister is not only a person, he is an institution. Therefore, whatever measures are required to be taken to provide proximity protection to the Prime Minister and his immediate family members, is due to him and this should be done.

There is another thing, basic difference between the protection of a common man and such a VVIP. We have witnessed a situation when Madam Indira Gandhi was assassinated. It creates a sickening situation for the country. The common man feels, that when the Prime Minister of the country is not safe, how will be the others, how will be the lowest of the low safe in this country ? I think, Shri Indrajit Gupta has expressed his concern about certain things. I would request the hon. Minister to respond to that concern. I have nothing to add. But in one area I want Mr. Chidambaram's attention.

I will not go to the details. I have read this Bill. I am not here to give comments on even clause 15. But now I understand why a situation arises where we feel that some of these forces, some personnel of these forces do actually misbehave, not to speak of others, but with the Members of Parliament. I will give you one concrete example, because this Bill gives vast powers to them. You make them immune from anything. Clause 15 says, that no suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the group, etc., etc.

But I will give you a concrete example. Last week I had to attend the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances. I came on a scooter but the road here was blocked. I had to get the Annex. So, I gave up the scooter and starting walking. I was not allowed to cross the road. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :
By whom ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : By the members of this group (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How do you know ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I will tell you how I recognised them later.

Anyhow, I recognised them and I argued with them. I told them that I am going to the same meeting, which is to be presided over by the Prime Minister. I told them that I am a Member of the Consultative Committee. Anyhow, I reached the Annexe. There, they have created a drama. The gate through which I have to enter was closed. I told them, I am already late to the meeting. They told me to go through back gate. I said, I am a Member of Parliament and even they are not prepared to see my identify card. I told them, I am not only a Member of Parliament, but I am a Member of the same Committee, and I am much more concerned than you about the Prime Minister's security. At that time, the Prime Minister was already in the meeting. I insisted that I will not go through the back gate and I will enter only through this gate because I have been invited to this meeting. The most unfortunate thing was my argument with them. I never create any situation. I told them that we are all interested in the security of the Prime Minister, and then they opened. There was not a single person, who recognised me and in fact no Lok Sabha security man was there. Mr. Chidambaram knows that I was late by fifteen minutes to the meeting. When I reached Committee Room 'D', they started looking into the list. This is a basic question Mr. Chidambaram. Our Identify card has no value with the staff. Can a M.P. be the security risk for the Prime Minister? I am not worried about the Members of Parliament. Let there be a journalist. This group should understand that there are so many countries, where they carry identity cards. They can even frisk. I offer myself and said 'frisk me'. There is no danger. They will not frisk you. They will not see your identify card.

I will tell you one more thing. In our Parliament, from the gate towards the Parliament Street up the North Block, this entire area is unprotected. They do not

do this drama here. Vendors etc. enter through it. Anything can happen. All these areas are unprotected. I tell you I had walked once. I found no police and no arrangements. But there, they are telling us that they are doing their duty. So far as the Parliament is concerned, it is the Speaker's writ which should run at large. Lok Sabha men should be there in all the gates and they should tell, he is a Member of Parliament. Wherever we go, we show them the identity cards. At least the identity cards of MPs should have a meaning. They require a special training to be courteous atleast with the representatives of the people. Even they misbehaved with me near the Committee Room 'D'. If you are prepaped, I will locate that SP and then in your presence, I would tell him. I kept quiet at that time because my leader, the Prime Minister is the leader of all, was inside. Had I decided to join in the altercation, they would have openly said :

[*Translation*]

These M.P.s overawe us.

[*English*]

I assure you that they are doing this drama only to make us understand that they are very important.

When I see Clause 15, it gives a lot of powers to them. So, I am all for the Prime Minister's security and I support this Bill, but my only request is that the hon. Minister should go into the details of how this group is working. They require some training for behaving with the citizens of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Kalanidhi.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad) : All of us feel that these aspects should be taken care of by the Government. We hope and trust that they will do it.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : I thank you as well as the hon. Minister, Shri Chidambaram, for having permitted me to take part in the discussion on the Special Protection Group Bill. I endorse

the views expressed by Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri Amal Datta seeking some clarifications from the hon Minister for bringing such a legislation in a hurried manner and why for three years you kept this Special Protection Group working either efficiently or partly efficiently or inefficiently without giving a legal status. Whatever it may be, whether it is late or not, as the saying goes, better late than never. On behalf of the DMK I welcome and support this Bill with a few suggestions.

What made the Minister to bring this Bill I do not know. Probably, they have realised the value and importance of the late Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, after four years of her assassination or because of sudden spurt in violence and terrorism in the border areas or because of the supply of latest sophisticated weapons to the terrorists from neighbouring countries. Whatever it may be, one to appreciate has been brought that this Bill forward at least at this juncture though it is late.

While bringing such a Bill, please remember one thing. Do not take away the Prime Minister from the general public. Already there is a lot of gap existing between the Prime Minister and the general public. Now, by this type of Bill, do not keep him away from the general public. Even the Members of Parliament sometimes find it difficult to approach the Prime Minister to express their grievances. If that is the case, you very well appreciate the nature of hardship that is experienced by an ordinary citizen to express his grievance to the hon. Prime Minister of India. Mere giving a legal status alone is not going to give much protection to the Prime Minister. You should improve the efficiency of such a Special Protection Group. The latest equipment and latest techniques should be adopted. Whatever methods, knowhow and techniques are available in foreign countries, that should be imported to this country. Proper protection should be given to the Prime Minister so that another catastrophe should not happen as happened to our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

In paragraph 2 of the Bill, the words 'proximate security' have been mentioned.

That means protection. We very badly experienced in Madras, Chengalpat District and Anna District that in the name of proximate security, even the people who paid municipal taxes, their shops were removed and people were harassed. So also for the visit which the Prime Minister is going to make to Ooty, shops have totally been removed even though they paid municipal taxes and lot of harassment is caused to the general public. I only request the Minister of Public Grievances to look into this matter. When he gives proper security to the Prime Minister, please see that public should not be put to undue hardship. Awareness should be created in the minds of the people about the importance of the Prime Minister and the President of the country. At the same time, the Prime Minister should also realise that he should mingle with the general public. He should win over the hearts of the general public so that there may not be any necessity in future of bringing such a Bill.

Before I conclude, I only suggest that the scope of this Bill should not only be confined to the Prime Minister of India, but it should be extended to the present President and his immediate family members and also the past President and his family members.

With suggestions, I welcome and support this Bill on behalf of my party DMK.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I am grateful to the hon. Members for broadly extending support to the Bill and also for the views and comments expressed by them on matters relating to the Prime Minister's security. Let me make one thing clear at the outset. This Bill is intended to protect the person who holds the Office of the Prime Minister. The Office of the Prime Minister is a pivot around which the polity of this country revolves. We all know that attempts at destabilisation of the political structure of developing countries do not

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stop short of even assassinating the chief executive of the country.

We lost Mrs. Indira Gandhi very tragic circumstances. During that time, we had assigned the duty of protecting the Prime Minister to the regular police. In the Union Territory of Delhi, the responsibility was with the Delhi Police. But we found that that system could not provide protection to the person who was holding the office of the Prime Minister. A Committee was appointed to go into the matter and on the basis of the Committee's Report, the Special Protection Group was constituted on the 1st of April, 1985. . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Did you inform the Parliament at that time ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I was not here, I cannot say.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why not say no ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : You wait until I answer. Sir, I do not have to answer every question which is put in the form of an interruption and a derisive interruption as that. It is an interruption, it is a derisive interruption, it makes mockery of Parliamentary procedure (*Interruptions*).

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We have got the right to get the information. . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, he has asked questions and I am answering. How can I answer when he is not allowing me to speak ? . . . (*Interruptions*).

He usurps to himself a right which no other Member of Parliament has got. He has asked so many questions and I have noted down. He has asked another question and I will answer it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You are talking as a Minister.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Yes. And you are asking questions as an hon. Member.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am only asking the questions from the Government and you happen to be in the Government.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I will answer. You must allow me to answer, not give a command performance here . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't make any interruption in between. If there is any doubt, that can be got clarified at the end of his reply.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am not answering a command performance here, I am answering a debate. You have raised a question and I know how to answer. If at the end of my answer, I do not answer your question, you can ask me the question again. . . (*Interruptions*). You have to wait until I complete my next sentences. Sir, the Members are entitled to raise questions and I have no objection. But the Members were not present when I made my introductory speech. Members do not refer to the Statement of Objects and Reasons and then they do not allow us to stand up and give our answer at the end of the debate. He is raising questions to which there are answers already in both the S. O. R. as well as in my introductory speech. Mr. Amal Datta was not here when, I believe, the introductory speech was made. So, obviously he will not know what I said. He will not read the proceedings of the House either. So, he has to be a little more patient. I was patient when he was speaking. This is unfair.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Objection sustained.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Thank you.

Sir, on the first of April, 1985, by an executive order, the Group was constituted. We are advised that it is possible to constitute a Group or any organisation by an executive order because executive power extends to the legislative power of Parliament. This Group was constituted under the Cabinet Secretariat and if hon. Members, who raised the question, had cared to look into the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is disclosed that the Group was set up under the Cabinet

Secretariat. When the Grants are voted for the various Ministries and Departments, Grants are voted for the Cabinet Secretariat also, I believe and these matters are reflected in the Budget which is presented to the House and the Appropriation Bill is passed ... (*Interruptions*). Sir, today we are advised that it would be much better, taking in to account the peculiar functions of this Group, that it should be constituted as an Armed Force of the Union. If hon. Members will kindly look at article 33 of the Constitution, it enables Parliament to constitute Armed Forces of the Union. We are now constituting the Special protection Group as an Armed Force of the Union within the meaning of article 33 of the Constitution. That is why this Bill is being brought so that the SPG will become an Armed Force of the Union, just as the CRPF, just like the BSF, and just like some other forces are.

Cabinet Secretariat is under the Prime Minister. All Ministries and Departments of Government, which are not allocated to any Minister, are, under the Allocation of Business Rules, under the Prime Minister. The Cabinet Secretariat is headed by the Cabinet Secretary and the Minister in charge is the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why can't it be a part of the Home Ministry ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am answering it. It is under the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister by virtue of powers given to him under the Allocation of Business Rules is entitled to make an Order of Delegation, delegating his supervisory powers to any Minister. What has happened in this case is, after careful consideration we have decided that this Group should continue to be under the Cabinet Secretariat, the Secretary of the Cabinet should be the Secretary responsible for this Group while the Prime Minister is the Minister responsible for the Group, he can by an Order of Delegation give the day-to-day supervision of this Group to any Minister, and in fact the Prime Minister has done so, by an Order of Delegation he has assigned this to a Minister of the Government of India.

Sir, questions were raised about expenditure.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Who is the Minister ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The Minister is 'Yours faithfully' now'.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I agree, but you are under the Prime Minister directly. That is the point.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : He can assign it to any Minister.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Cabinet Minister dealing with this is in the Cabinet of the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : He can assign it to any Minister, he has assigned it to me for the time being. He can assign it to any Minister.

As regards the expenditure. . . .

SHRI H.A. DORA : It is classified information, Sir.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : It is not I will answer it. What is classified about it ?

Sir, questions were raised about expenditure. What we have stated in the Financial Memorandum is correct. There has been on other kind of expenditure except revenue expenditure. Whatever equipment is purchased for the Special Protection Group is shown as revenue expenditure. In 1985-86 we spent Rs. 3,85,32,000, in 1986-87 we spent Rs. 3,70,82,000 in 1987-88 up to March 1988, the expenditure is estimated at Rs. 4,68,21,000, which is the figure reflected in the Financial Memorandum. (*Interruptions*). That is what I am saying. Every equipment purchased for this Group is not of a nature which will have a very long life and therefore, it is shown as revenue expenditure. I can give you break-up of expenditure for equipment also, there is no difficulty. About equipment, Sir, in the first year we did purchase considerable equipment, in the second and third year the expenditure is tapering off, equipment is also shown as revenue expenditure, there is

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no other kind of expenditure incurred for this Group.

Sir, some doubts were raised about certain provisions of the Act. But before that, let me clarify one thing. All that goes in the name of security arrangements is not part of the Special Protection Group. The SPG is a very special organisation intended only for proximate security. For example, the police officer who reportedly stopped Mr. Soz at the gate is not part of the SPG, he is part of the Delhi Police. If the Prime Minister was visiting, say, Madras or Bombay, and there was a function in a particular place and he had been stopped at the gate, in all probability that officer would be an officer appointed by the Tamil Nadu Police or the Maharashtra Police. As I said so very clearly, the duty of the SPG is to provide proximate security to the person of the Prime Minister and the members of his immediate family, and proximate security has been defined as 'protection provided from close quarters, during journey by road, rail, aircraft, watercraft or on foot or any other means of transport and shall include the places of functions, engagements, residence or halt and shall comprise ring round teams, isolation cordons the sterile zone around, and the rostrum and access control to, . . . The Group which we are talking about is a group which provides ring round protection and the protection in the sterile zone. If a meeting is taking place in Committee Room 'D', the SPG would have responsibility to Committee Room 'D' and perhaps the corridor leading to Committee Room 'D'. There are other agencies which carry out security duties, particularly the State police. Sir, I do not want to debate about Mr. Soz as to what happened on that. He was with me for an hour and a half thereafter, and I am sorry he did not bring it to my notice then, in fact he has not brought it to my notice so far, I have on my own learnt about the incident and I have tried to gather information about the incident, but this is not the place where we should say that this is what has happened, that is what happened. I am willing to sit with Mr. Soz and explain to him if there is any . . .

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I never wanted to create any fuss.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : If there has been any mishap on the part of Delhi Police, equally I am responsible for that also and I will certainly. . . . (*Interruptions*). You are not listening to 'me, Narayan Dada. I said, if there is any lapse on the part of any one in Delhi Police, I am equally responsible for that and I am willing to appologise to Mr. Soz for the inconvenience caused to him.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Thank you very much. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sinister meaning should not be read into fairly simple clauses. What has happened here is that there is a Special Protection Group in for and when an Act, is made today, we do not constitute the Group all over again. We deem the existing Special Protection Group as a Group in this Act and all persons already appointed to the Special Protection Group are deemed to have been appointed under this Act. More than that there is no reason to read anything in clause 18.

The immunity or indemnity clause in clause 15 is identically worded to immunity or indemnity clause in many other Acts. The immediate example which comes to my mind is the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities Act where police have been given certain powers and clause 15 here is identical to the particular clause in TADA. These clauses are very well-known indemnity and immunity clauses. I do not think they should be read in a manner in which they should not be read. This applies only when an act is done in pursuance of this Act, That is a limitation. "In good faith" is another limitation. You cannot do any act and claim immunity. These are very well-known to our courts of law and I am sure, courts of law will not give such sinister interpretation to this Act, as some people would like to give. This is a very simple clause, simply copied from the past Act and past pieces of legislation.

Again a question was asked about clause 4, sub-clause 3. Again you do not read the sinister meaning of the word "person". There could be an officer of the Government of a State, or the Government of India, or an officer of a local authority who may, in an emergency, be required to

perform certain duties. He may be called upon to perform certain duties. I can readily recall from history, an example when President Kennedy was assassinated and Vice-President Mr. Lindon Johnson had to be sworn in as President at Dallas airport. I am sure, they did command the services or requisition the services of a large number of authorities in Dallas, in the State of Texas. In an emergency which could happen, the Director or any other officer of the Group should have the power to command or requisition the services of anyone. It may become necessary for a temporary period of time to appoint an officer of a State Government or requisition services of an officer of a local authority to perform certain duties. These are matters in which we have to take a pragmatic view and we cannot read in the manner in which Mr. Jaipal Reddy reads. The most charitable description of that is to say, frivolous in reading in that way, by saying "person" will mean a member of the Youth Congress. This kind of flight of fancy will take you nowhere, will not even take you back to your constituency. I think, he should read it and do it. . .

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It may not take me back to the constituency but bring me back to Lok Sabha.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : First you have to go there and then come back here. If you do not go there, you will never come back here.

Then, objection was taken to the word "religious" in clause 10(1) (b). This is nothing but copy of the rules which are already in the Central Government Service rules under the C.C.S. (Conduct) Rules. We have done nothing which is different from the Conduct rules.

Then, Mr. Shantaram Naik, I believe, raised the question of "discharged *simplificiter*" We have deliberately put it there. By virtue of article 33, we are entitled to restrict the fundamental rights of Armed Forces of the Union. Members of the Armed Forces of the Union do not enjoy all the fundamental rights which an ordinary citizen enjoys, they cannot, because of the nature of their duties. What we are trying to say

is, if we find that a member of the SPG is unsuitable, I do not want to go through the painful process of disciplinary proceedings against him and dismissing and removing him. I simply want to discharge him. But to provide against any arbitrary action, we have provided the constitution of appellate court. The appellate court will consist of very high officers and they will look into the matter.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : In that case, article 311 will not be applicable to them.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am coming to that.

No member of the SPG is being appointed directly to the SPG. Rules have been framed to provide for deputation from various posts. What we are trying to do is, he has no right to any post in SPG. If I have the vaguest suspicion that he is unsuitable for SPG, I do not want to punish him. I will simply revert him back to his parent organisation and whatever action that can be taken by the parent organisation is a different matter. We do not want him to claim a right to any post in SPG, nor do we want him to claim a right under article 311, in respect of a post in SPG. So far as SPG is concerned, it will discharge its services. If he has a right to a post in his parent organisation, those rights can be worked out. We cannot convert the appointment and the personnel management of the SPG into one of those highly legalistic, elaborate procedures because that will go against the very structure under which the SPGs are tried to be raised. We want to make it a deputationist post and the SPG will certainly go back. That is why, Section 11 has been deliberately put there and I am sure the courts will interpret it correctly. If there is any lacuna pointed out later, we can amend it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What is the point in having 311 at all ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : 311 is not a fundamental right. 311 is a Constitutional right created by an article of the Constitution. 311 applies to persons holding civil posts. Article 33 enables Parli-

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

ment to restrict fundamental rights. First of all, 311 is not a fundamental right but Articles 14 and 16 are fundamental rights. We do not give the same fundamental rights as any other citizen to the armed forces of the Union. We can restrict it. This is an armed force of the Union. That is why, we do not want to give them the full plenitude of the fundamental rights. But I am not going into all that.

All I am saying is if a person appointed as SPG is unsuitable, I will discharge him. To guard against a rare case where there may be a suspicion of arbitrariness, I am providing an appellate court which will obviously consist of very high officers who will go into the matter and decide whether there has been any element of arbitrariness.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Arbitrariness is only in transferring him back to his parent post.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : It is only that. 12 is only against 11. Kindly see Sections 11 and 12.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What you are saying is redundant.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Well. If it is redundant, let it be there. I think it is necessary. There is no harm if it is redundant.

I will explain the circumstances in which it might be necessary to call upon any officer or any authority to render assistance in an emergency and the officer of the SPG in charge of that particular station or function must have the authority to call upon any authority to render aid in furtherance of the objects of the Act, in furtherance of the duties cast upon them and not for any other purpose. I think the Sections must be read in the light of the Objects and Purposes of the Act. I think it is a very simple and non-controversial Act.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Can a foreigner be a member of this Group ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : It is a hypothetical question. Let me answer it in a

hypothetical manner. It is a hypothetical question which may not arise. Under Clause 14 we have said :

“Every Indian Mission, every local or other authority, every civil or military authority, to go in aid of the Director of the Group.”

I think that is pretty clear and it embraces only Ministry/Department of Central Government, the State Government, Union Territory, every Indian Mission, every local or other authority. If an Indian Mission has a foreign national employed there and the foreign national is asked to do something, basically the foreign national has to do it. These are hypothetical questions which really do not go to show concern for the security of the Prime Minister. But I believe these are being raised to score points. If a foreign national is engaged in an Indian Mission, certainly he will be asked to do it.

Some questions are being raised why this is not extended.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You might think of employing somebody as a consultant on security matters. He may be in the security group. Way he hypothetical about it ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : He might be appointed direct.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You are bringing foreigners in training security men.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : We might employ a person as a consultant in which event he will be clearly governed by Section 4 of the Act. He will be appointed to the Group.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is hypothetical about it ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Hypothetical question is : will it apply to non resident Indian ? Those words are intended to score points. They do not show concern for the Prime Minister. After all, we know the intonation and inflexion behind these phrases. Records will not show it but those who share it will know about what is being implied.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He means non-Indian resident.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : He means non-Indian resident. He means non-Indian.

A question was raised about the President of India. Government is fully aware of the need to protect the persons who hold the Office of President and the Office of Vice-President of India. In fact, in the case of the President of India, there is a separate establishment which is a part of the Estate and President's establishment. The expenditure of that establishment is charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : There is no law.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : There is no need for any law. There is no need for any law because it is a well-established system under which it is being there for several years. No difficulties have been found in the working of that system. If there are difficulties experienced in the working of that system, certainly we can think of a law. But, at the moment, the Government is not advised on the need for any law.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Because, no attempt has been made on any President's life here. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Now you are suggesting that. As regards the inconvenience experienced by certain Members of Parliament and others, let me say that I do not, for a moment, defend any conduct of any person which causes inconvenience to any hon. Member. Please do not put all the blame on SPG. Most of the incidents, in fact, all the incidents that have been reported so far do not involve SPG. They involve State Police; they involve the Union Territories' Police. As I tried to explain in other forums, within the precincts of Parliament and Parliament House Annexe, the Police are only assisting the Parliamentary security staff. We have made it repeatedly clear. We have submitted it to the hon. Speaker and the hon. Speaker issued a direction that it is the Parliamentary Security Staff whose orders

will prevail. The hon. Speaker has directed the Parliamentary Security Staff to be present at every gate and every function. If there are any shortcomings in that system, certainly I am sure this can be brought to the notice of the hon. Speaker. I am sure, the hon. Speaker will take corrective action.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I was going to the Parliament Annexe. I was stopped from entering the Annexe building. I was going to hold the PAC meeting there. I was asked to show my pass. I did not have my pass. The Parliamentary Security Staff was not there.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : That is a point, Mr. Amal Datta, which must be addressed to the hon. Speaker because the Parliamentary Security Staff function under the control of the hon. Speaker.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Even when the Parliamentary Security Staff came, the Delhi Police objected. I started shouting and that worked. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, written instructions have been issued by the hon. Speaker that the security force provided by the Delhi Police will work under the control of the Parliamentary Security Staff. This was discussed in a meeting of the Opposition Leaders. I do not know whether Mr. Amal Datta was present there. If there has been any lapse, certainly it should have been brought to the notice of the hon. Speaker. I have no doubt in my mind that the hon. Speaker will take corrective steps.

As far as Delhi Police is concerned, I realise that there have been shortcomings. There have been cases where they have shown excess zeal. We are trying to correct as much as possible. But it is not possible to bring about a cultural change or total behavioural change over-night... (*Interruptions*) We are trying our very best. We are doing our best. Hon. Members have to realise our difficulties. Despite all our efforts, if there are one or two lapses, I am sincerely sorry. We are trying to take corrective action.

Sir, I don't believe there is anything

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

else which I have to answer in respect of the points raised by hon. Members. I would still . . .

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have two questions, if you have patience.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I have it in great quantities.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I just wanted the hon. Minister to point out if there is any parrallel legislation of this kind in any part of the world where there is any force raised under a statute to protect one person. It is not so in America; it is not so in Britain; it is not there in
(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Let him reply. You have yet to become Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I raised one question in regard to the need to fix a ceiling on the strength of the Group. He has not referred to that.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta) : I have also raised that question.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : As regards the first question, the U.S. Secret Service is governed by a statute. But the responsibility of the U.S. Secret Service extends beyond the protection of the President of the U. S. It extends to certain other officials in the U.S. . . (*Interruptions*) It extends to certain other persons also. So far as my information goes, in the Soviet Union, there is a specialised organisation which protects, I believe, the General Secretary of the Soviet Union as well as the Members of the Politburo. I do not know whether they have any law comparable to our law. I have no way of knowing. But regardless of that, I do not see any reason why we should copy a system which is elsewhere or not to copy a system . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I compliment the hon. Minister on this unique piece of innovative legislation.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : We have

to take note of the situation in our country. We have to provide for the threat perception in our country. We have to make a law under our Constitution; we have to take note of the imperatives of our Constitution, particularly articles 14, 16, 33 and 311, we have to take note of the fact that our Constitution provides for Civil Services, Armed Forces, rights and duties. We have to make a law. There is no other comparable Constitution in the world which has these kinds of protection. (*Interruptions*) You have raised your question. Now let me answer . . .

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Minister cannot be allowed to get away with sweeping Constitutional formulations.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I cannot help it if the hon. Member disregards the Constitution of India. All I can tell him is that I am bound by our Constitution . . .

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You are trying to say that the system in India is weak. We have copied it from the British.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I hold no apology at all. The Government is entitled to bring a law before this Parliament, a law which fits in with the requirements of this country. There are imperatives in our Constitution, there are rights and duties imposed by our Constitution, and we have to make a law having regard to that. My hon. friend may have a disdain for the Indian Constitution, but

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : But I cannot share that view.

As regards the strength of the force, in my introductory speech I have said that the strength of the force today is 1400. There are strict procedures for sanctioning posts. The matter will go before the Ministry, before the Cabinet. It has to come up with an appropriation Bill Parliament has got budgetary control over expenditure of every Ministry/Department. I see no reason why we should provide for any unusual features here which are not provided for in other forces like CRPF or BSF. Parliament's budgetary control is paramount and supreme.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of an armed force of the Union for providing proximate security to the Prime Minister of India and the members of his immediate family and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 (Definitions)

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 1, lines 18 and 19,—

for “husband, children and parents”
substitute “husband and children”
(2)

Sir, under Clause 2, proximate security is sought to be provided to the parents of the Prime Minister also. One can understand the Prime Minister and his wife and children being provided security. As far as his parents are concerned, can proximate security be provided to them also? Does it not offend article 14 of the Constitution which says that everybody is equal before law? Simply because one happens to be the father or mother of the Prime Minister, can they get the security? Can there be such a discrimination like this and that too when such a protection is not available even for the President or the Vice President? So, in the definition of “members of immediate family” of the Prime Minister, the word ‘parents’ may be deleted.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : Sir, I want to seek one clarification. Here “members of immediate family” means. . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am now allowing. Mr. Minister, are you accepting his amendment? Have you anything to say?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am not accepting his amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Amendment moved by Shri Ramachandra Reddy to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Sir, I just wanted clarification on the wording. Kindly read that before you pass it. There should be some sense. . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You should have given notice of an amendment for that.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : That is why I am seeking clarification. Here it is stated that “members of immediate family” means wife, husband, children and parents. The Prime Minister’s family can have a spouse, children and parents, but it cannot include at the same time wife, husband, children and parents. The wordings ‘wife, husband’ must be substituted by the word ‘spouse’. It is meaningless to say, “members of immediate family” means wife, husband, children and parents”.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is :

“That Clause 2 do stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is :

“That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 4 (Constitution of the Group)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Clause 4.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :
I beg to move :

Page 2, line 16,—

add at the end—

“and such force shall not consist of more than five hundred persons” (3)

The Special Protection Force has been constituted three years back. The Government knows what will be the strength of the protection force. But they do not bring any number. They leave it to the delegated legislation or the rules to be framed later. The Minister has said that 1400 persons are there. Even if we take that for granted, in future, some more persons may be required. So, you make it that it should not be more than 2000. Why do you leave it so vague? In future, the Prime Minister may come and say: “I want to have a protection force of one lakh persons or two lakh persons.” If such is the case, why don't you have a ceiling? I have put it as 500. If it is too little, you make it 2000. Why don't you come forward with this definite number and why do you leave it to the rules to be framed in future?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I have already explained that the Parliament's budgetary control is there. That is sufficient.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I put amendment number 3 to Clause 4 to vote.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

Clause 5 (Control, direction etc.)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Clause 5.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :
I beg to move :

Page 2,—

for lines 34 and 35, *substitute*—

“be assisted by not more than three Deputy Directors, five Assistant Directors, five Joint Assistant Directors and other officers as may be appointed by the” (4)

It deals with Assistant Directors, Deputy Directors and Joint Assistant Directors. Why don't you give the number of Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors, Joint-Assistant Directors needed? The SPG is in existence for the last three years. Why do you leave it to the rules? Why don't you come forward with the number of persons you want in future. The Prime Minister may say that he wants 100 Assistant Directors or so. Why don't you make it more clear and definite?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The same answer which I have given to the previous amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I put amendment number 4 to Clause 5 to vote.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 5 was added to the Bill

Clause 6 (Liability for Service in and outside India)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Clause 6.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :
I beg to move :

Page 2, line 38,—

for line 38 *substitute*—

“India and the group shall be liable to serve outside India only when Prime Minister or his family goes abroad.” (5)

Clause 6 is very loosely worded. Clause 6 says members of the Special Protection Group are required to work outside India also. Are they required to work outside in the event of the Prime Minister going abroad or also when Prime Minister does not go? In order to make the statute more definite, I say, there must be prepared to work outside India when Prime Minister and his family goes abroad and not otherwise.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I cannot understand his objection. He has to serve anywhere in India or abroad in connection with the duties of protecting the Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I put amendment number 5 to Clause 6 to vote.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Since there are no amendments to Clauses 7 to 18, I will put together Clauses 6 to 18 to the vote of the House. The question is :

“That Clauses 6 to 18 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clauses 6 to 18 were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the

Long Title were added to the Bill

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted

14.55 hrs.

RAJGHAT SAMADHI (AMENDMENT) BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : Sir, on behalf of
Smt. Mohsina Kidwai I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend
the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, as
passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into
consideration.”

The Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, as amended by the Rajghat Samadhi (Amendment) Act, 1959, provides for the constitution of Rajghat Samadhi Committee to administer and maintain the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi at Rajghat. This Committee consists of, among others, three Members of Parliament, two from the Lok Sabha and one from the Rajya Sabha to be elected by each Houses from amongst its Members. The Parliamentary Joint Committee on Offices of Profit had observed that since Rajghat Samadhi Committee administers and controls the affairs of the Samadhi and ‘samadhi fund’, the Members of Parliament of that Committee were liable to be disqualified under Article 102 (1) (a) of the Constitution. In order to obviate such a situation and to give protection to the Members of Parliament of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee from disqualification, I have brought forth this Amendment Bill for making a suitable provision in the Rajghat Samadhi Act for the purpose.

Opportunity has also been taken to provide that the rules and bye-laws framed under the Rajghat Samadhi Act shall be published in the official gazette and laid before the Houses of Parliament, in terms of the recommendations of the Committees on Subordinate Legislation for both the Houses of Parliament.

I now move that the Rajghat Samadhi (Amendment) Bill, 1988 as passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 27th April, 1988 be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

As has already been suggested by the Business Advisory Committee and accepted by the House, the time allotted for this Bill is one hour. Therefore I request the Hon. Members to cooperate and be brief in their speeches. Dr. G. Vijaya Rama Rao to speak.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO (Siddipet) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I feel that the Bill under discussion is an important Bill. By this Bill the nation and the House today remembers and recapitulates what we have forgotten about Bapuji.

As far as the amendment is concerned, it is very simple. Since the Joint Committee on Office of Profit observations enable the Members not to continue on the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, with this amendment the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha are going to send their Members for this Committee.

Coming to the composition of the Committee, there will be one elected mayor of the municipal corporation of Delhi and three officials, four non-officials and three MPs. Out of three MPs, two Members will be elected from the Lok Sabha and one from the Rajya Sabha.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

Here I want to emphasize and seek a clarification. The Members who go to this Committee must represent, reflect, understand and propagate the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mahatma Gandhi is a rare son of our country. He is being called the father of the nation. It is because Mahatma Gandhi never bothered or shown any interest for his family members. He was bothered for the country, for the entire India. Whereas after the independence, the post

independence Gandhis bother for their own families, their sons and daughters.

15 00 hrs.

So that is why Mahatma Gandhi is being called Father of the Nation. So far as the composition of this committee is concerned there will be three members from official side, four members from non-official side sponsored by the Government and three Members of Parliament—two elected from Lok Sabha and one from Rajya Sabha. My apprehension is because of the brute majority of the ruling party the entire committee will be represented only by ruling party members. Here I would like to say that Gandhian philosophy is not believed by only ruling party members there are many people in the Opposition who believe in the Gandhian principles and philosophy. So I would like to request that out of two members from Lok Sabha one must be from the Opposition. Similarly be the case with Rajya Sabha.

Further people who go to this committee must have some commitment, sincerity to the Gandhian principles and be teetotaler. They should not run ‘arak’ or whisky shops. What we find is that people in political parties are having contracts of running these shops in districts. Such people should not be sponsored by the Government over this committee. As far as the working of the committee is concerned I would like to say there are Mao and Lenin samadhis in Beijing and Moscow. There everyday thousands of people visit those samadhis. After visiting those samadhis they come with new inspiration, commitment and zeal whereas I find the working of the present committee is not upto the expectation. It should be competent like the other Samadhi committees of Mao and Lenin. The Members should work very hard and take lot of interest in the working of the committee. They must look after the samadhi and encourage people to visit Rajghat samadhi and more members must believe in the Gandhian philosophy.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN (Raipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Rajghat Samadhi (Amendment) Bill which

has been brought before this House, I want to submit that the samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi is not an ordinary Samadhi. It is neither a tomb nor a temple but it has its own significance. It is very significant not only in India but also in the world because it is the place which inspires people from all over the world. Therefore, it is like a trust for the entire country and we can say it with pride that not only the Indian people but also the people of the whole world are getting inspiration from it. It is the duty of every Indian to maintain the dignity of the Samadhi and it is the primary responsibility of the Government representing every Indian to do the same. We are accepting this amendment on that basis. As the speaker who spoke before me has submitted that such a committee should be so constituted which would maintain the Samadhi in such a way that we are able to draw inspiration in accordance with the Gandhian philosophy and the feelings of the country. We are expressing the same feeling today. You should ensure that this situation should not arise again as it happened sometime ago. We should think of those dark days when Janata Party came to power for sometime and efforts were made to deprive the Samadhi of its dignity. All sorts of political gimmicks are indulged into there. Sometimes the Opposition gets down to washing the Samadhi after some pledge is taken there and sometimes they are upto other gimmicks for political gains. I want to make one more submission, it should be ensured that the people reaching there should get inspiration from it. You will see even today that not only the people belonging to this country but also of the entire world get inspiration from here. The atmosphere should be so created that it influences us and we follow the Gandhian principles. In this connection, I want to submit that there is a sale-centre for the sale of Gandhian literature but apart from that there is little else. I want that his other legacies which have been instruments of self-reliance for us like Khadi should also have a sale outlet there. Besides, the literature which is sold, should also be scrutinised. I want to remind you that in those dark years, apart from Gandhian literature, the literature relating to his assassin was also sold and which attracted considerable criticism. We should ensure that so called Gandhian

literature being produced by other people is not sold there and only Gandhian literature is made available there. This is my submission to you.

[*English*]

SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK (Kalahandi): Madam, basically this amendment is to give protection to the Members of Parliament of Rajghat Samadhi from disqualification. The Bill also provides that the rules and bye laws framed under the Rajghat Samadhi Act would be published in the Official Gazette and will be placed before both the Houses of the Parliament.

Let it be on record that Gandhiji would become more and more relevant as we move more towards the next century. Gandhiji Samadhi is a place which inspires confidence in the hearts and minds of the people of this country. When the country is passing through multi dimensional crises, such as, communalism, casteism, separatism and corruption, the only morale and the only concept which can save the nation from the multi-dimensional crises is the Gandhian philosophy. Gandhiji has given his thought with regard to all the aspects, specially to communalism. He wrote in his paper, Harijan, while he was in Naukali, when the human agony of Hindu-Muslim riots was going on, that he will not change his mind inspite of the sea of blood and he stood like a rock against separatism of the country. So, regarding some disruptive forces with some international agencies; who were interested in destabilising the country by creating problems in the name of religion, there also Gandhiji has spoken that those who started the political agitation from a mosque or a temple or any place of worship, those who launch the movement are responsible for seeing that they remained peaceful.

'Sati' has now created much anger and anguish but unfortunately, men like Sankaracharya of Puri advocates in favour of such an inhuman deed and there also Gandhiji had his own view and I quote: "We have never heard of a husband mounting the funeral pyre of his deceased wife. The practice of the widow immolating herself on the death of her husband, had its origin in superstitions, ignorance and blind egotism

[Shri Jagannath Pattnaik]

of man". The problem which we are now facing, which the mankind is facing, from the nuclear war can be saved only by the Gandhian philosophy. It is internationally recognised now. If we move more and more towards sophisticated weapons, more and more towards science and arms and ammunition, the more we are concerned for the future of mankind. Because we are concerned for the peace and progress of mankind, we are realising that it is only the Gandhian philosophy that can save the nation for which Einstein told that the future generation, after centuries, people may not believe that there was such a man in this land with flesh and blood.

Madam, Gandhi Samadhi is not only a Samadhi but it is a place where the whole mankind will be inspired and measures will have to be taken to see that it is kept clean and safe and it is because, unfortunately, there is a tendency to destroy all the monuments. So, we are to take care that protective measures should be taken to take care of it because it is the property of the whole mankind. Money needed should be provided for its cleanliness and maintenance. Since this is the democratic country, Members should be elected on election basis. Central Government nominates Members. But apart from the Members of Parliament, people who have faith and believe in the Gandhian way of life and his philosophy should be selected for this Committee. With this I support this Bill.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum) : Madam, Chair person, this is a small Bill. The Parliamentary Joint Committee on Offices of Profit had observed that since the Rajghat Samadhi Committee administers and controls the affairs of the National "Samadhi" and the Samadhi funds, the Members of Parliament on the Committee were liable to be disqualified under Article 102 (1) (a) of the Constitution. This very observation made an adverse impact and it was, therefore, taken care special of and the Rajghat Samadhi Act is being consequently amended suitably now through the legislature measure to protect the Members from disqualification and to ensure compliance with this constitutional provision.

As regards the composition of the

Committee, it is suggested that with a view to making it more meaningful, more democratic and a little more wider, by consensus at least one Member should be on the Committee from the opposition. The present ruling party has no moral and monopoly authority to speak about respect for Mahatma Gandhi. It must be remembered that there was no response to his historic suggestion for disbanding the party after the objective of winning freedom was achieved in India. I would like the Minister to consider and respect the views of the opposition.

It is certainly an improvement that this Bill this time includes a provision for publishing an official gazette, the rules, bye-laws framed under the Act and laying them before the Both Houses of Parliament.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Madam, I rise to support the Rajghat Samadhi Bill. This is a small, simple and innocuous Bill having two clauses. One is for laying of the bye-laws, rules etc. framed under this Act on the Table of the House and the other is, intended to give protection to the Members of Parliament who will be on the Committee from disqualification.

At the outset, I share the feelings and the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers with regard to the proper maintenance of the Rajghat Samadhi of Gandhiji, the Father of the Nation. It is a very sacred place, which inspires the people not only of this country, but people from abroad also.

As you know, when any dignitary visits India, one of the first programme for the dignitary is to visit Rajghat in order to pay homage to the sacred memory of the Father of the Nation. Therefore, the sanctity of this place has got to be maintained. It is a clean place, neatly maintained. I agree, but at the same time, it needs improvement. It has got to be more attractive with beautiful lawn plants flowers, grown there. And, Madam, as you know, there are anti-social and anti-national elements in our country. We do not have the dearth of these people in our country. It is quite disturbing to find at times that some Naxalites

and other people go to some city and destroy the statue of Gandhiji or some other national leaders whom we have to remember, we ought to remember them with gratitude, every fine morning. It is also quite disappointing to come across the news item or to come across allegation that some people do not even hesitate to open or run liquor shops near or in the vicinity of Gandhiji's birth place, Porebander. Also some other place near about his birth place is the den of anti-social elements. We have to look into this.

The Gandhian philosophy, the Gandhian ideologies and the Gandhism is being murdered but by bit, day-by-day. Every day it is being murdered. No doubt nobody can destroy the Gandhian philosophy. It is ever lasting and it has greater relevance in the days to come. Gandhism has greater relevance in the days to come. There is no denying of that fact.

I share the feelings, the sentiments, expressed by the previous speakers, in the matter of proper maintenance, in the matter of beautification of Rajghat. Rajghat can be rightly called a place of pilgrimage. It is not less sanctified than any other place of pilgrimage. Especially these days, when we are facing the crisis of character, the crisis of values, our younger generation or for that matter people of all ages, should derive inspiration from the Rajghat, the Samadhi of Bapu.

The other important point which I would like to bring to the notice of the House is that the Parliament should apply its mind, the Government should apply its mind, to this provision. Why this Bill was at all necessitated to be brought in the Parliament? Because there were Members of Parliament on this Committee, but there was an objection about their continuance. Since Article 102 (1) (A) provides something else, the Members of Parliament are debarred from holding such posts. What is this, I would like to know. I had the opportunity of serving this Joint Committee on Office of Profit of Parliament as a Member and I know how the work is transacted there.

The Rajghat Samadhi Committee which

is constituted to look after the maintenance of the Samadhi does have some powers, the executive as well as the financial powers. What is the financial power? Madam, in any organisation there is a good deal of financial powers. If you have the power to appoint a peon or the gardner, then that brings in the executive power and financial power. Rather, I am sorry to observe that now the law is such that unless there is amendment—that is why I say the Parliament should apply its mind to this aspect—no Member of Parliament can be associated as a Member with any College Committee, School Committee or Library Committee because in the case of library also books are purchased and naturally it means that the financial power is being given to the Committee. Therefore, this is high time that we gave a fresh look at it, and we must come forward with necessary amendments to all the relevant laws. Otherwise, every time, the Government will have to come before the Parliament with some this type of amendment Bill. In the absence of a comprehensive amending Bill, a member of Parliament will have to face disqualification for his association with organisations of even social and cultural nature as a member. This is because all such organisations and committees do have certain inherent financial and executive powers vested in them. Even the appointment of a peon or clerk also calls for some financial powers. Because of this provision, a member of Parliament finds it difficult to be a member of even a School or Library Committee. That is why I stress that there should be a proper provision to take care of this aspect.

In this regard, I also find that there is some discrimination between Members of Legislative Assemblies and Members of Parliament. In several States, the State Governments are appointing the MLAs as Chairmen to man even very important public sector undertakings, having quite a lot of financial and executive powers. How do they do it? They come before the Assembly and make the necessary amendments. But in the case of Parliament and the Central Government, the provision of disqualification is rigorously followed. Strictly speaking, this prevents the members from joining even a small organisation like a school or a library committee, as has

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

already been mentioned by me. If a law is there to take care of this aspect, the members of Parliament can associate themselves with important organisations having administrative and economic functions and powers.

I would like to mention just one point more. Today, we are having elections for the Coffee Board. Obviously, Coffee Board looks after the management of the entire coffee industry of the country and it has a great deal of administrative and financial powers vested in it. Parliament members are elected to this Board and they are exempt from disqualification on the strength of a law made by Parliament. So, here also, to some extent there is discrimination between organisations. That is why I urge that there should be an identical law for all the organisations which would enable the members of Parliament to associate themselves with the committees of various organisations.

[Translation]

DR. G S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : I have submit two or three points. I went through the books of several libraries and asked several people as to how did Gandhiji's Samadhi get its name as 'Rajghat.' No one could give a reply to this query. As regards the reason for naming Pandit Nehru's Samadhi as 'Shanti Vana', I can understand it. It was named so because Pt. Nehru had laid down the Non-Aligned policy and had spent his entire life fighting for the establishment of peace in the world. Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Samadhi is called 'Shakti sthal' because she was an incarnation of Goddess 'Durga' in the real sense of the term. Her role in the Bangladesh war could not have been achieved by anyone else. She sacrificed her life but never accepted defeat. As regards the reason behind naming late Shri Charan Singh's Samadhi as 'Kisan Ghat' is also understandable because he spent his entire life struggling for the welfare of the farmers. Mahatma Gandhi fought all his life against 'Raj' and "Raj" means the 'British Raj'. Is it a co-incidence that his Samadhi should be named as Rajghat? Kabir says and I quote :

*"Rangi ko narangi kahe maldatta ko khoya,
Chalti ko gaarhi kahe dekh Kabira roya."*

So what is coloured we call it colourless. What is lost, we say it does not exist. Whatever is moving we say it is 'garrhi' means "garah huwa" i.e. buried. If another Kabir is born after the passage of 200 years he would ask as to why was it named as Rajghat. I want to request that Rajghat still smells of slavery of feudalism. Hence, in order to respect the sentiments of Mahatma Gandhi, the Samadhi should be renamed as 'Daridra narayan ghat' or 'Harijan ghat'. It may be made known as 'Ishwar-Allah' ghat but not as Rajghat. Therefore, I will say that the Government should reconsider this name.

I went to China recently and I saw Mao's musoleum there. People go there and offer flowers. The entire life history of Mao is engraved on it depicting all the achievements he made during his life-time. I want that similar arrangements should be made at Rajghat as well and Gandhiji's life history should be inscribed in a very concise manner. I got an opportunity to visit Sabarmati Ashram where Gandhiji's life-story has been beautifully written. I remember on placard very clearly on which Einsteins' words were written and which mean that after some years people would forget that a man bearing the name of Mohan Karam Chand Gandhi walked on this earth in flesh and blood. I want similar words should also be inscribed on the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi which would provide inspiration to our new generation.

Although, I never saw Mahatma Gandhi because I was very young when he died and our new generation knows absolutely nothing about him. I had submitted in the House earlier also and I want to repeat it today that as languages and mathematics are compulsory subjects at the secondary stage, similarly history of our freedom movement should be made compulsory. The reason is that the youth of today is ignorant of how Mahatma Gandhi attained 'Swaraj' through non-violence. To-day nobody takes the trouble of enlightening them on the role played by Jawaharlal Nehru and the contribution of Motilal Nehru. So I request that the history of the Freedom Movement be compulsorily taught in all schools.

I want to emphasize one point. As our colleague Shri Sriballav pointed out, this is truly a serious problem which needs

serious thought. An M.L.A. can become a Chairman of a Corporation but an M.P. cannot. Do MPs deserve to be treated like this? There are many members with talent and vast experience in both the Houses. There are so many corporations in the country which have no Chairman. I do not think an M.P. is unsuitable for being appointed as a Chairman. An M.P. who indulges in any bungling can be removed. I shall suggest that even the Opposition be included in this along with members of the Congress(I). This way their talent can be put to good use. If needed, the Act may be amended so that an M.P. can be made Chairman of any Corporation. An M.P. should also be appointed to an office of profit so that they can use their vast experience to make the Corporations self-reliant. The first posting of M.Ps. should be in Corporations which are suffering losses. That way they will be able to show their talent and also put an end to their frequent criticism of the Government in the House. I request the hon. Minister to convey my suggestion to his other hon. colleagues, that M.Ps. should also be appointed to an office of profit.

In conclusion, I want to relate what I observed in my frequent trips abroad. In countries where people of Indian origin are living or wherever Indology or the Asian continent is studied, Gandhian departments have been set up. In all these places there are facilities for undertaking Gandhian studies unlike our country where only a few places have this facility. The very name of Mahatma Gandhi evokes a disrespectful reaction from people. It is in the national interest to give due importance to Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy. This is the reason for our youth going astray for following the wrong path. They are ignorant of how the country attained independence. Nobody, not even their parents have the time to explain this to them. Like the popular T.V. serial 'Ramayana', a serial on the freedom struggle should also be shown on television. This will enable people to understand the efforts made to attain independence.

The film 'Gandhi' which was acclaimed all over the world, enlightened people on this subject to some extent. If possible this film should be screened once again, specially

in rural areas. Only non-violence can counter the atmosphere of fear created by terrorism in our country. This is the moment for us to remember what Mahatma Gandhi stood for.

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, according to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit no M.P. can become a member of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee. This Bill has been introduced to make this provision ineffective. Only after the Bill is passed will M.Ps. also get an opportunity to become members of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee.

The Bill makes it quite clear that out of the total 11 members of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, 10 will be the Government's choice. Barring one member, who is the Mayor of Delhi, all the rest will be those desired by the Government or the ruling party.

The Government will enjoy a lot of power in the Committee. I request the Government to make sure that whoever is appointed as a member should not only believe in Gandhian thoughts and principles but also put them into practice. As long as such people are not made members of this committee, the very purpose of introducing this Bill will not be fulfilled.

I request that Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi be made the best of all samadhis situated on the banks of the river Yamuna. Because Mahatma Gandhi enjoys pride of place in the country's history. Not only did he free India from colonial bondage but was also an inspiring light for the whole of mankind. A light that can help us build a new civilization where discrimination on the basis of caste and creed is unheard of. I request the Government to make Rajghat extremely attractive from the point of view of learning and beauty. So much so that a visitor to Delhi should consider his visit incomplete without seeing Rajghat. Every visitor to the place will be inspired to retain his spirit of nationalism and think good thoughts. And this will put theory into practice.

I once again request the Government

[Shri Rambahadur Singh]

to select only those people as Committee members who put Gandhian philosophy into practice and not remain content with just believing in it. The reason why I am emphasizing this point is that such people are looked down upon in this country.

There are three types of Gandhians in this country. The first are those who run ashrams in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, secondly those who are associated with the Government and thirdly those who are staunch Gandhians. Ashramites are people who are aided by the Government in their efforts to strengthen existing system according to Gandhian principles. Gandhians associated with the Government merely give lip service to his ideology but act in a contrary manner. If this were not true, Gandhian values would not have eroded as speedily as they have in the last 40 years. Who are staunch Gandhians? These are people who believe in Gandhian principles and try to apply them in their work. The Government is requested that while having faith in those who run ashrams based on Gandhian thought and in those Gandhians associated with the Government, the cooperation of staunch Gandhians be they from the ruling party or the Opposition should also be sought. I do not say that there is a lack of staunch Gandhians in this country. But it is seen that staunch Gandhians are being neglected. As long as this continues Rajghat Samadhi can never be the best in terms of educational value and attractiveness. And the speed at which Gandhian values are being eroded in the country today will continue in future also.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Madam Chairperson, I support the Rajghat Samadhi (Amendment) Bill, 1988, which has been presented in the House. The father of our nation, Mahatma Gandhi was not only a great man of India but also of the world. We are proud to have such a leader who achieved freedom for India through non-violence.

The Bill under discussion is very simple. Members of Lok Sabha should be inducted as members in Rajghat Samadhi Committee and the objection raised in this connection about the office of profit will vanish after

passing of this Bill. I want that members of this committee should be staunch followers of the principles preached by Mahatma Gandhi. It has been seen till now that only Government officials were made members and they were given preference on all committees but you are going to give importance to non-officials also in this Committee.

People in our country are forgetting Khadi now. It gives me great pain not to see the members of Lok Sabha and the Ministers clad in khadhi. When Janata Party was formed under the leadership of Shri Morarji Desai, they had too given importance to khadhi. But the members of Lok Sabha and the Hon. Ministers are also not wearing khadhi now-a-days. On this occasion, I want to stress that we all should wear khadhi.

Besides this, there is another problem of drinking in our country. Little efforts have been made by State Governments to enforce prohibition. The Government of Rajasthan once enforced prohibition but scrapped it later on. Consumption of wine is fast increasing as a source of revenue. Mahatma Gandhi whom we claim as the father of our nation had said that wine is the mother of debauchery. We are pained to state that we are not taking any concrete step in this direction. In this connection I want to say that the Central Government should take prohibition in her own hands even by meeting 100% loss of revenue by the State Governments because it has given rise to crimes, disturbances, deterioration in law and order situation and poverty. Therefore, this problem should be taken in hand. If really, we are the followers of Mahatma Gandhi, if we are pupils of Mahatma Gandhi, if we have faith in the principles preached by Mahatma Gandhi, if we acknowledge Mahatma Gandhi as the father of our nation, then we should take the matter of prohibition completely in our hands. The name of Samadhi as Rajghat Samadhi, in fact, is not proper. Our friend Dr. Rajhans was expressing his views about it earlier. I am much surprised how he has been christened as Dr. Rajhans, this is also contradictory to each other. He opposes 'Raj' when he expresses such views, it is my view that when he talks about the change in the name of Rajghat, he should change his name

too. I want to give a suggestion about it. Steps should be taken in this connection.

I have been to Rajghat, Shantivan and Lal Bahadur Shastriji Samadhi but the most attractive of them is not the Rajghat Samadhi, it does not create much attraction, it does carry its importance in simplicity. Mahatma Gandhi also gave importance to simplicity but attraction should also accompany simplicity. Therefore, we should make some changes in it. Somehow it should be beautified in consultation with the experts so that it attracts people as pilgrims. Therefore, it should be made more attractive so that it retains its importance.

It is correct that there is a library nearby but it does not have sufficient literature about Mahatma Gandhi. If all the literature brought out about Mahatma Gandhi in the country or abroad is exhibited there, it will be a fine thing. A collection of the entire literature about Mahatma Gandhi should be made available at the Samadhi so that people can have full knowledge about his literature.

With these words, I support the Rajghat Samadhi (Amendment) Bill, 1988, which has been presented in the House.

[English]

SHRI K.R. NATARAJAN (Dindigul) : Hon Madam Chairperson, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Rajghat Samadhi (Amendment) Bill.

This Bill seeks to amend the original Act, the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951 in order to give protection to the Members of Parliament who are elected on the Rajghat Samadhi Committee from disqualification from article 102 (1)(a) of the Constitution of India. According to me, there is no provision prohibiting the Members of Parliament from being members of the Committee, the Rajghat Samadhi Committee. But now in order to give protection the Bill has been introduced. I support this Bill.

Here I have to make some suggestions regarding the Samadhi. Some hon. Members have already spoken about the change of name of the Rajghat Samadhi to some other

name. My suggestion is that the Samadhi of the Father of the Nation of India, should be clearly inscribed to show that. Everybody who goes there, immediately should know that it is the Samadhi of Gandhiji. They should not be made to know that it is somebody's Samadhi. In the Samadhi, plaques inscribing the main teachings of Gandhiji—Swadeshi movement, Prohibition and other main principles, for which Gandhi lived throughout his life, should be put up.

The library attached to the Samadhi is not having many books about Gandhi. It should be a full-fledged library. The workers who are working there are not given proper remuneration. They should be given proper remuneration. Their salary should be properly fixed.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : Madam Chairperson, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to support this Bill. This Bill has a great importance in the context of the prevailing atmosphere of violence, communalism and treason which has thrown a challenge to the unity and integrity of our country. Observing the present day problems of violence, communalism and mutual hatred, a common Indian is forced to think at times whether the places is a "Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi" or it is a Samadhi of the entire Gandhism. But it gives us one inspiration that there is only one way to face the present problem or communalism, violence and act of treason and that is as shown by Mahatma Gandhi. Perhaps we have not been able to follow that path fully.

[English]

Madam Chairperson, I recollect that Mahatma Gandhi once said "I prefer to be violent than to be coward".

[Translation]

I think that the Samadhi which is made of concrete and bricks stands for something very valuable and under the Bill which we are going to pass, should be ensured that its maintenance should be in such a way that

[Shri Aziz Qureshi]

environment around it gives us glimpses of Gandhism, where the visitors may get inspiration to promote those principles through which Mahatma Gandhi brought about a revolution in our country. I want that the Samadhi and the environment around it should be such where we find the glimpses depicting high ideals and principles of Mahatma Gandhi for which he fought for and through which he was able to push out the greatest imperialist power from this country—an empire where the sun never set. I will like that the environment which we are going to create around it should be such so as to kindle the fire in the hearts of visitors, particularly young students from Sikkim to Kanyakumari who may be inspired to shed their blood even to the last drop for the unity and integrity of the country from Kashmir to Kanyakumari in the same way as Mahatma Gandhi shed his last drop of blood in facing communalist forces by taking three shots from a pistol on his chest and thereby become immortal in the world. I would like to say that if Samadhi is constructed with these ideals in view, it would carry greater significant and would be more useful even if it is made of concrete and bricks.

The second thing I would like to ask the hon. Minister is about the present state of all those things which are kept safe at Mahatma Gandhi Samadhi like old symbols of fight for independence, the soil of pious places, the pair of spectacles of Mahatmaji, clothes and his other articles because there is a rumour that many of these things have disappeared. Some people say that some of these things have reached America and the other claim that these have been taken away by somebody. I want the hon. Minister to make a statement in the House after making a proper investigation into this matter so that we are satisfied that Mahatma Gandhi's spectacles, his wooden foot-wear and all other things which were kept for safety, are available even now in original and that there has been no hanky-panky about it.

With these words I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midna-

pore) : While taking part in this debate I want to make a few submissions.

Gandhi ghat belongs to the entire nation and Mahatma Gandhi represented our freedom struggle. Mahatma Gandhi belongs to the entire nation and not to one party only. It will be wrong to be partisan in the matter of claiming Mahatma Gandhi.

As has been stated by my friend, Rajhansji, the history of freedom struggle is being forgotten everyday. The history of freedom struggle should be a compulsory subject in schools and it should be well prepared. It should be the real history of freedom struggle, not from any party angle. After 40 years of independence we can afford, to be very objective in getting appraisal of the freedom struggle.

Mahatma Gandhi was the most leading star in the freedom struggle. There were many like Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Chitranjan Das, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Ali Brothers and a host of freedom fighters who fought for independence. Mahatma Gandhi was one of the shining stars amongst them.

Freedom struggle in India had three streams. One stream was the non-cooperation movement, non-violent movement led by Congress Party, led by Mahatma Gandhi. Another stream was of Sahid-e-Azams like Bhagat Singh, Khudi Ram and other people who laid down their lives, faced the bullets and fought with British imperialism. The third stream was mass action, labour movement, kisan movement, Mopla rebellion, rebellion of peasants and workers and other struggles.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : I want to remind my horrible friend one thing. It was only Mahatma Gandhi who brought masses and classes together. It was because of Mahatma Gandhi's inspiring leadership that masses and classes came together and started a new struggle. Everybody else failed in that regard.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Who denies that? You always clamour that independence was achieved only through non-violence. I do not agree with the view

that independence come only through non-violence. Other people also had played their part. Bhagat Singh was never non-violent. Khudi Ram was never non-violent. You are just telling that the first liberation struggle was started in 1857, the *gaddar* of the Indian soldiers. When you praise Mahatma Gandhi, we join with you. But you should also admit that there were struggles for independence which were not non-violent. Independence struggle cannot be claimed only by the non-violent people. Those people who were violent also fought for that like Santhal rebellion. They were not non-violent people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please come to the point.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : There should be research on Mahatma Gandhi, real appraisal of Gandhivad and Mahatma Gandhi at that time what should have been done. Naturally without this thing, we are in a very critical situation. My country is in danger. We must remember our martyrs. We must remember Mahatma Gandhi. We must remember our national liberation struggle. These are being forgotten. For this there must be a very good book. And that book should be in all the languages. And it should be taught in every school. If they can do that thing, that will be a very big contribution on the part of the Government. They are making Rajghat. O.K. I fully agree with them. But only by making Rajghat and by beautifying Rajghat, they cannot save my poor country. We are facing the forces of disintegration in Punjab. We are seeing that the forces of disruption are raising their head. As correctly said, communal forces like Ram Janam Bhoomi and Babri Masjid are raising their head. So, naturally a very good book on national liberation struggle, brought by our scientists by our historians—and that too a most objective book is a must for this country. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Including 1942 ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Of

course including 1942. At that time you were not born perhaps. I was there very much. Of course, 1942. You want to make a pinch that why did the Communists not join in 1942. That is your pinch. But there are other things also. I do not want to make any pinches here. I want to say that the Communists also played a very big role in the national liberation struggle. They might have made mistakes here or there. Even Mahatma Gandhi never questioned the integrity of the Communists. That you must know ..(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now please conclude Mr. Choubey.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : So, Madam, I beg to submit that while I support this Bill, I will request the Ministry, through our Minister, that we want a good book for our boys so that this can be studied in all the schools.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, just one minute. The time allotted for this is only one hour. Since we have exceeded one hour, we will take five-six minutes more to complete this Bill and after that we will take up discussion under rule 193. I think the House will agree to that.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Prof. N. G. Ranga.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Madam Chairman, I agree with our friend who suggested that the name of this place should be changed. I would like it to be called the Mahatma Gandhi Samadhi, instead of the present name. Secondly, I want that the chimney which goes on emitting terrible quantity of smoke, should be removed from there. If Mahatma Gandhi stood for any thing in the beginning. He stood for environmental cleanliness. He took objection to the pollution that was being caused by so many factories in Ahmedabad, and now here, Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi is being polluted all the time by the smoke. This is the second time that I am raising this point.

Thirdly, some of our friends have

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

suggested that there should be a library. Evidently, they do not know that quite close by, there is what is known as Gandhi Darshan, having more than ten acres of land in its possession. It is also being managed by the Government. It is owned by Government, donated by Government but managed by a committee, of which I happen to be one of the members. There is a very good library there. There is also an exhibition and there is also a photographic area. All these things are being carried on and maintained there I would like a placard to be placed at the Gandhi *Samadhi*, indicating to the people who go there that quite close by, on the other side of the road, they would find all these things displaced in the Gandhi *Darshan*.

In addition to that, there is another Memorial a very big one, depicting the modernity, that is, the Gandhi *Smriti*, where Mahatma Gandhi was shot dead. It is worth, I do not how much. The Government themselves had paid Rs. 60 lakhs some years ago as compensation and taken it over. That is also being maintained by the same committee, and there is a very good library there also which is growing. There is a very good exhibition also. There is also a small mimicry exhibition and a cartoonists room there. So, there must be an indication, prominently placed at the *Samadhi*, helping people to go there, to reach these two other great institutions which are being maintained by the Government, where they would find headquarters for all these various Gandhian institutions.

There is a magazine Gandhi Marg also. My hon. friend, Mr. Choubey was saying that Gandhi should be studied from every point of view. From the quasi-communist point of view, Gandhism is being studied sometimes by some writers who contribute their articles to 'Gandhi Marg'. Now, Gandhiji is being kept alive and some friends have said that Gandhi is relevant. Certainly he is relevant today. NPTA has proved it, the Delhi Declaration has proved it, the Six-Nation Declaration in Delhi has also provided it. Gandhiji is being proved to be relevant even by these terrorists by their dastardly

activity there in Punjab and making the whole of India horror-stricken because Gandhiji stood for peace. Gandhiji stood against all this kind of blood-bathing. That today seems to be made popular among some of the youth in Punjab with the support of their elders. I hope Gandhism and Gandhian thought would be made more and more popular among all our children, all our students in all the universities and high-schools and schools also. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : Madam Chairman, I give due respect to the feelings expressed by the Members about Rajghat. The hon. Members have asked us to maintain the beauty and purity of Rajghat. I would like to submit that keeping aside all the feelings of attachment and malevolence and party politics, the administration is maintaining 45 acres land of the 'Samadhi' properly.

As the time is very short, I would like to explain in brief that the Bill has been introduced just for amending rules and sub-rules. The Bill has already been passed by Rajya Sabha and we want to pass the same. This amending Bill has been brought forward to enable the Members of Parliament to become Members of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee as the joint Parliamentary Committee has declared it an office of profit according to which M.Ps. have been debarred to become its Members. Three Members—two from Lok Sabha and one from Rajya Sabha—will be appointed on this Committee. Shri Qureshi has talked about the articles of Mahatma Gandhi, but I would like to submit that this subject is under the Ministry of culture.

16.06 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]

[*English*]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : You can convey it to them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : This is what

I am telling you I will convey your feelings to them. Similarly Shri Ranga has referred to the library and the Gandian philosophy and Rajhansji has also expressed his views and also urged to change the name of Rajghat I would like to submit that this Bill relates only to a specific committee. I would, however, convey your feelings to the concerned Ministry through this Ministry.

I have nothing to say much. There are rules and sub-rules and we want that the Bill should be passed according to Rule and hope that prospective Members of this committee would maintain the Samadhi in a better way giving due respect to the feelings of the hon. Members. Party-politics have nothing to do in this regard. There is no question of what has been said by this or that side. All of us should keep the ideals of Gandhiji in our mind and maintain the literature and other articles related to him properly.

With these words I appreciate the feelings of the hon. Members and thank them.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will not take up Caluse by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

“That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the question is :

“That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : I beg to move :

“The the Bill be bassed”.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The qesiton is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted

16.10 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

Continued growth of Population

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up discussion under Rule 193. Mr. Digvijay Sinh may raise it.

16.10 hrs.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendra-nagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I say anything, let me first express my gratitude to all those from all political parties who are in the Business Advisory Committee for having considered the importance of this issue and allowed me to raise this debate. I shall be failing in my duty if I did not recognise their support.

For the last two-and-a-half years there has been no debate on this very vital issue. I have been attempting to convince those who can decide for the last two years and that clearly proves that in our political thought process, because we all are creatures of this so-called process from all political parties, the importance that we give to this vital issue.

When we say that here is an issue on which the future of India depends, and unless we do not tackle it, we cannot raise, we cannot improve our living standards, it is considered so important, then why don't

[Shri Digvijay Sinh]

we introspect and ask ourselves, 'Why is it that this issue has so low priority in the political arena? Obviously we know the answer. We say that because this is an issue which is not really vote-getting. Are we here only as miserable specimens of humanity that depends only on votes or do we have any initiatives of our own to be able to champion the causes that are as important and paramount as family planning? Do we have that gumption in us? That is the question. But before I go into the nitty gritty, Sir, let me try and tell this House as to the historical perspective of the family planning programme and the whole concept of family planning in India. Many of us may not know this. We are proud to say that the first time in the history of the world family planning was accepted as a State policy was as early as 1932 by Maharaja Krishna Rajendra Wadiyar of Mysore. He accepted it as a State policy. Many don't know this. We should know this. No place in the world had ever thought of it before the Mysore Administration did it. And thereafter, we are proud to say that ours is the first country to accept family planning as a policy programme as early as 1951. No other country has thought of it. Many other countries in Africa suffer from problems which are probably even graver than ours. But we are proud to say that that became a national programme as early as 1951. But the problem is that if one studies the net growth rate in our country, it was only after 1921 era, that decade 1921 to 1931—right up to 1921 our net growth rate was negligible. It was probably less than 1 per cent because our death rate was so high. So, this shooting of the massive increase in population of the country is a phenomenon that we experienced after 1921. In 1921 it was 0.03 per cent increase, in 1931 it was 1.4 per cent and in 1941 it was 1.33 per cent increase every year. In 1951, it was 1.25. In 1961, it was 1.96; in 1971, it went up to 2.20, despite the fact that we have family planning programme, despite the fact that we have active involvement of various agencies and the drop in birth rate, and even so, the death rate was low. It was constantly rising. Even as late as 1981,

figures, we were still rising. It is 2.25 net increase constant increase every year, despite the fall in the birth rate, because death rate is falling faster. The crux is around that year 1981, when the birth rate was falling little faster than the death rate and, therefore, we see, at least that is what the Government statistics say, there has been a slight fall, from 2.25 in 1981 statistics to, it is now supposed to be, 2.11. It is a slight fall. I hope these figures are true and what the Government statistics say are believable.

But I find some very interesting data which I would like to repeat before I go into the arguments as to what the targets of the Government are. The targets are made for the year 2,000 and the targets are as follows :

We want a crude birth rate fall from 32 per thousand population today to 21 per thousand. This is the most important thing, *i.e.* falling in crude birth rate from 32 to 21. Correspondingly, our death rate will also fall, falling phenomenally and probably falling further. It will fall from 13 per thousand today to a targetted figure of 9 per thousand in the year 2,000. This can happen, if what they call, reproductive couples are protected with family planning methodology. That is what they all, couple protection rate which is expected to rise from 37 per thousand to 60 per thousand. If we want to achieve this target, you have to increase the couple protection rate from 37 to 60 per thousand.

One more statistics is the infant mortality rate which is 95 per thousand today. It is also expected to fall to 60 per thousand. And this would bring the required statistics, which statisticians calculate in annual growth rates and net reproductive rates. Annual growth rate is birth of daughters per one woman irrespective of the fact whether the daughter lives or dies. Today the annual growth rate is much higher. But the goal is to achieve an annual growth rate of what they call, 1.2 daughters per one woman, and therefore a net reproduction rate of one woman to one living daughter. If we achieve this NRR-1 net reproductive rate of one, one fertile woman to one living daughter, then you

can think of the population of our country to fall. In China, they had very forceful measures. There was no family planning in China till 1978. The Programme started in 1978 and the practice was to have one child norm in 1978 and, in 1979, they had the first census after many years and by 1981, their statistics said by 1985 they achieved NRR 1 and they expected that from 1985 to 2000, they would reach a stage whereby it will be zero.

We have to reach our NRR 1, as I said, in the year 2000 which is, I think, a very fervent hope because these practices have been revised and the stand of those who handle affairs is shifting and now they say that it is not probably in the year 2000 but probably in the year 2014 or 2015 that they could reach that NRR 1. I have grave doubts about where we are going. Probably we will achieve NRR 1 in the year 2025.

In all family planning programmes, the main issue is the time factor. We have to look at all family planning programmes from the time perspective because that is the most important thing. A family planning programme will certainly achieve its goal but the question is in how much time. If crude methods are adopted for bringing down the birth rate, the progress of the success story of your programme will be slow and so the crux of the matter is how effectively can you bring down your birth-rate. Let us hope that we can achieve at least to some extent this NRR 1 even by the year 2015.

I was studying the 1978 declaration where many countries including India participated in a town called Alma Ata in the USSR from which new approaches and new directions have been brought forth, specially in the field of Mother and Child Health Care because family planning acceptance very much depends on the success of the Mother and Child Health Care. As long as a couple does not feel assured of the survival of the child, they are not going to easily accept unless you have very strong political pressures as in China. But, normally it is difficult. The paramount importance is how to promote this Mother and Child Health Care. I have gone through the statistics and I think, by and large,

Mother and Child Health Care Programmes have been highly successful now.

I was reading from the Report where they said that they are going to have a welfare centre for a population of 3000 instead of 5000 today. It is very commendable. But we need to do much more than depend only on our Mother and Child National Health Care Programmes. We need to have much better Services within those welfare centres. I am sure my other colleagues will speak much better about their personal experience there.

We need far more effective audio-visual and publicity programmes. The family planning methods are subtle now. Society is getting more sophisticated. We cannot have those crude things which you had a decade ago. You need to have more sophisticated methodology of promoting a cause in the modern society. You need time, funds and the initiative to do so. But most of all, you need a political will. I began my presentation by saying that that will had not existed and probably does not exist even today. How do we, who are already sitting in this august House, act as catalysts to create that will? I wish that after I sit down, more of my colleagues here to talk not so much about the problem because the world knows about the problem but how do we, in our capacity representing more than a million of people, act as catalysts within our own spheres. That is the important point.

Sir, there are a lot of stumbling-blocks. The stumbling-blocks are obvious. I see this time and again in my constituency and through out the country wherever I go to talk about the twin issues of population and environment because you cannot segregate one from the other. The two go totally hand-in-glove. Amongst the various apprehensions that the man in the village has, he asks.

[*Translation*]

They do not do. Why should we do?

[*English*]

If that society is not doing, why should

[Shri Digvijay Singh]

we do it ? Looking into the statistics, I have found there is, to some extent, a certain distinction between communities. I do not want to create any rift or any schisms within communities. But there is a distinction between the various communities. For example, I found out that amongst people this thing probably it is because of lack of or a lower literacy rate or more poverty because it is an axiom. The higher the literacy rate and the higher the *per capita* income, the lower will be our birth rate. This is so throughout the world. It is an adverse one. Therefore that is the reason. Nevertheless, the statistics of the three major communities of this country—Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Muslims—shows the following picture. These are Government statistics of 1971 and 1981. They say the Scheduled Castes population in 1971 was 14.60 per cent and today it is 16.75 per cent, *i.e.* 10 years later. In respect of Scheduled Tribes, it was 6.94 per cent and today it is 7.76 per cent—10 years later. In respect of Muslims it was 11.21 per cent and today it is 11.75 per cent—10 years later. That is no apprehension. We have to look much beyond this. We have to look at the problem from a much wider angle. These constraints will certainly come. But, we do not represent any one community sitting in this august House. We represent the entire society in this country. We have to overlook this. We have to convince our people. If there is any discrepancy, we have to go and tell, where there is less acceptance, to create an atmosphere whereby that society will accept the programme better. But there are many other constraints. I was shocked to hear that even in this Family Planning Programme, there is corruption. I do not know where this corruption is going to end. I was told—I hope I am not wrong but I stand corrected—that in the State of Bihar, something more than 52 per cent of the IUD—Intra-Uterine Device—cases are not traceable. So, this is the corruption at that level. I do not know how to overcome this. But, we have to find ways and means...*(Interruptions)* I may be wrong. But you know better. If we do not do that, the statistics say that India will be adding one Australia every year and we will

continue to do so for many years to come. Therefore, there is the imperative need for fresh initiatives.

Before I talk about fresh initiatives, let us find out why is it—as I mentioned earlier—there is difference in acceptance between communities. Why there is difference in acceptance between one stage and another ? Why is it so ? Here, I would like to compliment and I would like to ask the Members of Parliament who come from Kerala that what is it that in their State that they have gone head and shoulders among any other States if they talk of their achievements. We are very proud of that. I have got the statistics here which says that Kerala is head and shoulders in their acceptance rate beyond every other State. Kerala stands at number one; Tamil Nadu stand second; West Bengal is third, much lower. Kerala is way ahead. May I also draw the attention of all of us who come from these very popular States which are the lowest in the line ? The lowest is Rajasthan, way down; the second lowest is Madhya Pradesh, very little difference; a little above that are U.P. and Bihar, they are about the same in their acceptance rates. Why is their this difference ? These are all the things that we need to talk about.

I have been a great propagator for this to such an extent that I have been raising these issues and have even proposed legislative measures as early as . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you want this discussion to be finished today itself by 6 O'Clock, then you have to be very brief.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : It is a very interesting subject for all of us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will we be able to take it to next week ? We have to complete the agenda.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : I wish to inform you that I have been such a strong exponent of this that as early as 21st March, 1968, when I was an MLA in Gujarat, I did not introduce a Private Member's Bill for sterilisation. That was more to give a shock treatment. I thought

I would follow that up by introducing a Bill in the Lok Sabha which I did. A Private Member's Bill was introduced in 1985 called the Family Welfare Bill (No. 106). But Private Members' Bills in this House come up more like a lottery because they go through the ballot. Anyway, the main features of this are like these. I got the information from two very relevant documents that are available to us, one prepared by the Department on possible incentives and dis-incentives; and another prepared by a voluntary organisation called the Family Planning Foundation; they had also prepared a list of incentives and disincentives. I thought I would take a few samples of these incentives and disincentives, put them in the form of a Bill and bring it up before this House so that we have at least a discussion. Though such Bills do not have the chance of coming through, it is a mode of raising a discussion and creating consciousness and appealing to the media to reach the masses. I have given a list of incentives and disincentives. I need not go through them. I have got some copies and can have them distributed.

Among the disincentives, one of them which would be interesting for us is this. If we represent the masses, I would say, let us have the conscience to feel how we can have so many children—we, meaning not only MPs and MLAs, but I am talking of every elected office-bearer; he may be a member of a Gram Panchayat or a member of an elected cooperative society. If he is an elected man, he should at least be in a position to say that he has done something which the country can be proud of.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : By that time he must have produced four children.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : If he produces four children, after such an enactment is passed, he is disqualified. This is what my Bill says. Let us talk about how important it is. I have said that the same should be applicable to government servants. Then I have suggested raising the marriage age which is difficult, but here is one way of doing it because that is the fertile age when the birth rate is the highest. Then I added some incentives. Amongst

incentives, I suggested was that you give three months' salary to a woman who undergoes an operation after one child. On two children, a little less, one month's salary. But give her incentive. Another incentive I suggested was : give a person who has got proof that he or she has undergone terminal treatment of Vasectomy or Tubectomy. Give him or her loan on ten per cent less interest rate in the rural sector or from wherever a person is. And the third thing I had suggested, in my Bill was something which, to a lesser extent, the Government of Gujarat has already accepted, that if a couple has one or two children who are girls and they undergo terminal operation of Vasectomy or Tubectomy and if the age of that couple is less than 32, then a certain bond should be given to the couple realisable after a certain number of years depending on the resources available. Here is an incentive to stop after one or two daughters. Otherwise, people will keep on producing children just because they don't have son. I would like these kinds of debates to be raised in the State Assemblies and the initiative should come from us, from a decision that we take today and from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. And they should act as a catalyst to show that such debates take place in every State.

I would not like to say very much more except to say that I really look forward to listening to the debate from everybody who is here. I would like to say that since I have been a Member for Parliament, since 1980, I have been asking questions in the Parliament about this. And I am getting only the stereo-type answers that no new incentives have been given since 1980. Therefore, I would suggest that in a democratic society like ours, where we cannot force an issue down as they have done in China, the only panacea, the only redeeming feature, the only thing we can do is that to think about new incentives. If you do not do this, besides the miser of human population, you can look to what is happening to our towns. Probably, in other country in the world you have cities as big as we have in our country where half of the population live unauthorisedly. This influx from rural areas is a phenomenal thing. The life in cities is fast

[Shri Digvijay Singh]

degrading than in any other country of the world. We cannot talk of protecting our grass-land, we cannot talk of protecting the forest land if you have this kind of population increase every year.

Just today we have finalised a very impactful audio-visual which will come in Doordarshan describing the three years of drought in eight states of India. The Title of it is "Yeh Akal ham le Aaye hain." We are responsible for this drought—the whole aspect of population growth and environmental degradation and its impact. Unless we gear up, unless we create that kind of ethos, nothing will happen.

I will round up by saying that my experience say that in the last general Assembly Elections in this country, there was something around 20 to 30 thousand candidates who stood for the Assembly Elections in the country and somewhere around 4000 candidates stood for the Parliamentary elections in this country. I don't think any candidate raised a family planning issue whilst he was canvassing. What kind of commitment is there? I do not know how much I have lost. But my slogan in Parliament was "कम बच्चे और" 'more trees and less children'.

I hope that the sum total of this debate is that we creat such an ethos that whenever we have an election—even in the ensuing by—elections that we are having—this issue will come up and at least some of our candidates while they are canvassing raise this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All the Members are requested to take only five minutes. We have to complete the discussion today as only two hours have been allotted for this discussion. Shri Gopala Krishna Thota to speak.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA (Kakinada) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the population in developing countries is increasing

at an alarming rate while the population growth in the developed countries is almost nil. The population in our country has more than doubled since our independence. Every one knows the reason for this alarming rate of increase in our population. This population explosion after our independence, has resulted in the mass exodus of people from our rural areas to towns and cities. Every one in our villages is thinking of migrating to urban areas in search of their livelihood. But, when the transformation of such magnitude is taking place, hardly any one, particularly, the Government has bothered to avert this mass exodus. No steps have been taken sincerely to control the growing population which is the main reason for such an exodus. Sir, with the migration of rural people to town and cities, it is becoming increasingly difficult to provide minimum facilities like providing drinking water etc. to them. Population can expand, but not our resources like land water. Whatever resources were there earlier are being distributed to more number of people and hence mounting problems. For example, we failed miserably even in providing drinking water to everybody. The reason, water resources remained the same as they were at the dawn of independence while the population has gone up by leaps and bounds. Similarly, we are paying a heavy price in providing shelter to the houseless. Agricultural lands are being converted into housing sites. Though the Government can take pride in providing houses to the houseless, forgetting the fact that much of the agricultural land has been lost in the process. This increasing activity of housing construction has contributed in the fall of production of food grains. This merciless conversion of agricultural land into housing sites has gone to such an extent that it began to have telling effect on our agricultural production. The dwindling crops is the direct result of this short-sighted policy. The increase in agricultural produce has resulted in the mass imports of food grains from other countries by spending huge amount of Foreign Exchange. This again is resulting in massive borrowings from other countries. So, it is a chain reaction. Increase in the population means more houses which in

turn means more housing areas and less of agricultural. Hence, in order to break this vicious circle, there is no other way but to control population. The population grows but not the land. Hence the only solution is to control our population. The responsibility to control population is the utmost responsibility of the Government. The Government should realise its responsibility.

Sir, people in the upper strata of our society willingly adopt family planning. The middle class families are also accepting the norm of small family without any hesitation. Hence we were successful in controlling birth rate in these sections of society. But unfortunately, it is the people who are in the lower rung of the society who are not adopting the family planning. This is the crux of the problem. Poorer sections of the society discard the family planning out of ignorance, illiteracy and other factors. They are not at all bothered about small family. Here lies the responsibility of the Government to take up a massive programme to educate the poorer sections of the society about the family planning. Without the active support of the lower sections of our society, the Government cannot think of controlling the population. The population may become well over a billion by the turn of the century. Hence the Government should concentrate more on these sections of society, if it really intends to achieve some break through on this front Sir, China succeeded admirably in controlling its population. Their example is worth emulating. China has adopted the norm of "One family—one child." This new slogan has infused a new life to the movement to control their population. We too should adopt the norm "One family—one child", Our nation should also adopt this slogan. Giving such a slogan would help in educating our people about the benefits of a small family. Hence the Government should take all steps to popularise "One family—one child" slogan among our masses.

Sir, there is a need to increase the minimum marriage age. Earlier the minimum age was around 20 to 25 years under Sarada Act. But, Sir, this act was not implemented effectively. The Central Government should, in consultation with the

State Governments, by try to revitalise the Sarada Act. Strict implementation of this act would go a long way in controlling the population.

Sir, the Government is providing an incentive to its employees, who undergo family planning operation in the form of an increment. It is well and good. But the unemployed, especially, rural people have no such incentive. In order to induce them into family planning, it is necessary to offer an attractive incentive to them also. A paltry amount is being paid to them after operation which is too inadequate to meet the post operation expenses. The money will be spent in a day or two and thus a poor rural man does not get any benefit which is of long standing. The incentive should be beneficial to him in the long run like providing a milch cow etc. Then only, the incentive becomes attractive and induce the people to undergo operations. Mere providing of Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 will not serve any purpose. Hence I request the Government to revise the policy of giving incentives so as to make them more effective and attractive

Sir, a child is being born every minute in our country. We are adding one Australia every year in terms of population. If the population is allowed to increase at this enormous rate, all the progress we made will be neutralised. We will not be able to provide even the basic requirements to our people. Since resources like land and water are not elastic to meet the requirements of growing population, the only solution available is to control the population growth. The responsibility to implement family planning programmes lies strictly on the Central Government.

Sir, our State Government has been doing well in this regard. The movement is well organised in our State. In every district, at Zilla Parishad level, at Mandal level and Panchayat level a pool of Doctors has been formed to run camps. A camp is conducted for every fifteen days. They have been given a target of conducting tubectomy and vasectomy operations. Everyone involved is trying his best to achieve the target. The State Government is showing enormous interest in family planning. But, since this

[Shri Thota Gopala Krishna

happens to be a gigantic task, it is very difficult for the State Government to shoulder the entire burden. Hence, the Central Government should come forward and help the State Government in all possible manners in this noble task. The liberal central assistance would boost the morale of State Government. The State can achieve better results. It also helps in the progress and prosperity of the State. I hope and trust that the Central Government would liberally extend assistance to our State Government to carry the family planning movement further. I also hope, that the Government would take all necessary steps to popularise family planning for controlling the fast growing population in the country.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had the privilege of receiving much coveted Karve Award as Health Minister of Orissa since Orissa stood first in family planning. Our experience was that family planning should be made a peoples' movement through the voluntary organisations and much so the public should be taken into confidence and the media should be involved. To all the primary health centres Government of India is giving a huge amount. Every second doctor in a primary health centre is meant for family planning and the employees of all these primary health centres can motivate the people. Previously, of course, the motivators were given some amount. Now that has been changed. It is now only the beneficiaries.

My friend raised the problem about China. A parliamentary committee of this House went to China to study this problem. I was one of the members of that parliamentary committee. It was said that the norm of one child there is implemented through coercion but we found that it is otherwise. It is not by coercion. We remained there for a fortnight and we were taken to various villages and we found it is by persuasion. Of course, our system of Government is different from their system

of government. Their party workers have come forward to implement the programme of the Government. For every twenty families there is a committee. These committees supervise twenty families each. If per chance a woman becomes pregnant after first child they go and persuade her for abortion saying that the State wants that you should have one child. But can it be possible in our country? The mover of the Resolution has rightly said that India is the first country in the world where family planning was taken up at Government level but we are adding one Australia every year. At one particular time it was gaining momentum. Some States even introduced Bills in their Assemblies to enforce family planning by an Act but can it be possible now? We know on account of political intervention there was set-back to family planning programme. Even commissions have been set-up to punish those States or persons responsible for the success of family planning. From then the set-back has started. So now what is required is political will. If all the parties come to the conclusion and agree that we should have an Act in the country for the implementation of family planning then and then alone it will be possible. My friend said that he advocated the cause of family planning while campaigning for his election. How many of us can dare to do it. We have the bitter experience of a Government being defeated. We should think of incentives and disincentives. But will it be possible? What is required is the political will of all the political parties to come to a decision. If we have an Act, we can implement it.

I don't know about other States. At least in Orissa, green cards are given to the couples also adopt small family norms. But are those people getting the benefits in real terms?

Sir, housing is a problem in China. What they have done is that those couples who adopt family planning, are provided houses on a priority basis. The children are given facilities in schools and other educational institutions. Let us do it here. It is not a question of giving more money by way of incentives to the beneficiaries. But confidence has to be built in their minds.

Why in India, people want more children? It is so because of poverty and they think that children will be a security in their old-age. So, poverty eradication programmes are linked with family planning but should be implemented in right earnest. When the people will be convinced that even one child will live long and their security in old-age is assured, they will come forward to accept the small family norms. To achieve this end, there are many programmes and schemes like universal immunisation, health care for child and expectant mother, poverty eradication schemes, etc. All such programmes should be implemented in the right earnest. Confidence must be raised. The poverty must be eradicated. If you can achieve all these things, the family planning programme will be successful.

Sir, health is a key to the development and, more so, to arrest the growth of population. The population explosion can be compared to be at par with nuclear explosion. Ours is a developing country and socio-economic changes are taking place at a very great speed. The family welfare programme finds a place in the 20-point programme of our Prime Minister. To promote small family norms on voluntary basis, two-child norm has been advocated.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How many children have you got ?

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : I shall quote from the speeches of a Judge of the Madras High Court, whom you know. He has a dozen children. When questioned in a meeting relating to family planning, he said : I have got only twelve. But the difference is I can educate them, I can maintain them. You cannot do that. So, it is meant for you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is applicable to you also.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : He is a Judge of the Madras High Court. You know that.

This population control and family planning is on the Concurrent List. The implementation of Health programmes and various Central schemes are to be implement-

ed by the States on a partnership basis with the Centre. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I understand from *Who's Who* that Mr. Somnath Rath has got six children.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : It is true. Anyway the national programme of health is very much linked to the population growth.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : He had six children when there was no population problem.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : India is committed to attain the goal of zero reproduction rate by the turn of the century by bringing 60 per cent under the couple protection rate by that time. Can it be possible? It seems to be ambitious. The Performance Report reveals that in the last year there was a setback in sterilisations. I would request the Health Minister to kindly look into this and review the matter to reach the target.

SHRI K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam) : Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on population growth. I am not going into the details. It is a serious problem. I would like to bring some salient points as to how to control the population effectively. As a person who is coming from Kerala, I am very delighted to participate in this discussion. Family planning can be effectively implemented only if people are properly educated. Now, Kerala stands first in the implementation of family planning programme and it will be possible if we would be educating the people effectively and bring awareness among the people as to how important this programme is. The Chairman was once the Health Minister of Kerala. He knows very well how much trouble and pain our State has taken to implement this programme. In Kerala, the catholic churches which are powerful are against the artificial family planning programme, and during the last so many years, it tried to effectively prevent the implementation of this programme. 20 years back, when wedding took place in catholic church, the blessing was like this. Let the newly wedded couple have as many children as the stars in the sky and pebbles in the sea

[Prof K.V. Thomas]

shore. Now, none of the churches in Kerala gives such blessings. Sir, it has been changed now. My point is that from that particular stage, the catholic churches which used to be very autocratic, old-fashioned, has been changed and its attitude has changed. It is helping in the family planning programme. We can effectively implement this programme only if we are able to remove certain apprehensions among the people. One of the apprehensions which we have to face in Kerala is that if either tubectomy or vasectomy was done, the health of the couple will be affected but if we are able to prove to the operated couples that these family planning operations have nothing to do with their health, we will succeed. Once we were able to prove that this family planning operations are effective to control population, then people came forward. Still I remember that 20 years back, when the campaign was going on for getting the couples, the incentives offered were unique. Plastic bags and buckets were the attraction in Kerala because they were newly coming to the market.

17.00 hrs.

When the couples underwent any operation for family planning, they were presented with sarees, dhoties along with a bucket. There was a saying in Kerala that if somebody had a bucket, it was presumed that he or she had undergone an operation for family planning. But now buckets are no attraction. Those people who are willing to undergo operations and cooperate with the family planning programme should be given a black and white TV or a radio set, so that they can know what is happening around.

We have to use our media for this purpose also. TV and radio programmes are available in almost all the villages. In Kerala every village has a TV centre. Villagers can come to the TV centre and can see the programme. We should, therefore, effectively make use of Doordarshan and radio for propagating the family planning programme.

Then, the students in colleges should be given proper education on sex. Very often, inadequate knowledge on sex leads to population growth. Students who are grown enough, who know what they are, should be given a thorough knowledge about sexual life. In our education system, we should make some changes so that the students in colleges can be given a proper training and proper knowledge about family planning.

Apart from TV and radio, we should also make use of the other media like news papers, pamphlets etc. This media can be effectively made use of for this purpose.

Family planning does not mean only birth control. It means how a pregnant lady should be provided with proper nutrition, how a new-born child should be looked after etc. All these things should come in the family planning programme. It should not be a programme just to reduce the birth rate. It is a programme to look after the welfare of the entire family. We should give a reorientation to this programme in such a way that the problems and welfare of the parents and their children are taken care of.

With these words, I congratulate hon. Member, Shri Digvijay Singh for initiating this important discussion.

[Translation]

*SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): Sir, at the outset I thank Shri Digvijay Singh for bringing forth such an important and timely subject before this House, for discussion. The rapid rise in population is not a serious problem in our country alone, but it has appeared as a major problem of the entire world. On 11th July of last year, the world population has crossed the 500 crore mark and on 1st March, 1988, the population of our country has touched 79.2 crores. Although the area of our country is only 2.4 per cent of the world area, the population of our country is 16 per cent of the world population. That means the population of our country in ratio to its area is much more as compared to similar world

ratio. From the point of population we occupy 2nd position in the world today whereas China occupies the first position. But in the way we are progressing in this matter, the experts have estimated that in the year 2020 we will perhaps attain the first position in the world as regards number of people. At present the annual growth rate of our population is 2.11 per cent. The annual growth rate of population in China is 1.3 per cent at present. The world growth rate of population at present is 1.67 per cent. If we look to the birth rate then we find that in India the birth rate is 32 per thousand of population. In China it is today 20 per thousand of their population. If this trend continues then in another 50 or 60 years we will attain the first position in the world in respect of population. This will create a new problem for our country which is already beset with various other problems. We had framed a population policy for our country in 1976. But since then we are carrying on our family planning or family welfare programmes in a cursory and slip-sod manner. It has not been possible to make any comprehensive or full scale evaluation of the same. I will request all the Hon'ble Members and the Hon'ble Minister to ponder whether there is necessity of fresh thinking on this problem considering growth of population as a major and all-pervading problem and to think of new methods to fight it. There are some problems in our country in the field of population growth. There are religious problems and we have some bad social Customs and traditions like child marriage etc. We will have to wage a united relentless struggle against the social evils like child marriage and against religious superstitions. But Sir, alongwith this I will stress that the problem of rapid growth of population is a deeprooted problem. It is just not on the surface. This problem goes deep into our socio-economic structure. It is not possible to solve the population problem without changing the socio economic structure of society. If we look at the present socio-economic structure we will find that we are living in a dreadful atmosphere. Why should a couple go in for family planning if their children do not have any guarantee of social security, any guarantee of livelihood, any guarantee of employment etc. Why should a couple adopt family planning if

their children do not have any guarantee of living like a human being? How can the idea of family planning enter in their minds and influence their thinking? Therefore the roots of this problem lie in our socio-economic condition of society. I will like to mention very briefly about pathetic position of socio-economic conditions of our country.

Sir, the number of landless people in our country is 15 crores. There are 25 crores of people who own very little land. The few programmes of eradication of poverty that have taken up, has not helped much. Half the people of our country still live below the poverty line. In our country there is no drinking water facilities in over 2 lakh villages. Lakhs of people do not have any housing facility. Items like milk and fruit have vanished from the menu of the common man. An idea has taken root among the masses that milk and fruit are purchased only for the sick people. After 40 years of independence, the entire wealth of the country has got concentrated in the hands of a few capitalists and landlords. Millions of people are living below the poverty line. Without changing their socio-economic structure it is not possible to tackle the population problem. I will urge upon everybody to lay the maximum stress on that. It is surprising to think that even today the rate of infant mortality in our country is 96 per thousand of birth. That means that every year about 20 lakh infants die untimely. Now a country where 20 lakh children meet ultimately death every year, how can you expect the success of family planning? It is not reasonable to expect that. The maternal mortality rate in our country is 24 per thousand. This was the position in 1985. Therefore we shall have to view our population problem in this socio-economic scenario. Two issues are intimately connected with the population problem. One is poverty and other is illiteracy. I have spoken about poverty earlier. Now I will say something about illiteracy. According to the 1981 census 54 per cent people of our country are illiterate. How can the illiterate people understand the benefits of family planning, of its advantages and disadvantages. This must be given a thought. Even in our new education policy it is nowhere mentioned how will illiteracy be eradicated. Our national leaders are

[Shri Satya Gopal Misra]

unable to say how illiteracy will be eradicated through the new education policy. Let us look at Kerala where family planning programmes have met with maximum success. There we find that the percentage of literacy, specially, female literacy is very high and the birth rate there is the lowest. We can deduce from that example that literacy is deeply connected with success of family planning I will request everybody to discuss this whole problem in depth. They should consider the socio-economic structure of our society, our religious superstitions and prejudices, our social evil traditions like child marriage etc. in connection with the population problem.

In the end I will like to mention about one thing. Sir, in the mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Five Year Plan, a peculiar thing has been said. It has been said the number of couple protection has increase in our country but the birth-rate remains stagnant. I feel that there must be some flaw in the supply of figures to the Government from various places. They cannot be correct. In the rural areas you will see that the same person is being counted three or four times over as having undergone birth control operations etc. This only inflates the figures. One more thing, Sir, from the figures available in respect of success of family planning, it is found that their success is comparatively lower in the Hindi belt. I will ask everybody to ponder over this. The role of mass media like T. V. and Radio is also very poor in his respect.

I want to say in the end that the problem of rise in population is a very serious problem. But solution of this problem not possible without changing the socio-economic structure of our society. I will request that maximum stress should be put on this aspect. I thank you, Sir for giving me adequate time to place my views before this house. With that, Sir. I conclude my speech.

17.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA
(Motihari) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

the hon. Member Shri Digvijaya Singh has brought a very important proposal in the House, which is being discussed. I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express myself on this horrible problem. The country is facing a number of horrible problems today and the population explosion is the most horrible of all. We feel that this problem has posed a challenge to economic and social development of the nation. We will have to take up this challenge seriously. At present, 15 per cent of the total population in the world comprises of Indian population, while the area is just 2.4 per cent of the total area of the world. One can guess easily the density of our population in one km area. We are living in such a congested area. Density of population in our country is too high. For instance in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and specifically northern parts of Bihar, more than 800 people live in an area of one kilometre. After coming into power after independence in 1947, the Central Government has been implementing the Family Planning Programmes since 1957. It was a good step and the Government hoped to control the population, but it didn't happen. I was listening to Shri Digvijaya Singh very carefully when he presented the figures, I also possess the figures but I wouldn't like to present them as the bell has rung. I would, however, like to say that according to the census report of 1951 the population was 34.2 crores which increased to 68.5 crores in 1981. Our population became double during a period of 30-35 years. Every year it is increasing by 1.5 crore and thus the number of feeding mouths is continuously increasing.

Our hon. Prime Minister has been warning against this alarming situation and that is why the Parliament approved a National Health Programme in 1983 with two objectives. One is health for everyone and the other is to bring down the birth rate to 1 by 2000. These objectives are quite good, but the family Planning Programme launched by the Government seems to be insufficient to achieve these objectives. The Minister is requested to throw light on the family planning programmes which are likely to be taken up.

Figures are given in the report on the Health and Family Planning Programme

1987-88. I would like to submit clearly in the House that if the responsibility to tackle this problem is confined only to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, I don't consider this Ministry to be so competent and efficient to have a check upon the population growth. Through the medium of this House, I would like to urge the hon. Prime Minister, Health Minister and the public welfare Government that the population growth has become a horrible problem. So the Government ought to work upon it as a National Campaign and solve it on the level of Planning Commission.

So far as allocation of funds are concerned, these have been growing from the first plan to eighth plan. There are about 6000 centres under the Family Planning Programme. These are insufficient, we will have to convert all the Primary Health Centres and sub-centres into Family Planning Centres.

We will have to change the feelings of the people. The medium of communication and publicity should be adequately strong. Priority should be given to television in the backward areas, the areas where the population is dense and literacy is less, where women are illiterate and the percentage of educated people is quite low. It is a fact that with the revolution in the sector of the transmitter and radio, facility of radio is made available in every village but even then the rural women have to engage themselves in their day to day work than listening to the programmes broadcast on radio. Women are the prey to this growing population. Women have to face the problems of unplanned pregnancy and labour pains. The Public Welfare and Family Planning Programmes launched by the National Government should be implemented on war-footing. Everybody is aware of the fact that the information regarding family planning or availability of the books and other matter on Family Planning at the block level Health centres and hospitals in rural areas are insufficient. We see that little knowledge is a dangerous thing. Sometimes ineligible persons are operated upon while implementing the family planning programmes. All such figures are made available to the Government and it considers that all the programmes are being executed

smoothly. The Government must look into this matter also. It should be seen that all such operations are successful. It has been observed that in rural areas neither the doctors are skilled nor the operations are performed properly. Neither the sanitation is proper, nor the required instruments for operation are available. Due to lack of these facilities these women die even in minor operations. Besides, the people are afraid of these operations. This feeling should be removed. When efforts are made to convince the women in rural areas that big family creates more troubles for them, they confess that they prefer to face these troubles than to go in for a operation. I would urge the Government to implement all these programmes in a proper way.

Markets are flooded with spurious drugs today. I had asked a question regarding this also. The Government provides medicines free of cost under the Family Planning Programme, which is undoubtedly a good scheme. But I would urge that the pills provided to the public should not be defective. Certain loop programmes have been launched. I had raised a question in this regard in the Lok Sabha Committee also and talked to several women. They pointed out that it creates many difficulties for them. Moreover it creates anaemic condition also. Due to pain and fear the women get it removed. All such programmes of the Government have not been successful. One such spoiled case of a girl also came to my notice. Her life was in danger at the hospital because of pain and bleeding. The Government must bring about improvements in these programmes.

Beside this one more feeling is at work in our society. Nowadays people at least desire to have one boy if not two. Everywhere in the private laboratories sex tests are being conducted to determine the sex of the foetus. Lot of money is charged for conducting these tests. Females foetuses are generally destroyed through abortions. The Government must discourage this tendency because it is a slur on the whole of the society. The speaker before me also stated that the women generally are the victims of these practices.

The Government has a programme for making nutritious food available to women

[Shrimati Prabhawati Gupta]

under the family planning programme. I request the Government to bring the maternity welfare programme under the family planning programme. Poverty is the biggest problem in our country. In the western countries people are very conscious to have one child only. However, in our country despite poverty people want to have less children. Now we have man power, fertile land and many mines, then why we do not speed up the pace of the economic programmes. Now we should run one programme—“Brahmcharyen Tapsa Deva Mrityum Upadhat” means through the power of celibacy both God and men get nectar. The Government must propagate this feeling on extensive basis. Such programmes should be included in the curriculum in the schools from the fourth and the fifth standard onwards. I think there are several Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic medicines through which the family planning programmes can be successfully run all over the country without fear or difficulties. In my opinion such programmes should be encouraged by the Government and also included in the National programme, as these systems of medicine are being successfully made use of both in Rajasthan and in Uttar Pradesh.

In the end I would like to state that it is beyond the control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to check population growth. The Planning Commission should directly take over this responsibility in its own hands for controlling the population growth and for the economic development of the country.

With these words I conclude.

17.26 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

[*English*]

Notifications under customs Act 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : May I have your indulgence to place on the Table a paper mentioned against my name in the Supplementary List of Business,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It hink the House will accept it; it would not object to its being laid on the Table since it has already been circulated. We can allow him.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : I am obliged to the members. I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 156/88-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 136/86-Customs, dated the 17th February, 1986, so as to reduce the basic customs duty on acrylonitrile from 70 per cent *ad valorem* to 15 per cent *ad valorem* under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placcd is Library. See No. LT-6164-A/88]

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[*English*]

Continued C'ovtl. o.' Popu'ation.—*Contd.*

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Sabarkantha) : I would like to congratulate Shri Digvijaya Singh for raising this discussion. It is a very vital subject of great importance. He has in his initial remarks emphasised how very important this subject is for this country. The rate at which the population is increasing in our country ought to cause very serious concern to everybody. It has virtually a nullifying effect on all other developmental activities of this country. However much we progress, that progress is almost nullified. This is one of the major causes of our poverty eradication programme not succeeding. The pressure of population on all aspects of economy is enormous and it is having serious effect on our environment problems, on our economic development and indeed on all other problems also. For instance, the entire water problem, the fuel wood problem, the destruction of forests, all these which are today causing or ought to be causing serious concern are due to it. It is astonishing, that in spite of the fact that everybody has realised it, and yet somehow, we are trying

to act in a manner as if this was something to which we should not attach great deal of importance.

If you see the documents of all other Ministries, except for the Health Ministry, you will find that there is hardly any mention of this major problem. In the whole of the Economic Survey of the Finance Ministry, you would find hardly any mention of the population problem or realisation of the problem that the population is creating and the problem that the effect the rate of growth is having on our economic development, on our economic developmental activities.

It was unfortunate that when we took it up seriously, we adopted a method, which really brought about a feeling of revolt in the mind of the ordinary man of this country.

I remember when the first census report, after independence was published, the then Census Commissioner laid very great emphasis on this population problem and the importance that the Government should attach to it. He also warned that failure to attach the kind of importance that was necessary to attach to it would result in serious consequences to the future development of this country. His warning was accepted by the Government. And we attached a great deal of importance to population control right from the First Plan. Unfortunately, for various reasons, the then Health Minister failed to see, or was not wholly convinced of the importance of this programme, and so although it was accepted as a policy of the Government that a great deal of importance should be attached to population control, in actual fact in the implementation of that policy there was a certain amount of passiveness.

Substantial sums of money were allotted, I remember, in the Second Five Year Plan and they remained unutilized. When it seems that we woke up to the seriousness of the situation, and effective steps began to be taken, they took them unfortunately during the Emergency period. And the method by which it was done, or the manner in which it was done, was so revolting that it became inexpedient to utter the very word 'population control' and it was changed over to 'family welfare.'

Anyhow, it was decided to somehow wrap it up in a manner so that people would not consider that they were being driven towards something which they did not like. And yet this was something of vital importance. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Health Ministry to realise its importance judging from what it says.

But what is the actual achievement so far? The achievement so far is, I am afraid, not sufficient for our purposes. Fifteen million people are added every year. In 1971 our population was 54 crores or 54.82 crores. In 1981 it rose to 68.52 crores. The present birth rate is 32.4 per thousand. And what it ought to be is 21. You can see the distance that we have to cover. Unless very drastic measures are taken, I am afraid, we shall find it difficult to reach that goal within a measurable period of time. We know what should be done. But we are not able to do it because of various handicaps. Poverty is one of the handicaps. If people were less poor, then the acceptance of family planning would be easier.

If they were more literate, again it would be easier. And yet, in both these matters, literacy and poverty, we are not able to make the kind of progress that is necessary. Kerala has been able to reduce its birth rate to the extent that it has been able to do it within a very short period of time, despite all the difficulties that it had. As I think the hon. Member from Kerala pointed out, it was done because the people there were determined to do it. Similarly death rate, in Kerala the infant Mortality Rate for instance, has gone down to 32 as against 140 in Uttar Pradesh. It is quite a contrast. Only if the Infant Mortality Rate is less than 50 per thousand, can not be assumed that the people there are fairly well off and are getting their essential requirements, and above all they are well nourished. The only State in this country which has achieved this is Kerala. In all other States and particularly the Hindi Belt States, the Infant Mortality Rate is over 100 per thousand. Therefore, it is very necessary to view this problem seriously. Unless we attach the degree of seriousness to this problem, that is necessary we shall before long find ourselves in very great difficulty.

[Shri H.M. Patel]

Only in 1985, the Ministry for Environment has been established. It is now only that we have begun to realise. We have realised the gravity of environmental deterioration. Now, we have found it necessary to establish a separate Ministry. We have done this at the stage when already a fantastic amount of environmental deterioration has already taken place. The degree of destruction of forests that has taken place is enormous.

Why is it that the drinking water problem in our country has become even more acute than it was before? It is because of the pressure of population and that pressure of population must be relieved as early and as urgently as possible. Unless we succeed in doing that, I am afraid, we shall find ourselves facing a very serious situation. Now, what should be done? This is the question. Is the Health Ministry taking all possible steps? It is not merely a question of allotment of money. It is also a question of obtaining willing and determined cooperation from the people. It was rightly said that there has to be first of all a political will. The Government itself must realise that this is a problem of the first importance. The solution of this problem must be given the highest priority. It is undoubtedly true that there will be political problems and political difficulties. But, this is a problem, I think, on which all political parties are agreed and I do not think that there will be any attempt at taking political advantage in one way or another if an agreed policy is evolved. I am quite certain that it should be possible to achieve it. The most important thing is the implementation of the policy. In regard to implementation of that policy again I feel the cooperation of all political parties should be sought. I do not think there will be any difficulty in obtaining. So far as voluntary organisations are concerned there are great many, their cooperation should also be sought. These voluntary organisations have really done most significant work in this sphere. I have some knowledge about two or three States where voluntary organisations have done outstanding work and those States are really leaders in this sphere. I feel that the Health Ministry should give to this subject the highest priority and not

merely rest content with statistical figures. I think, it is necessary for this subject to be tackled, not State-wise. There should be district planning. It is not a question of planning but implementation district-wise is very vital because conditions vary from district to district. Unless we see to it that those varying conditions are realised and steps taken to meet those particular conditions, the success which is necessary to be achieved will not be achieved.

It is a very good that this subject has been brought for discussion and its importance high lighted. I hope, Government will take further steps to see that this subject is considered, kept alive and its importance is continuously emphasised by the Ministries because it effects the success of the policies of all the Ministries. Therefore, they must all work cooperatively.

I hope, that the importance that should be attached to this problem will never again be under-estimated.

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a moment of pleasure that Shri Digvijay Singh has raised a very important issue in this august House. Sir, I would like to briefly dwell on three-four things which are very essential.

Sir, the important thing is the couple protection rate. There is a need to expedite the couple survey work. The couple survey work has not been fully completed. There are several loopholes in it. It is absolutely essential to undertake the couple survey work in the rural areas. Till now, the survey work has mostly been done in the urban areas and very little in the rural areas. If the couple survey work is properly got done in the rural areas, then the Government will be able to give definite figures about couple protection programme and its coverage. If couple protection rate can be increased by using contraceptives, pills, or other methods as we are doing at present, it will be good because this is in conformity with our policy. In the opinion of the hon. Members the most important subject is of couple survey and many things can be developed as contraceptives. I think there is a need

for doing something more for contraceptives and the advertisements for popularising contraceptives and Nirodh on T. V. and other media. Besides Nirodh, some more contraceptives can be developed as has been done in foreign countries. More research work should be undertaken so these can be made available at cheap rates. Though Nirodh is also cheap, however more such other things can be developed as its substitutes so that these are easily available in the market. The Government must lay greater emphasis on this aspect.

Second thing is about child care and mother care which are very important and essential. Regarding child care a mass immunisation programme is already being implemented on which the Hon. Prime Minister has laid greater emphasis. It is a matter of pleasure that this programme has also been referred to in the technical missions. We want that more and more publicity should be given to the mass immunisation programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan and it should be fully implemented so as to cover the entire population. Covering 15 to 16 crore children under the programme is a stupendous and time consuming task. I think if this programme is implemented properly, if the health care centres are run efficiently and if due publicity is given to it, a lot of work can be done in this direction. The publicity being given to it at present on T.V. is not adequate. I think some more time and publicity need to be given to the child health care on T.V. for educating the people about it. For the people living in the rural areas separate programmes should be telecast on this subject. Till now, adequate time and publicity are not being given to this programme on T.V., so the Government must pay greater attention and give more time to these programmes.

There is one more important subject on which it is essential to speak. I have got many issues to speak of, but the time is less. Mother care is very important. The august House is well aware of the condition of the Primary Health Centres. Even the staff and the facilities which are available at these centres have not been provided to all the people all over the country. Though Planning Commission passes on the funds to the Health Ministry,

for passing on to the State Governments, yet there is a big gap in the implementation. The Central Government is not absolved of its responsibility simply by setting up the Primary Health Centres and by providing funds. Today the Primary Health Centres are not working efficiently and even if the implementation has been handed over to the State Governments, the Central Government must exercise maximum control on them. I think this issue should be brought under the purview of this august House. As far as the question of the Primary Health Centres is concerned, the Government of India should be entrusted with the responsibility to look after the functioning of these centres. This subject should be included in the concurrent list. Leave aside the rest of the works of the Department, but setting up and maintenance of the Primary Health Centres and their management should be included in the national programme. So far as the national Programme is concerned more attention needs to be paid towards its implementation. I request the hon. Minister and all the hon. Members to take up with the State Governments the issue of inclusion of this subject into the concurrent list and persuade them to agree to this proposal. This is the most important programme and its implementation is essential.

I want to give a concrete suggestion for which two more minutes may please be given. More is required to be done at the stages of the pregnancy and the labour pain. Before pregnancy, there should be a couple survey and thereafter couple protection. During the pregnancy period, I suggested mother care at the Primary Health Centre. During the time of labour pains the Primary Health Centre is at real test. We come from this profession and I know that during the period of labour pains, if some complications develop, then the Primary Health Centres are not fully equipped to handle such cases. Such cases are to be transferred to the district hospitals, whereby the patients often die on the way itself. From the remotest villages, the Primary Health Centres are far away and also lack means of transport, so how can the hon. Minister say that the problem which arise during labour pains should be solved. The

[Shri Manoj Pandey]

distance between the Primary Health Centres and the Sub-Centre is too much to offer proper mother care facilities to the pregnant woman. For this, roads are essential. Otherwise how mother care facilities can be provided? Therefore, the Planning Commission should pay attention towards this matter and see that there is a link between the sub centres and the Primary Health Centres. I would also like to say a few words on surgery. Leproscopy is an important discovery. This has aroused the feeling of security among the women of the rural areas, who generally go in for the Family Planning devices and it is also cheap. Even before Leproscopy, the condition of the surgery was not so bad as can be gauged from the number of the cases spoiled during the emergency, but political advantage was mainly derived out of it. This gave severe setback to the Family Planning Programme with the result that the population growth again picked up. The most important thing is bloodless surgery which has developed the laser technology.

Laser technology should be made use of in this field so that we may give the maximum benefit. Bloodless surgery is more effective in the rural areas because people get scared of excessive bleeding. So how can we insist the females to undergo surgery. Therefore we should make use of laser technology and also take quick action in the direction of bloodless surgery so that we may treat the females at the earliest.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): There is no difference of opinion about the family planning programme. But still our population is going on increasing. Some hon. Members recommended surgery while the others opined in favour of Ayurveda. Leaving all this aside, everyone is ready for it but certain sections are against it. We should consider this problem very seriously. If a Government employee adopts the family planning programme, he gets a benefit of two increments. You can estimate the benefit he will be getting by the time of his retirement. But on the contrary, those living in the villages *i.e.* farmers and labourers get only once Rs. 50 and perhaps Rs. 150 for clothes if they adopt the family

planning programme. You have never paid any attention to the incentives being given to them. My submission is that just as a Government employee gets two increments on adopting the family planning programme and the amount of this benefit works out to be nearly Rs. 25-30 thousand by the time of his retirement, similarly the villagers should positively be paid at least Rs. 5 thousand. Secondly you should formulate such rules and make such arrangements whereby a Government employee who indulges in bigamy should be thrown out of the service. Further, a Government employee who does not adopt the family planning programme after two issues should also be removed from service. Provision should be made to give five increments to a Government employee who does not get married even after the age of 30 years. Keeping in view the speed at which our country's population is increasing, it is essential to take solid steps. Today the situation is such that no matter how much development we make, it fails due to the increase in population. There is not even a single person in our country who opposes the family planning programme. But the rate of population growth is three or four times more than the increase in our production and the development made by us. It is getting difficult for us to check population growth. No matter how many Five Year Plans we formulate, unless this problem is controlled, all our schemes will remain ineffective.

The land can definitely not increase with the speed at which the population is increasing. Because of the increase in population, the people are indulging in deforestation due to which there are no rains. This results in a famine situation and we do not get foodgrains to eat. Unemployment is increasing in our country. The solution to all these problems lies in implementing the Family Planning programme effectively. Everyone conforms to this, though there may be some people from certain sections who oppose it. Leaving aside party considerations, we should all face this problem on war footing. If we are unable to implement it compulsorily since we lack courage and even I am not in its favour, then we should inspire the people to do so willingly. Some socialist countries do have made such an arrangement. We should formulate a

common civil code. Bigamy and polygamy should be banned for all regardless of one's religion. My opinion is, that at the time of appointment in a Government service, an affidavit should be taken from each employee that he will adopt Family Planning devices compulsorily after two issues. Only such persons who give such an affidavit should be taken in Government service and be given ration card, water and electricity connection. This problem cannot be controlled unless we take some such positive steps. If we will hesitate in taking solid steps, then its consequence will be disastrous. Our country cannot make progress without this. My submission is, that all of us sitting here should first willingly adopt this programme ourselves. But here the situation is such that one person has even 30 children, some one has 4 wives and one of the hon. Members was saying that many people have 10 children each. Therefore, my submission is, that if you cannot implement it compulsorily, then you should at least make such a policy for the Government employees that only those persons will get a job, ration card and Government subsidy, who adopt Family Planning. If we do not take such a step, then in the near future, the density of population per kilometre will go on increasing. Therefore keeping aside all party-politics, we will have to face this problem jointly. We will have to formulate a common Civil Code and as far as possible implement it compulsorily since it is very essential.

18.00 hrs.

[English]

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I am thankful to you for having permitted to participate in the discussion on the continued growth of population.

I would like to congratulate Mr. Digvijay Singh on having brought this issue for discussion in this august House and also on his eloquent oration and also his valuable suggestions for implementing and bringing out effective family planning in the country.

The population explosion is so bad that I fear that in another couple of decades that

we will be exceeding China. If that happens, whichever Government comes to power and whatever be the Plan allocations, that will not reach the common people and the Government will not be able to cater to the needs of the poor people. Your policies and philosophies will become waste and the funds will also be wasted. I only suggest that effective family planning should be implemented at all costs.

I can proudly say that while Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi was the Chief Minister and Prof. K. Anbhzagan was the Health Minister, we achieved the target of being second in family planning in India and now we continue to occupy the same second position. Mr. Digvijay Singh asked, what is the reason for Kerala and Tamil Nadu occupying first and second position respectively. I only say that many people still feel that large family size is an asset to their family. Second thing is, they feel many births are a safeguard against the loss of family members through sudden death which may happen at all stages, particularly at infancy and young age. Parents also feel that children can earn, provide sustenance and company in old age. They also feel that children provide emotional satisfaction.

Prof. G. H. Kibbs calculated that world population was already growing at 1% per annum and earth's ultimate carrying capacity lay between 11 and 12 billions. I would request Shri Digvijay Singh, if he has time to kindly go through the books "Studies in Population and Economic Development, by B.N. Ghosh, Volumes I and II and Limiting Population Growth, Ford Foundation Contribution by John Caldwell and Pat Caldwell.

I would like to give a few suggestions as a doctor. But I may say that many suggestions which I would give will be like carrying coal to New Castle. I was thrilled and surprised to hear many of the valuable suggestions coming from non-medical people, for effective implementation of family planning. I would like to quote Mr. Ghosh, with your permission, on Studies in Population and Economic Development :

"The National Population Policy Statement calls for a population growth

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

rate of 1.4 and a birth rate of 25 per thousand by 1984 compared to the present growth rate of 1.7 to 1.8 per cent and birth rate of 35. This would require the crude birth rate to fall by one point or more per year over the coming years. Such a rapid decline has occurred elsewhere. In the case of Taiwan and Singapore, for example, and there is definite evidence of a downward fertility trend in India, particularly since 1971."

So, I thought I could give a few more suggestions for effective family planning. One is about popular education or literacy. One could come across high literacy rate existing in Kerala. Though we are not as good in the literacy rate as in Kerala, still our method of effective family planning has brought us, Tamil Nadu to second level. Secondly, growing political participation must be there. Third is improving the health of the individual. Fourth, effective or adequate family planning measures as well as birth control programmes. Another method is increasing attention for maternal welfare. In United States, they have programme called, Women Infant Care Programme (WIC) and I had occasions to visit United States and visited many of the primary health centres where they were able to give better nutrition for indigent and pregnant women, providing iron and protein during the early months of pregnancy so that they could deliver better, healthy children at a later stage. In the United States, it is called as WIC. In our country, we can call it as Mother and Infant Care Centre. In every Primary Health Centre, we can provide such MIC.

Another point is the weakened class and caste lines.

Certain sections of the community do not accept family planning. As long as they live in India, they should accept family planning methods. Whatever norms the Government fixes up for family planning should be accepted irrespective of the religion to which they belong.

Finally, about the TV and audio-visual programmes, it is not merely that we show

nirodh or copper-T loops. We should depict the pictures about the sufferings of the large families and the happiness of the small size families. All these should be well depicted so that people in the rural areas can appreciate and get educated.

Another point is about incentives and disincentives, which Shri Digvijaya Singh has quoted very well. I do not want to go in detail.

Inclusion of family planning in all the medical courses is essential because at present only in the final year, family planning is taught. In the final year medical course, in hygiene, they teach family planning. It is better that family planning is included in the first year of the medical course itself.

In Services, training of doctors and nurses is very essential.

Finally, experienced technical assistants and qualified persons should be appointed in family planning programmes.

The previous speaker mentioned about the difficulty experienced by pregnant women in the rural primary health centres and how they are mismanaged by the quacks. This should be avoided. I would only request the hon. Minister that qualified and technical personnel should be appointed in the programmes of family planning.

Forcible family planning can be applicable only on restructuring the economy. Otherwise, it may jeopardise the basis of household enterprises in India on which so much of the stability of the social fabric rests. Population control programme should be voluntary instead of draconically enforced by authority.

All the political parties should lend a helping hand irrespective of their affiliation for effective family planning implementation.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri

Digvijay Singh has initiated a debate on a very important subject. I would like to refer to all those important suggestions given by other hon. Members who have participated in the debate. Shri Singh has mentioned that the progress and future of our country depend upon our population. Besides, he has also said that this debate has taken place after a long time. We are aware that the efforts made under the guidance of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru in the direction of building our nation did bring progress in our country. During the last five years, our country has left no stone unturned in achieving a position in the world. In the countries which we happened to visit, we have heard words of praise for India.

We remember that Panditji had once said that the people of India can neither make progress nor increase their scientific and technological know-how. But we tried our best and made tremendous improvement in the field of science and technology. India, which had once no place in the world and the people used to think that it would lag behind, today enjoy first place next only to U.S.A and U.S.S.R in the world in the field of industry. But if along with this our increasing population is not brought under control and enough attention is not paid towards it then whatever progress has been made and is likely to be made in our country will appear to be less and inadequate. Today our population is 79 crores. Our hon. colleague Shri Digvijaya Singh has asked that our slogan in the elections should be to first adopt the Family Planning programme. He also referred to the courage of the people. He said that as a Member of Parliament he gave a lot of importance to the family planning. He surely deserves to be congratulated on this account, because the future of our country and its whole progress depend on it. Our present population is 79 crores and every year there is an increase of 60 lakhs. By the time we reach the 21st century our population will be around 100 crores. If the rate of population growth remains the same, then according to our estimate in 2020; our population will be around 120-150 crores and we will be even ahead of China in this field. Our country will become the most populated country in

the world. All the hon. Members, including Shri Patel and Shri Janga Reddy referred to this problem. I would also like to add here that during 1971-81 our rate of population growth was 2.25 per cent. According to 1971 census it came down to 2.20 per cent. Our birth rate which was stable from 1977 to 1984, was 33-34 per thousand. In 1986 there was a slight reduction and it came down to 32.4. According to the recent estimates of death rate, it is found to be 11.1 per thousand in 1986. The rate of increase is approximately 13.2. Increase in population and decline in death rate is definitely affecting the country's progress adversely. I would like to say in this connection that the family planning programme is one of those most important programmes the total expenditure of which is borne by the Central Government.

I have just taken charge of this Ministry for the last 2 to 2½ months only. Recently I called a meeting of the Health Ministers of various States. I called a meeting of the sub-committee of the Health Ministers and emphasised that the targets fixed for the purpose must be achieved. If the targets so fixed are not achieved. There is no use of fixing these targets. I am happy to inform the august House that we are calling a meeting of the State Health Ministers very soon, with a view to urge upon them to take these programmes very seriously.

It is not the question of any political party. If all of our measures prove futile to check the growth of population, whom should we hold responsible for this? In order to meet this requirement, we have formulated a programme under which we will try to achieve the targets which would be fixed for 1988-89 in regard to the family welfare and family planning. Full attention will be paid to ensure that force is not used anywhere while implementing this programme.

While the entire expenditure on family welfare programmes is given to the State Governments by the Central Government, I am glad to inform the House that Kerala, Tamilnadu and West Bengal have made tremendous progress in this direction. The birth rate has declined to a large extent.

[Shri Moti Lal Vora]

Had Kerala, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu not adopted these measures, the population in these States would have increased manifold. The number of health centres in the country has also gone up manifold. According to the figures upto December, 1987, there were about 14,679 Primary Health Centres, 1293 Community Health Centres and 1,02,858 sub-centres in the country. The number of trained midwives has gone up to about 5,54,090. We have achieved this much progress uptill now. If we do not check the constant growth in population, even 5 lakh midwives will fall short of the requirements in future. It is, therefore, necessary that we should take it very seriously. Our decision to hold a discussion here on this subject is very important in my view and the views expressed by the hon. Members are also very important.

The achievement of the family Welfare Programme is not less important on any account. 8.5 crore births have been prevented by contacting the people and urging them to adopt anti-pregnancy devices. 5 crore eligible couples have been given protection through some or the other device at the stage of of the current 37 per cent couple protection rate. All the anti-pregnancy measures have been taken during the year 1986-87. (Interruptions) As against the targets of 29.1 per cent birth rate, 10.4 per cent death-rate and 42 per cent couple protection rate, the achievements for the year 1986 are 32.4, 11.1 and 37 per cent respectively. We hope that we will achieve the plan target so far as the death rate and the couple protection rate are concerned. As I have already said a little while ago, 8.5 crore births have been prevented. In spite of that efforts will also be made in pursuance of the hon. Member's suggestions. The people particularly women will also be educated and urged through various media viz. newspaper, television, radio, to etc. adopt family planning devices. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : There is no need to make use of radio or T.V. let the Government give Rs. 5000 or Rs. 10,000. The Government servants are being given 2 or 3 increments. (Interruptions)

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA : We should lay more and more stress on the use of T. V. radio and newspapers and on the education of women. An educated woman educates the entire family and the family feels that they should adopt family welfare programme. At the same time more and more employment avenues should be opened for women. Our department is making lot of efforts in this direction. Among the various facilities being given for undergoing sterilisation operation, there are proposals to give compensation to labourers for loss of wages. The Central Government employees are given incentives. Shri Janga Reddy has said already that they get two increments. As per his view, those who do not marry at all should be given five increments and Shri Janga Reddy will tell what should be done for those who do not do anything. (Interruptions) He will tell what to do about those people who neither extend any co-operation in the family planning programme nor marry ?

I fully agree to the suggestions of the hon. Member, Shri Digvijaya Singh that the growth in population is linked with age. It will be desirable to defer the marriageable age. If we can in the marriageable age. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Those who do not adopt family planning, may be removed from service. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Incorporate it in the BJP manifesto, well accept it.

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA : At the same time as you said that it would be desirable to defer the marriageable age, it is in itself an important thing. As also the concern for the growing population . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Let Shri Janga Reddy write it in their BJP manifesto. We will see that the Government accepts it. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : An Act may be enacted whereby no such person would be able to stand in the contest for a seat in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. (Interruption)

S. BUTA SINGH : That be would Bharatiya Janata Party. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA : Whatsoever party may it be, it may be the Bharatiya Janata Party or the Janata Party, all parties should adopt this programme jointly. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : We are with you . . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : BJP manifesto. . . . *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA : I am not mentioning about BJP or Janata Party or any other party. I am only requesting all the political parties to be away from the political platform and have a cooperation in implementing this programme, this national programme. This national programme has to be implemented in all respect.

[Translation]

The hon. Member, Shri Digvijaya Singh referred to China and said that the people there are trying to stick to one child norm in order to check population growth. But Shri Digvijaya Singh might be knowing as to what incentives they are giving for maintaining one child norm. We can visualise the major changes that China has undergone after adopting these measures. There the number of children in a family has come to 2 or 3. The incentives being given are not adequate. We are getting full benefit of giving incentives.

A lot of discussion on this subject has taken place in this House. The family welfare programme is not the responsibility of the Health Ministry only. I can assure you this much that there would be no delay if all of us join together and make a sincere effort to implement this programme. If we are able to check growth in population, we will be able to make progress. Our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been saying time and again that we will have to check the population growth fully

if at all we want to take the country ahead on the path of progress.

I once again assure that the Government will duly consider the points raised by Shri Digvijaya Singh. We will also take action on suggestions made by the hon. Members.

18.21 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : INCIDENTS IN THE GOLDEN TEMPLE, AMRITSAR ON 9TH MAY, 1988 AND THEREAFTER

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Sir. I rise to inform the House of certain disturbing developments in Golden Temple, Amritsar.

About 7.30 A.M. on 9th May some construction material was collected near 'Karah Parshad Point' outside the Golden Temple complex. Information was received that an attempt would be made to occupy an adjoining multi-storeyed private building in order to strengthen the fortification of Golden Temple complex by the militants. On receipt of this information, S. P. City Amritsar accompanied by Commandant, 49th Battalion CRPF visited the spot and reported his assessment of the situation to DIG, CRPF and SSP Amritsar.

At about 1.30 P. M. Shri S. S. Virk, DIG, CRPF accompanied by Commandant, 49th Battalion, CRPF and S. P. City Amritsar, reached the scene with reinforcements. Inspection of the site confirmed that a wall was being constructed in an unauthorised manner. The authorities requested the masons to stop the work. The masons agreed and went inside the complex.

As the officers turned back, firing started from inside the complex and one of the bullets hit the DIG, Shri Virk, in the jaw. The police and para-military forces returned the fire. Shri Virk was rushed to Shri Guru Tegh Bahadur Hospital, Amritsar, where he was operated upon and he is now out of danger.

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Golden Temple*

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Golden Temple*

[Shri S. Buta Singh]

Exchange of fire between militants inside the Temple and para-military forces outside continued intermittently till.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.25 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Thursday, May 12,
1988/Vaisakha 22, 1910 (Saka)*
