

**Eighth Series, Vol. XLIV No. 17**

**Monday, December 5, 1988/1910  
Agrahayana 14, 1910 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Twelfth Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



**सत्यमेव जयते**

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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## CONTENTS

[*Eighth Series. Vol XLIV, Twelfth Session, 1988/1910 (Saka)*]  
No. 17, Monday, December 5, 1988/Agrahayana 14, 1910 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Welcome to Malaysian Parliamentary Delegation	1-2
Oral Answers to Questions:	2-45
* Starred Questions Nos.	320,330,332, 333,337, 339, 342, 345 and 346
Written Answers to Questions:	45-343
Starred Questions Nos.	328,334 to 336 339 to 341, 343, 344 347 and 348
Unstarred Questions Nos.	3230 to 3358 3360 to 3437 and 3437-A.
Papers laid on the Table	343-351
Message from Rajya Sabha	351
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance	351-376
Recent strike by workers of industrial establishments in Delhi and nearby areas—	
Shri Baju Ban Riyan	351-357
Shri Bindeshwari Dubey	352-355 368-376
Shri Ajoy Biswas	357-360
Shri Harish Rawat	360-363
Shri Srikanta Datta Narasimharaja Wadiyar	363-366
Shri Purna Chandra Malik	366-368

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\* The Sigh † marked above the name of a member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)

COLUMNS

Matters Under Rule 377—

376—380

(i) Need to repair the Sona Canal with World Bank aid—

376—377

Shri C.P. Thankur

(ii) Need to entrust the erstwhile Tagore hospital of Dandakaranya Project to the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi—

377

Shri Mankuram Sodi

(iii) Need to set up electronic Industries in Mithila region of Bihar

377—378

Dr. G.S. Rajhans

(iv) Demand for conversion of State Highway between Kadiri and Anantapur into a National Highway—

378

Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy

(v) Need to include cultural troupes from Assam in the Festivals of India held abroad—

378—379

Shri Parag Chaliha

(vi) Need to set up thermal Plants at Kapurdi and Jalepa for meeting the shortage of electricity in desert areas of Rajasthan—

379—380

Shri Virdhi Chander Jain

(vii) Need to set up paper mills in Phulbani districts of Orissa—

380

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Tamil Nadu), 1988-89—

380—408

Shri Thampan Thomas

381—384

Shri N. Tombi Singh

384—387

Shri N. Sundararaj

387—392

Shri. P. Selvendran

392—398

Dr. G.S. Rajhans

398—401

	<b>COLUMNS</b>
Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	401—403
Shri B.K. Gadhvi	403—408
<i>Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1988-89</i>	411—414
Motion to introduce—	411—412
Shri B.K. Gadhvi	
Motion to consider	413—414
Shri B.K. Gadhvi	
Clauses 2,3 and 1	413
Motion to pass—	414
Shri B.K. Gadhvi	
<i>Supplementary Demands for Grants (Punjab), 1988-89 —</i>	414—472
Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy	415—419
Shri R.L. Bhatia	419—428
Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer	428—433
Shri Aziz Qureshi	433—437
Shri Ajoy Biswas	437—440
Kumari Mamata Banerjee	440—442
Shri Ram Narain Singh	442—446
Dr. G.S. Rajhans	446—448
Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	448—455
Dr. G.S. Dhillon	455—463
Shri Kali Prasad Pandey	463—465
Shri B.K.Gadhvi	465—472
<i>Punjab Appropriation (No. 3) Bill , 1988-89—</i>	472—474
Motion to introduce—	472—473
Shri B.K. Gadhvi	

<b>Motion to consider—</b>	<b>473</b>
Shri B.K. Gadhvi	
<b>Clauses 2,3 and 1</b>	<b>473–474</b>
<b>Motion to pass—</b>	<b>474</b>
Shri B.K.Gadhvi	
<b>Half-an-Hour Discussion—</b>	<b>474–496</b>
<b>Ban on Communal Organisations—</b>	
Dr. G.S. Rajhans	474–479
Shri P. Chidambaram	479–482 491–496
Shri Shantaram Naik	482–484
Shri Harish Rawat	484–486
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	486–488
Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao	488–491

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

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Monday, December 5, 1988/Agrahayana  
14, 1910 (Saka)

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*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO THE MALAYSIAN  
PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

[*English*]

MR SPEAKER : Hon'ble Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in extending our warm welcome to Honourable Senator Dr. Nordin Bin Ahmad Selat and the Hon'ble Members of the Malaysian Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other Hon'ble Members of the Delegation are:

- i) Hon. Senator Mohd. Noor Bin Bedah
- 2) Hon. Senator Madame Law Jack Yoon

The Delegation arrived Delhi to-day early morning. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. We also convey our warm greetings and very best wishes through them to His Majesty the King, the Prime Minister, Parliament, the Government and the friendly people of Malaysia.

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## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

### States Per Capita Income

\*329. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the States which are having per capita income below the national average;

(b) the present per capita income at the national average;

(c) when the last per capita income, State-wise, was calculated; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the position of those States which are having per capita income below the national average?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND  
MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI) :  
(a) to (d). A statement is given below.

**STATEMENT**

(a) to (c). Latest information on per capita net State domestic product at 1970-71 prices is available for 1986-87. The computed per capita net national product for All India in 1986-87 at 1970-71 prices is Rs. 812/-. The States which are below the national average are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

(d) Apart from the action taken by the State Governments for their economic development, the Central Government has also been taking the following steps for accelerating the development of these States:

i) The Central Assistance is provided to the States on the basis of 'Modified Gadgil Formula' as approved by the National Development Council (NDC), according to which 20 per cent of the Central assistance is distributed among those States whose per capita income is below the National average. Such States also benefit from Central assistance earmarked for special problems.

ii) The formula for the allocation of market borrowings has been revised to ensure higher allocation for States whose per capita income is below national average.

iii) Plans of special category States who have very meagre or no resources of their own are financed through Central assistance.

iv) While making Statewise allocation of resources under the poverty alleviation programmes, more emphasis is given to the incidence of poverty during the Seventh Plan as compared to that in the Sixth Plan.

v) Special incentives are provided in

the form of investment subsidy and concessional finance for accelerating the industrial development of industrially backward regions.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : I am grateful to the hon. Minister for the statement in which he has suggested five measures for increasing the per capita income of those States which are below the national average.

May I know from the hon. Minister while executing these five measures, what would be the period by which these States' per capita income will be brought to the national average?

As far as the new Gadgil formula is concerned, in respect of the States which are below the national average, the population will be taken as a criterion.

May I know whether the Government is thinking of considering the availability of resources of the concerned States and the degree of developments already achieved and also the scope of further industrialisation while allocating the funds? These are the things which are to be considered while allocating the funds.

In the Gadgil Formula, 10 per cent of the project cost are to be allotted by the Centre to the concerned States. But, in my humble opinion, it is not adequate. May I know whether the Government will reconsider the issue so that this 10 per cent may be increased to 25 per cent for the special projects for getting more income from those projects? What is the Government's view on this subject?

SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI: Sir, the States which have their average income below the national level and which are given special assistance are Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Kerala, Rajasthan,

and Andhra Pradesh. But there are certain States which have income below the national level and which are given special assistance are Manipur, Assam and Jammu and Kashmir. They are special category States. These States have been given Central Assistance which is more than that is given to average States in the country.

The hon. Member asked about the Gadgil Formula. The formula originally provided for 10 per cent only for States which have per capita income less than the national average. But in 1980-81, that is from the beginning of the Sixth Plan, the formula was revised and instead of 10 per cent, 20 per cent Central Assistance was given to those States whose income was less than the national average.

With regard to other help which the hon. Member mentioned, I would say, there are certain schemes under which special assistance is given from the Centre. For example, the Hill Area Development Programme, Western Ghat Area Project, Tribal Sub-Plan, NEC and Common Regional Programme, etc.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, the first supplementary asked by me was not replied. I wanted to know by which time can we achieve the desired results so that all these States under National average be brought to the national average? This was my first supplementary.

SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI: The precise date cannot be given when a State is going to achieve its target. But all efforts are made to see that those States which are weak or backward are provided extra help from the Centre.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : I want to know from the hon. Minister whether in the recent past the 9th Finance Commission has cautioned all the States including those

States mentioned by the hon. Minister which are below the national average to have Zero based budgeting; all sorts of subsidies to be discontinued; employment to be frozen at the existing level; and that expenditure on social security measures like the old age pension, etc. to be kept as usual? If so, how can we achieve the desired results because these are all poverty eradication programmes and also it will increase the per capita income of the population of a particular State? Will the government re-consider this issue?

SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI: All the points suggested by the hon. member are under the consideration by the Planning Commission because the exercises for the formulation of the 8th Plan are under way.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to clause 5 of the answer wherein it is stated: "Special incentives are provided in the form of investment subsidy, concessional finance for accelerating the industrial of the industrially backward region. What do you meant by concessional finance ? Have the Nationalised Banks been instructed to be liberal in giving finances to entrepreneurs who want to start industries in backward area? Are any instructions given to the Nationalised Banks to give financial assistance or loan at reduced and soft rate of interest? Would they reduced it by at least 1 per cent when compared to the industrial entrepreneurs in forward area? Will the location of public sector undertakings be given a priority for the purpose of locating them in the backward area?

SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI: Recently the Ministry for Industrial Development have announced growth centres for location of industries in the backward areas with a view to developing those areas through industrialisation. As regards some of the concessional finances, subsidy incentives, etc., the details could be had if the hon.



Member addresses his question to the Ministry of Industry.

**SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:** Kindly explain what do you mean by concessional finance?

**SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI:** This is the information received from the Ministry of Industry where it is stated that in order to promote speedy industrialisation of the backward region, a number of incentives, concessions like Central investment subsidy, transport subsidy, infrastructural subsidy, concessional finances, priority in the grant of industrial licence, registration, etc. are provided. If the hon. member wants to retain the question, it should be addressed to the Ministry for Industry.

**SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH:** Is the geographical area of a State a consideration for the allocation of central assistance; if not, will the hon. Minister consider the size of a State and the geographical area of that State for allocation of Central assistance?

**SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI:** The geographical area could be one of the factors; and geographical conditions could also be one of the factors. For example, hilly area in a particular region would be given more assistance. The States which are located on the border of the country geographically also receive special attention.

**SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH :** The answer has not come to me. Is the large size of a State and the geographical area of that State a consideration or not? Will he consider it ?

**SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI:** I have already replied. The hon. member asked for geographical consideration. If the hon. member asks about the size of a State, etc., we have already stated that under the Gadgil Formula, the size of the population is one of the considerations.

**MR. SPEAKER:** 'Geographical' area or the 'are a -wise' is the same thing.

### **Balloon Experiment from Hyderabad**

\*330. **SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:**  
**SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in 'Indian Express' dated 6 November, 1988 wherein it has been stated that balloon studies received a minor set-back when a zero pressure balloon with scientific equipment launched from Hyderabad failed to stay afloat;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted in this matter; and

(d) if so, the details of the results 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) to (d). A Statement is given below.

### **STATEMENT**

(a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Balloon flight referred to in the Question was carried out on November 5, 1988. The scientific experiment on board was for carrying out aerosol studies and for the measurement of atmospheric electrical conductivity. The former

was the main experiment and the latter was for supplementary information. The experiment was a part of post monsoon aerosol investigation campaign conducted under the Indian Middle Atmosphere Programme (IMAP) by various government agencies with Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) acting as nodal/coordinating agency.

On November 5, 1988, in the early morning at 0610 hours the scientific payload was successfully launched on a huge polyethylene balloon from the National Scientific Balloon Facility, Hyderabad (operated by Tata Institute of Fundamental Research TIFR). The balloon was initially climbing at a steady rate of about 260 meters/minute as required by Scientific payloads-both the payloads giving proper data. The balloon was tracked by radar. It reached an altitude of 16.5 kilometer at 0715 hours and got stagnated in the cold tropopause (-80 degree C). Attempts to push the balloon up by dropping the ballast did not succeed. The balloon developed a leak and lost gas. It started descending. The termination device was actuated and the balloon got separated from the scientific payload. The scientific payload descended on a parachute and touched the ground at 0747 hours, 67 kilometers east of Hyderabad. The scientific payload was recovered.

The aerosol experiment continuously gave good data during ascent phase upto 16.5.kilometer and also during the descent phase while it was coming down on parachute.

Due to gas leak in the balloon system made out of 25 micron thin polyethylene, the balloon failed to rise to the designed float altitude of 32 kilometers. As a result the supplementary experiment, i.e. conductivity experiment could not give data as it was designed to work only after reaching the float altitude. Otherwise the scientific balloon

experiment was successful in giving aerosol data which was the principal objective of the campaign. Based on the successful balloon flight, the remaining part of the aerosol campaign, viz, launching of RH-300 rocket from Thumba was carried out on November 6, 1988 together with observation using ground based experiments.

The balloon failure has been analysed and the conclusion is that it has taken place due to a rare balloon ga leak developed after launch. There has not however, been any setback in the aerosol campaign experiment.

Similar balloon experiments had been conducted on four occasions earlier. The whole aerosol campaign has been successful and the data is being analysed for scientific results.

The balloon was designed by TIFR and WINZEN Inc. USA and was fabricated by WINZEN Inc. U.S.A. Its launch as well as recovery were performed by TIFR Balloon Facility. The payload experiments were designed and fabricated by Physical Research Laboratory (PRL) Ahmedabad.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** Have the causes for the failure of the balloon experiment been properly investigated either by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research or the Space Research Organisation; if so, what are the reasons for that?

**SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN :** This failure was not exactly a failure as it has been explained in the answer. It has been investigated by a failure analysis committee set up by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, and the conclusion arrived at was that it was due to to leakage of air from the balloon, May be due to some manufacturing defect of the balloon itself, but this has not been decisively established.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** Has this failure caused any set-back to the further experimentation and what is the future programme of the balloon experiments?

**SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN:** As it was made clear in the answer, the programme has been completed, that is, the particular investigations into the aerosol which was the specific purpose of this balloon launching, and following it a rocket also has been launched. That programme of studying the aerosol has been completed. But there are other programmes, what are called the Indian Middle atmosphere programme which is going on, as well as other programmes of studying the atmosphere, the stratosphere, etc.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister did not give any reasons of the gas leakage from the balloon. My main question was why the gas leaked from the balloon and what was the financial loss in this experiment. Who are the officers found responsible for this and what action was taken against them.

[*English*]

**SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN:** As already explained, the mission actually was not a failure. Its main purpose was the investigation of the aerosol in the atmosphere. This has been completed because aerosol is up to 20 kilometres; the balloon went up to 16.5 kilometres and together with the rest of the earlier balloon programme we could complete the entire programme when we send up the rocket which was the next stage the experiment? Therefore, there was no question of enquiring against the staff or fixing responsibility. I have the failure analysis report with me. It says that the balloon leakage took place, and they could only establish the probable causes. What happened in the

space cannot be exactly determined and the reasons must have been leakage. The balloon was an imported one, manufactured in the United States and it must have come with some defect, probably in the manufacturing which led to the leakage. But, I can tell the hon. Member that out of five scientific balloons which we launched only one had this kind of a defect. The rest were hundred per cent successful.

[*Translation*]

### Implementation of Tribal Welfare Schemes

\*332. **SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are running tribal welfare schemes in States/ Union Territories:

(b) if so, the names of these States/ Union Territories and the details of work done under these schemes;

(c) whether Government are contemplating to start these schemes in other States also; and

(d) if so, the time by which a decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

### STATEMENT

(a) Schemes for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes (S.Ts) are implemented by State Govts. under Tribal Sub-Plan. The Union Government provides

financial, material and organisational support to the State Governments/UT Administrations under the Schemes.

(b) Tribal welfare schemes are implemented in 19 T.S.P. States/UTs. viz, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Manipur, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, A & N Islands and Daman & Diu; and in six tribal majority States/UTs, namely, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

Details of work done under schemes meant exclusively of substantially for the welfare and development of S.Ts are as follows:-

1) *Special Central Assistance for Tribal sub-Plan:*

Rs. 461.5 crores have been released from 1985-86 to 1987-88 to 19. T.S.P. States/UTs.

S.C.A. is used by the T.S.P. States/UTs in conjunction with State Plan funds on schemes which fall into the following broad categories:-

- i) Family oriented income generating schemes;
- ii) Infrastructure development programmes;
- iii) Human resource development programmes; and
- iv) Protective and anti-exploitative measures.

2) *Hostels for Scheduled Tribe girls:*

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for

S.T. girls hostels is funded equally by Centre and States. An amount of Rs 428.47 lakhs has been released as the Central share over the period 1985-88. With this assistance, 350 hostels with 14,323 seats have been established in 17 States/UTs.

3) *Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations:*

Voluntary Organisations of an All India Character are assisted, in accordance with the norms, in schemes, for the welfare and development of S.Ts. 32 Voluntary Organisations have been given Rs 230.48 lakhs in the period 1985-88.

4) *Educational/Training Schemes common to SCs/STs.*

Assistance is given to States/UTs under three Centrally Sponsored Schemes. These are:-

- a) Post matric Scholarships for SC/ST students. The objective is to enable SC/ST students to pursue higher education. About 12 lakh SC/ST students were awarded scholarships in 1987-88.
- b) Book Banks for SC/ST students studying in Medical and Engineering Colleges. The scheme is funded 50:50 by Centre and States/UTs. The objective is to set up common banks of books for groups of three SC/ST students studying degree courses in medicine and engineering. About 19,000 students are being benefitted each year at current level of expenditure.

*Coaching and Allied Schemes:*

- c) This scheme is also funded

equally by Centre and States/UTs. Coaching centres are run for SC/ST candidates intending to compete in the examinations conducted by the U.P.S.C. State Public Service Commissions and other recruiting to agencies in order to improve their representations in the public services.

#### 5) *Research and Training:*

There are 13 Tribal Research Institutes in the country. The scheme is funded 50:50 by Centre and the States and aims to assist the research, evaluation, data collection and training activities of institutes.

The scheme has two other components, namely, grant of research fellowship to students working in tribals, problems and supporting research project; by export bodies.

The total expenditure in the three years 1985-88 under this scheme has been Rs 167.94 lakhs.

#### 6) *Indira Awas Yojana:*

This scheme is an earmarked component of the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. From 1985-86 to 1987-88 Rs. 347.00 crores have been released to States/UTs. for construction of houses and creation of micro habitats free of cost for beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe. In this period, 3.32 lakh houses have been constructed under this scheme with expenditure of Rs 327.26 crores.

#### 7) *Million Wells Scheme:*

This scheme has been started from 1988-89 as an earmarked component of the RLEGP and the National Rural Employment

Programme (NREP), It aims to construct one million wells for small and marginal farmers belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe in the two years 1988-90.

#### 8) *Concessional Supply of Foodgrains:*

This is a non-plan scheme under which rice and wheat are supplied at concessional rates to the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) areas in the TSP States/Union Territories as well as in the tribal majority States/Union Territories. The off-take of foodgrains from December 1985, when this scheme was started, to March, 1988, has been 46.71 lakh tonnes.

#### 9) *Control of Shifting Cultivation:*

Shifting Cultivation is practised, almost exclusively by Scheduled Tribes in the nine States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa and Tripura.

The Scheme is likely to operate upto 1991-92. There is a provision of Rs. 4550 lakhs in the VII plan for this scheme.

#### 10) *TRIFED and National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation*

Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited has been set up to market Minor Forest Produce and surplus agricultural produce of tribals to enable them to get remunerative price and to stop exploitation by middlemen. A National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation is being set up to develop schemes for employment generation and to finance pilot-programmes.

(c) and (d). Tribal welfare schemes are already being implemented in all the States/

Union Territories having Identified Scheduled Tribes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know as to how many Adivasi families have been benefited under the Special Assistance scheme of the Tribal sub-plan. Did the Central Government ever review the same and if so, the details thereof.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Assistance is given to different States on year to year basis under the Special Assistance Programme in which the contribution of the centre and the State Government is 50:50. The details of families benefited by this programme are as follows. 8.72 lakhs families in 1985-86, 10.29 lakh families in 1986-87, 11.99 lakh families in 1987-88 and in 1988 upto October, 1988 4.69 lakh families have been benefited by this programme.

The performance of the programme is being reviewed from time to time. Under the review it is seen as to how the programme is being implemented in the States. The review is made at the ministry level with the various departments of State Governments undertaking the implementation of the programme.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people of various tribes in Rajasthan have sent applications to the Central Government for their inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to know the decision taken by the Central Government on their applications. If the decision is not in their favour, the reasons therefore.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is actively considering their case. But I am not in a position now to tell as to what decision has

been taken in the case. The decision whatever will be taken, will come before the Parliament and it is the parliament only which could take any decision on it.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the Government of Madhya Pradesh enhances the amount of scholarship to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students. Than what is sanctioned by the Central Government for the purpose. Will the hon. Minister be able to coordinate the scheme by linking the same with the price index or is there any other proposal in this regard. Is there any scheme with the Government to provide matching grants to enable the Government to meet the increased expenditure. I am making this submission in the context of Madhya Pradesh.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the pre-matric scholarship is concerned, it is for the State Government to incur the expenditure. There is an open hearted scheme for the post graduate scholarship. Under the above programme. The Central Government reimburse the entire amount spent by the Governments of the States on this account whether it is the Government of Madhya Pradesh or Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a number of schemes are being run in the country. The hon. Minister has circulated a long list of such schemes. We are satisfied on going through the list. But the hon. Minister herself, as well as the entire Home is aware that the benefits of these schemes do not reach the Adivasis in the real areas who are supposed to get it. There are a number of schemes and the Government is spending huge sums of money on them. But the poor people do not get the benefits which they are supposed to get. The officers do not go to these areas. The same is the position with regard to Madhya Pradesh. Shri Bairagi

is sitting here and he knows it. The position regarding the other States is also the same. Due to non-implementation of these schemes the number of naxalites is rising..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : That is why Shri Bairagi ji has taken 'bairag'.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: The naxalites are on the increase in the tribal areas. In order to check the rise in the number of naxalites, welfare schemes should be implemented properly. The Central Government is spending money, but to no avail. Is the Government making any efforts to formulate a new scheme to ensure the benefits of that scheme for the tribals. Besides, is the Government formulating any scheme to see that the number of naxalites do not increase in these tribal areas.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am thankful to the Hon. Member for his statement that the Government is formulating good schemes. Due to economic reasons there grows discontentment in different areas. It is because of the economic reasons that the people are turning naxalites. This phenomena is prevalent in other tribal areas also. I do not agree that the benefits of the Government schemes are not reaching to the people anywhere. Work under these scheme is satisfactory and being undertaken smoothly. But it requires further improvement and more assistance. It is for this reason that we are required to introduce more and more new schemes. This year a sum of Rs 50 crores has been earmarked to set up a Tribal and Scheduled Castes National Development Corporation. Processing for that has been completed. Officers are being posted to run the corporation. The plan regarding Board of Directors and certain other things is ready. We will implement project oriented scheme through this corporation, under this scheme financial assistance is being given to individuals. At

the some time clustaral programmes under these development projects will be implemented in association with other development corporations. This will ensure more developmental work.

The Government is quite vigilant and taking all out steps to remove the poverty. I shall certainly request the hon. Minister to personally verify the facts regarding the schemes running in his area and if he feels that there is really some difficulty in the implementation work, he should bring the facts to our notice we will definitely consider them.

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: In the last 20 years, a huge amount of money under Tribal Sub Plan has been passed on to various tribal blocks in the country. Has any assessment been made of what is the mileage which we have got out of this huge outlay under the Tribal Sub Plan because if we look at the amount of money allocated in the last 20 years to these tribal blocks and we see the development which has taken place in the tribal blocks for which the Tribal Sub-Plan is there, we find that this money has either been mis-spent or it has been used for capital construction, like rest houses, bungalows, etc. relating to the administrative outlay.

Would the Government, in the light of the experience gained in the last 20 years, consider following the same procedure for approval as how the schemes are approved under the RLEGP at the Central level where the procedure is that the schemes are prepared at the district level; then these are sent to the capitals and then finally these are approved by the Central Government? Will the Government consider such a procedure for the approval of the schemes under the Tribal Sub-Plan also?

[*Translation*]

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: At present 19 tribal sub-plans are operating in our country. The hon. Member has asked whether these plans are reviewed as to their effectiveness. Every five years a Working Group is constituted to go into the efficacy of the tribal sub-plans and give suggestions for improvements. Steps have been taken in accordance with the suggestions given by the last Working Group. This time also a working group is being formed for this purpose.

A committee consisting of the hon. Members of Parliament has also been formed which visits every corner of the country and reviews the working of these plans from time to time and its suggestions are also considered. Last week a Report was placed before the Parliament. Such Reports are also a means of making an appraisal and taking the necessary steps. I do not agree that no tribal development work is being done. Work is certainly being done in this direction. Deficiencies may be there since the problem is of enormous proportions. But tribals are benefiting from the programmes and plans the Government has introduced for them.

[*English*]

#### **Ropeway to Chamundi Hills in Mysore**

\*333. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka had sent any proposal for Ropeway to Chamundi hills in Mysore; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide financial assistance for Ropeway facility at Chamundi hills to attract foreign and domestic tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ. V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. The Central Department of Tourism has not received any proposal from the Government of Karnataka for Central financial assistance for installation of a Ropeway at Chamundi Hills in Mysore.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Mysore is a beautiful city and Chamundi hills in Mysore is one of the attractive beauty spots in our country. It is necessary to develop that beauty spot not only by providing ropeway there but also by developing the surroundings. The Government of Karnataka long back had drawn up another project by name Nehru Lok Kendra to develop the foothills of Chamundi, something on the lines of Disneyland but it could not take it up because of financial constraints. Will the Government of India take initiative to see that the Nehru Lok Kendra project is taken up or come to the assistance of the State Government to take up this project so that areas surrounding Chamundi hills, foothills of Chamundi hills and areas surrounding Mysore are made one of the best most attractive spots in the world?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I agree that Chamundi Hills are very beautiful and there is scope for the development of those hills and the areas surrounding those hills. But the schemes have to be prepared by the State Government and they have to be sent to the Central Government. After the schemes are sent to the Central Government, they are examined and the decisions are taken. It will depend on the kind of scheme prepared, the amount of money required and all those things. After the schemes are received, they can be examined.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Sir, the



idea of my putting the question today on this matter is that this year happens to be the Nehru Centenary Year. It will be very proper if that scheme is taken up now. So, I will see that the State Government sends the proposal very soon. Will the Government, at least during this Nehru Centenary Year, sanction the project, Sir?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, what I have said is that we will certainly examine these schemes. I have not given my reply in negative. But let the schemes be prepared. Let the schemes come to the Central Government, we will examine them properly.

[*Translation*]

#### **Arms Manufacturing Factory unearthed in Delhi**

\*337. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arms manufacturing factory has been unearthed recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of arms recovered from the said factory; and

(c) the action taken against the persons concerned?

[*English*]

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

(b) and (c). One finished country made revolver, one semi-finished revolver and two dismantled barrels and cylinders along with tools and implements required for manufac-

turing these weapons were recovered. A case FIR No. 374 dated 30.9.1988 u/s 25/54/59 Arms Act has been registered and the factory's owner Mohan Lal has been arrested.

Sir, with your permission, I would like to add that after this answer was furnished, on the 2nd of December, 1988, another case has been investigated and eight persons have been arrested and a case has been registered.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Sir, the hon. Minister has just added in his reply which was not formerly supplied to us. Nevertheless, I would like to know specifically that when Mohan Lal was arrested and certain finished and semi-finished country made revolvers were recovered from his possession, simultaneously, the implements were also there to manufacture. He was in a position to manufacture any sort of arms. I would like to know whether he was interrogated by the police during his custody to find out the names of persons whom he sold those revolvers and other arms. If so, who are the persons and what action has been taken by the police against those who purchased the revolvers from Mohan Lal?

SHRIP. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the case in which Mohan Lal was arrested was registered and they were apprehended on the 30th of September 1988. The case has been registered. Mohan Lal has been interrogated. Interrogation has led to a lot of information. In fact, it is as a result of the interrogation that the police party were able to locate the factory in Bara Bazar, Anai Mandi, Shahdara, and after searching the factory, we have been able to recover large amount of weapons as well as machinery for manufacturing. This case is still under investigation. It would not be proper for me to disclose the results of investigation now because that will alert the others.

The other case which we have investi-

gated and a case has been registered is on 2nd of December, 1988 and, therefore, I could not add it in the answer.

**DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:** Sir, an important portion of the question has definitely not been answered. The interrogation can be made within a second, within a minute. That never takes two months or three months or five years. The moment he was taken on remand, he might have been interrogated by the police officials. After interrogation, he might have disclosed the names of the persons whom he had sold the arms. Who are those persons and what action in that regard has been taken by the Department, that has not been disclosed. Secondly, a very pertinent question is that this has been the practice in our country that the Department and the Government have been giving rewards to the police officers or the police officials who catch any hardened criminals or criminals found involved in heinous crimes. But whenever such heinous crimes are taking place in the territory of the Police Officers, I would like to know whether punitive actions are also taken by the Department or not in whose territory such sorts of heinous crimes are occurring in a sizeable number.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** As regards the first part of the question, I am not saying that he has disclosed the names or he has not disclosed the names. I am asking your permission, Sir, not to give that part of the answer here. Otherwise, if I disclose the

names — it would not be proper for me to disclose the name here — it would alert others. As regards the second part of the question, the answer is 'Yes'. If we find negligence on the part of the supervising officers who have not done their duty, we will take action against them. But that will again be after the investigation.

### **Hotel Accommodation**

\*338. **SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in hotel accommodation in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the projected increase in the coming five years, grade-wise and region-wise, taking the metropolitan cities as the regional centres;

(b) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation has a time bound programme for promotion of hotel industries in the coming years; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the amount being spent, the regions being covered and the number of hotels with capacities and grades?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):** (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

### STATEMENT

(a) There has been an increase of 4,967 hotel rooms of the approved category during the Seventh five Year Plan and in the coming five years, 10,000 more rooms are expected to be added. Their star category will be determined after their inspection on completion. As regards region-wise distribution, the same will depend on the locations selected by the promoters on the basis of economic feasibility studies carried out by them in respect of their respective projects.

(b) and (c). The Seventh Five Year Plan of India Tourism Development corporation includes Rs. 15.90 crores for the completion of on-going hotel projects and expansion of existing hotels/Travellers' Lodges including joint venture projects with State Government. The details of these projects are given below:-

1	2	3	4
Name of Project	Star Category (Planned)	Capacity (Rooms)	Estimated expenditure during 7th Plan (Rs. in laksh)
1. Hotel Kanishka, New Delhi	4	318	102.32
2. Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi	—	547	37.65
3. Hotel Samrat, New Delhi.	5	269	35.04
4. Expansion of Travellers' Lodge, Manali.	3	21	20.00
5. Convension Centre at Bangalore.	—	—	50.00
6. Hotel at Bombay	5	—	50.00
7. Hotel Agra Ashok, Agra.	4	60	253.59

1	2	3	4
8. Expn. of Hotel, Kalinga Bhubeshwar (Orissa)	2	36	122.06
9 Expn. of LVP Hotel Udaipur. (Rajasthan)	4	20	39.64
10. Expn. and conversion of Travellers' Lodge of Bodhgaya into Hotel.(Bihar)	3	20	89.23
11. Hotel Gulmarg Phase I (J & K) Hotel Gulmarg Phase II (J & K)	4 4	31 20	150.09
12. Expan of Hotel Jaipur Ashok (Rajasthan)	4	37	50.00
13. Expn of Kovalam Beach Resort (Kerala)	5	72	75.00
14. Expn of Temple Bay Mahabalipuram (Tamil Nadu)	3	10	25.00
15. Hotel Brahmputra Ashok, Guwahati (Assam)	3	50	
16. Hotel Ranchi Ashok, Ranchi (Bihar)	3	30	
17. Hotel Nilachal Ashok, Puri (Orissa)	3	50	47.49

1	2	3	4
18. Hotel at Bhopal (M.P.)	3	47	(additional equity)
19. Hotel at Pondicherry (UT)	3	20	
20. Hotel at Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)	2	20	

**SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding hotel accommodation full information is given in the statement. Sir, in the first part of the question, I wanted to know the reason why the break-up of the existing capacities and the projected capacities of the country has not been given. Side by side, the mention has been made about the promoters as also a study of economic feasibility of all these has been made. I would like to know who are these promoters and whether they have made any economic feasibility study in the Eastern region of the country and whether they do it on their own without any guidelines given by the Government of India. If there are guidelines, what these guidelines are and if they have made these studies and what the findings are.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** Sir, I have replied saying that there are 565 hotels and there are 36,369 rooms available. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, we had added upto this time 4,967 hotel rooms. I have also said that there are proposals for constructing about 225 hotels in the days to come, in the 8th Five Year Plan. And with the construction of these number of hotels, it is expected that 15,860 rooms will be available. Every year about 2000 or more rooms are likely to be added. But with the incentives that we have given, more rooms are likely to be added and so this number has been given. It is to be understood that in the case of hotel industry, we have left it to the private sector and we expect that the private sector would set up the hotels at different places. But wherever it is absolutely necessary to establish hotels and if the private sector is not going in for them and if it is necessary for tourism and for other purposes, only then the ITDC will set up the hotels. Otherwise we have left it to the private sector. Now, so many concessions have been given. The list of concessions is with me. If I read it out here, it will take the valuable time of this House. So, Sir, we are encouraging the private sector and also we are going to those areas where they are not

doing it.

**SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, information concerning region-wise break up is not available. I hope the hon. Minister will kindly provide it. My second supplementary is that in view of the vastness of the country and there is imbalance in respect of development of tourism, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to his statement in which he has given a list of hotels and some tourist lodges in different places. I would like to make a special reference about the North-Eastern region where the tourist potentials are rich, but due to lack of hotel facilities and other infrastructure, the interest of the tourists is still lacking. In view of this fact, will the Government consider providing special facilities particularly for hotel accommodation, not of the highest grade like 5-star or 4-star, but hotels which can be just afforded by middle class people and lower class people of these areas? Will the Government consider providing special facilities to these North-Eastern States and similar backward areas of the country?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** Sir, North-Eastern region is really very beautiful and natural spots are there and there are so many places where tourists would like to go. In fact, we are setting up hotels in those areas, but at the same time we would like the private persons also to go there and set up hotels. We have been discussing these matters with the State Governments also and with the help of State Governments as joint ventures we would like to set up hotels also. Naturally, we would like to pay more attention to this area and do our best to see that tourism is improved.

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:** I would like to know about the two tourist centres which were identified in my constituency — one is Kayankulam and another is Aranamula — for the construction of hotels under the tourist development scheme. I

would like to know whether the Central Government will assist the State Government through the ITDC for the development of hotels. With the cooperation of the State Government and the Central Government together joint venture will be made and tourism will be promoted in this respect. Has the Government got any plan on these lines — joint venture with the State Government and the Central Government?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, in Kerala as a matter of fact we are establishing many hotels. But as far as this particular area and particular project is concerned, I need notice. If you want, I can give the information outside the House.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: What about the State's cooperation, I would like to know. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Let your Government send the proposal. Your Government does not send any proposal. What can they do? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.A. ANTONY: 'Hotel industry' means luxury hotel, that is, the hotel which can be used only by big foreigners. There are so many middle class people and lower middle class people who can also tour India and see the beautiful places. Will the Government plan for the construction of ordinary hotels, not Star hotels, with minimum facilities like a bath room and a latrine? Will the Government be planning for encouragement of such kind of tourism?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, it is realised by us that one-Star or 2-Star or 3-Star or No-Star hotels also are needed in our country and we propose to give them all the help that they need. As a matter of fact, the Government has decided to give increased subsidy from 1 per cent to 3 per cent for the hotels which come in the category of 1-Star to 3-Star hotels. This facility is not available

to hotels which are 4-Star or 5-Star, and the approach suggested by the hon. Member is really the approach the Department of Tourism would like to adopt.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, he has referred to the Stars of the hotels. My Supplementary relates to that only. What I have seen is that there is no uniform graduation of hotels. I would like to know whether the Ministry of Tourism has fixed a graduation of hotels by 5-Star, 4-Star, 3-Star etc. and whether this gradation of hotels is observed by all the State Governments and whether all those gradations have been incorporated into any legislation of a State Government or the Central Government or in the rules.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, there are certain criteria laid down for this purpose and those criteria are followed. These are not the statutory criteria as such. These are the criteria laid down by the Department and they are generally followed.

#### **Introduction of water sports in Tungabhadra Dam**

342. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka had sent any proposal regarding introduction of Water Sports in the Tungabhadra Dam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Union Government have approved the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Karnataka had

sent a combined proposal to the Central Department of Tourism for Central financial assistance for purchase of boats and water sports equipment for the following places:—

1. Tungabhadram Dam
2. Ulsoor Lake
3. Shanthisagara/Hebbal
4. Malpe
5. Maravanthe

The total estimated cost of the project was Rs. 47.70 lakhs. The proposal for purchase of boats and water sports equipment included Passenger Lounges with inbuilt engines, Fibre Glass Boats, Pedal Boats, Inflatable Water Crafts, Floating Restaurants and Wind Surfers.

(c) The proposal has been approved in principle. However, financial sanction will be issued after requisite formalities are completed by the State Government.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Sir, I am glad, for the first time, I get a positive reply from the Government.

While thanking the Minister for accepting this scheme, I understand from my State Government that they have sent all the required information to his Department. In view of that, will the Minister see that the amount is released during the current financial year?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Unfortunately, the hon. Member has not understood it. To his Previous Question also, I gave a sort of positive reply and he should avail of the position taken by the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: You thank him that he

is at least now considering it to be a positive one.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have already said, in principle we have agreed to help. But, as a matter of fact, there are certain specific points on which the information would be required from the State Government. If you expedite this matter at the level of the State Government and try to send the information on those specific points as early as possible, it should not be difficult for the Central Government to extend help in these matters also.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Through you, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has already sent a proposal regarding water sports projects near Vijayawada. A very prominent daily has already conducted the survey.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think, he will be able to give a reply.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Already the Government has it.

MR. SPEAKER: Might-be but it should be relating to this question.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: May I enquire through you, from the Minister whether that water project...

MR. SPEAKER: This does not pertain to this question.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Technically not, but it is very much connected.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Tungabhadra water joins in the Krishna river. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot expect the



Minister to give a reply.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I do not have the exact points on this. But the approach is to help the water sports activities and it depends on what kind of information we receive.

**Dowry cases reported in Delhi Police  
Women's Cell**

\*345. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dowry cases reported in Women's Cell of Delhi Police since its constitution;

(b) the number of cases solved with mutual agreement;

(c) the number of cases sent to the courts; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the working of the cell?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCE AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) 15, 533 cases were reported in Women's Cell of Delhi Police since its constitution i.e. 1983 to 1988 (upto 31.10.1988)

(b) 3390.

(c) 1321.

(d) The Women's Cell in Delhi Police is headed by a Woman D.C.P. and assisted by adequate staff comprising 50% male officers and 50% lady officers. A control room with an independent telephone also functions round the clock. Adequate number of vehicles

have been provided for expeditious action.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister gave information regarding the setting up of a Women's Cell in Delhi Police, which functions in relation to dowry cases. Further he said that 15,533 cases were reported in the Women's Cell from 1983 to 1988. Of these 3390 cases were solved with mutual agreement and 1321 cases are pending in courts. May I know the nature of the rest of the 10,000 cases; the number of those which involve dowry deaths; the names of the persons who have been convicted and the nature of punishment awarded to them? The Government is not taking the issue of dowry deaths seriously. What steps are being taken to ensure that in future innocent girls are not burnt for dowry?

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Government is very seriously concerned about the number of dowry deaths and other offences and crimes against women. As regards the action taken by Government, hon. Members are aware that we have amended Section 176 Cr. P.C. and we have introduced a new offence in the Indian Penal Code under Section 304 B called the Offence of Dowry Death and we have amended the IPC by introducing Section 498A. The Dowry Prohibition Act has been amended. A large number of legislative measures have been taken.

As regards cases which are pending before courts and pending investigation, in the case of dowry deaths, originally the cases were registered under Section 302. Now they are registered also under Section 304 B. These cases take a long time for being tried in courts. But, we have secured four cases of conviction in which nine per-

sons have been convicted.

In the case of dowry deaths, 257 cases are pending trial. 66 cases are pending investigation.

Similarly, in the case of Dowry Prohibition Act, we have secured conviction in one case and three persons have been convicted. 41 cases are pending trial and 12 cases are pending investigation.

In the case of cruelty of husband or in-laws falling under Section 498A, we have secured conviction in 2 cases ending in conviction of 3 persons. 761 cases are pending trial and 378 cases are pending investigation.

These figures are up to 15-11-1988.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given a very detailed answer. The hon. Minister has himself admitted that these cases take a long time for being tried in courts. On the one hand the girl dies and on the other the case is not disposed of quickly. It has been said that many legislative measures have been taken under the I.P.C. How will the Government ensure the strict implementation of these measures so that in the near future girls and women can be protected from these merciless killings?

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I entirely share hon. Member's concern that the trial of these cases should be expedited. But the executive Government alone cannot do much in this behalf unless the courts also try these cases expeditiously without giving long adjournments and without giving room for undue delay. We are examining whether some courts can be earmarked for trying

offences against women. But, this is a very serious problem. We have to find courts, judges and finance. But, I would certainly bear the hon. Member's suggestion in mind.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that there are thousands of cases of dowry deaths and it is well known that women are burnt and killed. Section 302 and Section 304-B should be enforced in these cases. As far as I know in majority of the cases the offenders are let off with a mere 2-4 months' sentence. May I know whether there is a provision for imposition of death sentence for every death and how many killers have been sentenced to death?

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Both Section 302 and the new Section 304 B are attracted in the case of a dowry death. But as regards imposing death sentence, that is a matter which is left to the judge. We can only provide for death sentence in the Indian Penal Code which is provided in Section 302.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in a number of incidents the Police have prepared cases after the girl's death wherein the declaration states "I have committed suicide of my own accord". This saves the in-laws of the girl while the girl's parents are not accorded a hearing. I have referred several cases to the hon. Minister where such excesses have been committed. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any action is taken against the policemen if such complaints are received? The police accepts bribes from the girl's in-laws and works in connivance with them.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Every case that is brought to our notice, every case which is brought to my notice, we ensure that the case is registered. I don't think the hon. Member can point to a case where it has been brought to my notice or the Home Ministry's notice where we have not directed registering the case. If there is any such case, I apologise. He can bring it to my notice again. I will see that it is registered.

As regards action against Police Officers, if we find there is negligence, if we find there is collusion, we will take action.

#### **Demonstration at Narora Atomic Power Plant**

\*346. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently there was a demonstration held by people from all walks of life at the Narora Nuclear Power Plant to protest against the environmental hazards and radiation risks;

(b) whether the demonstrators submitted any memorandum and if so, the reaction of Government thereon;

(c) whether some defects have been revealed in the design and foundation of the plant; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government 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) There were demonstrations by a small group of students and Press Reporters

on the 6th October and 28th October, 1988 at the main gate of the Narora Atomic Power Project.

(b) The demonstrators did not submit any memorandum to the authorities of the Narora Atomic Power Project.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Mr, Speaker, Sir, the Narora Atomic Power Plant is situated on the banks of Ganga, 125 Kms. away from New Delhi. The hon. Minister himself has agreed in his answer that there were demonstrations by a small group of students and Press Reporters on the 6th October and 28th October, 1988. The main contention that has appeared in the newspapers happens to be on the allegation about the environmental hazards. For the atomic power wastes, so far there is no technology developed. The tendency in the whole world is that the developed countries are dumping the atomic power plants to the developing countries. On account of this, the developing countries are accepting the atomic power plants. May I know from the hon. Minister that on the basis of this trend in the whole world, whether the Government is going to have a re-thinking on this line.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Sir, the world trend has been highly exaggerated. Actually, the developed countries which have almost reached a saturation point for nuclear energy are having a pause in setting up new nuclear plants. Countries like France, get 70 per cent of atomic electricity and Europe around 30-35 per cent. It is some of these countries which have already developed atomic energy to a considerable extent which are having a pause due to environmental and other risks. But, we in India, produce today only 3 per cent of our total electricity through atomic energy plants.

Even our ambitious plan for 2000 A.D. will give us only 10 per cent of this electricity Non nuclear plants. Apart from this, our atomic plants are carefully engineered so that the likelihood of radiation risk is very little. In fact, we have taken all manner of technological and environmental precautions for preventing the leakage of radiation to the background. Of course, there can be a major disaster. There have been, luckily, very few such disasters in our atomic plants, like the Bhopal disaster. There has happened nothing so serious with regard to atomic power plants except for Chernobyl which killed about 31 people. This is serious thing. We are taking all manner of precautions and safeguards — technological and organisational for dealing with this question.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Are we also laying emphasis to harness the conventional sources of energy?

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Letters Written by MPs to NDMC Administrator

\*328. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters from Members of Parliament received by the Administrator, NDMC during the last three years and the number of letters still pending reply;

(b) the break up of the period for which they are pending and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that replies

to the letters from MPs are sent within a reasonable period?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). New Delhi Municipal Committee have informed that during the last 3 years 1236 letters/references from the Members of Parliament were received by the Administrator, New Delhi Municipal Committee. Only 23 references are still under examination of which 17 are less than one month old. Most of these references pertain to the allotment of stalls for which necessary proof for past squatting has been asked for by New Delhi Municipal Committee from the applicants.

2. According to New Delhi Municipal Committee instructions already exist to all the Departmental Heads to diaries and dispose off the letters received from the Members of Parliament on priority and send replies to them/applicants.

### Jodhpur Detenues

\*334. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAIKWAD:  
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Jodhpur Jail detenues have been released recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the conditions on which they have been released;

(d) the number of detenues still in various jails; and

(e) the reasons for not releasing them and when they are likely to be freed?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. 137 undertrial prisoners in connection with waging of war case were released recently as a gesture of good will.

(d) 188 undertrial prisoners are lodged in Jodhpur Jail.

(e) They are charged with offences under Sections 121 IPC and 25/27 Arms Act.

#### **Atomic Minerals In Sea-Bed**

\*335. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any explorations have been conducted for atomic minerals, particularly for uranium, in the sea-bed;

(b) if so, when the exploration was conducted and on which coast;

(c) what have been the results of such explorations; and

(d) what are the details of other minerals found in the sea-bed?

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) Explorations have been conducted for heavy minerals including uranium in near shore areas.

(b) Since 1987 Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy has conducted preliminary surveys along east and west coast of India.

(c) and (d). Some heavy minerals like Ilmenite, Rutile and Zircon, etc. have been

found.

#### **Expenditure on Indian Defence Personnel Sent to Maldives**

\*336. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on the Indian defence personnel in Maldives so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): The expenditure on the Indian defence personnel in Maldives has not been separately computed.

#### **Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes below Poverty Line in Tamil Nadu**

\*339. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in Tamil Nadu to ascertain the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes living below the poverty line; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government to uplift these poor people and the amount of money proposed to be spent on these measures in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) and (b). Although no Survey has been conducted by the State Government in this regard, various poverty alleviation programmes are being implemented in Tamil Nadu to economically assist Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families so as to raise them above the poverty line. A statement showing details of the measures being taken and the financial

outlays for 1988-89 is given below.

### STATEMENT

The special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and the Tribal Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes are the main instruments through which the task of improving their socio-economic conditions are being undertaken. In addition to providing infrastructure development in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe inhabited areas, it is proposed to economically assist 2 lakh Scheduled Caste families and 9000 Scheduled Tribe families through family oriented poverty alleviation schemes during 1988-89.

- (i) *Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes:-* The Special Component Plan (SCP) is designed to channelise the flow of benefits and outlays from the general sectors in the State Plan for the development of Scheduled Casts both in physical and financial terms. They are envisaged to help poor Scheduled Caste families through composite income generating schemes and to improve their living conditions by providing basic amenities like drinking water, health care, link roads, educational facilities, electricity, etc. in Scheduled Caste inhabited areas. The outlay under SCP for 1988-89 for Tamil Nadu is Rs. 177.99 crores.
- (ii) *Tribal Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes:-* The flow from the State Plan to Tribal Sub-Plan areas during 1988-89 is Rs. 1298.26 lakhs. There are 9 Integrated Tribal Development Projects in the State covering a population of about 2.10 lakh Scheduled

Tribes.

- (iii) *Special Central Assistance:-* The Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan are supplemented by Special Central Assistance (SCA) with a view to create a multiplier effect and help fill the gaps which the normal financial flows from the Central and State Plans are not able to fill. An amount of Rs. 7.035 crores has been released as first instalment to supplement the Special Component Plan and Rs. 195.00 lakhs has been released to supplement the Tribal Sub-Plan during 1988-89.
- (iv) *Scheduled Caste Development Corporation:* The Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation Ltd. (THADCO) is engaged in the mobilisation of institutional credit in respect of economic development schemes of Scheduled Castes by functioning as a catalyst, guarantor and promoter. The amounts released as SCA are also being placed at the disposal of the Corporation for financing various development schemes. During 1988-89, the Corporation proposes to assist 29,086 beneficiaries through disbursement of Margin Money loans, subsidy and loans from financial institutions. The total anticipated outlay for this purpose is Rs. 21,51,34,000 during 1988-89.

**C.S.I.R. — University Centres**

\*340. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start joint CSIR-University centres;

(b) what will be the functions of such centres; and

(c) whether Cochin University will have such a centre?

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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The functions of these centres would be to develop excellence in chosen scientific areas of relevance to CSIR.

(c) A proposal has been made to the Department of Ocean Development for setting up a centre of excellence in marine Geology and Geophysics at the Cochin University. It is under examination.

#### **Plan for the Aged**

\*341. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) how much population of aged is likely to be by 2001 A.D. as per recent population projections;

(b) whether Government have drawn up or propose to draw up any Plan to afford assistance to the aged as per one of the directive principles enjoined in article 41 of the Constitution;

(c) if so, the outlines of such Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) According to Population Projections for India 1981-2001

published by the Registrar General, the population of aged, 60 years and above, would be 7.57 crores by 2001 A.D.

(b) and (c). The State Governments are already implementing old age pension schemes and a number of homes are also functioning in the States. The Government of India is providing financial assistance to voluntary organisations since 1983-84 for various types of activities for welfare of the aged.

#### **State Domestic Product**

\*343. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what difficulties Government are facing in measuring the State Domestic Product of each State on income accruing approach; and

(b) whether in order to formulate district level planning for each district of the country, Government propose to develop appropriate methodology to find out per capita income of the respective districts on income accruing approach?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) The problem in measuring the State Domestic Product on income accruing approach is the non-availability of data on factor income flows among States and between States and the Rest of the World.

(b) No, Sir.

#### **Citizenship Rights to Refugees Settled in J & K**

\*344. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the refugees from West Pakistan etc. who settled in the State of Jammu and Kashmir 35 years ago still do not have full citizenship rights there despite the Supreme Court's judgement; and

(b) whether Union Government have taken up the matter with the State Government and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) The persons who had migrated from West Pakistan have not been granted permanent resident certificates of the State of Jammu and Kashmir under the provisions of the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution. They however enjoy the rights to vote for parliamentary elections.

(b) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has recently informed that except for the constitutional status as the permanent residents of the State, there is no bar for these people for running an industry, plying transport, obtaining agricultural loans and setting up of self employment units.

#### Selection of Languages for UPSC Examinations

\*347. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:  
SHRI SATYENDRA NAR-  
AYAN SINHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines to the Union Public Service Commission about selecting the language for its examinations;

(b) whether major language spoken in Bihar are being allowed to be used in answering questions at the Civil Services Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission; and

(c) 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) The languages to be used for various examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission are specified in the rules of the respective examinations.

(b) In the Civil Services Examination, a candidate has the option to answer the question papers, except the language papers, in any one of the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution or in English. These include Hindi which is the major language spoken in Bihar.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Development of Special Category States

\*348. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are committed to accelerate the development of special category States and other hilly/tribal regions by providing them liberal financial allocations and giving high priority to their various on-going Central projects;

(b) if so, the relaxation of norms allowed and allocation of liberal finances and high priority accorded to such States and regions in respect of their on going as well as projects under sanction especially in the railways, communications, tourism, national highways and hydel generation; and

(c) the projects as are held up for want of funds and other reasons, Ministry-wise and the steps being taken to expedite them.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND



**MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):**

(a) to (c). Priority is being accorded for development of Special Category States, hilly areas and tribal areas. Since Special Category States have very weak resources base and capacity to mobilise resources, their plans are funded through Central assistance almost entirely. Pattern of Central assistance too is much more liberal in their case than for the other States, as Central assistance is provided to them on 90% grant and 10% loan basis, excepting for Assam (excluding its hilly areas) and Jammu and Kashmir for which the pattern is 70% loan and 30% grant on par with Non-Special Category States. For development of tribal areas, Tribal Sub-Plans are formulated for which special Central assistance is provided. Similarly, Sub-Plans are formulated for development of designated hill areas of Assam, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu as also for the Western Ghats for which also special assistance is provided. Pattern of special Central assistance for hill areas is 90% grant and 10% loan whereas it is 100% grant for tribal areas and also for Western Ghats Development Programme.

2. While sanctioning and funding projects in difficult areas, due consideration is given to accepted norms, but other aspects like difficulties of the areas, impact on overall development of the area etc., are also kept into consideration.

3. It has been possible to provide necessary funds for the Central sector projects under Communication and Power, whereas schemes of construction of new railway lines are facing the problem of constraint of resources. Taking up of a bridge on National Highway No. 39 in Assam is held up because it would encroach on reserve forests and land acquisition is also proving problematic.

[*Translation*]

**Employment/Promotion on Fake SC/ST Certificates in NDMC, Delhi Administration and Delhi Municipal Corporation**

3230. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Administration and Delhi Municipal Corporation who have been apprehended for getting employment or promotion by submitting fake scheduled caste/scheduled tribe certificates; and

(b) the action taken by Government against these officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) 13 (Thirteen)

(b) Action has already been taken in the proven cases.

**Ownership Rights to the People of Village Purani Nangal, Delhi**

3231. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people of village Purani Nangal, Delhi Cantonment are living there for the last 40 to 50 years;

(b) if so, whether these people have been given ownership rights to their houses;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government are contemplating to evacuate the people of this village; and

(e) if so, the name of the place where

these people are likely to be provided land/ house after their evacuation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). One hundred and eight houses built from Cantonment Funds in Village Purani Nangal, Delhi Cantonment have been rented out by the Cantonment Board since the last 40 to 50 years. A large number of houses have also been built therein unauthorisedly by encroachers. The question of giving ownership rights to the occupants of these houses does not arise since the houses are on Defence land.

(d) There is no such proposal.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Creation of Sub-Cadres in Selected Departments

3232. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have issued instructions to State Governments to create sub-cadres in selected departments for service in tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). Maheswar Prasad Group on Administrative Arrangements and Personnel Policies in Tribal Areas appointed in 1978 by the then Ministry of Home Affairs (now Ministry of Welfare) had made a recommendation for creation of sub-cadres within the selected State cadres such as health, education etc. in States having

sizeable tribal areas. The personnel of these sub-cadres, the Group recommended, would have an obligation to serve in tribal areas for a certain prescribed length of time after which they could join the main cadres. This recommendation of the Group along with other recommendations has been sent to States by Central Government for consideration and implementation.

#### Shortfall of SC/ST Candidates in Central Services

3233. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortfall in the selection of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in the Central Services; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to provide adequate pre-examination training to the SC and ST candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) A statement indicating the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes and the number of vacancies actually filled by Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe candidates during the year 1986 is given below.

(b) The shortfall in the selection of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under the Central Government is generally due to the lack of availability of suitable candidates. The SC/ST candidates possessing requisite educational qualifications often do not fare well in the written examinations and the viva-voce. In order to enable SC/ST candidates to overcome these shortcomings and to improve their performance, 96 pre-examina-

tion training centres for preparing SC/ST candidates to overcome these shortcomings and to improve their performance, 96 pre-examination training centres for preparing SC/ST candidates for the various competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission, Public Undertakings and other recruiting bodies have been set up by the

Government. IN addition to these, two private institutions of repute have also been entrusted with the work of providing coaching facilities to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates for IAS, IPS etc. and Indian Economic/Statistical Service, LIC/GIC respectively on contract basis. The coaching at these centres is free of cost with provision of payment of monthly stipend.

### STATEMENT

*Filled, Reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes During 1986*

	<i>No. of vacancies reserved for SCs</i>	<i>No. of vacancies filled by SCs</i>	<i>No. of vacancies reserved for STs</i>	<i>No. of vacancies filled by STs</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Group A	647	498	367	155
Group B	1031	835	410	202
Group C	22941	24811	10878	9247
Group D (excluding sweepers)	8500	10237	4367	3707

#### **Radiation from Nuclear Power Plants**

3234. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal-fired (thermal) power plants give out more radiation than atomic power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what action has so far been taken by Government to educate the general masses about the hazards of radiation; and

(d) the details of other precautionary

measures taken by Government to save the people from radioactivity? .

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). Coal is known to contain naturally occurring radionuclides like Potassium, Uranium and Thorium. When coal is burnt in a thermal power station, the fly ash and stack gases release radioactivity into the environment. In the composition of the total radiation exposure

to population in our country, 0.01% is the contribution of coal based thermal power plants and 0.0003% from radioactive discharges from nuclear power plants. In comparing these numbers, it should be noted, that, at present, power generation from coal is about 30 times that from nuclear sources. In both cases, exposures to the general public are well within permissible limits.

(c) A sustained public awareness programme has been taken up by the Department of Atomic Energy. Seminars, exhibitions, lectures and workshops are being conducted at various centres in the country to inform the public about different aspects related to nuclear power, radiation and measures taken for protection of public. Literature in various Indian languages is being made available.

(d) Radiation protection measures in a nuclear power plant start right from the design, through construction and operation. During normal operations, the releases are regulated well within authorised limits stipulated by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. In the unlikely event of an uncontrolled release, the philosophy is one of containing the releases within the containment of the reactor. Both on-site and off-site emergency plans are worked out for the nuclear power plants to protect the operating personnel, the general public and the environment. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board reviews safety aspects during all stages of setting up and operation of nuclear power plants and other nuclear facilities.

[*Translation*]

### **Propellant Factorles**

3325. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY:  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in the coun-

try where Propellant Factorles have been set up in the country during the last three years;

(b) the names of the items proposed to be produced or being produced in these factorles; and

(c) the reasons for delay in opening a propellant factory in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) No Propellant Factory has been set up in the Defence sector during the last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal requires detailed scrutiny in terms of economic feasibility and utilisation of existing capacities in the country. The overall investment decision is also still to be taken.

[*English*]

### **Five Per Cent Rise on Average Allocations**

3236. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:  
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has proposed five per cent rise on an average allocations in the budget for all the major departments in view of a satisfactory revenue position this year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Freedom Fighters Pension to Participants of Kallara-Pangode Struggle**

3237. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to recognise Kallara-Pangode struggle in Kerala as part of freedom struggle; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Movements which have not been recognised for the purposes of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 are not being considered for recognition now.

### **Stores Stolen from Field Gun Factory, Kanpur**

3228. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 31 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 4617 regarding stores stolen from Field Gun Factory, Kanpur and state the details of further investigation made to ascertain how 86 items were taken out of the factory premises in spite of tight security arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): After conduct of initial investigation and the submission of preliminary report by a Board of Enquiry ordered by the factory

management, the Ordnance Factory Board constituted another Board of Enquiry on 11.11.88 to further go into the loss of 86 Carbide Tips detected in Field Gun Factory, Kanpur on 23.5.88. This Board of Enquiry will carry out investigation and, inter-alia, ascertain whether loss of Carbide Tips had occurred due to Security/administrative lapses, the persons responsible for the lapses and identification of system failure. The local police authorities are already conducting a separate investigation into the matter.

### **Development of Tourism in Haruti Region of Rajasthan**

3239. SHRI JUJHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state the steps taken to develop tourism in the Haruti Region of Rajasthan and specially the Jhalawar part of it which is rich in historical monuments, its festivals and culture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): The Central Department of Tourism provides financial assistance to States for development of tourism infrastructure on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments. The Department has received proposals from the Government of Rajasthan for development of tourism infrastructure in the Haruti Region. These proposals are for financial year 1989-90 and will be taken up during the next financial year.

### **Clearance to Hydel Power Projects**

3240. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of hydel power projects after getting clearance from the Central Electricity Authority are awaiting

clearance from the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details of these projects with reasons for delay; and

(c) when they are likely to be cleared?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):**

(a) No hydel power project is pending in Planning Commission for clearance.

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

[*Translation*]

**Performance of Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant**

3241. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN. Will he PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of atomic power stations in Rajasthan;

(b) the quantum of power in megawatts being received by Rajasthan from these power stations;

(c) whether these power stations are generating less power as compared to other atomic stations in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of the measures being taken to bring about improvement in the functioning of these power stations?

**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) Two nuclear power units each of 220 Mwe are under operation at Rajasthan

Atomic Power Station near Kota. Two units each of 235 MWe are under construction. Four units each of 500 MWe are also envisaged for construction at the same site.

(b) The power generated from the two units under operation is supplied to Rajasthan amounting presently to about 260 MWe.

(c) Unit-2 of RAPS is operating at the rated capacity; unit-1 is presently being operated at a power level of about 50% of the rated capacity as stipulated by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board following repair of one of the end shields.

(d) With regard to unit-1, the performance of the end-shield which was repaired is under observation. The question of increasing the power level is receiving attention.

[*English*]

**Uniform to Class IV Employees**

3242. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Class-IV employees in different Ministries and Departments of Government of India are entitled to winter and summer uniform duly stitched;

(b) if so, the scale prescribed for the purpose;

(c) whether in some of the Ministries only cloth for the winter and summer uniforms are supplied to class IV staff including Jamadar of Ministers, stitching charges being left to be borne by the employees concerned;

(d) if so, the reasons for the disparity and whether directions are proposed to be issued to all the Ministries to bring about uniformity in the matter of duly stitched winter and summer uniforms; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

time to time to ensure compliance.

### STATEMENT

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 common categories of Staff like Peons, Farashes, Daftries, Staff Car Drivers, Despatch Riders etc. are supplied ready-to-wear uniforms. However, in respect of uncommon categories of staff in subordinate and operative units of Departments of Posts and Telecommunications, like, Postal Overseers, Postman, Mail Guards, Telegraph Peons, Line Mazdoors, Cable Guard etc., the employees are supplied with cloth and are advanced a fixed sum towards stitching charges to have the uniforms stitched privately.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) to (e). A few cases came to our notice where there was violation of the policy instructions about supply of uniforms. The policy instructions have been reiterated from

*Scale of entitlement of uniforms supplied to common categories of Group 'C' & 'D' employees, like, Peons, Daftries, Farashes, Staff Car Drivers and Despatch Riders*

(I) *Summer Uniform:*

4 Khadi bush-shirts in white and 2 terricot pants in grey colour in a period of 2 years.

(II) *Winter Uniform:*

Woolen buttoned-up coat and — 1 in 2 years pant in navy blue colour.

In addition, certain other livery items like, shoes/chappals, woollen jersey, woollen socks, turbans for sikhs and habitual turban wearers are also supplied at fixed intervals. Staff Car Drivers/Despatch Riders are given some additional livery items:

<i>Staff Car Drivers</i>	<i>Despatch Riders</i>
(i) Over-coat (1 in 5 years)	— Over-coat (1 in 5 years)
(ii) Leather gloves (1 pair in 3 years)	— Leather gloves (1 pair in 3 years)
(iii) —	— Goggles (1 in 3 years)
(iv) —	— Leather jacket (1 in 5 years)

*Note:* No summer uniform is supplied to employees posted at places classified as All-Winter Stations and no woollen clothings at All-Summer-Stations.

[*Translation*]

pleased to state:

**News Item Captioned "Ab Samne Aa Rahe Hain Nau Crore Ke Ghaple"**

3243. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Ab Samne Aa Rahe Hain Nau Crore Ke Ghaple" appearing in the 'Jansatta' dated 27th October, 1988;

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

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the matter; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) to (d). Municipal Corporation of Delhi have informed that they floated tenders valuing about Rs. 8 crores for the purchase of 45 tipper trucks, 88 mini refuse collectors, 60 dumper placers, 10 sewer jetting cum suction machines and 28 front end loaders. The loaders have been purchased after technical bids were examined by Technical Committee. All the equipments including loaders are being purchased as per specifications given in the N.I.T. The total cost of the purchase of 28 front end loaders is Rs. 1.82 crores. MCD has its own vigilance departments to enquire into such complaints if received by them.

[English]

**Memorandum from HAL Employees Union regarding Corruption**

3244. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received recently a memorandum from the Hindustan Aeronautical Ltd. Employees' Union, Lucknow alleging malpractices in the working of the Undertakings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). Government have re-

ceived a memorandum from Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. Employees' Union, Lucknow, which is an un-recognized union, alleging malpractices in the working of the Lucknow Division of HAL. It has been forwarded to M/s. HAL for appropriate action and report.

**Handing over of Air India Counters to British Airways at Heathrow Airport**

3245. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India counters at Heathrow airport at London which were so far handled by the Air India staff are being handed over to the British Airways for being handled by their staff;

(b) if so, whether the services of 90 staff members of the Air India are likely to be terminated; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. For some years Air India had been unsuccessfully trying to obtain more check-in counters at Heathrow Airport, London. It was also found necessary to augment the work force and invest in additional ground handling equipment at considerable cost to cater to the demands of increased Air India operations to London. Therefore, it was decided to hand over the passenger and ramp handling to British Airways, who have adequate counter space and staff at Heathrow to handle the flights of Air India, with effect from 10.11.88.

As a result of this decision, the work force of Air India had to be reduced. 40 Air India employees and 6 European airhostesses based at London have volunteered



for being declared redundant; compulsory redundancy is being effected in the case of 38 employees, thus making a total of 84 employees whose services will be dispensed with.

**Black on air ticket for Calicut-Bombay sector**

3246. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that air tickets for Calicut-Bombay sector are being sold in black in Calicut by travel agents; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to regularise the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No complaint has been received about the air tickets being sold in black in Calicut by travel agents.

(b) Does not arise.

**Report of Indo-US Scientific Committee on Growth of Micro-Electronics Industry**

3247. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the report of the Indo-US Joint Scientific Committee on Micro-electronics;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action being taken to implement the main recommendations of this Committee; and

(d) the policy changes proposed to be

made on the basis of recommendations of this Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The report of the Indo-US Joint Scientific Committee on Micro electronics is being examined by the Government.

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

**Development of Naval Bases along the West Coast**

3248. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to further develop the Cochin Naval base and other bases along the West Coast in view of the increasing foreign naval presence in the Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). All developments having a bearing on national security are kept under careful watch and timely effective steps are taken to ensure defence preparedness. In Cochin, apart from a jetty which has already been commissioned, the augmentation of the training facilities and the construction of berthing, repair and maintenance facilities for ships are underway. At Karwar, an integrated Naval Base is being set up and in Bombay, additional facilities are being established. Certain Naval support facilities are also planned at Porbandar and Lakhadweep. Further details cannot be divulged in the interest of national security.

**Progress made Under District Level Planning**

3249. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:**  
**SHRI H.M. PATEL:**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the district level planning introduced by Government;

(b) the States where the scheme has been implemented so far; and

(c) whether reports on achievements under district level planning have been received from the State/Union Territories; if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI):**

(a) to (c). In the area of district level planning, progress has been made by different States at different levels. States like Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, etc. have made considerable progress and district plans are being regularly prepared. In other States like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh,

Haryana, Punjab etc., efforts are being made to prepare district plans. Further efforts to improve the level of planning efforts at the district level in all States are being pursued.

[Translation]

**Investment in Atomic Power Plants**

3250. **SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:**  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment in all the atomic power plants in the country at present;

(b) whether these plants are functioning to their full capacity, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**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) The capital costs incurred in setting up the currently operating nuclear power units are as follows:

TAPS-1 & 2	—	Rs. 92.99	crores
RAPS-1	—	Rs. 73.27	crores
RAPS-2	—	Rs. 102.54	crores
MAPS-1	—	Rs. 118.83	crores
MAPS-2	—	Rs. 127.04	crores

The capital costs for the projects under construction are as given below:

NAPP-1 & 2	—	Rs. 532	crores (under approval)
KAPP-1 & 2	—	Rs. 745	crores (under approval)

Kaiga-1 & 2 — Rs. 730 crores (sanctioned)

RAPP-3 & 4 — Rs. 711 crores (sanctioned)

(b) and (c). The capacity factors of the plants under operation during the current financial year are as given below:

TAPS-1 — 92%

TAPS-2 — 63%

RAPS-1 — 26%

RAPS-2 — 81% (with steam supply to Heavy Water Project)

MAPS-1 — 85%

MAPS-2 — 47%

RAPS-1 is presently being operated at a power level of 50% of the rated capacity as stipulated by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board following the repair of one of the end shields. The lower capacity factor of MAPS-2 has been due to the leakage in one of the calandria tubes which developed towards the end of August 1988 resulting in the non-availability of the reactor for three months.

[English]

**Committee to Study Fare Structure of Indian Airlines**

3251. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:  
PROF. RAMKRISHNA  
MORE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission set up a five member committee to study the fare structure of Indian Airlines and to suggest measures to rationalise it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the committee has since submitted the report to the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to implement the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition and terms of reference of the Committee are given in the Statement below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**STATEMENT*****A Committee to examine the Domestic Air Fares, Freight Rates and Pricing of Infrastructure Facilities****Composition*

- |    |  |           |
|----|--|-----------|
| 1. | Dr. Vijay Kelkar<br>Chairman,<br>Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.      | Chairman  |
| 2. | Shri K.L. Thapar<br>Adviser (Transport & Tourism),<br>Planning Commission.   | Member    |
| 3. | Prof. U. Shankar<br>Professor of Economics,<br>Madras University,<br>Madras. | Member    |
| 4. | Prof. S. Chakravarty<br>Indian Institute of Management,<br>Calcutta.         | Member    |
| 5. | Shri B.K. Mangaokar<br>Director (Commercial)<br>Air India, Bombay.           | Member    |
| 6. | Shri R. Prasad<br>Dy. Managing Director<br>Indian Airlines.                  | Secretary |

*Terms of Reference:*

1. To examine the present tariff structure of domestic air carriers and infrastructure facilities and recommend a rational framework for revision of tariffs, both for passenger and freight, keeping in view the service and other considerations including special importance of air transport in certain remote and backward areas;
2. To identify services which are not able to meet the cost of service and to recommend restructuring of routes;
3. To recommend eligibility criteria for grant of any direct subsidy for loss making services otherwise considered essential to operate; and
4. Any other matter relevant to the above issues.

**Rise in Debt Service**

3252. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:  
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has projected a sharp rise in India's debt service ratio in the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what was the ratio during the Seventh Plan; and

(d) the steps being considered in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) No, Sir. The Planning Commission has set up Working Groups on Financial Resources and Balance of Payments to assess the resources for financing of the 8th Five Year Plan. The actual components of external financing required and the debt service ratio will be known when the estimates of these two groups become available.

(b) The Working Groups are still deliberating on the various issues involved.

(c) The debt service relative to current receipts during the 7th Plan (1985-90) was projected at 17.6 percent.

(d) The necessary steps are expected to be considered by the Working Group on Balance of Payments in their report.

**Parity in assistance to displaced persons of Dandakaranya Project**

3253. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems with regard to the parity in assistance given to displaced settlers and tribal families in Dandakaranya Project, Orissa;

(b) whether Government of Orissa has made a request to the Union Government to approve the pattern of assistance to be given to the tribal families and Dandakaranya Project settlers as suggested by the Committee set up to speed up settlement of landless tribal families in Dandakaranya Project; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to give an early approval to the pattern of assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee appointed for the purpose, the scale of financial assistance for a tribal family was enhanced from Rs. 5,075/- to Rs. 10,570/- with effect from 1.10.1987.

The financial assistance admissible to a displaced family is Rs. 12,295/-. As such, the disparity between the aggregate assistance available in either case has substantially been reduced. The meagre difference that remains is accountable to the maintenance grant provided to Displaced Persons who, unlike their tribal brethren, have had to undergo the trauma of uprooting and resettlement.

**Pre-flight fitness certificate to pilots**

3254. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether pilots have to obtain a fitness certificate from an authorised medi-

cal officer;

(b) if so, whether there have been violation of this provision; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce a new procedure to issue necessary fitness certificate to the pilots before taking off, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Where as pilots of Indian Airlines and Vayudoot are subjected to pre-flight medical examination before operating flights from the originating stations and from out-stations where they night stop, pilots of Air India are subjected to pre/post-flight medical examination on random basis. Pawan Hans pilots are not subjected to pre-flight medical test. Certain instructions on consumption of alcohol by their crew have been issued. Director General Civil Aviation also conducts surprise inspections.

(b) During the last five years, one case in Indian Airlines and 6 cases in Air India were detected.

(c) The present procedure of periodical medical assessment of pilots and pre-flight medical examination is considered adequate.

#### **Upliftment of weaker sections in Bihar**

3255. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:  
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have asked the State Government of Bihar to concentrate on economic upliftment of weaker sections in Jehanabad district where

the massacre of Scheduled Castes took place;

(b) if so, whether Government have since obtained the report in this regard; and

(c) the details of the incidents took place and the suggestions made by Union Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). There are guidelines issued by the Government of India to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to activate the administrative machinery to meet out a fair deal to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, even taking up economic development programmes for them through the mechanisms like Special Component Plan with objective of effectively preventing atrocities on them.

Specific information asked for is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Restricted area permits in Assam**

3256. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lift the condition of restricted area permit on the foreign tourists visiting Assam; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Promotion of Tourism in A.P.**

3257. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals included in Seventh Five Year Plan for development of tourist spots in Andhra Pradesh which are yet to be completed/implemented;

(b) the other proposals, if any, under consideration of Government for promotion of tourism in that State; and

(c) when the schemes are likely to be completed/implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The Central Department of Tourism does not allocate funds or include proposals in Five year Plans State-wise but scheme-wise.

During the first four years of the Seventh Plan so far, the Department has sanctioned the following projects for development of tourism infrastructure in Andhra Pradesh:—

1. Wayside facilities with accommodation at Lepakshi.
2. Construction of Cafeteria with accommodation at Nagarjunasagar.
3. Construction of additional accommodation at Ramappa.
4. Construction of additional accommodation at Pakhal.
5. Construction of six single bedroom and six double bedroom cottages at Rishikonda.

6. Provision of boats at Hussainsagar, Ramappa and Pakhal Lakes.

7. Master Plan for Golconda.

8. Yatri Niwas at Hyderabad.

9. Sound and Light Show at Golconda

10. Water Sports at Bhawanipuram

11. Water Sports at Nagarjunasagar

12. Water Sports at Rishikonda

13. Cottage Complex at Pulicat Lake.

The projects are in various stages of implementation.

[*Translation*]

**Rehabilitation of Nov. 84 riot victims**

3258. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:  
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi High Court has directed Delhi Administration to rehabilitate about 1128 persons affected during November, 1984 riots;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any effective steps in this regard;

(c) if so, the number of persons, out of them whose cases were disposed of till October, 1988; and

(d) the time by which the remaining cases are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (d). According to the Delhi Administration, Delhi High Court passed an order directing the Administration to consider 1128 cases in the light of the criteria laid down in that regard. The High Court further directed that claim applications would be filed within one month and thereafter the Administration would decide claims within six months as far as possible. The Administration has so far received only 532 applications through the Riot Relief and Rehabilitation Society. The Society has filed a writ petition before the High Court seeking further extension of the period for filing rest of the applications. According to the Delhi Administration, the cases would be decided within six months from the last date of filing applications by the Society as directed by the Delhi High Court

[English]

**Loss to Pawan Hans Ltd. due to accident on 12.8.88**

3259. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any accident took place involving the Helicopter of Pawan Hans Ltd. on 12 August, 1988 at Madras;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the loss suffered;

(c) whether any rewards were given to the vessels involved in the salvage; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). A Dauphin Helicopter VT-ELH owned and operated by Pawan Hans Ltd.,

commitment with the Oil & Natural Gas Commission crashed off Pondicherry coast on 12 August, 1988. Ten persons including two flight crew members on board were killed. The loss suffered on this account is Rs. 260.05 lakhs, which is the written down value of the helicopter.

(c) and (d). A sum of Rs. 20,000/- has been paid towards search and rescue operation.

**Indian Airlines service between Bangalore-New Delhi**

3260. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Indian Airlines flight service has been introduced between New Delhi and Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. There is no addition to the daily Airbus service between Delhi and Bangalore.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Fire safety measures in high rise buildings**

3261. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH:  
SHRI S.D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government against those 171 multi-storeyed building



owners in Delhi where necessary fire fighting arrangements have not been made;

(b) whether a number of such multi-storeyed building owners have sought extension of time to provide required fire safety arrangements in their buildings;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure expeditious installation of fire safety measures in these buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (d). The owners/occupiers of the high rise buildings were directed to provide necessary fire safety requirements within a period of 3 months. After expiry of the notice period a fresh survey was conducted with a view to ascertain the compliance with the notices. Fresh notices were issued by the Chief Fire Officer to the builders/owners to submit their action plans within 30 days. Since the work could not be completed, the Government departments have been granted extension of time for six months for completing fire safety measures. The private owners/builders who have asked for extension, have also been granted extension in time. Action can be taken as per the provisions of the Delhi Fire Prevention & Fire Safety Act, 1986 and the rules framed thereunder after the expiry of extension period.

[English]

#### **Food Irradiation Plants**

3262. DR. G. VJAYARAMARAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have cleared for irradiation as a safe device for food preservation;

(b) if so, how many food irradiation plants are in operation, under construction and at planning stage indicating their capacities for food handling and food items to be handled for export and/or home use; and

(c) the source of radiation in each of these plants?

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) Government has cleared irradiation of frozen sea foods and spices for export. It has also accorded clearance in principle for irradiation of potatoes and onions.

(b) A prototype research facility has been established at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre for multi-purpose irradiation. Commercial food irradiation facilities will be set up in the country after finalisation of the procedures by the National Monitoring Agency.

(c) Cobalt-60 is the source used in irradiation plants.

#### **Commercial Application of Bio-Technology**

3263. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the special measures contemplated to accelerate the commercial application of bio-technology research efforts;

(b) whether the Indian R&D efforts in the field of bio-technology are adequate to catch up with the rest of the world; and

(c) the proposed allocations for this

sector in the next three years?

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). The main measures contemplated to accelerate the commercial application of biotechnology research efforts are as under:-

- (i) Industry and University/Institute interaction including creation of science parks so that R&D capability can be used for solving problems of the Industry and also generate new products and technologies for the industry.
- (ii) Promoting tie-ups between University/Institute and Industry for the transfer of research results.
- (iii) Extending market support to industries/institutes for products developed in publicly funded institutes,
- (iv) Making available venture capital for commercial research results.
- (v) Extending R&D support to Institutions/Universities to conduct product oriented research.
- (vi) Supporting industry-university workshops.

(b) India's attempt is towards the setting up of competent R&D base and centres of excellence with a view to solve problems for faster development and growth in the country in areas like agriculture, health, fuel-fodder and biomass, industry etc. In some areas such as production of biomass, crop improvement, production of vaccines and

diagnostics for certain widely prevalent bacterial and parasitic diseases like leprosy, amoebiasis, malaria, filariasis etc. the progress is substantial.

(c) In the VII Plan, for the Department of Biotechnology an outlay of Rs. 170.27 crore is sanctioned. Accordingly on the basis of expenditure upto 1988-89, for the year 1989-90 an allocation of Rs. 75.87 crore may be available; actual figures for next 3 years would be available only when the annual plan for 1989-90 and the VIII Plan outlays are finalised.

#### Failure of ASLVs

3264. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA:

SHRI A. CHARLES:

SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA  
NARASIMHARAJA  
WADIYAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the failure of the ASLV-D2 launch and the remedial action taken in this regard;

(b) the future programmes for ASLV, PSLV and finally GSLV;

(c) in view of repeated failures of ASLVs, whether Government propose to look into any defects in the Space establishment; and

(d) 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) and (d). A Failure Analysis

Committee (FAC) and an Expert Review Panel (ERP) have been constituted to find out the exact causes of ASLV-D2 failure. The reasons will be known when the Committees submit their reports. The action to be taken depends upon the recommendations of the Committee and further analysis.

(b) The future programme for ASLV/PSLV/GSLV envisages -

- Further flights of ASLV, based on the recommendations of the Failure Analysis Committees and further analysis.
- The first developmental flight of PSLV is scheduled for 1989-90, which will be followed by further flights.
- GSLV is planned to be developed for launch of INSAT -II class satellites in the 1993/94 time frame, studies for which are still underway.

[*Translation*]

**Panika Caste in the List of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe**

3265. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to include 'Panika' caste in the list of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to

be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a). The information cannot be disclosed in public interest.

(b) No time limits can be specified since inclusion of any community in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only by an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341 (2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution

[*English*]

**Loan to State WAKF Boards**

3266. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY. Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Wakf Council is giving assistance by way of soft term loans to State Wakf Boards for developing Wakf properties; and

(b) if so, the financial assistance given by the Central Wakf Council in the year 1987 and 1988 to various State Wakf Boards?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a). Yes, Sir

(b) The Central Wakf Council has given financial assistance in the form of loans to the following Wakf Boards during the financial year 1986-87 and 1987-88 as indicated against each:

(*Amount in lakhs of Rs.*)

S.No.	Name of the Wakf Board	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh Wakf Board	9.30	7.00

1	2	3	4
2.	Bihar State Shia Wakf Board	5.64	Nil
3.	Bihar State Sunni Wakf Board	Nil	2.00
4.	Karnataka Board of Wakfs	38.38	28.80
5.	Madhya Pradesh Wakf Board	4.00	Nil
6.	Orissa Board of Wakfs	Nil	6.40
7.	Punjab Wakf Board	Nil	17.59
8.	Tamil Nadu Wakf Board	13.62	12.35
Total		70.94	74.14

#### Plan to Make Vayudoot an Independent Company

3267. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the Press Report appearing in the "Business Standard" of 23 September, 1988 regarding making Vayudoot an independent company; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) At present, Government is not considering any proposal to make Vayudoot an independent Company.

#### Nuclear Danger From Narora Atomic Power Plant

3268. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently senior officials of the Atomic Energy Commission visited Narora Atomic Power Plant;

(b) whether there has been serious delays as Narora Atomic Power Plant has failed to "take off";

(c) whether there is a danger due to the Nuclear Reactor; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to meet the situation?

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.

(b) Constraints such as design changes necessitated by the seismicity of the region, delays in delivery of major equipment like steam generators have contributed to the delay in the commissioning of the project. However, these have been overcome and the first unit is expected to be commissioned

shortly.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Night Landing Facility at Ranchi Airport**

3269. SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work relating to provision of night landing facility at Ranchi airport has been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and action proposed to be taken against the authorities responsible for the delay; and

(c) the likely date by which the work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

#### **Departmental Promotion in C.S.I.R.**

3270. SHRIMATI SHANTI DEVI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evaluation policy has been adopted to promote departmental technical employees in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) if so, when this policy was introduced and the number of categories/groups of technical employees covered under this policy;

(c) the number of categories/groups yet to be covered under this promotion policy and the time by which these will be covered;

(d) the provision made to provide reservation to departmental technical SC/ST employees for promotion in Indian National

Scientific Documentation Centre on the basis of evaluation policy and the number of technical SC/ST employees remained to be promoted and when they will be promoted; and

(e) whether any Scheduled Caste representative is appointed in the Interview Committee?

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. The existing assessment scheme covering all scientific and technical employees has been rationalised and simplified with threshold criteria and uniformity in quantification of marks. The revised scheme has been implemented with effect from 1.4.1988.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As the scheme is not vacancy based, maintenance of roster for reservation for SC/ST is not possible except at induction level. However, as per instructions SC/ST candidates are required to be judged by relaxed standard in Laboratories/Institutes (including INSDOC). The new Scheme also envisages that threshold criteria will be less by 5% in the case of SC/ST Employees.

(e) Instructions provide for nomination of a member belonging to SC/ST on the Assessment Committees.

[*English*]

#### **Development of Grenade Launchers by China**

3271. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that China has developed two new grenade

launchers;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). Government have been reports about China having developed two new grenade launchers of 30mm and 35mm calibre.

(c) Government constantly monitor all developments which have a bearing on India's security and take appropriate measures to ensure full defence preparedness.

#### **Equipment Supply to Narora Atomic Power Plant from B.H.E.L.**

3272. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to solve the equipment supply problems from the B.H.E.L. for unit-II of Narora Atomic Power Plant, Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the steps being taken to ensure alternative arrangement for the supply of three SGs required for Heavy Water Project Manuguru, Andhra Pradesh as Messrs ABL have gone into liquidation without supplying the 3 SGs ordered on them?

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 fourth steam generator of Narora Atomic Power Project-II has been delivered by M/s. B.H.E.L. on October 3, 1988. With this, all the major equipment of

NAPP-II to be supplied by M/s. BHEL have been supplied.

(b) M/s. ABL have revived their operations from June 1988. Work on the supply of three steam generators for the Heavy Water Project (Manururu) has since been taken up on priority and is in progress. No alternative arrangements are, therefore, required at this stage

#### **Construction of Aerodrome at Shirdi**

3273. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state.

(a) whether a proposal for construction of an aerodrome at Shirdi in Maharashtra is pending clearance from Union Government;

(b) whether State Government of Maharashtra have requested for an early clearance of the project; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to expedite the clearance of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The Government of Maharashtra proposes to construct an airport at Shirdi at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.71 crores and has sought 'No Objection' from the National Airports Authority. Since the proposed site is quite near to the Ozar airfield belonging to HAL and may interfere with their flying activities, the Ministry of Defence have been approached by the National Airports Authority for their 'No Objection Certificate'.

#### **Traffic Light on Crossings/Chowks in Delhi**

3274. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the crossing/chowks in Delhi where traffic light signals are proposed to be installed for smooth running of traffic;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the traffic light signals are likely to be installed at those crossings/chowks?

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

(b) The requisite information is given in a statement below.

(c) By the end of March, 1989.

#### STATEMENT

Crossings/Chowks in Delhi/New Delhi identified for the installation of traffic light signals/blinkers.

##### *Signals*

1. G.T. Road-Ochandi road crossing.
2. G.T. Road-Mahmudpur Road Crossing.
3. Pedestrial Signal at the entry gate of Subzimandi.
4. Rohini 'T' Point.
5. Paschim Vihar-Gurukishan Nagar.
6. At the crossing of main approach road and new road for Cargo Terminal.

7. At G.P.O. round about and Babakharak Singh Marg.
8. Fountain Chowk in Chandni Chowk-near Sis Ganj Gurudwara.
9. Q- Point in front of Taj Hotel.
10. Multani Danda-Raj Guru Road and D.B.Gupta Road crossing.
11. Shalimar Bagh (Near Mazdoor soap Factory).
12. Shalimar Bagh (Near flyover).
13. Mathura Road-Bhagwandass Raod.
14. K.G. Marg-Ferozeshah Road (Hanging of controller for Sych. on K.G. Marg).
15. Guru Ravi Dass Marg-Shri Anand Mai Marg.

##### *Blinkers*

1. Infront of Mahilla College-Vigyan Vihar and Yojana Vihar.
2. South Avenue, Jwalapuri, Karari Road, Mundka Mode, Karala Mode and Tikari Mode.
3. Najafgarh Road-Raghubir Nagar T-Point.
4. Najafgarh Road-Mahabir Nagar and Ganesh Nagar crossing.
5. Traffic Accounts Office, New Delhi Rly.Station and Kishan Ganj.
6. T-Point of NH and Road going towards Samaypur.

Place and Munirka.

India. The Seventh five year plan does not envisage setting up of any electronic industry under Department of Electronics.

8. Talkatora Road-Bhishambar Dass Road.

(b) Does not arise.

9. Park Street-Talkatora Lane.

**Territorial Army Battalions for Environmental Protection**

10. R.K.Marg-Park Street.

**3276.SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:**

11. Mandir Marg-Scindia Marg.

(a) whether Government propose to have some more battalions of the Territorial Army for the protection of environment in the hilly regions of the country;

12. Haily Road-Atul Marg-Harish Chander Mathur Lane.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

13. Near Kamla Nehru College and Gargi College.

(c) whether any such battalion is proposed to be formed for the Pithoragarh District of Uttar Pradesh?

14. At the crossing of Baba Kharak Singh Road near Gurudwara Bangla Sahib.

15. Infront of Quarter No.573 near Don Bosco School-Greater Kailash.

16. Lala Lajpat Rai Marg at A,B, C&D.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) There is no proposal at present for raising more Ecological Battalions of Territorial Army.

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

[*Translation*]

**Electronics Industry in Bihar**

3275. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a big electronics industry in Bihar; 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). There is no such specific proposal from the State Government of Bihar under consideration of the Government of

[*English*]

**Placement of Women Officers in Senior Positions**

**3277. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are implementing the recent policy announced to place women officers in higher echelons of administration; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to place women



officers in senior positions?

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) Adequate care is taken to ensure that women officers are duly represented in the Government, while making placements for senior positions.

#### Meeting of National Integration Council

3278. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the meeting of the National Integration Council last held and when its next meeting will be held; and

(b) the progress made in respect of the schemes launched by the Council to promote national integration?

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 last meeting of National Integration Council was held on 12.9.1986 to review the welfare measures for the minorities with special references to 15 Point Programme of the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. This was followed by a meeting of the Standing Committee of NIC held on 23rd June, 1987. to discuss the interim report submitted by the Sub-Group of NIC, headed by Shri P.N. Haksar. The copies of the interim report of the Sub-Group, which was unanimously accepted and adopted for further discussion, have since been forwarded to all concerned for initiating necessary action. The date of the next

meeting of NIC has not yet been fixed.

#### Population of SC/ST.

3279. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their percentage of population to the total population of the country State-wise;

(b) the percentage of increase in the population of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, State-wise, from 1981 till date;

(c) the literacy percentage among the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes men and women separately, State-wise;

(d) the percentage of population of these Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes people living below poverty line;

(e) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to bring these people above the poverty line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI. SUMATI ORAON): (a) The statistics based on 1981 Census last conducted are given in Statement I below.

(b) The last National Census was held in 1981 and in the absence of any subsequent Census at National level no such statistics are available in this Ministry.

(c) The statistics based on last 1981 Census are given in Statement II below.

(d) No such statistics are available in this Ministry since no such survey has been undertaken on National basis.

(e) The strategy for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

during the Seventh Five Year Plan under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plans is to provide a package of services to SC&ST families below poverty line for income generating schemes to enable them to raise their living standards and ensure adequate income to enable them to cross the poverty line. The emphasis during the Seventh Plan is to raise the productivity of the sectors in which SC/ST families participate like agriculture, horti-

culture, fisheries, forestry animal husbandry, and village and cottage industries by providing such inputs as improved seed, fertilizers, irrigation, institutional credit, infrastructural facilities for marketing, supply of raw-materials for village and small industries as well as training. These schemes being implemented in conjunction with the major poverty alleviation programmes of IRDP, NREP, RLEGP help in enabling SC&ST families to cross the poverty line.

**STATEMENT-I***Population and percentage of SC/ST to total population*

<i>Name of State/U.T</i>	<i>Population of</i>				<i>Base: 1981 Census percentage to total Population</i>
	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	
<i>India * @</i>	104754623	51628638	15.75	7.76	
1. Andhra Pradesh	7961730	3176001	14.87	5.93	
2. Bihar	10142368	5810867	14.51	8.31	
3. Gujarat	2438297	4848586	7.15	14.22	
4. Haryana	2464012	—	19.07	—	
5. Himachal Pradesh	1053958	197263	24.62	4.61	
6. Jammu & Kashmir @	497363	—	8.31	—	
7. Karnataka	5595353	1825203	15.07	4.91	
8. Kerala	2549382	261475	10.02	1.03	
9. Madhya Pradesh	7358533	11987031	14.10	22.97	

1	2	3	4	5
10. Maharashtra	4479763	5772038	7.14	9.19
11. Manipur	17753	387977	1.25	27.30
12. Meghalaya	5492	1076345	0.41	80.58
13. Nagaland	—	650885	—	83.99
14. Orissa	3865543	5915067	14.66	22.43
15. Punjab	4511703	—	26.87	—
16. Rajasthan	583879	4183124	17.04	12.21
17. sikkim	18281	73623	5.78	23.27
18. Tamil Nadu	8881295	520226	18.35	1.07
19. Tripura	310384	583920	15.12	28.44
20. Uttar Pradesh	23453339	232705	21.16	0.21
21. West Bengal	12000768	3070672	21.99	5.63
22. Andaman & Nicobar	—	22361	—	11.85
23. Arunachal Pradesh	2919	441167	0.46	69.82

1	2	3	4	5
24. Chandigarh	63621	—	14.09	—
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2041	37760	1.97	78.82
26. Delhi	1121643	—	18.03	—
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	23432	10721	2.16	0.99
28. Lakshadweep	—	81714	—	93.82
29. Mizoram	135	461907	0.03	93.55
30. Pondicherry	96636	—	15.99	—

Source: Census of India 1981

\* Excludes Assam where census could not be held.

@ Excludes the population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and china where census could not be undertaken.

—No. SC/ST population

## STATEMENT-II

## LITERACY PERCENTAGE AMONG SC/ST, MEN/WOMEN.

Name of State/UT	Literacy Base: 1981 Census Literacy percentage among				
	SCs		STs		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	5
1. India	31.12	10.93	24.52	8.04	8.04
1. Andhra Pradesh	24.82	10.26	12.01	3.46	3.46
2. Assam@	—	—	—	—	—
3. Bihar	18.01	2.51	26.17	7.75	7.75
4. Gujarat	53.14	25.61	30.41	11.64	11.64
5. Haryana	31.45	7.06	—	—	—
6. Himachal Pradesh	41.94	20.63	38.75	12.82	12.82
7. Jammu & Kashmir	32.34	11.71	—	—	—
8. Karnataka	29.35	11.54	29.96	10.03	10.03

1	2	3	4	5
9. Kerala	62.36	49.73	37.52	26.02
10. Madhya Pradesh	30.25	6.87	17.74	3.60
11. Maharashtra	48.85	21.53	32.38	11.94
12. Manipur	41.94	24.95	48.88	30.35
13. Meghalaya	33.28	16.30	34.19	28.91
14. Nagaland	—	—	47.31	32.99
15. Orissa	35.26	9.40	23.27	4.76
16. Punjab	30.96	15.67	—	—
17. Rajasthan	24.40	2.69	18.85	1.20
18. Sikkim	35.74	19.65	43.10	22.37
19. Tamil Nadu	40.64	18.47	26.72	14.00
20. Tripura	43.92	23.24	33.46	12.27
21. Uttar Pradesh	24.83	3.89	31.22	8.69
22. West Bengal	34.26	13.70	21.16	5.01

	1	2	3	4	5
23. Andaman & Nicobar		—	—	38.43	23.24
24. Arunachal Pradesh		45.88	22.38	20.79	7.31
25. Chandigarh		46.04	25.31	—	—
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		58.51	44.74	25.46	8.42
27. Delhi		50.21	25.59	—	—
28. Goa, Daman & Diu		48.79	27.84	33.65	18.89
29. Lakshadweep		—	—	63.34	42.92
30. Mizoram		88.33	53.33	64.12	55.12
31. Pondicherry		43.11	21.21	—	—

Source: Census of India-1981

\* Census could not be held.

— No ST/SC population.



**Memorandum for New Migrant Welfare Association**

3280. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received memorandum from the New Migrant Welfare Association representing refugees from Pakistan (Now Bangladesh);

(b) if so, the details of demands made therein; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The Association has been representing for a new housing scheme for resettlement of its members in Delhi. The demands are:

- (i) A plot of land measuring about 125 sq.yds. per family, free of all charges, except cost of development;
- (ii) Some land for open space, park, roads, schools, etc. and
- (iii) Location preferably somewhere in South Delhi so that they could avail themselves of the existing infrastructure like Bengali medium schools, temples, etc.

(c) It has not been possible for the Government to accept the request.

**"Manned Indian Satellite"**

3281. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO B.  
BHOSALE:  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Manned Indian Satellite in 1990s" appearing in Hindustan Times dated 3 November, 1988:

(b) if so, the phase-wise details of the programme; and

(c) the probable year by which the satellite will be launched?

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. NARAYANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present, there is no specific proposal for sending a man to space from a national range in India or for conduct of a manned flight as a joint venture with any other country.

(c) Does not arise.

**Appointment of Helper/Peons in Indian Airlines**

3282. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION & TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the candidates who were selected for the posts of Helper (Engg.) were offered the posts of Helper (Catering) by Indian Airlines, Northern Region during the years 1982, 1983 and 1984;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates among them; and

(d) the number of candidates amongst them during the said period who were found

medically unfit and were absorbed in the cadre of half grade employees peon, Stores Helper etc. and the number of SC/ST among them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Only during the year 1983, 5 candidates empanelled for the post of Helper (Engineering) were offered appointment as Helper (Catering) in the Northern Region. This was partially due to the fact that a given time no panel was available when appointment to four posts was made and subsequently, no Scheduled Tribe candidate was available on the panel when the fifth appointment was made. Indian Airlines, therefore, offered appointment to the candidates available on the Helper (Engineering) panel and appointed the candidates only after they had given their acceptance for appointment against the post of Helper (Catering). Out of 5, 2 were S/Cs and 2 S/Ts.

(d) None.

#### **Expenditure by C.S.I.R.**

3283. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure by the CSIR during the last three years with break up for individual laboratories and research establishment, year-wise;

(b) the number of patents registered by each laboratory/establishment, year-wise;

(c) the number of scientific papers published by each laboratory/establishment, year-wise; and

(d) the number of scientists in various grades working under the CSIR, laboratory/establishment-wise as on 1 April, 1988,

grade-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. NARAYANA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Science Congress**

3284. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Science Congress is proposed to be organised in the country during the next year;

(b) if so, the objective of holding the Congress;

(c) whether the said Congress will be attended by the scientists of the country and of other countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the issues expected to be discussed by the Science Congress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONIC AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes Sir. The 76th Session of Indian Science Congress will be held at Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai from 7-12th January, 1989.

(b) Indian Science Congress Association is holding its annual sessions right from its inception since 1914. The purpose of such Congress is to provide opportunities to:

- (i) Science community to interact among itself;
- (ii) Young scientists to expose themselves at a national forum through involvement in special programmes organised for them;
- (iii) Focus important national S&T issues for attention of all concerned through discussion around a focal theme for a given year; and
- (iv) Government to inform the scientific community of the S&T activities taken by it with regard to the basic focal theme.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Normally 3,000 scientists and engineers both young and old participate in the annual session of Science Congress and around 30-40 foreign scientists also participate every year in the Science Congress. Foreign scientists participate on the invitation of the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta. However, eminent scientists who are Members of the Organising Committee and Council, young scientists who are recipient of ISCA and INSA awards and representatives from various scientific departments and institutions and universities of the country also participate.

(e) The Science Congress adopts a Focal Theme for each of its annual session and the discussions of the various Sections and Committees take place round it. The Focal Theme for the 1989 Science Congress is "Science and Technology: in India: Technology Mission."

#### **Yatri Niwas In Orissa**

3285. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND

TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Yatri Niwas built in Orissa both in Central and State sector;
- (b) the cost and capacity of those Yatri Niwas;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to construct a Yatri Niwas at Sambalpur and Bargarh in Orissa; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Department of Tourism, Government of India has sanctioned Yatri Niwas one each at Satpada and Konark in Orissa. There is no such scheme in the State Sector.

(b) The cost of Yatri Niwas, Satpada is Rs. 26.50 lakhs with bed capacity for 60 persons and Yatri Niwas, Konark costs Rs. 29.25 lakhs with bed capacity for 60 persons.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Scheduled Caste Girls Hostels in Orissa**

3286. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are inadequate numbers of Scheduled Caste girls hostels in Orissa;
- (b) if so, the Central assistance provided to the State of Orissa in Seventh Plan for setting up more girls hostels for Scheduled Caste students; and
- (d) the number of Scheduled Caste girls

hostels under construction in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) No such complaint has been received.

(b) The Central assistance provided to the Government of Orissa for the construction of Scheduled Caste girls' Hostels during first four years of the Seventh Plan is Rs. 42.03 lakhs.

(c) There are no girls hostel buildings still under construction in the State.

#### **Per Capita Income of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes**

3287. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income of the people belonging to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities, State-wise; and

(b) the percentage increase in their per capita income during the last three plans both in the rural and urban areas?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments/U.T. Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Compensation to Nov. 84 Riots Victims**

3288. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:  
SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission has recommended that every

business loss of uninsured commercial properties of the November, 1984 riot victims should be compensated liberally in the case of small business and in a graded manner for higher categories;

(b) whether the Government has accepted this recommendation of Mishra Commission and the same is being implemented in its true spirits;

(c) the reasons for amalgamation of the losses of different establishments/commercial vehicles owned by the same individual for the purpose of compensation; and

(d) whether any instructions are proposed to be issued so as to ensure that each business loss is compensated irrespective of its ownership by one individual?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission of Inquiry has recommended that reasonable compensation as may be decided by the State should be paid for commercial premises whether owned or occupied and loss sustained by the victims without the commercial premises should, also be taken into account in such manner as may be agreed to by Govt. to be paid to the victims. The Commission has further suggested to liberally compensate in every case of business loss where victim had a small business and in a graded manner for higher categories. A victim who had received compensation otherwise as in a case of insurance need not be compensated.

The Govt. has agreed that instead of reasonable compensation, reasonable ex-gratia amount should be given. The modalities have already been worked out in consultation with the concerned State/U.T. Govts.

It has been decided to club all the busi-

ness losses of an individual and then work out the amount of *ex-gratia* payable to him. This decision is not contrary to the recommendations of Justice Ranganath Misra Commission of Inquiry.

(d) No. Sir.

#### Kerala Map in Survey of India Maps

3289. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Survey of India has published maps showing latest district boundaries and roads of Kerala State;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) when was the last edition of the map published and why map of Kerala has not been published when maps of other States have been published in several editions?

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.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The first edition of the map of Kerala,

Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu and Lakshadweep on 1:1 million scale was published in 1966. The second edition of this map has been printed during September, 1988.

#### Development of Tourist Spots in Jammu and Kashmir

3290. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the tourist spots in Jammu and Kashmir which are being financed by the Department of Tourism;

(b) the expenditure incurred so far on each project;

(c) the names of other projects of the State which are proposed to be undertaken for development; and

(d) whether Government propose to develop Salal lake in view of its close vicinity to Shri Vaishnodevi Shrine as a tourist spot and centre for development of water based games; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The following are the details of the projects in Jammu and Kashmir for which central financial assistance has been extended by the Department of Tourism:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Projects</i>	<i>Amount Released</i>
1	2	3
1.	Facilities at Bagh-i-Bahu	45.00
2.	Cafeteria-cum-Information Centre at Qazigund	5.00

1	2	3
3.	Accommodation at Qazigund	7.00
4.	Wayside amenities at Hemis Gompa and Lamayuru	17.00
5.	Development of Mughal Garden at Bijbehara	12.00
6.	Wayside facilities at Dayala Chowk, Manser and Udampur	5.00
7.	Cafeteria at Adhkwari	2.50
8.	Cafeteria at Bhawan	2.50
9.	Yatri Niwas at Pahalgam	10.00
10.	Floodlighting of Hari Parbad	3.81

(c) The Department has received proposals from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for central financial assistance for other projects. The proposals are incomplete and detailed information/clarifications are awaited from the State Government.

(d) The Department has received a proposal from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for central financial assistance for development of Salal Lake. The proposal is for 1989-90 and will be taken up during the next financial year.

#### **Incidence of House Burglary in Trans Yamuna Area**

3291. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of house burglary in Delhi especially trans Yamuna area have increased recently;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last six months; and

(c) the steps taken to arrest the culprits

and to recover the stolen property?

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) There has been no appreciable change.

(b) 141 cases have been reported for the period May 88 to Oct. 88.

(c) The following steps have been taken:-

(1) Effective patrolling in the area has been intensified.

(2) Verification from Crime Record Office records and interrogation of known burglars whose names are in this list is done.

(3) Strict watch is kept over local bad characters and burglars.

(4) Finger Prints of doubtful criminals are sent to the Finger Print

Bureau.

- (5) Raids are conducted at the dens of criminals.

#### Vayudoot Service from Indore

3292. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vayudoot Services were started from Indore to different destinations such as Delhi, Jaipur etc;

(b) whether these services have been suspended;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to restart the suspended Vayudoot Services from Indore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) and (d). Following services are presently operating through Indore:

- (i) RF 311/312-Bombay-Pune-Indore and back on Tuesdays, and Saturdays.
- (ii) PF 159/160-Bhopal-Indore-Jaipur and back on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The other services were suspended due to shortage of aircraft capacity. Vayudoot will consider resumption of these

on induction of additional aircraft capacity.

#### Land Grabbing Cases in Delhi

3293. SHRIMATI USHA CHETUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news item appearing in the Times of India dated 3 November, 1988 under the caption "Police hand in Land Grabbing";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the incidents of land grabbing are increasing in Delhi;

(d) if so, the number of complaints regarding land grabbing received in various Police Stations of Delhi; during the last three years, Police Station-wise;

(e) the action taken on each complaints;

(f) whether a large number of complaints are still pending in various Police Stations; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefore?

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

(c) to (e):-

<i>Name of police station</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988 upto 31.10.88</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
Sadar Bazar	1	1	—	—
Bara Hindu Rao	1	2	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
Sarai Rohilla	—	—	1	—
Narela	—	2	1	1
Dabri	—	—	—	1

Prompt legal action is taken in all such complaint.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

#### Development of Advance Mathematics

3294. SHRI VJAY N. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Department of Atomic Energy on the recommendations of eminent mathematicians in a conference held in Bangalore in 1975 made to University Grants Commission for the development of advance mathematics;

(b) whether Department of Atomic Energy has set up an autonomous Indian Council of Mathematical Sciences as suggested in that conference; and

(c) if not, the reasons 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) Most of the recommendations made by the Binational Conference on mathematical education pertain to educational institutions and do not fall within the purview of the Department of Atomic Energy.

(b) The Department of Atomic Energy constituted in 1980 a committee consisting

of eminent mathematicians to examine in-depth all aspects of mathematical education, research and applications. The matter regarding setting up of an autonomous council of mathematical sciences was also referred to it. In pursuance of the recommendations of this committee DAE set up in 1983, a National Board for Higher Mathematics to formulate policies for the development of mathematics, help in the establishment and development of mathematical centres and to give financial assistance to research projects and doctoral and post-doctoral scholars. The Board has 12 eminent academicians as Members.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Border Check Posts in West Bengal

3295. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan for reconstructing the Border Check Post at Hitin in West Dinajpur district in West Bengal;

(b) if not, the details of arrangement made for the passengers who after crossing the border from Bangladesh require a place for night stay or the passengers from Indian side who have to spend the night at the Boarder;

(c) if there is any such plan, the details is thereof; and



(d) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) According to the information available, there is no check post at Hitin in West Dinajpur district of West Bengal.

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

#### **Private Security Agencies**

3296. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government utilise the service of private security agencies on certain occasions and for manning some Government establishments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the policy of Government in this regard; and

((d) whether Government propose to issue licences to such agencies for regulating and proper utilisation of their services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The Government do not utilise the services of private security agencies for manning Government establishments.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

#### **Proper Care of Gifted Children**

3297. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether no attempts have been made to identify gifted children and they have remained the most neglected group in the society;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the suggestions put forward in the study to fully develop the talent of the gifted children?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). "Gifted Children" is a term usually referring to children who show considerably higher attainments in some areas of learning knowledge. The National Council of Educational Research and Training has been implementing the National Talent Search Scheme under which 750 students are identified through a selection process consisting of a State level and Central level test followed by interview. The tests level have been so designed as to identify general intellectual ability rather than information about specific subject areas. The selection is made at the end of Class X. The selected candidates are given scholarship upto Ph. D. level on the condition of maintaining satisfactory progress. Similarly under the Rural Talent Search Scheme being implemented by the Department of Education, 38000 scholarships are awarded annually with reference to Community Development Block as a Unit. This scheme is in operation with a view to achieving greater equalisation of educational opportunities and to provide a fillip to the development of potential talents from rural areas by educating them in good schools. The scholarships are awarded at the end of middle school education (Class VII/VIII) and continue till the end of Secondary Education including "2" level. The Scheme is being implemented through States and UTs. For General Category, children of Landless Labourers' category and in Scheduled Castes category 5000 Blocks are covered

wherein in Scheduled Tribes category 500 Blocks are covered under this scheme.

In pursuance of New Education Policy 1986, residential schools, called Navodaya Vidyalayas, are also being set up in each district of the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan for the talented children mainly from the rural areas. Admissions to these schools is in Class VI and then upto Class XII. Navodaya Vidyalayas provide free residential facility and education.

#### **Scheme to Raise Scholarship Amount for SCS/STS**

3298. SHRIANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any scheme to raise the scholarship amount for the Scheduled Caste Students;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the amount earmarked for the purpose; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Caste students being benefited by this scheme in the State of Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). The matter relating to increase in scholarship amount, etc. under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC/ST is under active consideration of the Government.

(c) In Orissa, 16508 Scheduled Caste students were benefited under the scheme during 1987-88.

#### **SC/ST in Directorate of Social Welfare**

3299. SHRI VIR SEN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees, Group-wise, working in the Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration;

(b) the number out of them belonging to SC/ST communities;

(c) whether quota reserved for SC/ST persons is full in all categories of posts in the Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration; and

(d) if not, the steps taken or being taken to fill up the backlog of reserved vacancies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). The number of employees including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different groups is indicated below:-

<i>No. of employees</i>		<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
		<i>Employees</i>	
A	18	3	1
B	54	7	3
C	565	83	40
D	760	111	52

(c) and (d). The backlog of posts reserved for SC/STs is as under:-

Group	S.C	S.T
A	1	—
B	—	2
C	—	30
D	—	21

The backlog is largely due to non-

availability of SC/ST candidates in Delhi. These posts will be filled up in due course of time.

**Persons Appointed to Group 'D' Posts  
In A & N Islands Administration**

3300. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons appointed against Group 'D' posts in Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration during the last 3 years, year-wise;

(b) the number of such persons whose names were not sponsored by Employment Exchange; and

(c) the number of persons appointed without notifying vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Shortage of Senior Selection Grade  
Officers for Posting in A & N Islands  
Administration**

3301. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Andaman & Nicobar Islands Administration non-selection Grade DAN I officers are holding senior posts including those identified for junior administration grade;

(b) whether there is any shortage of suitable and senior Selection Grade officers for posting in the Islands; and

(c) if not why non-selection grade offi-

cers are allowed to hold Selection Grade posts including posts identified for junior Administration Grade?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Four posts identified for Junior Administrative Grade were outside the cadre of Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands Civil Service and as such, cadre officers could not be posted against these posts.

**Raising of Funds to Meet the Future  
Requirements**

3302. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether an exercise to broaden the equity base of different organisations working under his Ministry has been started in order to raise sufficient funds to meet their future requirements; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Rape Cases**

3303. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rape cases reported in the country during the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the number of cases where the police personnel were involved?

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. CHIDAMBA-

RAM): (a) A statement showing, State-wise and Union Territorywise the number of rape cases reported during the current year is given below.

(b) The information regarding involvement of police personnel in rape cases is not collected and tabulated by the central agencies.

#### STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Number of cases reported</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4

*States:*

1.	Andhra Pradesh	284	upto June, 1988
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	upto September, 1988
3.	Assam	199	upto July, 1988
4.	Bihar	NA	
5.	Goa	16	
6.	Gujarat	100	upto August, 1988
7.	Haryana	NA	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	101	upto June, 1988
10.	Karnataka	150	upto September, 1988
11.	Kerala	150	upto September, 1988
12.	Madhya Pradesh	NA	
13.	Maharashtra	635	upto September, 1988
14.	Manipur	8	upto September, 1988
15.	Meghalaya	8	upto August, 1988

1	2	3	4
16.	Mizoram	46	upto September, 1988
17.	Nagaland	4	upto September, 1988
18.	Orissa	118	upto September, 1988
19.	Punjab	45	upto September, 1988
20.	Rajasthan	482	upto September, 1988
21.	Sikkim	5	
22.	Tamil Nadu	214	upto September, 1988
23.	Tripura	35	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1,114	upto September, 1988
25.	West Bengal*	360	upto August, 1988
<i>Union Territories</i>			
26.	A & N Islands	3	upto September, 1988
27.	Chandigarh	4	
28.	D & N Haveli	3	
29.	Delhi	71	upto August, 1988
30.	Daman & Diu	2	
31.	Lakshadweep	NA	
32.	Pondicherry	4	

NOTE: 1) Figures are based on monthly crime statistics and may, therefore, be treated as provisional.

2) N.A. stands for NOT AVAILABLE.

3) \*Figures of West Bengal are excluding Calcutta City.

**Permanent Lease of Defence Lands to  
Farmers in Sagar Cantonment**

state:

3304. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY:  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding giving permanent lease of the defence-land in the Sagar

Cantonment area of Madhya Pradesh to the farmers who are cultivating it;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon so far;

(c) the reasons for delay in according approval to a scheme under which Government are to transfer this land to State Government and get some other land from State Government in lieu of it; and

(d) the time by which this matter is likely to be disposed of?

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

(b) The Defence Land Policy does not envisage grant of long term leases of temporarily surplus Defence lands for agricultural purposes, and hence no permanent lease has been granted.

(c) It is not possible to transfer temporarily surplus Defence lands leased for agricultural purposes to the State Government on exchange basis.

(d) Dose not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Establishment of Police Academy in Sagar (MP)**

3305. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land acquired for establishment of a Police Academy in Sagar in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) when the construction work is likely to be started; and

(c) the amount proposed to be given by Union Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). There is no proposal with the Government of India to set up a Police Academy at Sagar in Madhya Pradesh. Since the proposed Academy referred to in the question appears to be a State level academy, the Government of India has no role to play either in its construction or financing.

[*English*]

#### **Appeals Against Judgements of Central Administrative Tribunal**

3306. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted in principle that it will not go in appeal against the judgements of the Central Administrative Tribunal;

(b) whether Government are still going in appeal against the judgements of the Central Administrative Tribunal in most of the cases relating to seniority matters; and

(c) if so, the number of cases in which Government have gone in appeal during the current financial year and 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) to (c). The Ministries/Departments have been advised to comply with the

judgements of the Central Administrative Tribunal within the time limit stipulated in judgements. Appeals against the judgements are filed into the Supreme Court only where a Question of principle, interpretation of a Rule or interpretation of a Section or any other important question is involved.

Since Ministries/Departments file such appeals, the number of cases in which such appeals have been filed during the current financial year is not centrally available.

#### **Expansion of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre**

3307. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre at Thumba in Trivandrum, Kerala, 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) There is no proposal at present for expansion of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) at Thumba.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Import of Picture Tubes by TV Manufacturers**

3308. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether picture tubes of black and white and colour TVs are being imported;

(b) whether the import is being made by the manufacturers direct or through some Government agency;

(c) the amount involved in the import of picture tubes; and

(d) the steps being taken to develop this technology in the country to save foreign exchange?

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) While Black & White TV Picture Tube's imports are now negligible, most of the requirement of Picture Tubes for Colour TV are being imported.

(b) The import of Black & White as well as Colour TV Picture Tubes is not canalised through any Government agency. The import of permissible types of TV Picture Tubes are being resorted to by individual actual users directly. However, Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation Ltd. also imports picture tubes for supply to actual users who wish to procure the same through them.

(c) Expected outgo of Foreign exchange for import of Picture Tubes during 1988 is expected to be of the order of Rs. 120 crores.

(d) In the field of Black & White TV picture tubes, sufficient capacity has been created and imports are not required. For colour picture tubes 3 projects are under implementation and all the three are expected to be in full production in 1989. The outgo of foreign exchange for import of picture tubes is expected to reduce substantially by next year.

**Rise in Spying in India by Foreign Agencies**

3309. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:  
SHRI MANIK REDDY:  
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a considerable rise in Spying in India by foreign agencies;

(b) if so, the number of cases which have come into light during the past on year; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) There is no such information.

(b) During 1987-88, 40 cases of espionage and two cases of suspected espionage have been detected.

(c) Constant vigilance is being maintained by security agencies to unearth, detect and neutralise any attempt at espionage by any individual or organisation.

**Project Report of Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station**

3310. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the detailed design and project report of the Kalpakkam 500 MW prototype fast breeder reactor has been received by Government;

(b) if so, whether the reactor will be

made from indigenous resources;

(c) if not, with which country's know-how and technology it will be erected and the foreign exchange involved; and

(d) the safeguards to be provided in the proposed nuclear project?

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) A detailed project report (DPR) is under preparation and is expected to be finalised in 1989.

(b) and (c). The reactor will be built on indigenous design. It is too early to state the extent of foreign exchange requirements for this project.

(d) Safeguards do not arise as the project will be based on our own designs and technology.

**Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station**

3311. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a leakage of heavy water within the reactor vessel has resulted in the shut down of unit-II of Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station recently;

(b) if so, the cause of the leakage; and

(c) the remedial steps Government propose to take to prevent such accidents in future?

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



MENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reactor vessel (Calandria) is a horizontal cylindrical vessel having 306 tubes made up of Zircalloy-2 passing through it and rolled at the two tube sheets at each end. One of the tubes developed three pin holes from which heavy water leaked out. This water was collected at the sump of calandria vault and was recovered.

(c) The tube with pin holes has been plugged and the leakage stopped. The reactor has since been started. The tube with the pin holes will be taken out in due course of time and subjected to detailed physical and metallurgical examinations to establish the cause of the failure and remedial measures will be taken to prevent recurrence of the problem.

#### **Uniform Price Structure for Public Distribution System**

3312. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested introducing uniform pricing all over the country for the supplies through Public Distribution System and define the socio-economic objectives of the Public Distribution System operations;

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

(c) the action contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) A Steering Group has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister of State

for Planning to examine various facets of Public Distribution System for the formulation of policy, programmes and strategy including socio-economic objectives for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

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

#### **Voluntary Retirement Scheme for Central Government Employees**

3313. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend voluntary retirement scheme as applicable to public sector employees to Central Government employees also; and

(b) if so, the likely date when it will be so extended?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Receipt of Cases by Central Administrative Tribunal in Bangalore Bench**

3314. SHRI V.S KRISHNA IYER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases relating to seniority and promotions in Government services received upto June, 1988 by the bench of Central Administrative Tribunal at Bangalore;

(b) the number of cases pending for disposal; and

(c) the action taken for speedy disposal

of pending 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) Though statistics relating to cases subject wise are not generally maintained by the Central Administrative Tribunal, the number of cases relating to seniority and promotion received upto June, 1988 in the Bangalore Bench is available and the figure is 156.

(b) The number of cases pending for disposal is 4.

(c) Priority is given for disposal according to chronological order of the case. Adjournments are not given unless the grounds are valid. Date of next hearing is given in the Court itself to avoid any further adjournments.

#### Letters Written by MPs

3315. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters received from the Members of Parliament in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions during the last three years;

(b) the number of letters to which replies were sent;

(c) the number of letters still pending for the period (i) upto 3 months; (ii) 3-6 months; (iii) 6-9 months; (iv) 9-12 months and (v) more than one year; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the replies to those letters?

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) 2881

(b) 2693 (As on 15.11.1988)

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(c) (i)	upto 3 months	:	100
(ii)	3-6 months	:	49
(iii)	6-9 months	:	16
(iv)	9-12 months	:	6
(v)	more than 1 year	:	17

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(d) Every effort is made to send final replies to Members of Parliament as expeditiously as possible.

#### Functioning of National Council

3316. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER pleased to state:

(a) whether all the points submitted by Members of National Council (JCM) to Secretary, staff side are included in the agenda of the meetings;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the meetings of the National Council are held regularly and the minutes of the meetings issued as per the terms of the Constitution;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if so, the corrective steps taken to make the functioning of JCM meaningful and effective and to remove the shortcomings?

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

ISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Items for discussion in the National Council (JCM) are forwarded by Secretary, Staff Side and such items which are mutually agreed to by the Secretary, Staff Side and the Secretary, Official Side are included in the Agenda.

(c) to (e). The meetings of the National Council are generally held regularly and there is no serious shortcoming in this regard. As per the Rules of Business, meetings of the National Council are to be held not less than once in four months. During the 3 years (1986-88), 5 meetings of the National Council were held. The dates of such meetings were fixed in consultation with the Staff Side. The Minutes of the meetings have been issued.

#### Compilation of Central Administrative Tribunal Judgements

3317. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions has compiled subject-wise all the orders issued by it as also the judgements issued by Central Administrative Tribunal and Supreme Court thereon;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether a book has been compiled by Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions containing orders on facilities available to JCM Members and orders on various subjects pertaining to JCM including the duties, function and responsibilities of the leader and secretary staff side; etc.?

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

ISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions has issued compilations of rules, orders and guidelines on the subjects dealt with by it. Judgements of the Central Administrative Tribunal and the Supreme Court on the instructions issued by this Department have not been compiled by this Ministry. Priced publications of such compilations are available.

(c) Yes Sir. Two Brochures, (1) "Brochure on facilities to be extended to Members of the JCM and to the Service Associations/Unions" (2) "Brochure on JCM for Central Government Employees" have been brought out.

#### Pending Cases with Administrative Tribunal

3318. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH:  
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:  
SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases filed by Government servants in the Central Administrative Tribunal, Bench-wise during the last 12 months and how do these compare with the cases filed since inception, year-wise;

(b) the number of original cases and cases transferred from High Courts still pending with Central Administrative Tribunal Bench-wise; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to bring down the 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) The number of cases filed by Government servants in C.A.T., Bench-wise during the last 12 months i.e. from 1.11.1987 to 31.10.1988 is indicated in statement I given below.

The number of cases filed since inception of C.A.T. Bench-wise is given in statement-II below.

(b) The number of original cases and transferred applications received from High Courts which are pending with the Tribunal (Bench-wise) are given in statement-III below.

(c) To bring down the pendency of cases the Government have decided to appoint more Vice-Chairman and Members to the Central Administrative Tribunal. It has also been decided to open additional benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal.

#### STATEMENT—I

Sl. No.	Name of the Bench	No. of cases filed during 1.11.1987 to 31.10.1988	
		TAs	OAs
1	2	3	4
1.	Principal Bench	41	2688
2.	Ahmedabad Bench	86	1169
3.	Allahabad Bench	268	2006
4.	Bangalore Bench	52	2290
5.	New Bombay Bench	166	1041
6.	Calcutta Bench	201	1630
7.	Chandigarh Bench	88	1143
8.	Cuttack Bench	45	518
9.	Guwahati Bench	34	198
10.	Hyderabad Bench	176	982
11.	Jabalpur Bench	80	929
12.	Jodhpur Bench	133	998

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<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
13.	Madras Bench	102	1481
14.	Patna Bench	81	376
15.	Ernakulam Bench	9	128
		1562	17577

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## STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the Bench	Bench established on	1985			1986			1987			1988 (As on 31.10.88)	
			T.As	O.As	I.As	O.As	I.As	O.As	I.As	O.As	I.As	O.As	I.As
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1.	Principal Bench	01.11.1985	1296	73	1155	1384	183	2058	27	2318			
2.	Ahmedabad Bench	30.06.1986	—	—	1134	389	278	996	56	1017			
3.	Allahabad Bench	01.11.1985	76	38	1905	965	1919	1488	209	1721			
4.	Bangalore Bench	03.03.1986	—	—	1241	466	70	1272	36	2040			
5.	New Bombay Bench	01.11.1985	3	25	440	643	541	889	63	884			
6.	Calcutta Bench	01.11.1985	255	72	2089	820	650	1440	195	1366			
7.	Chandigarh Bench	03.03.1986	—	—	1098	606	153	857	78	995			
8.	Cuttack Bench	30.06.1986	—	—	448	134	102	472	41	401			
9.	Guwahati Bench	30.03.1986	—	—	331	139	49	199	32	160			
10.	Hyderabad Bench	30.06.1986	—	—	224	409	266	950	160	856			
11.	Jabalpur Bench	30.06.1986	—	—	651	204	440	673	60	802			



**STATEMENT—III***Number of Cases pending as on 31.10.1988 (Excluding M.P.)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Benches</i>	<i>T.As</i>	<i>O.As</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Principal Bench	825	3967	4792
2.	Ahmedabad Bench	234	1132	1366
3.	Allahabad Bench	1907	2541	4448
4.	Bangalore Bench	4	977	981
5.	New Bombay Bench	516	1265	1781
6.	Calcutta Bench	1072	1661	2733
7.	Chandigarh Bench	189	1178	1367
8.	Cuttack Bench	102	498	600
9.	Guwahati Bench	43	165	208
10.	Hyderabad Bench	357	1034	1391
11.	Jabalpur Bench	438	978	1416
12.	Jodhpur Bench	1355	1308	2661
13.	Madras Bench	82	783	866
14.	Patna Bench	101	294	396
15.	Ernakulam Bench	417	711	1128
		7642	18490	2632

**CBI Raids**

during the year 1988 till date;

3319. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the number of raids conducted and the details of assets discovered; and

(a) whether CBI has conducted a number of raids to unearth frauds and cases of disproportionate assets in the country

(c) the number of Government officials and private parties whose premises were raided; and



(d) the action taken against the offenders?

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) 4 country-wise searches under the "Special Drives" were conducted by the CBI. During the course of these searches, the following movable/immovable assets have been discovered:-

Movable Assets :- 256.15 lakhs.

Immovable Assets :- 184.71 lakhs.

Besides, a large number of incriminating documents have also been seized.

(c) Premises belonging to 122 Govt. officials and 43 private parties were searched.

(d) 86 cases have been registered.

#### Loss due to Bird Strike Incidents

3320. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:  
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH  
MALIK:  
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:  
SHRIMATI MANORAMA  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bird strike incidents of aircrafts of national airlines during the past one year; and

(b) the estimated loss as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). 158 bird strike incidents involving the national airlines took place during the period 1.10.87 to 30.9.88. The loss suffered due to these incidents is Rs. 224.25 lakhs (approximately).

#### Charges against a retired Army Officer under the Official Secrets Act

3321. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:  
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH  
MALIK:  
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report appearing in "The Indian Post" (Bombay) dated 28 October, 1988 wherein it has been stated that a Retired Senior Army Officer has been charged under the Official Secrets Act after sensitive Defence files were seized by the C.B.I. from his residence;

(b) if so, the nature of documents seized;

(c) the number of persons arrested; and

(d) the action taken by Government?

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

(b) A case has been registered by the C.B.I. against Lt. General (Retd.) Nirmal Puri and Shri Vinod Kumar Khanna, Chairman, Concord International (P) Ltd. New Delhi for

offences u/s 120-B IPC read with Section 3/5 of the Official Secrets Act, 1923 and substantive offences u/s 3/5 of the Official Secrets Act, 1923 for conspiracy to obtain/possess secret unpublished official information relating to procurement/use of arms and equipment in Indian Army during the period 1984-87.

(c) One person has been arrested.

(d) The investigation of the case is in progress.

#### **Ban on recruitment in Indian Airlines/ Air India**

3322. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is ban on the recruitment on all the posts in Indian Airlines and Air India;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether applications were called for recruitment in Air India and Indian Airlines and panels for various posts formed but appointments have not been made;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the position in this regard in respect of examination held for the post of Hindi Typists in Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Applications are called for from time to time for recruitment for various posts and those who qualify are kept on the

panel and are appointed as and when vacancy arises.

(e) Written test for the post of Hindi typist in Air India was conducted in March, 1988. The candidate selected for the post has been offered appointment.

#### **News Item captioned "Air India may slip into the Red"**

3323. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:  
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:  
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:  
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:  
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 7 November, 1988 under the caption 'Air India may slip into the red' regarding crisis in Air India after the withdrawal of the free first class travel facility of certain categories of its employees and other points;

(b) if so, the details of the demand of the employees and the loss already suffered by Air India due to the agitation by the employees; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to avert the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Whereas engineers demanded restoration of 1st Class travel facilities, the pilots agitated against change in the pattern of operation in the Gulf. From 30.9.1988 to 17.11.88, the estimated loss of revenue is Rs. 9 crores.

(c) The management of Air India have

decided to keep the changes in the first class travel in abeyance so far as the Engineers' Association is concerned. Discussions with the Pilots and Engineers' Associations are being held to resolve the issue.

**Agreement between C.M.C. Ltd. and I.C.L.**

3324. SHRI G. BHOOPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Computer Maintenance Corporation Ltd. has entered into an agreement with ICL, the British computer firm recently; 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) Yes, Sir. CMC Limited has signed an agreement with International Computers Limited (ICL) the British computer company recently. This agreement is subject to approval by the Government of India.

(b):

- (i) ICL will place contracts worth a minimum value of UK £ 2 million (pounds sterling two million only) over a period of 4 years with CMC for software and services. In order to deliver the above and to strengthen INDONET, CMC has agreed after careful and detailed techno-economic study and analysis to procure an ICL Series 39 level 80 computer system, associated hardware and system software at a total net FOB price of UK £ 2,031,398

(pounds sterling two million thirty one thousand three hundred ninety eight only). The ICL machine would be interconnected with other computers already installed in India's first national computer and data communication network INDONET. This would add to the computing power of INDONET and enable it to meet the fast growing demand for network services.

- (ii) ICL and CMC can within a period of 2 years, mutually negotiate further supply of software by CMC and procurement of hardware for continuing the activities envisaged in the agreement.

**Development of Kemmangundi as Tourist Spot**

3325. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kemmangundi in Karnataka is a very good place of tourists attraction;

(b) whether proper facilities have not been provided to tourists in that place;

(c) whether Government had constructed Yatri Niwas and ITDC hotels in Kemmangundi; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to popularise this tourist spot to attract both foreign and domestic tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). Assessment of potential of a tourist centre, formulation of proposals for develop-

ment of infrastructure, etc. are the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Department of Tourism provides financial assistance to States on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments. The Department has not received any proposal from the Government of Karnataka for Central financial assistance for development of tourism infrastructure at Kemmangundi. The India Tourism Development Corporation has not constructed any hotel at Kemmangundi. As and when the Department receives proposals from the Government of Karnataka for Central Financial assistance for development of tourism infrastructure at Kemmangundi, these will be considered subject to merits of the proposals, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

#### **Acquisition of advanced Jet Liners**

3326. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of advanced jet liners acquired by Indian Air Force so far,
- (b) the cost of each advanced jet liner;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to acquire more advanced jet liners; and
- (d) the countries from which these advanced jet liners are imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (d). The Indian Air Force has not yet acquired any Advanced Jet Trainer. It would not be in the public interest to disclose further details in this regard.

#### **Chinese Missiles in Tibet**

3327. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD:

SHRIMATI PATEL RAM-  
ABEN RAMJIBHAI  
MAVANI:  
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:  
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H.  
PATEL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has at least 8 ICBMs, 70 medium range missiles and 20 intermediate range missiles in Tibet which can easily be targeted within minutes on the atomic station and other Indian vital installations at Bombay and on other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what counter preparations have been made by India in this regard;

(d) whether Government have taken up the matter with China; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). Government have seen reports about China possessing various types of missiles and some of these being in Tibet.

(c) Government keep under constant review all developments having a bearing on India's security and take appropriate measures for defence preparedness.

(d) and (e). Our stand regarding the possession, stockpiling, testing and use of weapons of mass destruction has been expressed forcefully in all international fora. The Chinese Government are aware of our position on this issue.

**Freedom fighters pension cases**

3328. SHRI AMARSINH  
RATHAWA:  
SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN:  
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:  
SHRI A. CHARLES:  
SHRI D.K. NAIKAR:  
SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM:  
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER  
JAIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for freedom fighters pension pending before Government for clearance, State-wise;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the amount of pension due to rise in the prices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) As on 30th September, 1988, 1029 cases were pending. Out of these 337 cases having special features are pending for want of reports from State Governments. Another 692 cases are to be scrutinised by the Committee for Arya Samaj Movement. State-wise position in regard to these cases has been given in the Statement below.

(b) The cases having special features will be finalised on receipt of verification reports from State Govts. The Arya Samaj Movement cases will be disposed off of receipt of the recommendations of the Non-Official Committee on Arya Samaj Movement.

(c) and (d). Proposals have been re-

ceived by the Government to enhance the amount of pension to freedom fighters. No decision in the matter has been taken.

**STATEMENT**

*The position of the pending cases (Statewise) on 30th September, 1988*

**(a) Cases having special features**

1. Andhra Pradesh	—	45
2. Bihar	—	240
3. Kerala	—	1
4. Madhya Pradesh	—	27
5. Maharashtra	—	24
<b>Total</b>		<b>337</b>

**(b) Cases to be scrutinised by the Non-Official Committee on Arya Samaj Movement.**

Andhra Pradesh	—	3
Bihar	—	160
Delhi	—	24
Gujarat	—	1
Haryana	—	85
Himachal Pradesh	—	1
Jammu & Kashmir	—	1
Karnataka	—	34
Madhya Pradesh	—	4
Maharashtra	—	25
Punjab	—	317

Rajasthan	—	15
Uttar Pradesh	—	21
West Bengal	—	1
<hr/>		
Total		692

[*Translation*]

**Dowry deaths**

3329. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:  
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY;  
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dowry deaths reported during the current year State-wise;

(b) the number of bride burning cases out of them;

(c) the action taken in these cases;

(d) whether Government propose to take any concrete steps to check such incidents; and

(e) 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). Available information State-wise and Union Territory-wise on the number of dowry deaths and, among them, the number of cases as dowry suicide by burning and dowry murder by burning reported during the current year is given in the Statement below.

(c) The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. They are responsible for enforcing laws relating to offences pertaining to dowry deaths.

(d) and (e). The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 has been amended in 1984 and 1986 to make the law more stringent. The Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 have also been amended to deal effectively not only with dowry death cases but also with cases of cruelty to married women. Dowry is a social evil, the eradication requires continuous efforts by all sections of the society.

## STATEMENT

Statewise and U.T.-Wise Number of Cases Registered As 'Dowry Deaths' Dowry Suicide by Burning', Dowry Murder by Burning' 1-1-1988 to 31.10.1988

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Number of cases registered as			Remarks
		Dowry deaths	Dowry suicide by burning	Dowry murder by burning	
1	2	3	4	5	6.
STATES					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72	14	7	upto June, 88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	NIL	upto Sept. 88
3.	Assam	2	1	1	upto July, 88
4.	Bihar	NA	NA	NA	
5.	Gujarat	19	NA	NA	upto June, 1988
6.	Goa	NIL	NIL	NIL	Upto Oct. 88
7.	Haryana	NA	NA	NA	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6	NIL	NIL	upto Sept. 88

1	2	3	4	5	6.
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	NIL	NIL	NIL	upto June, 88
10.	Karnataka	145	10	4	upto Sept. 88
11.	Kerala	6	NIL	NIL	upto Sept. 88
12.	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	
13.	Maharashtra	229	68	23	upto Sept. 88
14.	Manipur	NIL	NIL	NIL	upto Sept. 88
15.	Meghalaya	NIL	NIL	NIL	upto Aug. 88
16.	Mizoram	NIL	NIL	NIL	upto Sept. 88
17.	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL	upto Sept. 88
18.	Orissa	15	3	5	upto Aug. 88
19.	Punjab	39	5	3	
20.	Rajasthan	84	25	20	
21.	Sikkim	NIL	NIL	NIL	upto sept. 88
22.	Tamil Nadu	59	18	4	upto Sept. 88
23.	Tripura	6	2	NIL	upto Sept. 88



1	2	3	4	5	6.
24.	Uttar Pradesh	584	122	194	upto Sept. 88
25.	West Bengal*	83	17	3	upto Aug.88
<i>UNION TERRITORIES:</i>					
26.	A & N ISLANDS	NIL	NIL	NIL	upto Oct. 88
27.	Chandigarh	1	NA	NA	upto Sept. 88
28.	D & N Haveli	NIL	NIL	NIL	upto Oct.,88
29.	Delhi	39	3	9	upto Aug. 88
30.	Daman & Diu	NIL	NIL	NIL	upto Oct. 88
31.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	
32.	Pondicherry	NIL	NIL	NIL	upto Sept.88

Note: 1) figures are based on monthly crime statistics and may be treated as provisional.

2) Figures of West Bengal are excluding Calcutta City.

3) N.A., stands for not available.

### Import of U.S. Technology

3330. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks regarding import of technology are going on with the U.S.A.;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken?

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

[English]

### Safeguards for Economically and Educationally backward Communities

3331. SHRIN. TOMBISINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the need for providing safeguard to communities like Manipuri which are economically and educationally backward but not included in the list of Scheduled Castes or Tribes in the matter of services, educational selection and financial concessions;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring necessary legislation in this regard; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to make a study of the matter in depth for taking suitable steps?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). Manipuris do not figure either in the list of Scheduled Castes or in the list of Scheduled Tribes. Any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes can be done by an Act of Parliament in view of Article 341 (2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution. All proposals received so far are under consideration in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

### Purchase of books for the defence forces

3332. SHRIN. TOMBISINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and spent on the purchase of books for general reading by the three wings of the defence forces during the last three years showing annual break-up, giving separate figures in respect of number of books and amount spent, language-wise;

(b) whether the books so purchased are distributed to different libraries located at regional Headquarters; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). The requisite information is given in the Statement below.

**STATEMENT**

Books for general reading are purchased by the three Services out of the National Defence Fund grants and are distributed by them among their Command/Unit Libraries, as per laid down scales.

2. The grants received and the amounts spent during the last three years on books purchased by the three Services, language-wise, are as under:-

**I. ALLOTMENTS MADE TO THE THREE SERVICES**

	Army*	Navy*	Air Force*	Remarks
1985-86	Rs. 5.58 lakhs	Rs. 3.38 lakhs	Rs. 5.50 lakhs	*Amounts brought forwards from previous year. No grant was given for 1985-86.
1986-87	Rs. 13 lakhs	Rs. 5 lakhs	Rs. 7 lakhs	
1987-88	Rs. 18 lakhs	Rs. 9 lakhs	Rs. 16 lakhs	

**II. NO. OF BOOKS PURCHASED LANGUAGE-WISE AND AMOUNTS SPENT**

Language	Army		Navy		Air Force	
	No. of Books	Amount	No. of Books	Amount	No. of Books	Amount
Hindi	20078	3,48,579.66	10925	1,75,379.00	23250	4,19,000.00
English	5385	1,14,961.85	5415	1,05,414.00	6750	1,79,000.00
Bengali	1852	23,316.83	—	—	750	13,050.00





Language	Army		Navy		Air Force	
	No. of Books	Amount	No. of Books	Amount	No. of Books	Amount
Telugu	1111	15450.48	—	—	453	4,600.00
Malayalam	—	—	—	—	453	4,490.00
Bengali	1311	17061.73	95	2,084.35	1812	19,480.00
Rajasthani	101	1464.00	—	—	302	5,470.00
Oriya	101	732.25	—	—	302	3,510.00
Sindhi	101	2196.75	—	—	—	—
Selected Works of JL Nehru	4520	4,51,548.00	—	—	—	—

**Tribal Hostels in Tamil Nadu**

**3333. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Tamil Nadu where tribal hostels have been set up during 1986 and 1987;

(b) whether Union Government have any provision for providing any financial aid for setting up of tribal hostels in Tamil Nadu; if so, the details of funds granted during 1986 and 1987;

(c) whether more such hostels are proposed to be set up in Tamil Nadu in 1988-89; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposed locations and estimated cost of such hostels?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) Information is being collected from the State Government.

(b) to (d). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Girls' Hostel for Scheduled Tribes grants are given to the State Government to the extent of 50 per cent of the approved expenditure on such hostels. No grants have been given to the State of Tamil Nadu under that scheme during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88. No proposals have been received from the State Government for the year 1988-89.

**Functioning of Atomic Reactors**

**3334. PROF. K.V. THOMAS :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the atomic reactors in the country are functioning satisfactorily;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many new reactors are proposed to be installed within the next five year:

(d) which are the countries giving technical assistance for the installation of new reactors; and

(e) the total amount spent so far for the installation of the atomic reactors?

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. The capacity factors of the currently operating atomic power units during the current financial year are as given below:

TAPS-1	92%
TAPS-2	63%
RAPS-1	26%
RAPS-2	81%
MAPS-1	85%
MAPS-2	47%

RAPS- 1 is presently being operated at a power level of about 50% of the rated capacity as stipulated by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board following the repair of one of the end shields. In respect of MAPS-2, the lower capacity factor is due to the leakage of one of calandria tubes. The leak has since been plugged and the reactor has been brought back to power.

(c) Currently 8 reactors of 235 MWe

capacity each, two each at Narora, Kakrapar, Rajasthan and Kaiga are under construction. Sites have been announced for four more reactors of 235 MWe each and six reactors of 500 MWe each and two reactors of 1000 MWe each, the construction of which is expected to commence during 1989.

(d) An agreement has been signed between India and Soviet Union to cooperate in setting up two nuclear power reactors of 100 MWe capacity each.

(e) The capital costs incurred in setting up the currently operating nuclear power units are indicated below:

TAPS-1&2	Rs. 92.99 crores
RAPS-1	Rs. 73.27 crores
RAPS-2	Rs. 102.54 crores
MAPS-1	Rs. 118.83 crores
MAPS-2	Rs. 127.04 crores.

The amount spent for the projects under construction upto the end of September 1988 is indicated below:

NAPP-1&2	Rs. 502.69 crores
KAPP - 1&2	Rs. 399.02 crores
Kaiga-1&2	Rs. 80.78 crores
RAPP-3&4	Rs. 81.97 crores

#### **Inclusion of Kudumbi Community in the List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

3335. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government and different social organisations have re-

quested to include Kudumbi community in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) and (b). The proposal to include Kudumbi community in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala is being considered along with other such proposals, suggestions, representations, etc. in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Further, any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341 (2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution.

#### **Tourism Development Projects in Kerala**

3336. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of on-going projects sanctioned by Government for tourism development in Kerala which are progressing as per time-schedule laid down; and

(b) the projects which have not been able to keep the time schedule and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The Central Department of Tourism does not prescribe any time-schedule for execution of projects. Time -schedule for execution of projects is fixed by the State Government concerned and the executing agency depending upon the size of the proj-



ect, its location, etc. However, projects are expected to be completed within a period of two to three years.

### **Survey About Persons below Poverty Line**

3337. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimates of persons below poverty line are prepared on the basis of the National Sample Survey data on household consumer expenditure:

(b) whether this survey has not been held since 1983-84, if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the methodology of monitoring the increase and decrease in the estimates of persons below poverty line due to decline in the value of rupee; and

(d) whether Government have estimated the present number of persons below poverty line by any other methodology, if so, the details of the findings?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) :

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The household consumer expenditure survey has been carried out under quinquennial work programme, by National Sample Survey Organisations (NSSO) i.e. once in every five years. The third quinquennial survey was carried out in 1983. The fourth quinquennial survey on household consumer expenditure has been conducted in 43rd round of NSSO (July, 1987-June, 1988) the results of which would be available in due course. From 42nd round (1986-87) onwards NSSO has decided to carry out the enquiry in every NSS round in a thin sample in addition to the quinquennial large scale

surveys,

(c) The Private consumption expenditure deflator of National Accounts Statistics published by Central Statistical Organisation has been used to update the poverty line, in order to take into account the general decline in the value of the rupee.

(d) Based on the results of the thin sample survey of NSS 42nd round, number of persons below poverty line are being estimated.

### **Banning of Books**

3338. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been following consistently their policy of banning such books as tend to hurt religious sentiments of a certain community or communities and sections of the people;

(b) if so, the names of such books banned during the last three years; and

(c) if not, the cases of exceptions and 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) to (c). Whenever a book or other publication comes to the notice of the Government which may attract the provisions of Section II of the Customs Act, 1962, the matter is examined carefully and if the publication offends Sec-II, its entry into India is banned. No exception is normally made in this regard.

The details of the books which have been banned during the last three years will

not be a matter of public importance. Also such disclosure will not be in the public interest. If the Hon. Member desires information about any specific book or publication, such information could be furnished to the Hon'ble Member.

#### **Loss to Hotel Corporation of India**

3339. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the cumulative losses suffered by the Hotel Corporation of India and also the yearly losses suffered in each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) Government's policy about this huge drain on public money due to the losses of the Corporation; and

(c) how the Corporation's performance compares with hotels in the private sector e.g. the Oberoi Group, Taj Group of hotels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Hotel Corporation of India has suffered a total loss of Rs 20.88 crores upto 31.10.88. The yearly net losses during the last three years and during the current year are as follows:

Year	Rs. in crores
1985-86	4.06
1986-87	6.33
1987-88	4.73
1988-89 (upto 31.10.88)	3.00

(b) During the period 1982-87, Hotel Corporation of India made an investment of

Rs. 77.69 crores in the Delhi, Srinagar and Juhu hotels and the Chefair flight kitchens in Delhi and Bombay. The losses of the Corporation are mainly on account of heavy interest and depreciation during the gestation period of the investment. The Company earned a gross operating profit of Rs 1.30 crores during the 1985-86, Rs 1.89 crores during 1986-87, Rs 5.86 crores during 1987-88 and Rs 7.29 crores during 1988-89 till October, 1988.

(c) Both the Taj and Oberoi are well established and older Chains of hotels compared to the Hotel Corporation of India. They have much larger number of hotel properties and higher revenue as compared to HCI.

#### **Protest Against Serving of Liquor in Restaurants**

3340. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration is planning to allow public serving of liquor in restaurants of the capital;

(b) whether Delhi Nashabandi Samite has protested against the decision of Delhi Administration ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Delhi Administration has decided to grant licences for serving only wine and beer in approved restaurants in the Capital.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

**Indian Airlines Flights to Kabul**

3341. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:  
DR. B.L. SHAILESH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines pilots refused to operate flights to Kabul in the first week of November, 1988;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether some flights to Kabul had to be cancelled as a result thereof;

(c) the present position regarding these flights; and

(d) the loss suffered by the Indian Airlines due to such cancellations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The pilots did not refused to operate, but they apprehended certain hazards in the operation of flights to Kabul. Flights to Kabul are not suspended on regular basis.

Operation of flights to Kabul depends upon the availability of B-737 aircraft and the situation and is decided on day-to-day basis.

Year	Cases reported	Challaned	Convicted
1986	64	57	—
1987	79	60	—
1988	70	35	—

(upto 30.9.88)

**Dowry Offers to IAS Probationers**

A Memorandum of Understanding at airline level has been reached on 18.11.88 wherein Ariana Afghan have agreed to operate two weekly flights on Kabul/Delhi sector for Indian Airlines w.e.f. 1.12.88. Indian Airlines is guaranteed profitability irrespective of the revenue generated. There has been no regular suspension of flights to Kabul.

(d) No loss has been suffered by Indian Airlines.

**Dowry Deaths In Delhi**

3342. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi has registered the largest number of dowry deaths in 1987 and in the first nine months of 1988 as compared to earlier years; and

(b) how many of these cases have led to prosecutions and how many to convictions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Comparative figures and disposal of cases are given below:-

state:

3343. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that IAS probationers are being

contacted at the various training centres to book them with huge dowry offers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent this malpractice?

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). It is a fact that some probationers receive visitors during the period when they stay in the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie where they undergo the post-induction training. It is possible that these visitors may include prospective in-laws but there is no sure way of knowing that the visits are occasioned by negotiations for dowry. The Government feels that it is not practical to screen such visitors and impose restriction on meeting the probationers. There is nothing to prevent the probationers from meeting prospective in-laws in town or even outside Mussoorie. Information is not centrally available regarding such contacts being established at other training Centres.

The fact about dowry menace among IAS probationers was brought to the notice of the Government by various academics, social activists, lawyers and journalists last year. Special efforts are being made by the Academy to expose IAS probationers to various problems relating to women, and specific sessions organised during the training courses with the help of prominent academics, social activist etc. to interact with the probationers so as to explore the ethical issues involved in the matter. Every male probationer is also required to give an undertaking that he will not give/take or abet giving or taking of dowry when he joins the academy for training. The All India Service (Conduct) Rules, 1968 also prohibit taking/giving dowry by members of All India Serv-

ices and violation of this calls for disciplinary action.

#### Identification of New Hill Areas

3344. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Council has approved the identification of new hill areas by the Planning Commission on the recommendation of an expert group;

(b) if so, the list of such hill areas, in addition to the Special Category States, which have been recognised as such and included in the Hill Areas Development Programme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The National Development Council (NDC) meeting has not been held since inclusion of new hill areas was recommended by the Planning Commission of the National Development Council. Date for the National Development Council meeting not fixed.

#### Rewards for Killing Terrorists

3345. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN  
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:  
SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD:  
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of terrorists have been killed in Punjab during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the rewards, prizes and commendation certificates given in this regard?

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

(b) The following medals have been awarded during the period 1.1.1987 to 30.11.1988.

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| i) President's Police Medal for gallantry..... | 12 |
| ii) Police Medal for gallantry.....            | 54 |

#### **Shortage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Candidates**

3346. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient number of candidates are not forthcoming to fill the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in IAS and other Civil Services; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) There is no shortage of candidates for filling up the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian

Police Service and Central Services, Group 'A' and 'B' recruitment to which is made through the Civil Services Examinations.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Alternative To INSAT-1B**

3347. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how long INSAT-1B telecommunication satellite is likely to remain operative;

(b) whether INSAT-1C is in a position to replace INSAT-1B; and

(c) if not, the alternative arrangements made by Government to meet the requirements of telecommunication and telecasting when INSAT-1B becomes inoperative?

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) INSAT-1B spacecraft is likely to remain operational till September, 1989.

(b) and (c). INSAT-1C is intended to provide a back up to INSAT-1B and also augment its system capacity, INSAT-1B is to be replaced by INSAT-1D when it is launched in April/May 1989.

#### **Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes**

3348. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tribal welfare programmes

are being implemented effectively and their benefit is reaching to the intended beneficiaries;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to constitute a national agency to oversee the implementation of these programmes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) Yes, Sir. During the Sixth Plan period, 39,66,609 Scheduled Tribe families against the target of 28,23,032 Scheduled Tribe families, were economically assisted under family oriented programmes. During the first four years upto September 1988 of the Seventh Five Year Plan, 34,77,749 Scheduled Tribe families have been economically assisted under family oriented programmes. However, the strategy and policies for tribal development are reviewed from time to time at the State and national level to bring about more effective implementation of tribal welfare programmes.

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

#### **Financing Agency for Electronics Industry**

3349. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds required for high technology segments of the electronics industry are not being adequately provided by the existing financial institutions;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to create a separate financing agency for providing funds to the high technology segments of the electronics industry; and

(c) if so, the specific advantages in

setting up a new funding agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). The feasibility of creation of an Investment Corporation for the Electronics Industry is under consideration of the Government. It is proposed as a supplementary source of funds for the Industry.

#### **Manufacture of Aircraft In Private Sector**

3350. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to permit private sector industrial houses to manufacture aircrafts especially for export to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, whether the private sector industrialists will be able to successfully manufacture such aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). In this respect a final decision is to be taken by the Government.

#### **Education About Narora Nuclear Power Plant**

3351. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Atomic Energy has taken any steps to educate the villagers around the Narora Nuclear Power Plant about the dangers from the plant and to prepare them in case of any accident;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government would regularly come out with the levels of radiation pollution in the neighbourhood once the plant becomes operational?

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; steps have been taken by the Project Authorities to educate villagers around Narora on radiation and emergency preparedness in case of accidents. Contractors' employees, hailing from the villages around NAPP have been trained in protection against radiation. Education of village Pradhans and Sarpanchs has been taken up along with civil defence training and is being organised on a continuing basis.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is the standard practice of an operating nuclear power station to monitor radiation levels on a continuous basis and keep records for scrutiny by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board.

#### **Catering Service of Indian Airlines**

3352. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:  
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is deterioration in catering services of Indian Airlines;

(b) whether any complaints have been received in this regard;

(c) if so, the details of such complaints received during the last one year; and

(d) the action contemplated on these complaints and steps proposed to be taken to provide qualitative catering services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Every attempt is made by Indian Airlines to ensure that food served is of a high standard. Indian Airlines has received 1,088 complaints during the last one year.

(d) Each complaint received by Indian Airlines is examined and immediate corrective action taken either by way of denying payment to the caterer completely or by some other penalty.

Recent steps to improve the quality of food are:-

- (i) Constant review and daily rotation of menus;
- (ii) Stringent quality/quantity control checks; and
- (iii) Upliftment of food from the best caterers available in the town.

#### **Theft of documents from Army Headquarters Office**

3353. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:  
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI has been asked to take over investigations into the theft of some

documents from an Army Head-quarters office during July, 1988;

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted to the Government in this regard; and

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

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

(b) No report has been submitted yet by the CBI to Government.

(c) In view of the answer to (b) above, question does not arise.

#### Delay of Indian Airlines flights at Palam

3354. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:  
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:  
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:  
SHRI SOMNATH RATH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were delays in several scheduled flights of Indian Airlines from Palam Airport on 13 October, 1988;

(b) if so, the reasons and duration of delays;

(c) whether the passengers were not informed about the reasons and duration of the delays causing a lot of uneasiness among the intending passengers; and

(d) the measures contemplated to keep the waiting passengers informed of the reasons for the delay and to ensure availability

of articles of basic necessity to the at them airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The flights had to be rescheduled due to grounding of three B-737 aircraft at different outstations on 12.10.1988. The extent of delay varied from 30 mts. to 9 hours 30 mts.

(c) and (d). Information regarding delays was displayed on the Flight Information Boards and also periodically displayed on Closed Circuit T.Vs. Periodical announcements were also made about the delays. Appropriate meals were served to the passengers of delayed flights. Hotel accommodation and surface transport between airport and hotel were also provided to the stranded passengers.

#### Complaints against IPS officers of U.P. and Rajasthan

3355. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:  
DR. V. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints of corruption and disproportionate assets have been received by the C.B.I. against some IPS officers of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC



GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). During the period 1-1-1987 to 31-10-1988, complaints of corruption against 5 IPS officers of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh cadres were received by the CBI. A Statement showing names of these officers and allegations; in brief, made against them is given below.

2. Out of these five complaints, only one against Shri B. Verma, who was on deputation to the Central Govt. and was posted as I.G., Internal Security Academy Mount Abu

was verified by the CBI. As the allegations could not be substantiated the complaint was filed.

3. Other four complaints pertained to the officers working under the State Governments, Two of these viz., against Shri Madan Lal Sharma, the then S.P. Udaipur and Shri Hari Das Singh Sr. S.P. Mainpuri contained specific verifiable allegations. These were forwarded to their respective State Governments for necessary action.

4. Complaints against the remaining two officers did not contain specific verifiable allegations and were filed by the C.B.I.

## STATEMENT

1	Name & designation of the Officer against whom complaint received	Allegation in brief.
1	Shri Navdeep Singh, SP Dungarpur Distt. (Raj) (Rajasthan Cadre)	Taking bribe from Police Stations and in transfer of Constables.
2.	Shri B. Verma, I.G. Internal Security Trng. Mount Abu (Raj.)	Abusing Official position in personal work.
3.	Shri Madan Lal Sharma. the then SP Udaipur (Raj.) (Rajasthan Cadre)	Regarding accepting bribe in recruitment of Constables.
4.	Shri A.N. Singh, SP, Dehradun (U.P) (U.P. Cadre)	Committed many irregularities in the conduct of his official business and showed undue favour to various individuals.
5.	Shri Hari Das Singh, Sr. Supdt. of Police, Mainpuri (U.P.) (U.P. Cadre).	Earned a lot of money from the anti-social elements by involving innocent people in the false cases.

**Loss to IA/AI due to free travel**

3356. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the loss suffered by the Indian Airlines and Air India during the last three years, year-wise as a result of issue of free travel tickets to its employees; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for the increase in the air fare to meet the loss; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The free/rebated tickets are issued to employees of Indian Airlines and Air India subject to load and space availability basis and therefore, there is no financial loss to the Airlines as the staff is accepted on flights only after all the paid passengers have been accommodated.

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

**Accident prone airports**

3357. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:  
SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to find out the accident prone airports in the country;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) the details of the airports and location thereof which were found to be most accident prone airports; and

(d) the steps being taken to implement

the recommendations of the study team?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). No, Sir, However, investigation of accidents to civil registered aircraft carried out during the last 5 years did not reveal that airport related factors were the main cause of the accident.

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

**Application of Nuclear Technology**

3358. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in the application of nuclear technology in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the fields where such a rise has taken place; and

(c) the extent to which it has lead the country towards self-dependency in the field of nuclear technology particularly in agriculture?

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.

(b) The fields in which application of nuclear technology has been on the increase are Nuclear Power Generation, Industrial Radiography, Radiation Sterilization of Medical products, Tracer Applications in Industry and Hydrology, Radioisotopes for Industrial and Medical Applications, including Cancer Treatment, Radiopharmaceuticals, Mutants of seeds with high yields for agriculture.

(c) Self-reliance has been the main objective of the programmes of the Department of Atomic Energy. India is one of the few countries in the world that has the capability to design, build and operate nuclear power units, to produce nuclear fuel and heavy water and to reprocess spent fuel. Contribution to agriculture is in the form of providing electrical energy from operating nuclear power units and providing the farmers with mutants of seeds with high yields.

#### **Transfer of deputationists during middle of academic year**

3360. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has issued instructions to transfer back the employees to their parent offices who are on deputation only at the end of the academic year if their children are studying in educational institutions;

(b) whether it has come to Government notice that several employees have been asked to go back to their parent offices in the middle of the academic year even though their children are studying in schools; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to avoid hardship to such employees?

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). As per general instructions governing deputation, a Central Government servant who is on deputation has to revert to his parent cadre on completion of the period of deputation irrespective of the fact whether the deputation ends in the middle of the academic session. However, instructions have been issued to ensure that officials who are on deputation under Cen-

tral Staffing Scheme are relieved, on completion of their deputation, to their parent cadre at the end of the academic year by making suitable adjustment of their period of deputation. In respect of other Central Government officials on deputation, instructions provide that on completion of their normal deputation, if an extension of that deputation is considered, such an extension should be given to ensure that it is upto the end of the academic session. These instructions are generally followed in respect of those who are eligible to continue on deputation subject to the administrative requirements.

#### **Reservation of seats for women**

3361. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations regarding reservation of seats to women in various elected bodies; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Wayside amenities at certain places in Kerala**

3362. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for constructing wayside amenities at some places in Kerala is pending sanction of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is expected to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). On the basis of a proposal received from the Government of Kerala, the Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 58.00 lakhs as Central financial assistance for construction of wayside amenities at Valara, Kanjirapally, Kayamkulam, Badagara and Kunjathur.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Import of Microlight Aircraft

3363. SHRI VAKKOM PUNJITHAMAN:  
SHRI S.D. SINGH:  
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of microlight aircraft being operated in the country at present;

(b) whether there was a proposal to import some such aircraft for aero sports in Delhi by Aero Club of India;

(c) if so, whether any objection has been raised by the security agencies against the import of such aircraft;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons for allowing use of such aircraft in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No microlight aircraft is being operated in the

country at present.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). Security Agencies have not objected to the import and operation of microlight aircraft for development of aero-sports, but have made certain suggestions considering the security aspects involved in the operation of microlight aircraft.

#### R & D on low cost satellite

3364. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the low cost stationary satellite and launching mechanism being promoted by some countries like Japan; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take for R & D efforts in this sphere to improve the commercial economics of our space efforts?

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 Government is aware of the studies being made especially in the West for the design of low cost satellites and launch vehicles. Most of these studies assume production of satellites and launchers in fairly large numbers and availability of technologies like launcher and miniature electronics etc., available with the industries. But most of these plans are still in the study phase.

(b) The R & D efforts made so far and the results achieved thereof, for example, in the two major areas of satellite applications namely communication and remote sensing

amply demonstrate the economics of the Indian Space efforts. The major thrust of the space programme is towards utilisation of space technology to its full potential for several applications of importance aiming at national development by adopting a self-reliant integrated programme with maximum utilisation of industrial infrastructure in the country. Continued developmental efforts are undertaken to increase the indigenous content and to improve efficiency of space and associated ground systems as well as to reduce the costs and improve the commercial economics of space systems.

**Committee to scrutinise freedom fighters pension cases in the eastern region**

3365. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new committee has been

S/Shri

1.	Sachindra Lal Sinha	Chairman
2.	Makhan Pal health reason)	Vice Chairman (Since resigned for
3.	Jagdish Chatterjee	Member (Since expired)
4.	Arun Maitra	Member
5.	Kanti Ranjan Chatterjee	Member
6.	Bibhash Ray	Member
7.	Dr. Phul Renu Guha	Member
8.	Pratul Chowdhury	Member
9.	Ganesh Ghosh	Member
10.	Mohotosh Purokayastha	Member

The functions of the committee are to consider and give their views on each case

constituted to look after the freedom fighter's pension cases in the eastern region;

(b) if so, the details of the function of this committee and its members; and

(c) the address of this Committee where freedom fighters from West Bengal can write about their different grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) A committee called "Eastern India Committee" has been constituted to scrutinise applications already received in this Ministry for grant of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension from persons claiming to have participated and undergone suffering in connection with freedom struggle in areas now in Bangladesh.

(b) The composition of the committee is as under:—

referred to it by the Govt., on the basis of the evidence furnished by the applicant as sup-

plemented by the personal knowledge and judgement of the Committee Members. While examining cases, the committee will keep in view the norms of eligibility under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, as modified from time to time.

(c) The meetings of the committee are normally held in Delhi. The grievances can be sent to the Deputy Secretary, Freedom Fighters' Division, Lok Nayak Bhavan, New Delhi. 110 003, who is the convenor.

#### **Assistance to Mohamadia Wakf Complex, Kurnool**

3366. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Wakf Board has sought financial assistance from the Central Wakf Council for the Mohamadia Wakf Complex, Kurnool;

(b) whether any assistance has been given to the Mohamadia Wakf Complex, Kurnool; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) No formal request has been received by the Central Wakf Council from the Andhra Pradesh Wakf Board seeking financial assistance for the Mohamadia Wakf Complex, Kurnool.

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

#### **Enforcement of Wakf (Amendment) Act, 1984**

3367. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wakf (Amendment) Act, 1984 has been brought into force;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). Two provisions of the Wakf (Amendment) Act, 1984 were brought in force on 23rd June, 1986. The enforcement of further provisions has been kept pending till further amendments are considered in view of the objections raised by various sections of the Muslim community.

#### **Financial assistance to State Wakf Boards**

3368. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Wakf Boards are not in financially sound conditions and whether their functioning has been handicapped on account of meagre finances;

(b) if so, whether the Central Wakf Council has prepared any scheme for giving financial assistance to the State Wakf Boards if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Islamia Bank has been approached by the Central Wakf Council for interest free loans so as to enable it to revive and develop the Wakf properties in India; if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) It is a fact that some of the State and U.T Wakf Boards are not in financially sound condition and in some cases this has affected their functioning also.

(b) The Central Wakf Council has not prepared any scheme for giving any direct financial assistance to the State Wakf Boards. However, under the scheme of development of urban Wakf properties, the Central Wakf Council extends financial assistance in the form of soft loans to such Wakf Boards, as approach the Council for this purpose, for development of their urban Wakf properties to enable them to augment their financial resources on a permanent basis.

(c) No, Sir.

**Fear complex regarding nuclear power stations**

3369. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:  
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is popular prejudice against nuclear power stations in the country;

(b) the steps taken to dispel the genuine fear complex of the public about nuclear power stations; and

(c) the States which have offered fullest co-operation for the location of nuclear power plants?

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) A section of the public and media have expressed reservations mainly relating to the safety of nuclear power plants, the public and environment around.

(b) A systematic effort to educate the

public about the facts regarding nuclear power through publications, lectures, seminars and exhibitions has been undertaken by the Department of Atomic Energy. Literature in Indian languages is being distributed as a part of the education programme.

(c) All the State Governments where nuclear power plants are either operating or under construction have extended their full cooperation. They are Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka. There are also a number of State Governments like Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Haryana, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa who have offered full cooperation for locating nuclear power plants in these States.

**Committee to Monitor Implementation of Recommendations of National Tourism Committee**

3370. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee appointed to monitor the progress of implementation of the recommendations made by the National Tourism Committee has started functioning; and

(b) if so, the composition of this Committee and time limit fixed for finishing the work by this Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition of the Committee is as follows:

- |                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| 1. Shri Mohammad Yunus | Chairman |
| 2. Shri S.K. Mishra,   | Member   |



- |                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| 3. Shri G.K. Khanna,   | Member |
| 4. Shri Cyrus Guzder,  | Member |
| 5. Shri P.M.A. Hakeem, | Member |

Since the implementation of many of the recommendations require clearances and approvals of a number of agencies, amendment of rules and existing legislations, etc., no time limit has been fixed for the Committee though the effort of the Committee is to complete the work as early as possible.

### Espionage Cases

3371. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of espionage rings like those of Coomar Narain, Ram Swarup etc. detected during the last three years;

(b) the persons involved in each case; and

(c) the present stage of the case?

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). In the cases of Coomar Narain and Ram Swarup, 18 and 2 persons respectively were charged under the provisions of Officials Secrets Act and Indian Penal Code as per statement given below.

These cases are under trial. Some other cases been unearthed recently and their ramifications are still under investigation.

### STATEMENT

*The Names of Persons who were arrested in—*

(i) *Coomar Narain Case:*

1. Coomar Narain, Regional Man-

ager, Manaklal Group of Industries.

2. P. Gopalan, Sr. P.A. to the Principal Secretary to the PM.
3. T.N. Kher, Under Secretary to the Principal Secretary to PM.
4. K.K. Malhotra, Sr. PA to Principal Secretary to the PM.
5. S.L. Chandna, PA to Principal Secretary to the PM.
6. J.M. Tiwari, Sr. PA to Addl. Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.
7. S. Sankaran, Sr. PA to Press Secretary to the President.
8. J.C. Arora, PA to Secretary, Defence Production.
9. S.N. Ram, UDC in the Office of the Principal Secretary to PM.
10. Amrik Lal, Sr. PA to Joint Secretary, Defence Supplies, Ministry of Defence.
11. Ashok Kumar, PA to Deputy Secretary to the President of India.
12. H.N. Chaturvedi, Assistant, Ministry of Commerce (EPLSG Section).
13. B.K. Aggarwal, Managing Director, Gangaur Impex (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
14. Ashok Jaidka of Jaidka Hosiery Factory, Ludhiana.
15. A.P. Sarathy, Retd. Civil Staff

Officer, Ministry of Defence  
(since dead)

other sector?

16. Yogesh T. Maneklal Managing Director, SLM Maneklal Industries Ltd, Bombay.
17. V.K. Palaniswami, Sr. PA to the Director, Major Ports Reform Committee, Ministry of Shipping & Transport, New Delhi.
18. K.C. Sharma, formerly Sr. PA to Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Secretary, Planning Commission.

(ii) *Rama Swarup Case:*

- (a) Rama Swarup, D-83 Defence Colony, New Delhi.
- (b) Javed Saeed Siddiqui, House No. 63, Ghaffar Manjil, Okhla Extension, New Delhi.

#### Share of Farm Sector In Total Domestic Product and National Income

3372. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the share of farming sector in total domestic production in 1950-51 and 1985-86;

(b) the share of farming sector in 1950-51 and in 1985-86 in the national increase and in the total investment;

(c) the reasons for variations, if any,

(d) the total loans towards farming sector and towards the other sector in 1986-87; and

(e) the loans written off in 1986-87 towards the farming sector and towards

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) The share of agriculture sector in the Gross Domestic Product at factor cost at 1970-71 prices in 1950-51 and 1985-86 was 57% and 34.5% respectively.

(b) The share of agriculture in National Income (Net National Product) at factor cost at 1970-71 prices in 1950-51 and 1985-86 was 58.9% and 35.7% respectively. The share of agriculture in Gross Capital Formation at 1970-71 prices in 1950-51 and 1985-86 was 21.4% and 16.4% respectively.

(c) The share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product of the economy has come down because the rate of growth of industry, infrastructure and services sector has been faster than the rate of growth of agriculture. Planning for industrialisation, modernisation and overall development has brought about this result. In the natural process of economic growth it is seen that the higher the level of development, higher is the contribution of secondary and tertiary sectors in the economy. The growth rate of value added in agriculture increased from 2.06 per cent per annum during 1950-51 and 1974-75 to 2.30 per cent per annum during 1974-75 and 1983-84. The output of foodgrains increased from 50.8 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 150.5 million tonnes in 1985-86.

(d) According to the latest information furnished by the Reserve Bank of India direct loans issued to the Farming Sector i.e. agriculture and allied activities, by Cooperatives, Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and State Governments during the year 1986-87 (July-June) amounted to Rs. 7921 crores. As regards advances to other sectors such information is available only in respect of Commercial Bank which pertain to outstanding advances

of Scheduled Commercial Banks. At the end of March, 1987 outstanding gross banking credit amounted to Rs. 62554 crores of which Rs. 5104 crores was towards public food procurement credit, Rs. 10590 crores for agriculture, both direct and indirect, and balance Rs. 46860 crores to other sectors.

(e) The aggregate amount of Rs. 7.26 crores of bad debts was written off by Public Sector and Private Sector Banks during the year 1985 and Rs. 98.89 crores during 1986. Of these bad debts relating to agricultural sector written off by public sector banks amounted to Rs. 1.33 crores in 1985 and Rs. 6.00 crores in 1986.

[*Translation*]

**Amount Spent on Upliftment of Scheduled Tribes in Bihar**

3373. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes in Bihar during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(b) the number of persons benefited from the various development works during the same period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). The amount spent under Tribal Sub-Plan for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes in Bihar during the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 was Rs. 277.92 crores and Rs. 413.63 crores respectively. The number of families benefited during the same period from various developmental programmes were 1,50,000 and 1,62,444 respectively.

**Construction of Artificial Lake in Pithoragarh**

3374. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the

Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M.E.S. propose to construct an artificial lake in Pithoragarh;

(b) if so, whether any amount has been sanctioned for it; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE: (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

**Death Sentence**

3375. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons awarded death sentence but still awaiting execution, State-wise; and

(b) the main reasons for delay in execution?

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 required information will be collected from the State Government and laid on the Table of the House.

**Integrated Tribal Development Agencies in Orissa**

3376. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Orissa where Integrated Tribal Development Agencies are operating;

(b) the year from which the above scheme was introduced:

(c) the total amount of Central assistance provided to each ITDA during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the details of main developmental works started for the welfare of tribals in those places?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) The names of the 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) in Orissa and the districts in which these are located are given in the Statement below.

(b) ITDAs were introduced during the V Plan.

(c) ITDAs-wise indications made to the State Govt. in respect of the allocations of Special Central Assistance (SCA) in 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given in Statement-II. In 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 1680.00 lakhs of SCA was allocated for the ITDAs to the State Government, but ITDA-wise indications was not made.

(d) the works started for the welfare and development of tribals in the ITDAs fall broadly into the following four categories:-

- i) Family oriented income generating schemes.
- ii) Infrastructure development programmes.
- iii) Human resources development programmes.
- iv) Anti exploitative measures.

## STATEMENT

Location of ITDAs in Orissa and allocations of SCA 1985-86 to 1987-88 for ITDAs.

S.No.	Name of ITDA	District	ITDA-wise indication of SCA (Rs. in Lakhs)			
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Nilagiri	Baleshwar	ITDA-wise indication not made.	14.86	18.87	
2	Balgurha (Bagajuda)	Phulabani		62.16	78.94	
3.	Phulabani (Khondmals)	—do—		23.99	30.7	
4.	Paralakhemundi	Ganjam		56.85	72.18	
5.	Thuamal- Ramapur	Kalahandi		15.82	20.08	
6.	Kendujhar (Keonjhar)	Kendujhar		103.33	131.21	
7.	Champua	—do—		48.12	61.11	
8.	Koraput	Koraput		87.11	110.61	
9.	Rayagarha (Rayagada)	—do—		62.43	79.28	

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Malkangiri	—do—		60.66	77.03
11.	Jaypur (Jaypore)	—do—		70.89	90.01
12.	Nabarangpur (Nawrangpur)	—do—		113.28	143.85
13.	Gunupur	—do—		59.71	75.82
14.	Baripada	Mayurbhanj		124.46	158.05
15.	Rairangpur	—do—		84.11	106.81
16.	Kaptipada	—do—		66.25	84.13
17.	Kaptipada	—do—		56.44	71.67
18.	Kochinda (Kuchinda)	Sambalpur		35.72	45.36
19.	Sundargarh	Sundargarh		101.29	128.62
20.	Panposh	—do—		70.07	88.98
21.	Bonei (Bonai)	—do—		45.67	57.99
TOTAL OF ITDAs			1680.00	1363.22*	1731.07

\* Note: The allocation of SCA for ITDAs in Orissa for the year 1986-87 was revised to Rs. 1762.14 lakhs and releases were made to State Government as per revised allocation. However, ITDA-wise indications were not made for the revised allocation.

**Assistance to West Bengal in the form of Grant or Loan**

3377. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance given to the State Government of West Bengal during the last three years in the form of grant or loan;

(b) the percentage of assistance given to West Bengal as compared to other States;

(c) if the percentage of assistance given to West Bengal is relatively less, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the assistance to West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) An amount of Rs. 710.26 crores has been allocated to West Bengal during the last three years for funding its Annual Plans. According to the prevailing pattern of assistance, 70 per cent of the above amount is in the form of loan and 30 per cent by way of grant.

(b) As compared to other States, the amount allocated to West Bengal accounts for 5.7% of the total allocation.

(c) and (d). The percentage share of West Bengal in the total assistance allo-

cated amongst 14 non-special category States is higher than that of 5 States, but lower than that of 8 States. The allocation made to each State is based on its respective share in the total allocation for the Seventh Plan determined under the modified Gadgil Formula as approved by the National Development Council. Besides, additional assistance linked to externally aided projects has been allocated to each State taking into account the progress of disbursement of aid for the concerned projects. Hence, the question of taking steps to increase the assistance to West Bengal or any other State does not arise.

**Allocation to W.B. for 20-Point Programme**

3378. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money provided to West Bengal to accelerate the 20-Point Programme during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(b) the amount actually spent for this purpose during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b). The total amount of money provided for 20-Point Programme in the State of West Bengal and the amount actually utilised during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 was as follows:

(Rs. lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount allotted</i>	<i>Amount utilised</i>
1	2	3
1985-86	34872.00	41741.00
1986-87	41025.00	36679.00
1987-88	33439.00	36739.00
		(Anticipated)

**Crafts Exhibition by Voluntary Organisations**

3379. DR. (SMT) PHULRENU GUHA:  
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to help crafts exhibitions organised by voluntary organisations particularly by disabled and handicapped organisations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) The scheme of assistance to Voluntary Organisations for disabled persons does not cover the holding of exhibitions which the NGO's organise themselves to raise funds.

(b) Does not arise.

**Voluntary Organisations in the Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes**

3380. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of voluntary organisations engaged in the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes receiving grants from Union Government, State-wise; and

(b) the type of assistance given to these organisations during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) 52 voluntary organisation whose State-wise break-up is given in the attached statement below, were given grant-in-aid under the Central Scheme of 'Aid to Voluntary Organisations' for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years.

(b) A grant-in-aid of Rs. 4.77 crores was given to these voluntary organisations during the last three years for various schemes like social, educational and economic uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**STATEMENT**

The State-wise break-up of the voluntary organisations which were given grant-in-aid during the last three years for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

<i>Name of State/U. T. Admn.</i>	<i>Number of voluntary organisations</i>
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	1
2. Arunachal Pradesh	4
3. Assam	3
4. Bihar	3
5. Karnataka	1



1	2
6. Kerala	1
7. Madhya Pradesh	2
8. Maharashtra	3
9. Meghalaya	3
10. Nagaland	1
11. Orissa	2
12. Rajasthan	2
13. Tamil Nadu	2
14. West Bengal	12
15. Delhi	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>

[*Translation*]

**Tourist Facilities in Pithoragarh District**

3381. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend tourist facilities in Pithoragarh district, Uttar Pradesh during the current financial year and Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Identification of tourist centres for development of infrastructure and formulation of proposals for central financial assistance, are the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Department of Tourism has not received any proposal from

the Government of Uttar Pradesh for central financial assistance for tourism infrastructure in Pithoragarh District.

**Central Assistance to SCs/Sts in Uttar Pradesh**

3382. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided during the current financial year so far to Uttar Pradesh Government for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other primitive tribes separately;

(b) whether the State Government have utilised the entire amount, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE

MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) So far the following amounts have been released to the Govern-

ment of Uttar Pradesh during the current financial year for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes:

*Rs. in lakhs*

1	2	3
I.	Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes (first instalments)	1930.00
II.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan	21.66
III.	Financial Assistance under Article 275(1) of the Constitution for S.Ts	8.68
IV.	Research and Training	3.00
V.	Post-Matric Scholarships for SCs and STs (ad-hoc)	357.12

(b) and (c). Details regarding utilisation of Central grants will be known only after the current financial year is over.

(d) the steps taken to overcome this situation?

[English]

#### Effect of Hotel Rooms Shortage on Tourism

3383. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any group of tourists have been turned back when the bookings for the current season from abroad started, due to lack of hotel rooms;

(b) whether the inability to provide domestic air connections was another reason for turning back these tourists;

(c) whether travel agents had expressed concern at this state of affairs; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Shortage of hotel rooms, Airlines capacity and other tourism infrastructure facilities is generally felt during the peak tourist season.

(d) The augmentation of tourism infrastructure facilities in the country is a continuing process. In the case of hotel accommodation, the major contribution comes from the private sector. Therefore, in order to encourage/stimulate private sector to invest in the hotel industry, Government has extended several incentives/concessions to the hotel industry.

The major incentives announced for the tourism industry are the benefits of Section 80 HHC and CC of the income Tax Act. Additionally, the rate of interest subsidy for

one to three star hotels has been increased from 1% to 3% and Financial Institution's Scheme of interest rebate linked to foreign exchange earnings has been extended to hotels.

#### **Population Below Poverty Line**

3384. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population living below the poverty line in each one of the States as on 31 March, 1988;

(b) whether the estimates are based on any national sample survey of household consumer expenditure taken subsequent to the 38 round;

(c) whether this percentage would be substantially reduced at the end of Seventh Plan;

(d) whether there are any serious doubts about these figures by the leading economists; and

(e) if so, the nature thereof and the response of Government and the Planning Commission about the doubts expressed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) The percentage of population living below the poverty line in each one of the States on 31st March, 1988 is not available.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Poverty reduction target for 7th Plan was to reduce the percentage of population with the consumption standard below the poverty line from 36.9% in 1984-85 to 25.8% by the end of the 7th Plan. All efforts are

being made to achieve this target.

(d) and (e). As the Question are not specific, information is not available.

#### **Assistance for Introduction of Tourist Motor**

3385. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether tourist motor has been launched in Rajasthan canal recently;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration to introduce similar transport system in other States particularly in Andhra Pradesh also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the extent of financial assistance likely to be provided to the State Government for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The Central Department of Tourism provides central financial assistance to the State Government for procurement of Tourist Transport at selected centres. The financial assistance is given on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments. No proposal for Tourist Motor Launch for Rajasthan canal has been received from the State Government of Rajasthan. Some other States who had submitted proposals for purchase of boats have been given financial assistance under the Central Financial Assistance Scheme for tourist transport at selected centres. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent a proposal for purchase of 2 motor launches for operation at Nagarjunasagar at an estimated cost of Rs. 50.00 Lakhs. The decision for Central financial assistance will be given on merits of the proposal, availability of

funds and inter-se priorities.

**Rail Pass to Freedom Fighters**

3386. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are many freedom fighters who chose not to apply for freedom fighters pension and have therefore been denied the Railway Pass facility as no pension payment order can be cited by them; and

(b) if so, whether steps will be taken to issue rail passes to such freedom fighters for "Bharat Darshan"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Only freedom fighters drawing pension from central revenues under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, on account of their participation in the National Freedom struggle for independence, are eligible to avail of the facility of free Railway Pass.

(b) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

**Development of Keradu Tourist Spot in Barmer (Rajasthan)**

3387. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government have submitted a scheme for the development of Keradu tourist spot in Barmer district;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the assistance provided by Union Government so far for implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal received from the State Government for Central financial assistance pertained to construction of a Tourist Centre and restoration and development of temple at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.00 lakhs.

(c) The Central Department of Tourism has not provided any assistance for this project as it was decided in consultation with the State Government to shelve the project.

**Repair of Jal Jivi-Madkot-Munsiari Motor Route**

3388. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided this year for the repair of Jaljivi-Madkot-Munsiari motor route;

(b) whether the motor route from Madkot to Munsiari is in a very bad condition; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to repair it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) A sum of Rs. 8.01 lakhs has been provisioned in the R.E. 1988-89.

(b) The road suffered large scale damages due to heavy rains in August-September 1988, but presently it is through

for traffic.

(c) (i) Maintenance as per normal scale;

(ii) Upgradation from Class 5 to Class 9.

#### Vayudoot Service for Jaisalmer

3389. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vayudoot service are operating satisfactorily in the country;

(b) whether there is no Vayudoot service to the tourist place, Jaisalmer;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof, and

(d) the likely date by which Vayudoot service to Jaisalmer would be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Vayudoot has resumed regular operations to Jaisalmer with effect from 22nd November, 1988 on sector Delhi-Jaipur-Jodhpur-Jaisalmer-Bikaner and back on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

[English]

#### Guidelines to Delhi Police

3390. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new guidelines have been sent to Delhi Police with regard to attendance, arrest, search and escort of women,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether similar guidelines are proposed to sent to the different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). No Sir, however, a circular regarding attendance, arrest, search, and escort of women dated 7.9.99 has been issued by Delhi Police summarising the instructions issued earlier in this regard.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Assistance for Social Welfare Programme

3391. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to the State of Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram for expenditure on the social welfare programme during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the grants have been given direct to the voluntary organisations on the recommendation of the State Social Welfare Departments/Boards; and

(c) if so, the details of grants given to the voluntary organisations in these States during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). The proposals received in the Ministry of Welfare from the Governments of the States of Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram were examined and grants released/allocations made on the basis of the approved norms.

A statement giving details of the allocations made/grants-in-aid released by this Ministry under various schemes to the

States of Manipur Nagaland and Mizoram and/or voluntary organisations during the last three years is given below.

**STATEMENT**

*Year-wise details of grants released/allocations made by the Ministry of Welfare under various schemes to State of Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88.*

*(Rs. in laksh)*

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Manipur			Nagaland			Mizoram		
		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
1.	Grants -in-aid to States for Employment Exchanges/ Special Cells	0.50.	—	—	0.28	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Assistance to Organisations for the Disabled persons.									
	(i) Disabled Cell, Manipur Ex-services League, Imphal	1.04	0.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(ii) Centre for Mental Hygiene, Sagar Road Imphal	0.409	3.68	4.11	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(A) Rural Development Organisations, Lamsang Bazar, Manipur	1.50	0.40	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	—
	iv) Manipur Deaf & Mute Association, Imphal	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	v) Social Reforms Society Aizawl	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.50	—	—
3.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of aid/appliances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	i) Manipur Ex-service Men's League, Imphal	—	—	1.75	1.75	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Education Work for Prohibition, counselling. Rehabilitative Work for Alcoholics Drug Addicts and other Victims of Social Crime.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
i)	Centre for Mental Hygiene Sangaiprou, Airport Road Imphal.	—	—	0.23	—	—	—	—	—	—



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ii) Manipur Rural Institute, Tera Bazar, Imphal.					0.17						
5. Scheme for the Welfare of Children in Need of Care & Protection.			1.08	0.92	1.61	6.94	1.97	5.57		0.40	0.45
6. Scheme for the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment.					2.30			5.47			21.90

**Launch of 150 kg Satellite**

3392. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to launch a 150 kg. class satellite by India;

(b) if so, the special features of the satellite; and

(c) the cost involved and the approximate time by which it would be launched?

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 SROSS series of satellites planned to be launched using Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) are of 150 kg class.

(b) SROSS 150 kg series of satellites have several special features. The satellite consists of a versatile platform which can be spin stabilised, dual spin stabilised or 3-axis body stabilised. In view of this, this spacecraft can be used for multimission objectives and for conducting scientific and technological experimental missions in a near-earth orbit of altitude of around 400 kms. The satellites are built indigenously with several state-of-art systems at a cost optimal for conduction such experiments. The satellites can carry payloads from 10 to 25 kgs depending on the specific mission requirements.

(c) The spacecraft platform cost is about Rs. 2 crores. A series of such satellites are expected to be launched with the help of Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV). A decision on further launches of ASLV can be taken after the failure analysis of ASLV-D2 is over.

**Electronic Centres**

3393. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up more electronic centres in the country;

(b) if so, the location of these centres;

(c) the number of such centres at present, State-wise; and

(d) the main objective behind setting up of these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir.

I. Centre for Electronics design & Technology (CEDT).

Department of Electronics propose to set up these Centres at:

- i) SAS Nagar in Punjab;
- ii) Calicut in Kerala; and
- iii) Gorakhpur in U.P.

Three CEDTs are operational at present. These are located at:

- i) Bangalore in Karnataka;
- ii) Srinagar in Jammu & Kashmir;
- iii) Aurangabad in Maharashtra;

Centre at Imphal in Manipur state will start functioning from July 1969.

Objectives are:- to build up human resource through

- (a) offering a variety of courses and training programmes;
- (b) to interact with various organisations;
- (c) to provide various services to entrepreneurs and designers of electronics equipment;
- (d) to motivate potential entrepreneurs and designers in electronics through advice, guidance and training.

## II. Electronics Test & Development Centres (ETDCs):

Department of Electronics (DOE) propose to set up these Centres at:-

- i) ETDC at Indore. M.P.
- ii) ETDC at Agartala, Tripura.
- iii) ETDC at Imphal, Manipur.

The number of such Centres under control of DOE, at present, are as follows:-

- i) ETDC, Bangalore;
- ii) ETDC, Hyderabad;
- iii) ETDC, Jaipur;
- iv) ETDC, Mohali;
- v) ETDC, Solan;
- vi) ETDC, Guwahati;
- vii) ETDC, Goa.

Apart from the above following are the

ETDCs which are controlled by State Government and grants-in-aid are provided by DOE under its Standardisation Testing & Quality Control (STQC) programme for the test facilities of these ETDCs:-

- i) ETDC, Calcutta;
- ii) ETDC, Pune;
- iii) ETDC, Kanpur;
- iv) ETDC, Baroda;
- v) ETDC, Madras;
- vi) ETDC, Gurgaon;
- vii) ETDC, Patna;
- viii) ETDC, Bhubaneswar.

Main objectives of setting up of these ETDCs are as follows:

- i) to provide test and calibration facilities to the industries for development of their product and improving the quality of the electronics products manufactured by the local industries.
- ii) providing developmental assistance to the local industries and extend quality advisory services to the industries.
- iii) regular seminars/workshop/training courses are arranged by the ETDCs to provide and impart training to the technical personnel of local industries.
- iv) technical information and literature are provided to the industries by the ETDCs by making available technical literature/specifications, etc.

**III. Centre for Material for Electronics Technology (C-MET):**

These Centres are proposed to be set up at the following places under Electronics Materials Development Agency, a programme of DOE:

- i) Hyderabad (A.P.);
- ii) Pune (Maharashtra);
- iii) Trichur (Kerala);

There are no such Centres at present.

The main objectives of the Centres are as follows:-

- i) to establish development-cum pilot production of critical materials, so as to ascertain techno-economic viability of the process for commercialisation, for field trials, for export, market development, etc.
- ii) to set up pilot plant to supply strategic electronics materials to meet vital requirement of the R&D and industry.
- iii) to establish adequate infrastructure to provide routine services to industry and R&D in testing, characterisation and failure analysis of Electronics Materials.
- iv) to establish data base on Electronics Materials.

**IV. LSI/VLSI Design Centres:**

In addition to above, DOE, Government of India is currently setting up 10 LSI/VLSI Design Centres in the country, with a view to ~~unraveling~~ the technology of the indigenous

electronic equipment. The locations are as follows:-

Bangalore (the existing DOE Design Centre would be augmented), Hyderabad, Madras, Trivandrum, Pune, Baroda, NOIDA (Delhi), Lucknow, Calcutta and Bhubaneswar.

[*Translation*]

**Declaration of Valmiki's Birthday as Public Holiday**

3394. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various organisations have demanded to declare the birthday of Maharshi Valmiki as a public holiday; and

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

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

(b) It has not been found possible to accept the proposal;

[*English*]

**Remote Sensing Satellites to Locate Underground Water Resources**

3395. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYANAN SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether remote sensing satellites will help to locate underground water resources;

(b) if so, whether any plan to map these

resources has been prepared; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Under the National Technology Mission on Drinking Water co-ordinated by the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture, the Department of Space has prepared ground water potential zone maps using remote sensing satellite data for scientific source finding of safe drinking water. In the initial phase, 57 mini-mission districts were identified for preparation of ground water potential maps. Out of these, for 41 districts ground water potential zone maps have been prepared on 1:250,000 scale. The work on the remaining 16 districts are progressing. In a subsequent phase, it is planned to cover all the problem villages in the rest of the country.

The Department of Space has also separately completed ground water potential zone mapping covering Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat and Rajasthan and parts of several other States. The ground water potential zone mapping of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh is progressing. This work has been carried out in active collaboration with the State Ground Water Departments.

The ground water potential zone maps have been found to be useful for locating sites for drilling wells.

#### **Non Plan Expenditure**

3396. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested some corrective measures to contain the rising non plan expenditure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):  
(a) and (b). The Planning Commission has been constantly emphasising the need to contain the growth in non-plan expenditure. Various suggestions in this regard have been highlighted in the Seventh Five Year Plan Document.

(c) The aspect relating to pruning of non-plan expenditure is constantly under review of the Government with a view to containing its growth. Some of the steps contemplated in this regard include adoption of the system of Zero-based budgeting; review of various subsidies; prioritization of expenditure; examination of on-going programmes and pruning of programmes of doubtful economic and social merit; administrative reforms which would eliminate unnecessary work, reduce overlap and simplify procedures; moderation in the growth of wages and salaries; priority in favour of completing on-going programmes as compared with the launching of new schemes etc.

#### **Inclusion of State Technology Councils in the Working of Technology Missions**

3397. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Technology Councils are proposed to be involved in the working of the technology missions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and the guidelines sent to the State Governments 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.

(b) A meeting in this regard is being organised shortly to work out the operational details.

#### **Terrorist Activities in Punjab**

3398. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed in Punjab, month-wise, since the promulgation of the President's rule;

(b) the break-up of the above under (i)

people killed by terrorists (ii) Terrorists killed by police (iii) policemen killed by terrorists; and

(c) the number of suspected terrorists arrested by the police, month-wise, during this period with the number of persons subsequently released and the number still under detention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The information furnished by the Government of Punjab regarding the persons, including policemen, killed by terrorists, terrorists killed in encounters with Police and arrested during the period 12-5-87 to 31-10-88 is given in the statement below.

The information regarding the number of terrorists released and those still in custody is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

**NUMBER OF PERSONS, INCLUDING POLICEMEN, KILLED BY TERRORISTS, TERRORISTS KILLED /ARRESTED IN PUNJAB DURING THE PERIOD 12.5.87 TO 31.10.88**

	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>No. of persons killed by terrorists</b>	<b>No. of Policemen killed by terrorists</b>	<b>No. of terrorists killed in encounters with Police</b>	<b>No. of terrorists arrested.</b>
12th May 87 to 31st May, 87	45	4	26	250
June, 87	74	12	36	430
July; 87	136	10	29	398
August; 87	94	10	27	320
September; 87	87	9	24	348
October, '87	86	7	40	347
November '87	57	7	29	341
December, '87	55	10	25	180
January, '88	143	10	16	171
February '88	141	7	7	222

	1	2	3	4
March, '88	265	9	22	277
April, '88	214	11	23	292
May, '88	343	10	65	677
June '88	160	15	37	529
July '88	147	3	21	344
August, '88	104	9	18	329
September, '88	97	11	22	239
October, '88	112	7	26	247
Total	2360*	161	493	5941

\* includes 161 Policemen killed.



### Collaboration for Development of light Combat Aircraft

3399. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aeronautical Development Agency had signed an Agreement with the MBB of West Germany for collaboration for the development of a light combat aircraft for the Indian Air Force;

(b) if so, whether the agreement is being implemented or has since been terminated and if terminated, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether subsequently an agreement was signed with Dassault of France and if so, whether the collaboration has been in progress;

(d) if so, when the project is likely to be completed; and

(e) whether the collapse of France's own Rafale Project is likely to have any adverse impact on the progress of this collaboration.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE: (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Contract was signed with Dassault of France in Oct. 87 for availing consultancy during the Project Definition Phase which is nearing completion.

(d) It is hoped to start the flight trials in mid 1991 and after successful trials will be inducted to the Air Force in the mid nineties.

(e) No, Sir.

### Cost of Projects to Develop MBT and LCA

3400. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest estimate of the cost of the projects to develop MBT and LCA; and

(b) the latest estimates for the target date when the MBT and LCA must be operationally available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) The development cost of the Project estimate is at about Rs 280 crores for the MBT Project and around Rs 2000 crores for the LCA Project. A more accurate estimate for the LCA would become available only after a detailed evaluation of the Project Definition.

(b) MBT is scheduled to be inducted into the Army in the early nineties after successful Army trials and evaluation. LCA will enter Air Force in the mid nineties.

[ Translation ]

### Tourism Schemes of Rajasthan

3401. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the tourism schemes pertaining to Rajasthan pending with Union Government and since when; and

(b) the steps taken to clear the pending tourism schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND

**TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) :** (a)

The following projects forwarded by the Government of Rajasthan for central financial assistance during Seventh Plan so far, are pending with Central Department of Tourism:-

1. Cafeteria at Jhunjhunu
2. Boating facilities at Siliserh Lake
3. Water sports facilities at Fatehsagar, Jaisamund and Siliserh Lake
4. Yatri Niwas at Mount Abu.
5. Flood lighting of Chittorgarh Fort
6. Sound and Light Show at Udaipur
7. Tourist Complex at Fatehpur.

(b) While some of these projects have been approved in principle detailed information/clarifications are awaited from the State Government in respect of others.

[English]

#### **Expansion of Nagpur Airport**

**3402. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:**

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made during the past few months for the expansion of the Nagpur airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the expansion work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND

**TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) :** (a) to (c). The drawing for the expansion and modification are likely to be finalised shortly. The work of extension and modification of the existing terminal building is likely to be taken up during the current financial year and is expected to be completed in about 15 to 18 month's time after commencement of work.

#### **Improvement in Financial Performance of AI**

**3403. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the profit earned by Air India in 1987-88 and in the first six months of 1988-89; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to improve its financial performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) During the year 1987-88, Air India incurred a net loss of Rs 43.41 crores. For the period April-September, 1988, Air India has shown a provisional net profit of Rs 5.54. crores.

(b) Following steps have been taken by Air India to improve its performance:-

(1) Introduction of daily non stop services to London and Tokyo;

(2) Introduction of additional frequencies to Frankfurt/Tokyo;

(3) Improvement of service on board and progressive computerisation of various areas, etc.

#### **Ex-Servicemen in Kerala to be Rehabilitated**

**3404. SHRI K. MOHANDAS :** Will the

Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the total number of ex-servicemen in Kerala who are yet to be rehabilitated as at the end of 30 September, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE: (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): According to the live registers of persons seeking employment maintained in various Zila Sainik Boards of Kerala State, the total number of ex-servicemen in Kerala to be rehabilitated as at the end of September, 1988 is 33,159.

#### **Expenditure Incurred in Promoting Tourism during 1988-89**

3405. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation for 1988-89 for promoting tourism and the amount spent so far; and

(b) the details of development activities undertaken and completed in each State this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The total allocation for Central department of Tourism for 1988-89 is Rs. 2,950.00 lakhs out of which, Rs 1,331.98 lakhs have been spent till 30th September, 1988.

(b) The details of development activities undertaken in States include financial assistance for development of tourism infrastructure under various schemes like Wildlife Tourism, Yatri Niwases, Cultural Tourism, Beach Tourism, Infrastructure Development at Tourist Centres, etc. The projects sanctioned under these schemes are in various stages of implementation.

#### **Night Landing Facility at Indore Airport**

3406. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether night landing facility instrument is available at Indore Airport;

(b) if so, the reasons for not using the same, and

(c) the time by which the night landing facility at Indore airport would be in operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The night landing facilities are operational and used as and when required.

#### **Shortage of Trained Personnel for Tribal Development Schemes**

3407. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of trained personnel is hampering the progress of the tribal development schemes particularly in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted in this regard; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

### **Withdrawal of Freighter Service by Air India**

3408. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air-India has withdrawn its weekly freighter service from Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it will result in hitting the exports from the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). Air India has withdrawn its weekly freighter service from Calcutta. However, Air India has provided capacity equivalent to 43 tonnes per week on its own scheduled flights from Calcutta to connect over Bombay and Delhi. Indian Airlines also carries cargo over to Bombay and Delhi. Arrangements have been made by Air India for smooth movement of export cargo from Calcutta.

### **Operation of Charter Flights by Foreign Airlines**

3409. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have invited all international airlines to operate charter flights to various destinations in the country on a unilateral basis;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the consequential loss of traffic to the Air-India in terms of foreign exchange, and

(d) how it will be compensated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a)

and (b). In order to encourage overseas tourist traffic to India the Government has allowed tourist charter flights to operate to Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Dabolim (Goa), Varanasi, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Bhubaneswar.

(c) and (d). Since Air India's capacity is fully committed on its scheduled routes, no loss of traffic or revenue is likely to be caused to Air India.

### **Ferrying of Lone Passenger by Air**

3410. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air-India ferried a lone passenger abroad a scheduled 747 flight from Bombay to London in the second week of November, 1988,

(b) whether a day earlier, the Air-India flight 125 ferried a total of nine passengers travelling in economy class from Bombay to London;

(c) whether these flights were operated as per the established practice for the Air-India or the international airlines; and

(d) if so, the loss of revenue caused as a result of ferrying such flights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Sabha.

### **Demands of Employees of Hotel Centaur**

3411. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centaur Hotel employees in Delhi were on agitation recently;

(b) if so, the details of the demands and allegations made by the employees union;

(c) whether payment of bonus to the employees is one of the demands; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken on each of the demands and the likely date by which a final decision will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The employees of the Centaur Hotel Delhi Airport were wearing black badges from 4th July, 1988 to 12th October, 1988. The workers had resorted to agitation for no justifiable reasons. Their main demand was reinstatement of two employees who had been dismissed for proven misconduct. The allegations made by the Union were that the Managing Director of the Corporation during his visits to Delhi was staying in private hotels, paying large commissions to an advertising agency, ordering renovation in the Hotel for personal benefits etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Payment of bonus to the employees of Centaur Hotel Delhi Airport is not admissible in accordance with the provisions of the payment of Bonus Act and as per the legal opinion taken by the Corporation. The allegations made were not substantiated. A settlement has been reached with the Employees' Union on 12th October, 1988 whereby the employees have agreed to withdraw the agitation.

#### **Insurance Claims of the Two Aircrafts**

3412. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM

be pleased to state the amount claimed for the loss of the two aircrafts—one of the IAC and the other of Vayudoot—in recent air crashes from the Insurance companies and the amount paid by them or likely to be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Boeing-737 aircraft of Indian Airlines and F-27 of Vayudoot which met with an accident on the 19th of October, 1988 at Ahmedabad and Guwahati have been declared "total loss." While the Indian Airlines aircraft was insured at an agreed value of US \$ 10 million (equivalent to Rs. 14.00 crores @ 1 US \$ = Rs. 14/-) the aircraft of Vayudoot was a fully depreciated one and was insured for an amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs. The insurance value of these aircraft has not yet been paid by the Insurance companies.

#### **Aircraft on Lease for Indian Airlines**

3413. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines attempt to get aircraft on lease has run into rough weather;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present and its effect on the overall operation of Indian Airlines services and its revenue earning potential;

(d) whether any decision has been taken either to repair the crash-landed boeing aircraft or to replace it; and

(e) how does the estimated cost on repairs compare to the purchase of a new one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

**MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Indian Airlines has entered into an Agreement on 7.11.1988 with M/s. Airbus Industries for lease of four B-737 aircraft. 3 of these aircraft were delivered to Indian Airlines in the second and third week of November, 1988 and the 4th aircraft is expected to be delivered in the next two weeks. Memorandum of Understanding has already been executed with M/s. Druk Air for leasing of about 1000 hours of BAE-146 aircraft belonging to Druk Air. These leasing hours are likely to be available in January, 1989. Indian Airlines has also made arrangements with Ariana Afghan Airlines to operate its India-Kabul services. Efforts are also in hand to finalise leasing arrangements of Soviet aircraft. In view of this, the question of any effect on overall operation of Indian Airlines services and revenue earning potential does not arise.

(d) B-737 aircraft of Indian Airlines was severely damaged in an accident at Delhi on 19.6.1988. It has become necessary to have this aircraft repaired from Boeing Co. The two engines also have to be replaced. The cost estimates of repairs are approx. Rs. 11.18 crores which will be reimbursed by the Insurance Co. in accordance with the terms of the Insurance policy.

(e) It is understood that a new B-737 aircraft is currently priced around US \$ 21 million i.e. Rs. 30 crores approx. excluding customs duty.

**Flood Lighting of Monuments of Historical Importance In Madhya Pradesh**

3414. **SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM

be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for flood lighting of the monuments of historical importance and tourist attraction in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) if so, the details of the monuments included in the scheme and whether Vir Singh Palace is one of them;

(c) since when the flood lighting projects has been pending; the reasons for the delay; and

(d) by when the work on each project is likely to be completed; and the estimated cost of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). The Central Department of Tourism provides central financial assistance to the State Government for floodlighting of monuments of touristic importance. The financial assistance is given on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments. The Government of Madhya Pradesh had sent a proposal for floodlighting of Bir Singh Deo Palace at Datia for which an amount of Rs. 2.12 Lakhs has been sanctioned on 31.10.1988. Of this, Rs. 1,90,800/- representing 90% of the cost of the project has already been released to the State Government. The State Government has been requested to execute the work expeditiously.

**Soviet Offer to Launch Insat-II**

3415. **SHRI KAMAL NATH**  
**SHRI SATYENDRA NAR-**  
**AYAN SINHA:**  
**SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has offered to launch India's indigenously built INSAT-II spacecraft at a fraction of the Ariane or American launch rates;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the launch in terms of rupees;

(c) the reaction of Government with regard to the offer; and

(d) the probable time by which this will be launched?

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 (d) While early indication from the Soviet Union for launch of INSAT-II was around Rs. 25.00 crores, the present internationally quoted price for a proton launch in 1990-1992 time-frame is around 25-30 million dollars (Rs. 40-46 crores). Though this is about 40% cheaper, on various considerations, such as compatibility of spacecraft with the launcher, the difficulty in obtaining critical components for a Soviet launch and many other technical considerations, a decision was taken to limit the source selection for the launch of INSAT-II Test Spacecraft, to U.S./French sources. INSAT-II satellites are scheduled for launch in 1990/1992

#### Promotion of Education Among Handicapped

3416. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether some voluntary organisations have been involved in the programme for promotion of education among the physically handicapped persons,

(b) if so, the names of voluntary organisations working for promoting education among physically handicapped; and

(c) the details of the work done by these organisations in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). the Ministry of Welfare is funding a number of Voluntary Organisations who are conducting education for physically handicapped persons. The list of these voluntary organisations funded by the Ministry of Welfare in the Year 1987-88 is given in the Statement below. The Organisations conduct special education vocational training and provide physical and occupational therapy to disabled persons to enable them to become physically and economically independent. Some of the organisations which function as implementing agencies also provide artificial aids and appliances to physically handicapped persons free of cost if the beneficiary's income is Rs. 1200/- p.m. or less and at 50% cost if his/her income is above Rs. 1200/- and below Rs. 2500/- per month.

#### STATEMENT

S.No.	Name and Address of Organisations
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#### Andhra Pradesh

1. Thakur Hari Prasad Institute of Rehabilitation for the Mentally Handicapped, "Shishu Niketan", Vivekanand Nagar, Dilbukh Nagar Hyderabad-500660.

2. Andhra Pradesh Federation of the Blind, 16-11/20-5-A, Saleem Nagar, Hyderabad-500036.

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3. Hyderabad Special School for Children in need of Special Care, 1-3/20/9, Mahankali Street, Secunderabad-500003.

*Bihar*

1. Girija Shankar Drlshti Bihin Balika Vidyalaya, Bodh Nath Misra Lane Bhikhanpur, Gumti No. 3 Bhagalpur.
2. Prakritik Arogyashram, Rajgir, Nalanda.

*Gujarat*

1. K.L. Institute for the Deaf, 51, Vidya Nagar, Bhavnagar-364002.
2. Shri V.H. Gandhi Deaf & Lumb School, Modasa-383315.
3. Andhjan Vividlaxi Talim Kendra, Aerodrome Road, Jamnagar-6.
4. Shri D.S. Parekh, Deaf and Dumb School, Near Kasturba Society, Surindranagar-1.
5. Andh Kanya Prakash Grah Trust, Mam Nagar Navrangpura, Ahmedabad.
6. Shishu Kunj, Special School for M.R. Children, Rupalba Garden, M.G. Road, Porbandar.
7. Shri Manav Kalyan Mandal Sanchalat, J.B. Upadhyaya School for the Deaf and Dumb, Talod-383215.

*Himachal Pradesh*

1. H.P. State Council for Child Wel-

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fare, Mini Secretariat, Simla.

*Jammu & Kashmir*

1. Rotary Innerwheel Home for Mentally Retarded Children, Bhanot Bhavan, Kachi-Chhawani, P.B. No. 57, Jammu.

*Karnataka*

1. Shree Ramana Maharishi Academy for the Blind, Jaya Nagar, Bangalore.
2. National Association for the Blind, 996, HAL-II Stage, Indira Nagar, Bangalore.
3. The Belgaum district Association for the Blind, behind Ramdev Hostel, Belgaum-590010.
4. Karnataka Handicapped Welfare Association, Jeevan Beema Nagar, Bangalore-75.
5. Dr. Steiner's Curative Education, Institute for Mentally Retarded Children, Vidyagiri, Dharwar-580004.
6. Vishwa Dharma Mahila Makkala, Shikshana Seva Ashram Samiti, Veerapura Hukkal Oni Hubli Distt. Dharwar.
7. Sharda Mahila Seva Samaja, Bannur Post, T. Narasipur Taluk, Mysore District.
8. Saraswati Mahila Samaja, T. Narasipur Town, Mysore.

*Kerala*

1. Rotary Institute for Children in



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	need of Special Care, Behind Tagore Theatre, Trivandrum-695010.
2.	Calicut Islamic Cultural Society, P.O. Kolathara, Calicut-673655.
3.	Social Welfare Centre, Trichur-680005
4.	Kerala Federation of the Blind, Trivandrum-695004.
5.	Society for the Rehabilitation of Mentally Deficient Children, Cannanore, Kerala.
6.	Vimla Mahila Samajam, E.C.C Provincial Home, Nirmala Bhavan.
7.	Association for the Welfare of Handicapped, P.B. No. 59, M S Street, Calicut-1.

*Maharashtra*

1. Spastics Society of India, Upper Colaba Road, Opp. Afghan Church, Bombay-400005.
2. The Education Audiology & Research Centre, 62, Napean Sea Road, Bombay-400006.
3. Jankiben Shikshan Sanstha, A-3, Mehta Apartments, Prof. V S Agasha Path, Dadar, Bombay-400028.
4. Society for Care Treatment, Training of Children in need of Special Care, Sewri Hills, Sewri Road, Bombay-400033.
5. Society for the Rehabilitation of Crippled Children, Hazi Ali Park,

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	Opp. Willington Sports Club, Clerk Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay-400039.
6.	National Association for the Blind, 11, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan Road, Worli Seaface, Bombay-25.
7.	Shri Sant Bhanudas Maharaj Sanstha, Wardha Maneri Tarvi Distt., Wardha
8.	Matru Seva Sangh, Sitabuldi, Nagpur.
9.	Rotary Welfare Trust C/o Govardhan Tarachand Bhora, P.B. No. 80 Main Road, Ichalkaranji, Distt. Kolhapur.
10.	ASTITVA, Plot No. 8, Phase, I, MIDC, Dombivili (E), Distt. Thane
11.	Society for the Special Education for the Deaf (The Hellen Keller Institute for the Deaf and Deaf Blind Municipal Secondary School), South Wing, Near 'S' Bridge, N.M. Joshi Marg., Byculla (W), Bombay-400011.
12.	Shree Trust, Guru Kripa Jivadani Road, Virar, Distt. Thane.
13.	Suhrud Mandal, 805, Smruti Bhandarkar Road, Shivaji Nagar, Poona-411004.
14.	BHOR Education Society's (Residential School) for the Deaf, Bhore Distt. Pune-412206.

*Manipur*

1. Centre for Mental Hygiene, Sagar Road, Thiangam, Leikal, Imphal.

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*Orissa*

1. Red Cross School for the Blind Berhampur (Ganjam) Orissa-760001.
2. Handicapped Welfare Association, Mission Compound, Balasore-756001.
3. Orissa Association for the Blind, Malegodown Road Unit III, Bhubaneswar.

*Punjab*

1. Founder Trustee and Administrator, Dr. Satya Paul Khosla Charitable Memorial Trust, Shaheed Udham Singh Nagar, Link Road, Jalandhar-144001.
2. Jeevan Nirman Sansthan, Gole Bagh Road, Bharatpur.

*Tamilnadu*

1. School for the Young Deaf Children, "Bala Vidyalaya, 278-D, Mowbrays Road, Madras.
2. Sudhar Special Education Society, Thanjavur Sewai Nagar, Manojipatti (BOO), Thanjavur-613004.
3. Society of the Immaculate Heart of Mary Little Flower Convent Higher Secondary, School for the Deaf, Cathedral PO. Madras-600006.
4. Spastics Society of Tamil Nadu, 9, Archbishop Mathias Avenue, Madras-600028.
5. "Pathway," Centre for Rehabilitation

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tion & Education for the Mentally Retarded Children, 15, 1st Main Road Gandhi Nagar, Adyar, Madras-600020.

6. Hellen Keller Educational Society, for the Blind, 23, Dr. Thangaraj Road, Madurai-625020.

*Tripura*

1. The North Tripura Deaf & Dumb School, Kailashahar, North Tripura.

*Uttar Pradesh*

1. Prag Narain Mook Badhir Vidyalaya, Sansi Gate, Aligarh-202001
2. Bureau of Child Welfare & Research, IT Building, Hazrat Ganj, Lucknow-1.
3. Sur Samarak Mandal, E-113, Kamla Nagar, Agra-282005.
4. Nanhi Duniya Badhir Vidyalaya, 18, Kalidas Road, Dehradun.
5. Deaf & Dumb School, D-53/104-A, Chhoti Gaibi, Varanasi.
6. Uttar Pradesh Deaf and Dumb Institute, 4, Malaviya Road, Allahabad.
7. Lucknow School for Deaf, Aish Bagh, Lucknow-226004.
8. CHETNA School for the Mentally Retarded Children, B-8, Nirala Nagar, Lucknow-226007.
9. Deaf and Dumb School, 221,

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	Ashok Path, Sadar Road, Meerut.
10.	Akhil Bhartiya Viklang Kalyan Samiti, Distt. Faizabad, Ayoydhya
11.	Goonge Bahron Ka Vidyalaya, 104-A/266, Ram Bagh, Kanpur
12.	Hanuman Prasad Poddar (Blind) Andh Vidyalata, Durga Kund, Varanasi.
13.	Badhit Bal Vikas Samiti, Ambari Dist. Azamgarh.
14.	Sri Vrindaban Andh Maha Vidyalaya, Radha Kund, Vrindaban-281121, Distt. Mathura.
15.	RAHPAEL, Ryder Cheshire International Centre, PO 15/, Dehradun.
16.	Netaji Subhas Vidya Mandir, Mangoli, Shahbad, Rampur.

*West Bengal*

1. Prabartak Institute of Mentally Retarded, PO Chandannagar, Distt. Hooghly.
2. Pratibandhi Kalyan Kendra School for Education & Training of Deaf and Dumb Children, Abinash Mukerjee, Road, PO & Distt Hooghly.
3. The Spastics Society of Eastern India, 15 Belevadre Court, 11 & 13, Alipore Road, Calcutta-700027
4. Dr. Sailendra Nath Mukherjee Muka Vadhir Vidyalaya, Chandni More, G.T. Road, Burdwan.

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5.	North 24 Parganas Disabled Association Habra No. 2, Rail Gate, West Bengal, Profullanagar, Jessore Road, Habra.
6.	Alakendu Bodh Niketan Residential P-1/4/1, C.I.T. Scheme, VIII, V.I.P. Road, Kankurgachi, Calcutta-54.
7.	Society for Remedial Education Assessment Counselling Handicapped, 241, Jodhpur Park, Calcutta-70068.
8.	Abhinav Bharati, (Manovikas Kendra) 11, Pretoria Street, Calcutta-700071.
9.	The Speech & Hearing Institute and Research Centre, 1-B, Ritchie Road, Calcutta-700019.

*DELHI*

1. Federation for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded (India), Shaheed Jeet Singh marg, Katwaria Sarai Institutional Area, New Delhi-110067.
2. Balwantray Mehta Vidya Bhawan, Blocks E, G & H, Masjid Moth, New Delhi.
3. Spastics Society of Northern India, Balbir Saxena Marg, Near General Raj's School, Hauz Khas, New Delhi
4. Janta Adarsh Vidyalaya, Sadiq Nagar, New Delhi.
5. Delhi Society for the Welfare of Mentally Retarded Children, Okhla Road, New Delhi-110025.

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6. Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust, N-192 Greater Kailash-I, New Delhi-110048.
7. Association for Advancement and Rehabilitation of Handicapped, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi.
8. Mahila Mangal, Dakshinpuri, New Delhi.
9. Association for the Development of the Multiple Handicapped, B-56, Defence Colony, New Delhi.
10. Tamana, 183, Munirka Enclave, New Delhi.

**CHANDIGARH**

1. Chandigarh Educational Society for the Deaf and Dumb, H. No. 60, Sector 38-A, Chandigarh.

**GOA, DAMAN & DIU**

1. People's Education Society, People High School, Panaji, Goa

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**Recommendations of Jain Bannerjee Panel**

3417. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration have rejected the recommendations of the Jain Bannerjee Panel to appeal against the lower Court decision which acquitted those accused of being involved in November '84 riots on the grounds of lack of evidence;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). A case (FIR No. 593/84 of Police Station Moti Nagar) was registered under Sec. 147/148/149/436/304 IPC against one Mahesh and 18 others. It was tried in the court of Additional Sessions Judge Delhi who vide his orders dated 26.5.88 acquitted the accused persons. In August, Secretary Jain-Bannerjee Committee wrote to the Director of Prosecution, Delhi that the case was fit for an appeal and suggested that the same may be filed in the Court of competent jurisdiction. The matter was examined by the Delhi Administration in consultation with their Law Department. However, it was found that an appeal would have no chance of success mainly because the material witnesses did not identify any one of the accused persons as members of the Mob. The Committee also did not indicate any grounds or reasons for filing the appeal Delhi Admn., therefore, decided not to go in for an appeal in this case.

**Short term strategy for food grains targets**

3418. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a short term strategy to achieve the Seventh Plan targets of food-grains has been worked out by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the efforts Government have made to achieve the targets of foodgrains production?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir, a strategy for achieving a

foodgrains production target of at least 175 million tonnes by the end of the 7th Plan was worked out by an inter-Ministerial Task Force under the Planning Commission in March 1988. The strategy envisaged the identification and removal of constraints in the short term which would enable the realisation of the potential for increased foodgrains production in specific areas.

(b) Based on the above strategy, concerned Union Ministries and Departments launched a multi-pronged programme referred to as the Special Foodgrains Production Programme. The major components of this Programme are:—

- (i) Increased fertiliser use by 20 kilograms of nutrients per hectare.
- (ii) Use of improved high yielding variety seeds.
- (iii) Better management of weeds and timely control of pests and diseases.
- (iv) Harnessing groundwater through tubewells, completing on-farm development works in command areas and completing the near completion irrigation projects and efficient use of the stored water.
- (v) Enhancement of procurement activities through effective price support operations.
- (vi) Increased flow of short term and long term credit.

The Central Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments for implementing the Special Foodgrains Production Programme.

#### **Thefts in Hotel Centaur, Delhi**

3419. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION

AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether rate of contract per security guard has been raised recently in Centaur Hotel, Delhi;

(b) the reasons for increase in theft and pilferage cases;

(c) whether the Grand master key was also lost;

(d) if so, the loss suffered on account of increase in contract rate and loss of grand master key; and

(e) the steps taken to check the incidence of theft in the hotel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. This was done to provide experienced ex-service personnel for security duties.

(b) The hotel is situated in a remote area and the security services provided by the earlier contractor was not satisfactory. Therefore, a fresh security contract has been awarded.

(c) and (d). The master key of Centaur Hotel was misplaced once and subsequently located. There has been no loss on account of this to the Hotel.

(e) Better security arrangements are now being made at the hotel to minimise thefts, etc.

#### **Supply of water to Bhartiya Kisan Union Rally**

3420. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:  
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of drinking water

was, as reported, stopped to the Bhartiya Kisan Union rally held recently at Boat Club, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the action taken against erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). Administrator, New Delhi Municipal Committee has informed that the permission for the Bhartiya Kisan Rally was given only for 25th October, 1988 and Delhi Police had requested for sending a suitable number of water tankers/trolleys to meet the demand of BKU Rally. Accordingly, 3 tankers and 12 trolleys were deployed. Four tankers were also detailed to refill the 15 stationed water trolleys/tankers. The BKU Rally later on turned into a sit-in Dharna. The facility of water tankers/trolleys was extended on 26th, 27th and 28th October as per the requisition from Delhi Police. Thereafter, the trolleys got jammed due to hazardous parking of tractor trailers of the participants and it became impossible either to move the trolleys or send fresh tankers for replenishment. Some of the demonstrators did not allow the movement of tankers on 29th October for replenishing the water supply in the trolleys. The NDMC, therefore, stationed 4 tankers on the periphery; two each at Rafi Marg and Janpath.

It was found that the demonstrators were using the *unfiltered* water supply for ablution as well as for drinking purposes. As the consumption of raw water, being unfit for human consumption, could cause epidemics like gastro-enteritis, cholera etc. they requested C.P.W.D. to stop supply of *unfiltered* water on 29th October, 1988. At no point of time, water supply, except the *unfiltered* water was suspended and the tankers regularly went there to continue the supply of filtered water to the extent possible.

[*Translation*]

### **Conversion of Tribal Advisory Committee Into Development Council**

3421. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to convert Tribal Advisory Committees into Development Councils in tribal majority areas in the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

### **Persons crippled in shelling in artillery range near Itarsi**

3422. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press report appearing in the Hindustan Times under the heading "Where tribals have to die to live" on 1 May, 1988;

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

(c) how many people have died since the inception of Firing Range near Itarsi in Madhya Pradesh and to which community they belonged;

(d) how many Adivasis have become crippled due to the shelling by the Artillery Range near Itarsi; and

(e) whether Government propose to shift the Artillery Range near Itarsi to some other place?

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

(b) to (e). A Statement is given below.

### STATEMENT

The Itarsi Proof Range, engaged in proof testing of ammunition and weapons procured for the Defence Services, covers an area of approximately 117 Sq. Kms. The entire range is notified as prohibited area by the State Government. The press report published in the New Delhi edition of 'The Hindustan Times Weekly' of 1.5.1988 has brought out the modus operandi of the villagers in trespassing into the range for collection of unexploded metal scrap which fetches them some value and which in the process has resulted in some fatal accidents. While making an observation that this is primarily due to lack of any other employment opportunities for the tribals in that area, it is also stated that the Army authorities should take necessary action to fence the area to prevent such occurrences.

2. As far as the Ministry of Defence is concerned, the following steps have already been taken to minimise such accidents:—

- (i) Demarcation of the range area by erecting concrete pillars;
- (ii) Erection of warning posts/signs at all strategic places, both in Hindi and English, warning against the unauthorised entry into the prohibited area;
- (iii) Provision of barbed wire fencing

on the boundary of the range adjoining sensitive areas near villages; and

- (iv) Educating the local residents regarding the hazard involved in unauthorised entry into the danger area;

3. In addition recently it has been decided that boundary walls may be constructed around 4 main target areas where most of the firing takes place. The question of making the provisions of Manoeuvre Field Firing & Artillery Practices Act more stringent is also under examination of the Government.

4. As per the information gathered from MP State Government authorities, the total reported cases of death due to accidents in the range since its inception are 89. The community-wise break-up of the individuals is as under:—

Scheduled Castes	—	16
Scheduled Tribes	—	64
General	—	4
Not known	—	5
Total		89

5. There has been no case of anyone becoming crippled due to shelling in this range.

6. There is no proposal to shift the range.

### Monitoring of various Central Projects

3423 SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed and monitored the implementation of

various Centrally sponsored irrigation, power, coal, fertilisers and steel projects under different stages on construction in Punjab during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):**

(a) to (c). Government reviews periodically the progress of implementation of central projects and according to the Quarterly Monitoring System of the Ministry of Programme Implementation, only one Fertiliser Project, viz. Captive Power Project-Bhatinda of National Fertilisers is under implementation for the last three years, i.e. sanctioned before 30th September, 1985. No Centrally sponsored irrigation, coal, power and steel project is under construction in Punjab.

Among the steps taken to expedite project implementation mention is made of the following:

- (i) Intensive monitoring of the projects by the Ministry of Programme Implementation through Monthly/Quarterly Monitoring System;
- (ii) In-depth periodical review of progress of project by the administrative Ministry and constant pressure on project authorities for expeditious completion;
- (iii) Close follow-up by concerned Ministry and project authority with equipment suppliers, contractors and other concerned agencies to minimise delays.

**Scheme of Book Bank for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes**

3424. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will

the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced a scheme under which Book Banks have been set up for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes students studying in Medical and Engineering Colleges;

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

(c) the financial provision made under the scheme during the Seventh Plan; and

(d) the State-wise allocation made therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Book Banks for SC/ST students studying in Medical & Engineering colleges Central assistance is provided to the State Governments on 50:50 matching basis for establishment of Book Banks for SC/ST students pursuing Medical & Engineering degree courses in the country. Under this scheme a set of text books, costing up to Rs 5,000/- or actual cost of sets, whichever is less, is given to a group of three students. The life period of a set is fixed for 3 years. Steel Almirahs, costing Rs. 1,500/- plus Rs. 100/- per almirah as contingency charges transportation charges, is also sanctioned to store the sets of books.

(c) An amount of Rs. 2.25 crores has been allocated for this scheme during Seventh Five Year Plan.

(d) Under this scheme, no state-wise allocations have been made in advance. However, the Central assistance sanctioned during 1985-86, 1986-87 & 1987-88 given in the Statement below.



**STATEMENT***(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Sl.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11 875	5.70	7.4825
2.	Assam	—	—	4.50
3.	Bihar	3 50	2.70	3.044
4.	Gujarat	1.75	1.56	1.80
5.	Haryana	0.8035	1.00	0.75
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.036	—	—
7.	Karnataka	0.855	1.00	1.50
8.	Kerala	1.475	1.85	4.175
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	0.50	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	3.00	4.599
11.	Maharashtra	—	—	7.86
12.	Orissa	0.70	0.70	0.70
13.	Punjab	0.80	2.00	0.1955
14.	Rajasthan	1.00	—	0.50
15.	Tamil Nadu	5.815	13.735	—
16.	Tripura	0.273	0.115	0.325
17.	Uttar Pradesh	—	10.47	1.9085
18.	West Bengal	0.65	0.52	—
19.	Goa	0.15	0.15	0.0665
20.	Delhi	0.05	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Pondicherry	—	1.56	1.257
Total		30.8955	46.56	41.263

[*Translation*][*English*]

**Engine factories of Bharat Earthmovers Limited**

3425. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in the country where engine-factories have been established by Bharat Earth Movers Limited during the last three years;

(b) the details of engines or machinery proposed to be manufactured/being manufactured in these factories; and

(c) the reasons for delay in setting up an engine manufacturing unit by Bharat Earthmovers Limited in Sagar district, Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). No "Engine-factory" of Bharat Earth Movers Limited has been set up during the last three years. However, in July this year the government has cleared a project for the setting up of facilities to manufacture diesel engines by the company for its earthmoving equipments with a capital investment of Rs. 30.06 crores, on the company's own land at Mysore.

(c) Since there has been no proposal to set up such a unit at Sagar, the question of delay in implementation does not arise.

**National Employment Guarantee Scheme**

3426. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:  
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:  
SRIMATI. PRABHAWATI GUPTA:  
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Employment Guarantee Scheme deserves to be examined in terms of desirability and feasibility;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) There is no National Employment Guarantee Scheme in existence.

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

**Stay of crew of A.I. in Centaur Hotel**

3427. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGGARWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India crew are now not staying in Centaur Hotel, New Delhi where they used to stay earlier; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to make good the loss incurred as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Air India crew had shifted from Centaur Hotel, Delhi airport due to the agitation of workmen in the hotel. After the agitation was called off and normalcy was restored, half the crew have already started staying again in Centaur.

**Meeting to remove weaknesses in implementation of programmes**

3428. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of special meetings organised at the highest level to remove weaknesses in the implementation of programmes like Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture, Bigger Harvests, Minimum Wages and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour;

(b) the action taken on the decisions arrived at these meetings; and

(c) whether the weaknesses noticed have been removed and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Three meetings were held during 1987-88 to consider and remove weaknesses in the implementation of programmes relating to Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture, Bigger Harvests, Minimum Wages and Rehabilita-

tion of Bonded Labour.

(b) and (c). The concerned Ministries were asked to take follow up action to overcome these constraints and remove weaknesses which were brought to notice during the meetings.

**Atrocities against Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes**

3429. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, separately, state-wise and year-wise during the last three years;

(b) the number of persons killed in these atrocities;

(c) the number of persons punished for these atrocities; and

(d) the number of cases pending as on 1 April, 1988 in respect of these atrocities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) The information is given in Statement-I below.

(b) The information is given in Statement-II below.

(c) and (d). The information is under collection and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

**STATEMENT—I**

**THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS INVOLVING ATROCITIES ON SCHEDULED CASTES BY OTHERS DURING 1985, 1986 AND 1987 AS REPORTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS/U.T. ADMNS.**

S. No.	State/U.T.	Total number of cases reported		
		1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	166	193	253
2.	Assam	Nil	15	03
3.	Bihar	1452	1633	1271
4.	Goa	Nil	—	01
5.	Gujarat	750	649	727
6.	Haryana	121	82	85
7.	Himachal Pradesh	49	50	52
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	53	89	156
9.	Karnataka	294	182	267
10.	Kerala	300	476	719
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5133	4421	2879
12.	Maharashtra	428	462	400
13.	Orissa	159	183	212
14.	Punjab	32	190	24
15.	Rajasthan	1437	1481	1465
16.	Sikkim	—	—	04
17.	Tamil Nadu	852	758	650
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4135	4697	4348

1	2	3	4	5
19.	West Bengal	11	09	08
20.	Delhi	01	—	03
21.	Pondicherry	Nil	04	02
Total		15373	15403	13529

**THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS INVOLVING ATROCITIES ON SCHEDULED TRIBES BY OTHERS DURING 1985, 1986 AND 1987 AS REPORTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT/U.T. ADMINISTRATION**

SL.No.	State/U.T	Total number of cases reported		
		1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	43	39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	10	21
3.	Assam	23	19	15
4.	Bihar	221	154	118
5.	Gujarat	125	179	139
6.	Karnataka	01	—	02
7.	Kerala	80	85	106
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2955	2721	1495
9.	Maharashtra	169	221	163
10.	Manipur	02	17	08
11.	Mizoram	—	06	—
12.	Nagaland	—	04	—
13.	Orissa	46	52	67

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Rajasthan	379	420	406
15.	Sikkim	—	—	07
16.	Tamil Nadu	01	03	07
17.	Uttar Pradesh	04	—	—
18.	West Bengal	16	16	13
19.	A & N Islands	—	—	04
20.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	03	—
<b>Total:</b>		<b>4055</b>	<b>3953</b>	<b>2605</b>

Note: Information in respect of other States/U.T.s is Nil

#### STATEMENT -II

*THE TOTAL NO. OF SCHEDULED CASTE PERSONS KILLED BY OTHERS DURING 1985 1986 AND 1987 AS REPORTED BY STATE GOVTS/U.T. ADMINISTRATIONS*

Sl.No.	State/U.T	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	13	15
2.	Bihar	54	56	55
3.	Gujarat	22	18	13
4.	Haryana	11	04	03
5.	Himachal Pradesh	01	01	—
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	04	03	02
7.	Karnataka	20	06	09
8.	Kerala	06	09	06
9.	Madhya Pradesh	75	93	71
10.	Maharashtra	13	15	19

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Orissa	01	04	05
12.	Punjab	08	10	07
13.	Rajasthan	29	43	35
14.	Tamil Nadu	20	18	20
15.	Uttar Pradesh	223	270	235
16.	West Bengal	03	—	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>502</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>495</b>

Note: Information in respect of other State/U.Ts is Nil

**THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHEDULED TRIBES PERSONS KILLED BY OTHERS  
DURING 1985, 1986 AND 1987 AS REPORTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS/U.T.  
ADMINISTRATIONS**

Sl.No.	State/U.T.s	No of Sch. Tribes persons killed		
		1985	1986	1987
1.	Andhra Pradesh	02	04	01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	01
3.	Bihar	12	10	02
4.	Gujarat	10	14	17
5.	Kerala	02	01	02
6.	Madhya Pradesh	35	84	48
7.	Maharashtra	09	15	07
8.	Manipur	01	01	—
9.	Mizoram	—	03	—
10.	Nagaland	—	01	—
11.	Orissa	02	01	02

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Rajasthan	13	25	10
13.	West Bengal	02	03	—
Total		148	162	90

Total: Information in respect of other States/ U.T.s is Nil

#### **Manufacture of Dornier by HAL**

3430. DR. B.L.SHAILESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) gets set for the jet set;

(b) if so, the names of industrial houses and others who have evinced interest in buying the Dornier air-crafts for civilian use being manufacture by HAL and its approximate cost and the firm orders booked for it so far or anticipated;

(c) whether the HAL also plans to manufacture the 30- passenger and VIP version of the Dornier 208 for the civilian sector;

(d) if so, the approximate cost and the number of aircrafts for which orders have been or are likely to be placed with HAL; and

(e) the number of helicopters so far manufactured by the HAL, its approximate cost, the number of helicopters sold, the persons to whom sold and the number for which orders have been booked uptill now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTIONS AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) HAL is already manufacturing jet aircrafts.

(b) to (d). HAL has been demonstrating

Dornier aircraft for civilian customers. However, no firm orders have been booked yet. HAL has no plans for manufacture of 30 seater aircraft. HAL will take up the manufacture of VIP version of Dornier-228-101 on receipt of firm orders. The price of the aircraft will vary depending on the Standard of preparation and the year of delivery.

(e) HAL has been selling CHETAK and CHEETAH helicopters to Defence Services, Coast Guard and other civil customers. The cost of the helicopter varies with Standard of Preparation for various customers. It will not be in the public interest to disclose details regarding the total number of helicopters manufactured by HAL so far, or the persons to whom these have been sold or the order-book position.

#### **Inclusion of Hill Tribes of North East in the List of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes**

3431. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the hill tribes of the North-East demanding inclusion of their tribes in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

(b) the likely time by which Government propose to take necessary steps in this regard;

(c) whether Government have made any field study in this regard to examine the genuineness of the demands; and



(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (d). All proposals for amending the lists of Scheduled Tribes received by Government are under consideration of Government. Any change in the lists can only be made by a legislation by Parliament and no further details can be given.

#### **Increase in China's Maritime Defence Activities**

3432. SHRI PRATAPRAO J. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that China has decided to increase its maritime defence activities in the Indian Ocean posing a threat to the security of the country.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government in the matter;

(d) whether this issue will figure during the visit of Prime Minister to that country.

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (f). Government have no specific reports on any Chinese decision to increase her maritime defence activities in the Indian Ocean. During the Prime Minister's proposed visit to China, international regional and bilateral matters of interest to both countries are expected to be discussed.

#### **Report of Human Rights Commission on Harijans Entry Into Temples**

3433. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union National Human Rights Commission proposes to submit a report to Union Government regarding entry to Harijans into temples and also regarding their general social condition; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Financial Assistance to Widows**

3434. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provide any financial aid to widows who do not have any source of income:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) The State Government extend financial aid to widows under different schemes.

(b) There are separate schemes of widow pensions in some States such as Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab; the widows in State of Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Orissa are provided pensions under old age pension/ social security schemes through a special provision; in the States like Assam, Sikkim, Tripura and Mizoram the widows on attaining a specified age get pensions like other destitute aged women.

(c) Question does not arise.

#### **Setting up of Children's Rescue Homes**

3435. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to

state:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to the State Governments to set up children's rescue homes at different places; and

(b) if so, the details of educations proposed to be imparted to such children in rescue homes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) The Government has not issued instructions to the State Government to set up children's rescue homes as such. However, under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 (No. 53 of 1986) the State Governments/Union Territories are required to set up Juvenile Homes for neglected juveniles, Special Homes for the temporary reception of juveniles during the pendency of any inquiry regarding them.

(b) The State Government and Union Territory Administrations are expected to provide necessary facilities including educational as contemplated in the Act and rules framed thereunder.

[Translation]

**Working Group Report on working of PDS**

3436. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:

SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level working group was constituted with the objective of giving suggestions for strengthening the present Public Distribution System and making other improvements in it;

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

(c) whether the Working Group has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which it is likely to submit the report?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). A Steering Group has been constituted under the chairmanship of Minister of State for Planning to examine various facets of Public Distribution System of the formulation of policy, programmes and strategy for the Eighth Five Year Plan. A copy of the order setting up the Group is given below:

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

(e) The working Group is expected to furnish its report by the end of March 1989.

**ORDER**

Subject:- Formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 Constitution of the Steering Group on Civil Supplies.

With a view to strengthening and restructuring the supply management of selected essential commodities it has been decided to set up a Steering Group to consider the matter in all its aspects and make appropriate recommendations in regard to the methods that should be adopted in evolving an efficient public distribution system as an integral part of the socio-economic development in the Eighth Five Year Plan. The composition and terms of reference of the Group will be as follows:

*Composition*

1. Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning

—

Chairman

- |   |   |        |
|---|---|--------|
| 2. Secretary, Deptt. of Civil Supplies  | — | Member |
| 3. Secretary, Deptt. of Food  | — | Member |
| 4. Shri S.S.Verma, Secretary,<br>Ministry of Welfare                                  | — | Member |
| 5. Adviser (Agri), Planning Commission  | — | Member |
| 6. Agriculture Production Commissioner,<br>Deptt. of Agriculture                      | — | Member |
| 7. Concerned Joint Secretary (Controlled Cloth)<br>Department of Textile.             | — | Member |
| 8. Chief Economic Adviser, Department of Economic<br>Affairs, Ministry of Finance.    | — | Member |
| 9. A representative of the Reserve Bank of India.                                     | — | Member |
| 10. Adviser (Transport), Planning Commission  | — | Member |
| 11. Dr. P.N. Kaul<br>A-85, Pushpanjali Enclave,<br>Pitampura, Delhi-110034.           | — | Member |
| 12. Shri Ganesh, Secretay (Food & Civil Supplies)<br>Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow. | — | Member |
| 13. Secretary, Deptt. of Food & Civil Supplies<br>Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad  | — | Member |
| 14. Secretary, Deptt. of Food & Civil Supplies<br>Govt. of Tamil Nadu, Madras         | — | Member |
| 15. Secretary, Deptt. of Food & Civil Supplies,<br>Govt. of Gujarat, Gandhi Nagar     | — | Member |
| 16. Secretary, Deptt. of Food & Civil Supplies,<br>Govt. of Orissa                    | — | Member |
| 17. Shri Kipgin, Resident Commisic ner, Govt.<br>of Manipur, New Delhi.               | — | Member |
| 18. Shri R.M. Bahadur, Joint Secretary, Deptt.<br>of Civil Supplies.                  | — | Member |
| 19. Chairman/Managing Director of Food Cor-<br>poration of India.                     | — | Member |

- |     |  |   |             |
|-----|--|---|-------------|
| 20  | .Dr. B.M. Bhatia, former Principal, Hindu College, Centre for Policy Research                                      | — | Member      |
| 21. | Dr. K. Krishnamurthy, Institute of Economic Growth   | — | Member      |
| 22. | Shri Venugopal, Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Welfare   | — | Member      |
| 23. | Shri. Mithileshwar Jha, Institute of Rural Management , Anand  | — | Member      |
| 24. | Shri L.C. Jain, C/O, Industrial Development Services Pvt. Ltd. M-1, Kanchanjunga Bldg. Barakhamba Road, New Delhi. | — | Member      |
| 25. | Shri Gyan Pandit, consumer Forum, B-24 Maharani Bagh, New Delhi.   | — | Member      |
| 26. | Dr. K.N. Kohli, C-6/14, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi-110057   | — | Member      |
| 27. | Shri S.M. Meena, Director, Deptt. of Civil Supplies  | — | Member      |
| 28. | Dr. V. G. Bhatia, Adviser (DP), Planning Commission<br>venor   |   | Member/Con- |

**Terms of Reference**

**20 Point and Minimum Needs programme.**

- |    |  |    |   |
|----|--|----|---|
| 1. | To consider desirable changes in the present system of the P.D.S. so as to reduce the subsidies. This would be in particular with reference to cereals and sugar.                                  | 4. | To make recommendations regarding the expansion and improvement of the public distribution system in the Eighth Plan particularly in the rural remote and inaccessible areas and the coverage of commodities. |
| 2. | To consider measures for extending and improving the scope of management of supplies of essential commodities.   | 5. | To consider the feasibility of directing the public distribution system to the weaker and vulnerable sections of the society and make suitable recommendations in this regard.                                |
| 3. | To review the working of the public distribution system including its infra-structure in the Seventh Five Year Plan in the light of the objectives/targets set out for it in the plan and the New- | 6. | To examine the pricing system of various commodities sold   |

through the public distribution system and explore the possibility of introducing uniform consumer prices through-out the country.,

7. To Study the various aspects of coordination among the concerned Departments and agencies in production, procurement, storage transportation and distribution of essential commodities and make recommendations for evolving commodity budgets for the commodities supplied through the public distribution system.
8. To review the role of State Civil Supplies Corporations and State-Level Consumer Cooperative Federations as well as of the machinery at the regional and local level in the expanded public distribution system.
9. To assess financial requirements of the public distribution system during the Eighth Plan and recommend the ways in which the expanded public distribution system should be financed.
10. To assess the credit requirement of the public distribution system during the Eight Plan and make appropriate recommendations for meeting them.
11. To review the ongoing Centrally sponsored/Central Sector schemes and to formulate suitable plan schemes for the development of public distribution system.
12. To review the existing enforcement machinery with a view to making enforcement of various legislations connected with the supply and distribution of essential commodities more effective.
13. To review the existing Supply Management Information System and make recommendations to make it more effective in improving the management of supplies of essential commodities;
14. To review the measures being taken for protecting the interest of the consumers in regard to matters such as quality, weight, price etc. and make suitable recommendations:
15. To examine the functioning of the fair price shops including cost of distribution to determine their viability so that the mal-practices in their functioning are curbed.
16. To review the voluntary consumer movement and the people's involvement in the Public Distribution System and make recommendations to strengthen the consumer movement.
17. To consider any other matter (s) relevant to effective functioning and management of the Public Distribution System as an integral part of the national economy and planning process.
2. The Group may co-opt any official or non-official as an additional Member.
3. The officers will draw T.A/DA if any from their respective depart-

ments/organisations. Expenditure in connection with the non-official Member will be borne by the Planning Commission according to rules and regulations of TA/DA as applicable to Gr. I officers of the Government of India. They will be entitled to travel by Air.

4. The Steering Group is expected to furnish its report by the end of March, 1989.

Sd/-

(J.C. Dangwal)  
Director (Administration)

*Copy forwarded to:*

- 1 Chairman and all the members of Steering Committee
- 2 P S to Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.
- 3 PS to Minister of State for Planning
4. PS to Member A/B/C/Y/S/M
5. PS to Secretary, Planning Commission.
6. PS to Special Secretary, Planning Commission
7. Ministry of Finance (Plan Finance) North Block, N. Delhi
- 8 Ministry of Home Affairs, North Block, N. Delhi.
9. All Advisers/Heads of Divisions
10. Administration 1/General Branch-1, Planning Commission.

sion.

11. Accounts I Branch, Planning Commission
12. Information Officer, Planning Commission.
13. PS to Director (Administration), Planning Commission
14. Library, Planning Commission.
15. Plan coordination division, Planning Commission.

Sd/-

(J.C. Dangwal)  
Director (Administration)

[English]

#### Development of Modern Information Technology for Rural Development

3437. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop modern information technology for rural development ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has taken various steps for developing a decision support system for handling rural development programmes at the district level. The Computer-

ised Rural Information Systems Project (CRIPS) has been sponsored by the Department of Rural Development with Department of Electronics (DOE) as the nodal agency. This project was first implemented on a pilot basis in ten districts of the country to develop software for monitoring and planning major Rural Development programmes like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, TRYSEM etc. It has been decided to expand CRISP, to all the district rural development agencies in the country in a decentralised manner taking the support of state level electronic agencies for the actual training and field level implementation of the project. A user handbook was prepared and various professional agencies were engaged for training development personnel on CRISP. As part of the first phase, computers have been installed in 300 districts of the country and data input has been started. In the second phase CRIPS software will be customized to meet local level requirements of the users in managing rural development programmes. The state level electronic agencies have been given the source code and system design for modifying software as per the requirements of the state. The Institute of Rural Management, Anand as well as the IAS academy at Mussoorie are now giving training on CRISP. It is expected that systematically all the states will be brought on line with a standardization of formats and reports.

CRISP software is now being converted in all the Indian Languages for easier interface with the local users. A Geographical Information System is being developed to allow for non-officials to get graphics representation of various field level situations of Rural Development at the district, block and panchayat level. It is expected to widely disseminate the information gathered on the DRDA computer for a greater community participation.

#### Use of Hindi in High Courts

3437-A. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased

to state:

(a) the High Courts using Hindi in the proceedings and judgements and the percentage of work done in Hindi;

(b) whether Government have made any effort to enhance the use of Hindi in the High courts level in the Hindi speaking areas like Bihar, UP, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Under article 348 (2) of the Constitution and Section 7 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the Government of a State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorise the use of Hindi or the Official Language of the State, in addition to the English language, in proceedings and for judgements, orders, etc. passed or made by the High Court for that State. Under these provisions Governors of U.P, Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have authorised the use of Hindi in the proceedings etc. of the High Courts of these States. The percentage of the work being done in Hindi in these High courts is negligible.

(b) to (d). With a view to facilitate use of Hindi in the High Courts, the Ministry of Law and Justice is implementing a scheme to give financial help to the States so that the Central Laws etc. can be translated and published and is also implementing a scheme to give financial help to the Autonomous Institutions working in this field for the propagation of legal activities in Indian languages. The Department of Official Language brought forward a Bill for providing authoritative text of Constitution in Hindi, which has been passed by the Parliament.

12.00 hrs

[*English*]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): We would like to know whether the House is going to be extended or not.

MR SPEAKER: You will know.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: We have to make our programme. How can we plan our departure?

MR SPEAKER: I do not know.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Why not Government say whether they are going to introduce the Electoral Reforms Bill or not and whether the session is going to be extended or not?

MR SPEAKER: What can I do? If there comes a demand, I will let you know.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KURUP(Kottayam) Today at least by evening, we must know.  
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is the problem? Doesn't matter.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Aren't you interested in running the House? I am interested in running the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is the problem?

(*Interruptions*)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chairayinkil) Regarding Privilege Notice in Shri Vijayaraghavan's case, you said you will do something after receiving the report...

MR. SPEAKER: I have to get something. Only then I can do. Not otherwise. If I do get something, then I will do it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am dealing with it.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, even today a number of students are sitting on fast on the issue of Hindi. Still English is compulsory in IAS examinations. The Government had given an assurance in March 1988 that English will no longer remain compulsory in respect of I.I.T. Examinations etc. but no decision has so far been taken. I would like the Government to explain its policy in this regard because Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao had given an assurance in his Chamber and again assurances were given in writing and the fast was broken. A person like Anil Bordia promised that everything would be alright in 1989 examinations but the Government did not keep its assurance.

MR. SPEAKER: You have told us only today. Why did you not tell us earlier.

[*English*]

We will do it.



*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) An Additional Sessions Judge has been kidnapped from the G.T. Road.

MR.SPEAKER: It is a State problem.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. Sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Chittoor) Please accept my Calling Attention Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Meet me in the Chamber. Not here.

*(Interruptions)*


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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.03 hrs

[English]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI): I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.)
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Govern-

ment on the working of the Institute of Applied manpower Research, New Delhi for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT 6874/88]

Coast Guard (Ceremonial) Rules, 1988, Review on the working of and Annual Reports of Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd., Calcutta for 1987-88, Maz gaon Dock Ltd., Bombay for 1987-88 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Coast Guard (Ceremonial) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 15 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1988, under sub-section (3) of section 123 of the Coast Guard Act, 1978 [Placed in Library See No. LT 6875/88]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
  - (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mazagon

- Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT 6876/88]
- (ii) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, for year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT 6877/88]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Earth Movers limited, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT 6878/88]
- (d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT 6879/88]
- (e) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon
- [Placed in Library See No. LT 6880/88]
- (f) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the years 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT 6875/88]
- Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of Indian Rare Earths Ltd. Bombay for 1987-88, Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi for 1987-88, Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for 1987-88 etc.**
- 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 SPACES (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): I beg to lay on the Table:-
- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on working of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT 6882/88]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT 6883/88]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT 6884/88]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology Pune, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6885/88]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Aurangabad, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Aurangabad, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT 6886/88]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Computer Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Regional Computer Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6887/88]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehra Dun, for the year 1987-88 along with Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehra Dun, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6888/88]
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on 3rd August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 1096 by Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi regarding weather Forecasting Centre in New Delhi and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. See No. LT/6889/88]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Srinagar for the year 1987-88 along with

**Audited Accounts.**

- (ii) A statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Srinagar, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6890/88]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6891/88]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6892/88]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Telematics, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the

working of the Centre for Development of Telematics, New Delhi for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6893/88]

**Notification under All India Services Act, 1951 and Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) On behalf of 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 Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Nine Amendment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 872 in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1988.
- (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Tenth Amendment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 873 in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6894/88]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949:-
- (i) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (Non-Gazette Telecommunication Cadre) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 720 in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1988.
- (ii) The Central Reserve Police

Force (Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 784 in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6995/88]

**Annual Administrative Report of Andaman and Nicobar Administration for 1985-86**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Administrative Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for the year 1985-86. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6896/88]

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12.04 1/2 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 provision of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 1st December, 1988, agreed without any amendment to the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 1988, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th November, 1988."

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**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

[English]

**Recent Strike by Workers of Industrial Establishments in Delhi and nearby areas**

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East):

I call the attention of the Minister of Labour to the following matter of urgent public importance, and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Recent strike by a large number of workers of industrial establishments in Delhi and nearby areas and the steps taken by the Government to resolve the issues involved."

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): The Centre of Indian Trade Unions, Delhi Committee gave a notice to Lt. Governor, Delhi on 19.10.1988 to observe strike in industrial establishments at Delhi from 22.11.1988 to 28.11.1988. A similar notice was addressed by the Centre of Indian Trade Unions, District Committee, Ghaziabad to the Chief Minister, UP to observe strike in Ghaziabad. The major demands made by the Delhi Committee related to payment of minimum wages at Rs. 1,050/- per month and variable D.A. with a rate of Rs. 2/- per point rise in Consumer Price Index, abolition of contract labour system, provision of creches at places of employment of women workers, provision of housing facilities to workers, opening of closed factories, preventing closure of Delhi Cloth Mills, reinstatement of employees of the Delhi Transport Corporation and non-interference by police in the trade union movements. The demands made by the District Committee, Ghaziabad, more or less were similar. In Faridabad (Haryana) also similar demands were raised.

Under Section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the responsibility of fixing minimum wage is placed upon the appropriate Government which according to Section 2 (b) is the State Government or the Union Territory Administration except in some cases, where the Central Government has been defined as the appropriate authority. Thus, the responsibility for fixing and revising minimum wages in the area of Delhi rests with Union Territory Administration of Delhi and in case of U.P. and other States it is State Governments. The Minimum Wages Act provides for the Advisory Boards which are tripartite in nature, and include represen-

tatives of the workers, to advise the appropriate government in the matter of fixing and revising minimum wages. Therefore, the appropriate forum for the workers to press their demands for revision of minimum wages would be concerned State Governments or the Union Territory Administration and their representatives in the Advisory Boards could advise on the appropriate wages to be fixed.

12.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The modalities of revising the minimum wages were discussed in the 31st Labour Ministers Conference held in 1980 which recommended that the minimum wages should be reviewed and revised at least once in two years or on a rise of 50 points in Consumer Price Index, whichever is earlier. The 36th Conference of the Labour Ministers held in May, 1987 reaffirmed this recommendation that the minimum wages should be revised in the manner suggested by the Conference in 1980. The Labour Ministers Conference held on 7th November, 1988 agreed to examine the suggestion that the level of minimum wages should be protected against inflation by some mechanism linking it to the corresponding rise in the Consumer Price Index and communicate the view of their governments.

The Minimum wages in the Union Territory of Delhi were last revised and fixed at Rs. 562/- for unskilled workers, Rs. 635/- for semi-skilled workers and Rs. 749/- for the skilled workers. In Haryana, the minimum wages with effect from 1.10.88 are Rs. 542/- per month for unskilled workers, Rs. 567/- for Grade II and Rs. 592/- for Grade I of semi-skilled workers and Rs. 627/- for Grade II and Rs. 652/- for Grade I of skilled workers and Rs. 717/- for highly skilled workers. In Uttar Pradesh as on 1.10.1988 the minimum wages in respect of engineering establishments employing upto 50 workers and covered by the Minimum Wages Act are Rs. 610/- for unskilled workers, Rs. 632/- for semi skilled workers and Rs. 677/- for skilled

workers. The Delhi Administration has further proposed a revision of the Minimum Wages as on 30th September, 1988 following an increase of over 50 points in the Consumer Price Index, for unskilled workers at Rs. 601.34, for semi-skilled Rs. 679.45 and for skilled workers Rs. 801.43. This should ensure full neutralization due to the rise in the Consumer Price Index in Delhi.

Coming to the demand for abolition of Contract Labour Section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 empowers the appropriate governments to prohibit employment of contract labour in any process or operation in an establishment after consulting the Contract Labour Advisory Board which is a tripartite body. All States and the Centre have these Advisory Boards which consider such demands and after examining the justification make recommendations to the appropriate government. The forum for raising this demand is the appropriate State Government and the concerned Advisory Boards through their representatives. However, the Act does not envisage complete abolition but also provides for regulation where abolition is not feasible. As regards the demand for provision of creches for women workers, the same is provided for in the various Labour Legislations which are to be enforced by the concerned State Governments or Union Territory Administrations. The enforcement of Labour Laws has been emphasised once again in the Labour Ministers Conference held on 7th November, 1988.

As regards the demand for housing, the problem of getting a house in places like Delhi and Ghaziabad is confined not to industrial workers alone but relates to almost all the persons. The concerned administrations do have schemes for low income group housing for which persons having an annual income of less than Rs. 7,200/- are eligible. Besides this, under points 14 and 15 of the 20 point Programme, the government has included the programme for LIG Housing and improvement of slums.

The closure of factories is regulated

[Sh. Bindeshwari Dubey]

under Section 25 (c) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and once again it is the appropriate government which, in all such cases being the State Government, is the competent authority.

In the case of Delhi Cloth Mills, the management submitted an application to the Delhi Administration on 27.3.85 seeking permission under the Industrial Disputes Act to close down their unit at Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi. The permission for closure was refused by the Delhi Administration on 15.4.85. The management filled a writ petition in the High Court against the order of the Delhi Administration. On a direction from the High Court by its order dated 22.7.1988, the Delhi Administration reviewed the closure application and once again rejected the application on 29.10.1988. The management has moved the High Court again against the order of the Administration. It also issued a closure notice on 31.10.1988. The Delhi High Court has stayed the operation of the notice on an application filled by the workers.

The Government have taken a series of measures to deal with closures arising from sickness. These include setting up of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction and the creation of a textile Rehabilitation Fund which provides assistance to the workers of closed textile mills on a tapering basis for a period of three years.

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East):  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not satisfied with this statement and, I hope, this statement also does not satisfy the 13 lakh striking industrial workers. Through this statement the intention and reaction of the Government is not clear. During this strike the mill owners and industrialists have registered some false cases against the workers and the leaders of CITU who had called the strike but the Minister has not mentioned here how many of them were arrested. What were the charges against them? So far as I know 60 leaders were arrested on false charges. The workers and leaders hoped

that the Central Government will intervene in the matter but here what we find is the Centre has kept its silence. Actually in the statement what they have given. They have advised the UP Government, the Delhi Administration and the Haryana Government just to settle with the striking workers.

Now, what are their demands? The Central Government has said nothing whether the demands are just or these are unjust demands. The Central Government should make their stand clear about this. They have focussed the seven-day strike. I would like to know whether the Central Government agrees with their demands or not. If they don't agree, they should tell us as to why they are not agreeing. If they agree with the demands, then they should tell the Delhi Administration and the UP Government to pressurise the mill owners to accept the demands of the striking workers.

What are their main demands? Among them, the major demands related to payment of minimum wages at Rs. 1,050 per month and variable DA with a rate of Rs. 2 per point rise in consumer price index. All these demands are mentioned in the statement. I don't want to repeat all of them.

The strike has been supported by the democratic masses throughout the country. They have openly expressed their support for this strike. Almost all the political parties have supported the strike. But leaders of some political parties, that is, those ruling at the Centre and another party in Parliament—I don't like to mention its name—are opposing this strike. The workers who went on strike had no other alternative except to go on 7-day strike. In January 1987, they went on one-day token strike. After that, in November 1987, they had gone on three-day token strike. But the reactions of Central Government and that of the Delhi Administration, UP Government and the Haryana Government were not positive. So, the workers had to go on strike.

Now, I request the Central Government to give a positive reply as to whether they

would pressurise the Delhi Administration and the UP Government so that they accept the demands of the striking workers. I also request the Government to take back all those workers who have been retrenched and also those who were prevented from joining their duty after this strike. The 29th November, some of the striking workers went to join their duty but the management and the mill owners prevented them. As per my information, the number of workers, who were prevented in Ghaziabad area, was more than 900. And in Delhi and Faridabad it is about 400 to 500. I do not know whether it is in the knowledge of the Government or not. The Government did not declare the strike illegal, and therefore, I would request the Central Government to put pressure on the mill owners to take the workers who were prevented from joining the duty and to withdraw all the cases against them. According to my information, about 690 CITU and other leaders were arrested on false charges. I would request the Government to look into it and use their good offices to withdraw all the cases. Again, I would like to know, whether the Central Government would put pressure on the three Governments concerned to meet the demands raised by the striking workers.

During the strike, our Member of Parliament from Rajya Sabha, Mr. M.A. Baby went to Tihar Jail to meet some arrested CITU leaders. At that time he was assaulted. This matter was raised in both the Houses and the Government assured that the officials who committed this offence would be punished and suspended immediately. I want to know the present position.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West):  
Sir, I have gone through the statement of the hon. Minister. Actually, the statement is a deceitful one and it has exposed the character of the Central Government thoroughly that this Government is 'anti-working Class Government.

In the statement, it has been mentioned:

"The Labour Ministers' conference held on 7th November, 1988 agreed to examine the suggestion that the level of minimum wages should be protected against inflation by some mechanism linking it to the corresponding rise in the consumer price index..."

It is a decision of the Conference of the Labour Ministers that you must link the minimum wages with the rise in the consumer price index. But what are you going to decide? Now your proposal is that for every 50 points consumer price index, you will consider to increase the minimum wages. What is the latest proposal? For 50 point increase in the consumer price index, you will give an increase of Rs. 39. But according to the Central Government's decision, all non-Government workers will get 1.65 per point as neutralization of the consumer price index. According to that, the increase should be more than Rs. 80. Tell me, what is your mechanism? But in the case of daily workers, you will give an increase of Rs. 39 for 50 points of consumer price index. It is not deceitful? Is it not total exploitation of the workers on the part of the Central Government?

I will give you a few examples. In 1987, the total increase from May 1987 to March 1988 in the consumer price index was 94 points, but you increased the wages by Rs. 75. In 1982, the total price consumer price index increase was 23 points, and the wage increase was Rs. 10 only. I am not asking you to fix the minimum wage at a higher level than what it should be. I am only asking you to just neutralise the consumer price index. In the month of 1988, the CPI was 873. If we calculate, if you will neutralise it at the rate of Rs. 1.65 per point, it comes to Rs. 1441/-. Their demand is only for Rs. 1050, which is far below than the total neutralisation with the CPI.

The Delhi Administration is run by your own Government. In Uttar Pradesh too you have the Congress (I) Government. In the Central Government you have your own party. But you have not been able to force



[Sh. Ajoy Biswas]

your own Government to implement the policy which has been accepted in the Conference of the Labour Ministers.

Sir, for the last three years around 13 lakh workings in Delhi and its surrounding areas are demanding that their wage must be increased. Their first demand is that the minimum wage at 600 points should be Rs. 900. They were forced to go on strike. First, they went on a one day strike. Then they were on a three day strike. Lastly, they were on a ten day strike. In the case of three day strike, even the INTUC called upon the workers to go on strike.

Sir, what is the condition of the workers? They are living in *jhuggies* in inhuman conditions. And what is your attitude towards their workers? You are treating them like animals. Also, what are the conditions in different mills? Most of the mill owners do not maintain their names in the registers. That means the workers are deprived of their provident fund, ESI benefits and so on. The Delhi Administrations and the Government of Uttar Pradesh are actually acting as the agents of the mill owners. The condition of the workers is miserable and the mill owners are depriving the workers of their right to provident fund, etc. In spite of that your Labour Department is not reacting against this exploitation.

I may give you one instance. In a factory near Lawrence Road, 22 workers died due to fire. But no compensation was given. It is the responsibility of the mill owners to give all sorts of help to the families of the deceased. But no help was given. What did your Labour Department do at that time? They did nothing. They only helped the mill owners. In your statement you have mentioned that the minimum wage is to be fixed linking it with inflation and the consumer price index. So, what is the basis on which you fixed the minimum wage at Rs. 562 or the latest proposal that has been made to fix it at Rs. 601? Secondly, I would like to know whether the Central Government is ready to consider to raise the minimum wage of the workers as

per the decision of the Labour Ministers' Conference. Their minimum wage is to be linked with the CPI and if it is to be linked, then will they pay Rs. 1.65 for every point as minimum wage for the workers?

Thirdly, whether the Government will withdraw all the cases against the striking women workers who were on 7 day strike?

So, I want specific reply from the Minister as to what is the basis of the formulation of the minimum wage and whether are you ready to consider or accept the formula which has been accepted in all the sectors of the Central Government and the non-Governmental sectors that Rs. 1.65 will be paid as compensation for every point?

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we give some suggestions to Mr. Dubey regarding the subject of calling attention, it will amount to carrying coal to New casteless because no one knows better than him. So far as the question of labour problem is concerned, no one among us will be having as much as sympathy in his mind for labourers as he has for them.

CITU had given a notice of strike and they mentioned therein so many demands. Prior to the submission of strike notice by CITU, INTUC had also drawn the attention of Government to some points on this subject that Delhi Administration and State Governments, are not following the decisions taken by Labour Ministers' Conference binding on them with that promptness with which the consumers' price index is increasing. I think had Delhi Administration taken action promptly, which was obligatory on their part and had considered seriously about revising minimum wages, there would have been no strike. I would like to point out that the Labour Organisation of Delhi Administration is not working promptly. Several complaints about Labour Organisation are received in the Ministry. I would like to appeal to the Government to ask Delhi Administration to make the

office of Labour Commissioner so competent that it could take decisions itself. This is very strange that minimum wages have not been increased by the Government with the same promptness as the consumers' Price Index has been increased. The same thing has been mentioned by the hon. Member Shri Ajay Biswas. There is no comparison in the proportion of increase between minimum wages and consumers' price index. If both are compared, we will find that minimum wages have not been increased in accordance with the increase in consumers' Price Index. That is why today not only the labour of Delhi but also the labour of Ghaziabad and its adjoining area Faridabad are also becoming restless and we should pay our full attention to their difficulties. If we are unable to get justice for the labour of Delhi, how can we expect justice for the labour of Calcutta. Delhi Administration and U.P. Administration have not increased the minimum wages to the same extent, the price index has been increased. I therefore, request you to urge the Government of West Bengal to take steps in this direction because it is equally slack like Delhi Administration and Haryana and Chandigarh Administration. In this matter no Government can claim that labourers are getting wages according to their entitlement in the States. Whether it is the Government of Congress party or any other party, the bureaucracy becomes — hindrance between the Government and the labour and our officers are influenced by big industrialists and thus the realities do not come to the notice of the Government. It is very clear that had the Delhi Administration taken timely action then there would have been no strike. You belong to a political party and CITU is also an organ of a political party but only to take political advantage. They incited the sentiments of the labour to such an extent that now a demand has been made that labour should be provided with accommodation. No Government can provide the housing facility to the labour. Not only in Delhi labourers live in "Jhuggi-Jhopri" but at most of the places you will see the labour living in same conditions.

As regards the contract labour, I would

like to submit that the recommendations of labour Ministers' Conference, the guidelines of Central Government and the provisions of Contract Abolition Regulation Act are not being followed. Most of the daily wage labour come from the poor States such as Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa where people are half-fed and are exploited. I have seen in Modinagar that the people of this area do not employ the local labour, they employ the labour of Bihar. They employ them because they leave everything in Bihar and come here and it is easy to retrench them also. Therefore, the Government will have to keep strict control over these industrialists. If you want to leave it to the Advisory Board, I may tell you that your Advisory Board is quite ineffective. Advisory Board did not serve the purpose for which it was constituted. Today, fortunately you are the labour Minister of the Central Government. You are fully conversant with this problem and only you can solve it. The Central Government should get some powers in this connection so that the Labour Advisory Board could act promptly.

In the end, I would like to speak on the closure of D.C.M. Mill. You have explained the entire situation. I do agree that we can't prevent the D.C.M. management from going to court because as a citizen, they possess this right. But it is clear in this matter that some officers of Delhi Administration and to some extent the officers of Central Government also tried to help D.C.M. Management. I think that the people like Chhatar Singh of 'Mazdoor Union' belong to INTUC and the Congressmen deserve congratulations. I can proudly say that these were the people who compelled Delhi Administration not to allow D.C.M. Management to close the unit. Otherwise Delhi Administration was quite ready to give the land worth more than Rs. 800 crore to them. These big industrialists want commercial utilisation of the whole land worth Rs. 800 crore by distributing only Rs. 8-10 crore among labourers. Today this situation is not confined to D.C.M. only. D.C.M. is only a test case. Today if D.C.M. is allowed to be closed down, I am fully confident that all mills situated at important places in Delhi will be closed on one plea or the other as the

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

owners of these mills will also like to sell their lands worth multi million rupees. The same thing is taking place in Bombay also. Several capitalists have started closing down their mills in Bombay. The owners of such companies as I.T.C., J.T.C. and tobacco and cigarette companies are also taking step to close down their mills. They have also submitted their notices of closure although they are earning a profit of lakhs and crores of rupees at present and no labour-problem exists there. They say that they will re-establish their factories in remote rural areas because they can earn crores of rupees by selling that land. I would therefore, like to request you to enact such legislation through which they may not be able to sell their land and may not close down the mills. Even if they wish to close down their mills, the land should not remain with them. The Central Government should acquire this land from them. The Government should sell that land and the capitalists should not be given any right to sell that land. If once the Government decided to deal with this matter leniently, some people will become multi-millionaire and then we would not be able to remove this blot.

With these words, I thank the hon. Minister who has furnished this statement containing detailed information and I hope that the purpose of calling attention moved by us will be served.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Purna Chandra Malik.

SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK (Durgapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to speak in Bengali.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is the translator there? Have you given an intimation? Let him come, I will call you then.

Shri Wadiyar.

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARA-

SIMHARAJA WADIYAR (Mysore): Hon Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have gone through the statement made by the hon. Minister in respect of the strike of industrial workers in the capital and in Ghaziabad in the neighbouring State of Uttar Pradesh. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the position about the following demands that have been made by the industrial workers, namely, one is that the minimum wage of Rs. 1,050 per month should be fixed, second is the revised dearness allowance formula linked with the consumer price index may be accepted and the third is about the withdrawal of the Industrial Relations Bill. There are various other demands which have been made, with which I shall deal later.

There is a great deal of frustration among the workers because of the low wages and intolerable working conditions. There are some establishments in Ghaziabad and in Delhi where a lot of irregularities are taking place.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any such reports regarding low rate of wages and intolerable working conditions fixed and followed by some establishments have come to the notice and if so what action does he propose to take in this respect, whether any decision has been taken with regard of fixing the minimum wage of Rs. 1,050 per month. The minimum wage that has been fixed is rather low. It was fixed after the Thirty-sixth Conference in 1987 and is rather low and the specific level of minimum wage demanded appears to be very reasonable and has been arrived at partly on the basis of the need based minimum calculated at the prices prevailing in January 1987 and partly by fixing at the level of the wages of the lowest paid Central Government employees in Delhi. The dearness allowance rate demanded is the same and the trade union have been clamouring for that since the Government have accepted the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission granting full neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living to employees drawing salary up to Rs. 3,500 per month.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken in this regard and whether he proposes to link the demands of the labourers to the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission.

Further among the other demands made by the workers, the abolition of Contract Labour Act, taking action against rampant corruption prevailing in the Labour Department of Delhi Administration, the Trade Unions allege that this has ensured major labour laws including the Minimum Wages Act, the Contract Labour Act, the Provident Fund Act, the ESI Act and others including those relating to the safety of workers have been blatantly violated with impunity, particularly by smaller establishments. But the Delhi Administration has not taken any steps against such smaller establishments. I would specifically like to know from the hon. Minister whether any of these issues have come to his notice; if any of these issues will be taken up with the Delhi Administration; if so, the reaction and response of Delhi Administration thereto. Also I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps taken to ensure effective implementation of various labour laws in Delhi, Ghaziabad and also in the country as a whole. I would like to know the steps taken by the Government to check the rampant corruption in the Labour Department of the Delhi Administration. I would also like to know the steps taken to meet the demands of women working in various factories such as providing places, etc

Further, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has any proposal to introduce productivity-linked wage scale for industrial workers; if so the dates from which it would be effected; whether it would be applicable for unorganised and also organised industrial workers both in public and private sectors; whether the Government have a proposal to formulate a National Wage Policy; and if so the steps taken thereof.

Sir, in the Twenty Point Programme, point nos. 14 & 15 deal with Low Income Group Housing especially for industrial workers. In this respect, I would like to know the steps the Minister and the Ministry of Urban and Development proposes to take to solve the housing problem of the labourers.

I once again urge the Minister to kindly reply to the questions raised by me.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK (Durgapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the industrial workers of Delhi, Haryana and U.P. went on strike from 22.11.88 to 28.11.88 under the leadership of CITU. Nearly 13 lakh workers are employed in the public and Private sector industrial units in these 3 states. They are exploited and deprived of the minimum wages payable to them under the minimum wages act. The owners of these industrial units have not taken any steps to implement the minimum wages act in their establishments for a long time. In spite of notice being issued to the Government and the owners of the industrial units of these States repeatedly, no steps have been taken to give to the workers the minimum facilities due to them under the law. In fact no attention has been paid to them. That is why the 13 lakh workers were forced to give notice of one week's strike under the leadership of CITU. This strike continued from 22nd to 28th November, 1988. This strike was called to extract the rightful dues of the workers. The wages that are paid to them today is wholly inadequate to get the minimum requirements of their families in view of the sky-rocketing prices of all the commodities of their daily use. The prices are rising every day. Apart from that they are denied the minimum medical and housing facilities also. They do not have any proper place to live in. They are being deprived of all legitimate dues day after day. Sir, when the workers went on strike, which is their right the Government of UP. and the Delhi administration unleashed

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\* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

[Sh. Purna Chandra Malik]

their police forces to suppress the workers. A good number of workers and labour leaders were arrested. Incidents have come to notice that representatives of various democratic organisations, the Mahila Samiti, youth and students organisations and even Members of Parliament were assaulted when they went to express their support and solidarity with the workers. Sir, the behaviour of the Delhi administration and the police in this connection was highly deplorable but no action has been taken against them. In West Bengal where the Left Front Government is in power, lakhs of workers are working in the unorganised sector. They are getting organised today to get their rightful dues from the employers. They are extracting their legitimate dues of minimum wages from the employers through struggles. This is being possible there because they have the support of the people on the one hand and on the other hand because the administration of the left front government and the police do not jump on them to throttle their rightful struggle. The police are not unleashed on them to suppress their movement there. But in Delhi, Haryana and U P. we see that the poor workers do not get even the minimum living wages. When they go on strike to extract their just and legitimate demands of minimum wages, the police force is unleashed on them. In this way their rightful and democratic movement is being suppressed by force. Therefore we find that the administration here is acting on the side of the employers. A war is being declared on the workers by the employers and the administration jointly. Sir, the poor workers are producing all the wealth with the sweat of their brow. We are being all fed and clothed with that wealth. But the workers themselves are being deprived of the use of that wealth. They have no right on them. In the statement of the Hon. Minister here we do not find any indication of a solution of this problem. How to enable the workers to get the minimum wages? What steps are being taken by the Government in this regard? What steps have been taken against the officers of the administration and the police officers who pounced on the poor workers to suppress

their rightful strike? Nothing has been mentioned in this statement about that. Therefore I will request the Hon. Minister to take action against the guilty police officers. He should also take steps to ensure that these 13 lakh workers may get the minimum wages as provided in the law. Their other legitimate demands should also be conceded. He should take steps to initiate a bilateral talk between the employers and the workers so that the poor workers may get their just and legitimate demands fulfilled through an agreement. With this request to the Hon. Minister I conclude my speech.

**SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY:**  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think that the hon. Members who have moved this Calling Attention Motion may be aware that as per the Central enactments on the statute book, the spheres of responsibilities of the Central and state Governments as well as of the Union Territories have been specified. The subject of Labour comes under the Concurrent List. Therefore, the Centre as well as the States can frame laws on this subject. However, it is clearly specified as to who will undertake the responsibility of enforcement and implementation of different laws and as to which employment and process centres are within the sphere of the Central Government and which are under the State Governments. It has been given in the Schedule 1 and 2 of the Minimum Wages Act. Since this motion is connected with the strike organised for certain demands in Delhi, I will confine my reply to this point only.

As I have stated, the definition of the appropriate government has been given in the Minimum Wages Act. As regards the fixation of minimum wages, it has been specified in the Act as to for which types of employment and processes as the Centre, State and the Union Territories are responsible. If you want, I can clarify it further by reading the definition. Section 2 of the Minimum Wages Act defines the appropriate government and Minimum Wages Act reads as thus:

[English]

"The appropriate government means, in relation to any Scheduled employment carried on or under the authority of Central Government or a Railway Administration or in relation to a mine, oil-field or major port or any corporation established by the Central Act, Central Government, and in relation to any other Scheduled employment, State Government."

[Translation]

It has been specified as to where the Central Government is responsible for fixing minimum wages. In rest of the spheres, the State Government is responsible. As I have pointed out in my statement that the responsibility of the fixation of wages in those units in Delhi where strike has been organised or a notice for the same has been given rests on the Delhi administration for which there is an independent industrial relation machinery. Moreover there is also an independent Minimum Wage Advisory Board in Delhi who and the appropriate governments under the Act in different States like U.P. and Haryana have been fixing minimum wages. So far as the fixation of minimum wages in Delhi is concerned, as I have stated, minimum wages were fixed on 16th March 1988. No fixed formula has been laid down in this regard. Therefore, minimum wages are fixed by the respective States and the Union Territories keeping in view the situation existing there. The Central Government can request the State to adopt a uniform pattern in respect of fixation of minimum wages. In 1980, discussions were held in this regard. One of the provisions in the Minimum Wages Act is that minimum wages will be reviewed and revised every 5 years. As the consumer price index was increasing rapidly, this consensus decision had been taken in 1980. The Central Government can neither intervene here nor take any action in this regard. A meeting of all the state Labour Ministers was convened and a consensus decision was taken that after every two years or if there is a 50 points rise in the consumer price index, the minimum wages should be re-

viewed and revised. Many States have not implemented it. This was a consensus decision and all the States have agreed to it. Some States have implemented it and some have not. Therefore, it was again raised in the Labour Ministers' Conference. Once again, it was reaffirmed and said that it should be implemented. The consensus was that minimum wages should be revised every 2 years or in case of 50 points rise in price index. In regard to the units under the authority of the Central Government, a minimum of the variable D.A. has been fixed which is 1.65. It relates to all the Public undertakings under the Central Government. The industrial D.A. was 1.30 previously which was increased to 1.65 subsequently. As regards those employees who are covered by the Central Pay Commission, their D.A. variable D.A. service conditions, etc. have been given in the award of the Central Pay Commission. As regards the Public undertakings, wages are fixed on the basis of bilateral and bipartite discussions and there is one pattern of D.A. and its neutralization rate is 1.65. Real wages should be there to protect the interest of the workers. There are some States where the system of variable special D.A. has been introduced for industries under their control and the rates vary. All the States have not yet adopted it. Therefore, I had made this proposal in the Labour Ministers Conference held on November 7, 1987. Apart from Central Government employees who are guided by the Central Pay Commission and the Public undertakings where wages are decided by bilateral discussions, the rest of the organisations have adopted the variable D.A. For example, it has been adopted in 73 processes of the mines recently. This D.A. has been granted on the basis of the six monthly increase registered in the consumer price index. This will be granted to the underground and other workers on specific rates prescribed for them respectively after every 4 point hike in the price index. We have undertaken the process of implementation of the mechanism of the variable D.A. But so far as the sphere of the State Government is concerned, the Centre cannot intervene or give directions. It is the State

[Sh. Bindeshwari Dubey]  
Government's responsibility and advisory bodies are there to give it a proper form.

Hon. Shri Harish Rawat wanted to know whether the Government will intervene where the State Governments are not carrying out their responsibilities.

[*English*]

In the matter of workmen's Compensation Act, in the matter of Contract Labour (Regulation) Act, in the matter of Minimum Wages Act or in relation to other Acts in which they are responsible for implementation and enforcement.

[*Translation*]

And consider to bring some changes in the law in view thereof? It is a separate matter but under the circumstances, we are compelled to do it. As you are aware, there have been many disputes regarding the Centre-State relations and our Constitution is based on the co-operative federal system where the powers of the Centre and States have been clearly defined, we cannot intervene in each other's jurisdiction. Even in the case of minor issues the state accuses the Centre of intervention in the affairs of the State. Therefore, it is a very sensitive matter and hence, the Centre cannot issue directives in case of those issues for the implementation of which the State Governments are alone accountable. Therefore, such issues are discussed in the meetings of the State Labour Ministers' meetings which are called from time to time for reaching a consensus. As I have stated earlier also the Government thought that neutralization after every 50 points hike in the price index would not result in full neutralization.

Therefore, in the Labour Ministers' Conference held in 1988, it was suggested that as the system of variable D.A. has been implemented in the Central Government units, the State Governments should also deliberate on this matter and evolve a mechanism by which the wages of the work-

ers can be fully protected and there is no erosion of any sort in their wages. However, no consensus was reached in this regard. The Labour Ministers of States and Union Territories stated that they would send their reactions after duly considering this matter. We shall convene a meeting of the Labour Ministers again. Of course, there was consensus on one point and it was that since two years have elapsed and there has been 50 points hike in the cost of living index when the last decision was taken last year in April, all the State Governments should review and revise the Minimum Wages Act. There has been a general consensus in this regard. As Delhi Administration revised the minimum wages in March and notified a proposal in September. As per the Minimum Wages Act, the appropriate government has to notify about the changes being made in the minimum wages at least 2 months in advance. Therefore, they notified the proposal in September. The minimum wages fixed in March were based on consumer price index of 808 and in September there was 55 points hike and thus the price index rose to 863 which means that it was more than 50 points and accordingly minimum wages had to be revised in September and the hike was fully neutralized.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): What is its mechanism? How much raise is given per point?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: The mechanism of per point rise is not contained in the variable dearness allowance. But the minimum wages, which had been fixed at 808 consumer price index, have been raised proportionately upto 863 points. I had, therefore, said that it was fully neutralised. This very thing is called full neutralisation. But the notification which has been issued by the Union Territory of Delhi was for November. A notice of two months was required under the legal provisions, in December. That is why they issued a notice of two months. Now the representatives of labourers should raise their demands before the Advisory Board which is the appropriate forum for fixing minimum wages. They are of the view that

even if there is a rise in the Consumer Price Index after the issue of notification, full neutralisation should be ensured at the time of issuing final notification.

Shri Harish Rawat has raised the issue of Delhi-Cloth Mills. It is a long story and cannot be described in brief. We shall have to read the whole story once again. This issue has been simmering since 1985. He might be aware of this situation. But the latest position is that the Delhi Administration has turned down the proposal of closure of the mill sent by the owners. Under the provisions of the law where more than 100 workers work, it is obligatory for the owners to take prior permission of the appropriate Government for the closure of the mill. If it is closed without permission, it will be treated as illegal. That is why they sought permission but the Delhi Administration turned down their request. Thereafter, they approached the High Court and filed a petition. The High Court ordered the Delhi Administration to reconsider it. The case was reconsidered and rejected. The owners approached the High Court against this decision and now the matter is subjudice. The Delhi Administration rejected their proposal for the closure of the mill twice. If the court does not decide otherwise, the owners will stick to their stand. The court is of the view that the mill is not hazardous and it will be improper to close it. There is some other motive behind the closure of this mill and that is why we will not permit its closure. Even today the Delhi Administration is on this stand. So far as abolishing the contract labour is concerned, there is an act called the Contract Labour Abolition and Regulation Act. This Act prescribes the circumstances under which contract labour should be abolished. If these circumstances prevail there, the Central Government is responsible for it. The Act further defines the circumstances under which the State Governments should act. While taking any decision in this regard, the State Governments as well as the Central Government should consult their respective Labour Advisory Boards. Reports of these boards are regularly received. The Central Advisory Board on contract system advises

that the contract labour system should be done away with in such and such employments or in so and so establishment, it is being done illegally and therefore, it should be stopped or the contract system must be abolished. Where the contract system is not abolished, the provisions of regulation is there. The contractor is asked to take measures for the welfare of workers. If any laxity is shown in making payment, it is the responsibility of the principal employer to see that payment is made to labourers as per the Minimum Wages Act. It has been a point of discussion in a number of establishments in the Government undertakings that the Central Labourers should also get same amount of wages as a regular worker for similar nature of work. If it is not done, it is a violation. If the contractor does not make the payment or does not take necessary welfare measures for the workers, it is the responsibility of the principal employer to take action and recover the amount by deducting it later from the contractor's bill. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is why I suggest that this Calling Attention Motion should not be discussed here, because generally we do not discuss state subjects here. But I would prefer to remain silent on it since it has been approved by you. Here I would like to say this much that we are discussing a thing which is beyond the jurisdiction of the Central Government. The demands that have been placed fall beyond the jurisdiction of the Central Government. That is why we cannot take any decision in this regard. Since it is not within our sphere, we cannot interfere in it. We cannot intervene in it and issue any directive in this regard. If any State Government does not implement the decisions on which a consensus has been arrived, we write to them and request them to do the needful. This is the position. It is not at all proper to say that the Central Government sympathises with the mill owners. As far as the jurisdiction of the central Government is concerned, we have fixed appropriate minimum wages, whether it is in the public sector or the private sector. We are trying to raise the minimum wage to fair wage and living wage. The steel sector, railway sector and mining sector, are now



[Sh. Bindeshwari Dubey]  
talking of fair wages and living wages. What are the minimum wages that are being paid to the employees of these sectors and what are the total emoluments of the lowest paid employee. But how far is it justified to criticise the Central Government and say that it lacks will in the area which are in the jurisdiction of the State Government. I would like to ask my hon. colleagues who are talking of formula if they had ever verified in their respective States whether they are discharging their responsibilities and whether they are implementing the decisions properly on which a consensus was arrived. As such, it is not proper to blame the Central Government for everything. It has been alleged that the Central Government does not put pressure on the Government's of Union Territory and Uttar Pradesh where the ruling party is in power. Then, I ask the hon. Members from West Bengal as to why they are not putting pressure on the Government of West Bengal. It is the responsibility of the Government of West Bengal to implement the laws in their State. Why are they not implementing the laws and why the hon. Members are not putting pressure on their Government. They have also their members in the Legislative Assembly. Why don't these Members exert pressure on the Government of their State. What have they to say in this regard? It is not at all proper to level wild allegations like this and blame the Central Government for everything and say that this is being done with a political motive. They should talk on merit. Even the discussion on calling Attention Motion should keep merit basis in view. Then only we can understand the relevance of their points. If I go on relating, I can say confidently that the information available with me is more than the information available with them about the non-Congress Governments which have made maximum violation of labour laws. Minimum Wages are low in these States, but I never allowed myself to be drawn into this controversy and never raised my fingers at the State Governments in this regard or reproached them for this.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN

(Barmer): We want information on this.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: We know our limitations. We do not want to create any difference or dispute between the Central Government and the Governments of the State. Centre-State relations are being discussed quite often. There was a discussion on the Sarkaria Commission report recently in the Rajya Sabha. While some hon. Members were of the view that the Centre should become more strong, some other hon. Members expressed the view that the Centre enjoys maximum powers and it should be curbed. As I said, the concept we have adopted in our constitution is co-operative federal concept. When all communities live in harmony only then we will be able to preserve the unity and integrity of the country. If we try to drift apart, we will not be able to achieve the objectives of our Constitution and the objective for which we achieved independence. That is why we cannot go beyond our ethical limits. Those who follow the ethical values, cannot break them. Two wrongs cannot make a right. I have all along been holding this view.

I have clarified all the points raised by the hon. Members.

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13.24 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (1) Need to repair the Sone canal with World Bank aid

SHRI C.P. THAKUR (Patna). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this year one crore population of Bihar has been adversely affected by non-availability of water in Sone canal. The paddy crops have dried up and sowing of Rabi is also not possible. Since many years, this has become a perpetual feature and after Benisagar Agreement, more and more water is diverted to Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and in Singrauli coal field.

If proper steps are not taken, Some belt of Bihar which is considered a rice-bowl, will be converted into a desert. In the meanwhile, the water-tax this year should be condoned and proper steps should be taken to release water. This is partly not possible because of the damages in the canal, which causes loss and which has been assessed by World Bank and they have suggested a scheme of Rs. 1,200 crores. This scheme should be implemented without any delay.

[*Translation*]

- (ii) **Need to entrust the erstwhile Tagore Hospital of Dandakaranya Project to the National Institution of Communicable, Delhi**

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar): After the completion of Dandakaranya Project, Belladila or Bhilai Steel Plant refused to run the Kondagam Tagore Hospital. As it is, the local people had a doubt in their mind that once the administration of the hospital is transferred to State Government, there will be a drastic fall in the quality of its functioning. Though the Central Government has approved to meet the entire expenses of the hospital for the next 5 years the entire management of the hospital has been dislocated since it came under the charge of the State Government.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to run this hospital as a branch of the centrally administered National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi.

[*English*]

- (iii) **Need to set up electronic industries in Mithila region of Bihar**

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mithila region of North Bihar is one of the most backward regions of the country. There is no industry in this region worth the name. The investment by the Central Government in this region is negligible. This has retarded

the economic growth of Mithila and has pushed up unemployment which is resulting in social unrest. The situation needs to be changed.

The Central Government has a scheme to encourage electronic industry. A large number of concessions have been announced in the last two Budgets for the electronic industry. The advantages of electronic industry are many, the most important being total lack of pollution. Mithila is the most suitable place for setting up large number of electronic industries. This will, on the one hand, solve the unemployment problem and on the other improve the economic condition of the region.

I would, therefore, request the Central Government to take initiative in setting up some electronic industries in Mithila. Besides, it should sanction special allocation for Bihar so that it may set up a chain of electronic industries in the Mithila region.

- (iv) **Demand for conversion of State Highway between Kadirli and Anantapur into a National Highway**

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): There is a cause way across river 'Chitravathi' on State Highway between Kadirli and Anantapur. This cause way was very badly damaged this year due to heavy rains. Traffic could not pass through this cause way as there was heavy down pour and the river was in spates for three or four days and traffic was held up.

It is requested that steps may be taken immediately for converting this state highway into a National Highway and construction of a bridge across the river 'Chitravathi' may be taken up at an early date.

- (v) **Need to include cultural troupes from Assam in the Festivals of India held abroad**

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA (Jorhat): Although Assam is noted for its traditionally

[Sh. Parag Chaliha]

rich and colourful culture, it is distressing to note that only once—or, at the most twice in course of decades—a cultural troupe from Assam has been selected for any exhibition and/or demonstration in foreign countries. In course of the series of the Festivals of India in UK, USA, France, Sweden, Japan and USSR, only once a cultural party from Assam was included for a programme under the Festival. Although many well-known experts in painting and graphic arts as also artisans with proved excellence in weaving, designing and handicraft are available in Assam, yet not one of them has ever been sponsored by the Government of India to visit or demonstrate abroad. While internationally famous maestros in the arts must necessarily be invited for displaying their artistry in other countries, it is also imperative that the inherent skill and acumen of the people of the rural and backward regions should be patronised for wider and fuller exposition of their talents, so that they feel inspired for furtherance of their artistic and professional skills.

The Department of Culture, is therefore urged to take urgent effective steps so as to allay the misgivings in this regard persisting in the minds of the people of Assam.

[Translation]

- (vi) **Need to set up thermal plants at Kapurdi and Jalepa for meeting the shortage of electricity in desert areas of Rajasthan**

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): A lignite based thermal plant of 2x210 MW capacity is being set up by the Neyvelli lignite corporation at Barsingsar area of Bikaner district in the State of Rajasthan. The power to be generated from that plant will be allotted to Rajasthan.

Arrangements should be made to ensure that the above thermal plant starts generation of power at the earliest possible and the State Electricity Board receives

electricity from that plant at the earliest.

Apart from this lignite deposits of about 10 crore tonnes have been found at Jalepa in Barmer district. Thermal plants of 1000 MW capacity each could be set up Kapurdi and Jalepa on the basis of these deposits.

There is acute shortage of power in the State as compared to the requirements of the people. It should, therefore, be ensured that the State of Rajasthan receives power from these thermal plants as it has been receiving from the plant at Barasingsar. The above work should be started within one year and the problem of power in the desert area should be solved accordingly.

[English]

- (vii) **Need to set up paper mills in Phulbani district of Orissa**

SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL (Phulbani): Phulbani is one of the backward districts in Orissa. It was identified as a 'No Industry district' in 1982. After that, Government have taken steps to set up some industries in that district. But most of industries set up in that district were small units. It is regretted that those units have fallen sick. Phulbani is ideally located for setting up of forest-based units like pulp and paper mill. If such units are set up in that district, it will go a long way in solving the unemployment problem of that district. I, therefore, request that efforts should be made immediately to set up some major and medium paper mills in Phulbani district, Orissa.

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13.31 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (TAMIL NADU) 1988-89...Contd.

(English)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and vot-

ing on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Tamil Nadu for 1988-89. Shri Thampan Thomas...

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS** (Mavelikara): Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Rs. 419 crores which have been provided for Tamil Nadu for the year 1988-89 are based on Gadgil formula and taking into account the population of Tamil Nadu? I would also like to know from him whether sufficient provision has been made on the basis of that because it is felt that certain States are getting their entitlement on the basis of Gadgil formula and certain States are not getting on the basis of that formula. (*Interruptions*)

I would like to know the basis on which it has been worked out. What is the approach that the Government has adopted? Sir, the main problem being faced by people in Tamil Nadu is the drinking water problem. This problem is still very acute. Although in certain other States there were good rains yet in Tamil Nadu there were not sufficient rains. Efforts to solve this problem of drinking water especially in rural areas have to be made by Government because it is poorman's need. The traditional industries in Tamil Nadu are suffering. The handloom, silk-weaving and such other industries are not being encouraged. Therefore, some encouragement has to be provided for these traditional industries. Tamil Nadu comes above the national average so far as per capita income is concerned. But I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that in fact, a large population is suffering from poverty in that State. This is the State where minimum wages are not being paid to the workers. In the agricultural sector, even now there are people who work for Rs. 3-4 per day. It is lamenting to note that with such low wages, the people are working in the paddy fields and even in the industries. The Government of India has prohibited the child labour. In Tamil Nadu, even now the child labour is in practice. Especially in Sivakashi and in areas where people are working in match-making industry, small children at the age of

7-9 years are being employed on wages of Rs. 1.50. When there is an Act, which prohibits the child labour, earnest steps have to be taken to prohibit this sort of inhuman practice which is going on in Tamil Nadu.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that because of low wages in Tamil Nadu areas, industries from other States are going over there for the purpose of exploiting the manpower. Recently, the cashewnut industries, which are there on the borderline of Kerala, have now gone to Tamil Nadu. But what is happening in Tamil Nadu? The people in that area are given very low wages. These industries are going especially to Tirunelveli district and adjoining areas. Even the industrialists from Kerala go and start their industries there and bring back the products back to Kerala. They are involved in the export business. This is because of absence of reasonable minimum wages. For the purpose of such industries, there should be a programme of the Government to provide for a minimum wage which is necessary for the people to live.

Recently, one of the cashew industrialists in Quilon showed me an order. I don't know why it had happened. According to that, if he starts an industry in Tamil Nadu, he will be given the bank loan. An industrialist in Kerala will be given a bank loan provided he starts his industry in Tamil Nadu! This is given by the nationalised bank. Of course, I have no objection in helping Tamil Nadu in bringing up industries. But there should be a policy. It means that the workers should not be exploited to that extent. So, why should the nationalised banks, which are owned by the Government of India, issue such directions: Go from there; start industry there; exploit the manpower to the maximum possible extent? This is not at all a good practice.

I would like to know another important thing from the hon. Minister. you have constituted a Committee. What is the purpose of that Committee? You formed a Consultative Committee for Tamil Nadu. I saw my name also. One day, I got an invitation from Delhi: Come on; we will have a meeting. Subse-

[Sh. Thampan Thomas] quently, I received a telegram saying that everything is cancelled. Such a Consultative Committee is not constituted seriously. Before bringing such proposals before this House, you could have called a meeting of the Consultative Committee and placed things before them. You could have given the opportunity for the Parliamentarians who are involved in the matter of Tamil Nadu. That is not happening. The Consultative Committee, which was constituted, goes without any purpose. It can go on record

I hope that elections will be there within short period. It appears that after Pongal or before Pongal the elections will be held there. It is well taken that the Consultative Committee was constituted only for the paper purposes. It was not meant seriously. It is just to satisfy some formality that the Committee was constituted.

Now, of course, I would like to tell about the Prime Minister's visits to Tamil Nadu. I don't know why he has gone there seven times. How much expenditure has been incurred by the State exchequer for that purpose? When somebody goes to the State, whether he is the Prime Minister or anybody holding a position at the Centre, and it is for party purposes, for election purposes, the exchequer should not be taxed. Arrangement for these seven visits of the Prime Minister to Tamil Nadu would have cost at least Rs.10 crores. This money could have been usefully spent for the welfare of the people. If he goes for election propaganda, or for party work, his party should have financed it; not that the money of the people should be spent for this purpose.

Shri Alexander, who is from my constituency, is reigning there in Tamil Nadu as Governor and I know that he is involving himself in political activities. They want a demarcation for Dravidian rule. False promises are being given. Somebody claimed that Kamraj rule can come through Congress only. It is absurd. Kamraj was never in the Congress. He was in the Congress (C). How can Shri Rajiv Gandhi claim that

Congress(I) can claim Kamraj traditions. If anybody can claim, it can only be Janta party, now Janta Dal. They are the real followers of Kamraj. Why all this propaganda? They say that they are going to bring back that rule in Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are only supporting you. Why do you bother? You should be rather happy.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I am happy, but they should not claim like that. It is not Congress(I); Congress(I) has its own programme, but it was Kamraj who had done something for the Tamil Nadu people and people remember him. To oppose the Dravidian movement and campaign in the name of Kamraj is not correct. Kamraj supported the Dravidian movement also. What he preached is part of the Dravidian movement. Kamraj is a part and parcel of the Dravidian movement. He wanted upliftment of the poor people. Shri Rajiv Gandhi goes there and claims all those things; that is not correct and he goes there at the expense of the public exchequer. That is not proper. While speaking on the Demand for Grant of Tamil Nadu, I wanted to specially stress this point.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are today discussing the Budget for Tamil Nadu. Though I am far away from Tamil Nadu, yet culturally the country is one. Particularly Tamil Nadu and my State of Manipur have been in cultural exchange programmes. I like Tamil Nadu and the way it has nurtured various aspects of Indian culture over thousands of year. It is one thing which is very very important for the whole country. Today, it is the most important seat of our ancient culture, traditions or whatever we may call it. The southern culture, or the Indian culture that is there in Tamil Nadu region is supported by the neighbouring States like Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh etc.

Today, that culture is almost extinct in other parts of the country like north-eastern, eastern or northern parts, because those parts have underdone a lot of changes, and

annihilation by frequent and a constant foreign attacks. Today, the Home Department in Tamil Nadu is facing a very serious problem because the Sri Lankan problem is deeply rooted in Tamil Nadu and in order to solve the situation in Sri Lanka, the Government had to work through the Government of Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu has, therefore, to play its role for controlling the situation in Sri Lanka and even in other friendly countries like Maldives and other places.

In this context, I would like to make a few observations. Often we go there as pilgrims or in connection with our officials programmes. When we see the general condition and the law and order situation in Tamil Nadu, we find that today Tamil Nadu is in the grip of an exaggerated regionalism. Of course, one can understand some dose of regionalism because India is a vast country and a variegated culture is our wealth. But when a developed, highly civilised and deeply cultural State and its people are engrossed in exaggerated kind of regionalism and when a particular aspect of culture is too much emphasised and if some political colour is given to it, then it becomes a danger.

Particularly, in the context of Tamil Nadu, a lot of things have happened after the fall of the last Congress Ministry. After that, what followed was the successive rule by regional parties. We are not opposed to regional parties coming up. But then, regional parties with exaggerated regionalism may lead to unseen growth of insurgency among the disgruntled youth of that region. This has happened in my State. So, today when we discuss Tamil Nadu, we are not merely discussing the passing of some lakhs or crores of rupees for the maintenance of its various departments. Of course, the list is also there giving all these details.

I would like to observe in this context that the Government of India has to make—as it has been making earlier also—a special survey of the situation in the Tamil Nadu region not merely from a political angle. I am very surprised to find that Shri Thampan

Thomas is not happy over the Prime Minister's visits to Tamil Nadu. Sir, every State likes that the President, the Prime Minister and important ministers should visit their State. I do not understand why a very senior member of the House and also his friend who spoke the other day, should grudge the visit of the Prime Minister to Tamil Nadu. Of course, when a Prime Minister or the President visit a State, there is expenditure allotted for it. There are blue books for this purpose, and this is an authorised and common practice and it is not to be resented. Moreover, every State likes such visits and particularly a State like Tamil Nadu which is suffering for various instabilities for some time now, should welcome it. The State is now under the President's rule and nobody likes it to continue for a long time. Howsoever good a rule may be, a good administration is not substitute to a democratic government. This is the democratic principle. Why should we grudge if the Prime Minister goes there very often to see the condition of the people in the rural areas in different parts of that region? This will only contribute to the well-being of the people and to the fast development of the economy of that region. I just express my surprise over what Shri Thampan Thomas said with regard to the Prime Minister's visits. We do not like this kind of an attitude. The Prime Minister should visit and see that a State like Tamil Nadu grows properly not only economically but in all respects. Tamil Nadu is one of the very developed States. I cannot say that Tamil Nadu is a backward State, though there are some undeveloped regions in the State. What is most important in the case of Tamil Nadu is that it should be put on a healthy footing which will be conducive to healthy competition among different region. The aspect of regionalism should not be over-emphasised and exaggerated by regional parties so that the younger generations would be controlled.

Many discussions have been held about the anti-Hindi agitation in the State of Tamil Nadu. I do not belong to Hindi region. But, for a country of the size and nature of India, there should be a language which is

[Sh. N. Tombi Singh]

spoken by all, understood by all and used by all for convenience and Hindi happens to be that language. Why should we grudge it? If at all there is political colour added to this policy of official language by interested people who work just for meeting some political ends and for some selfish reasons and not for national ends and not even for the development of that particular region, it should be opposed. As I said in my earlier part of the speech today, Tamil Nadu is the seat of the growth of every important classical Indian Dance, say for example Bharatnatyam, etc. As I see from my own angle, how difficult it is to preserve a classical form of dance. How much commitment, how much dedication, the whole society has to give for the preservation of classical dances. The Government have to adhere to the firm policy as far as the maintenance of schools and the maintenance of the standards of various agencies are concerned in regard to classical dances and other things. How difficult it is for the Government to adhere to all these things. It is very difficult for the Government in spreading out all these things throughout the country.

It should see that not only in the case of Bharatnatyam but also in all other cases it should preserve the standard. It should be seen that the standard is well maintained. Misrepresentation should not be allowed.

With these few words, I support the supplementary demands for grants for the State of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ (Pudukkottai):  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak in support of the Supplementary Demands presented by the Minister of State for Finance. Tamil Nadu was in the forefront in regard to industry, employment and other things during the regime of Shri Kamaraj. He was our Chief Minister. But now, it has deteriorated. It has gone down to 13th place, if you take India as a whole. No industry is coming there. No pioneers of industry are prepared to come over to Tamil Nadu for starting an industry. It is mainly because of the

policies of the Government of Tamil Nadu. But after the imposition of President's rule, the Governor and the State Government took new steps towards starting new industries. We are very thankful to the Government of India particularly for inaugurating the Kudankulam Atomic Energy Project in Tamil Nadu. It was signed by our respected Soviet Leader Gorbachev and our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It is a 2000 MW atomic energy plant. By means of this, electricity can also be distributed to the States of Kerala, Andhra, Karnataka and others in the national grid. But I understand there are some agitations which are politically motivated are going on in some parts of Tamil Nadu where this Kudankulam project is to be located. This is because they fear that this will be a health hazard and they also say so many other things.

Even in Paris, I was told, Atomic Energy Station had been built within the city limits. But there is no health hazard. This is a politically-motivated action of some people who want that poverty in Tamil Nadu should not be alleviated. They don't want progress. By having this project, Tamil Nadu could be self-sufficient as far as electricity is concerned. Rather I would say, not only Tamil Nadu but all the Southern States would be self-sufficient if a number of new industries—big, small or medium—could be brought into Tamil Nadu and various other States. By doing so, you can employ lot of labourers and also the economy of Tamil Nadu could be improved. Another new industry which is to be commissioned is the Aromatic Plant in Madras. In that Rs. 850 crores will be incurred and thousands of people will get employment.

Another new industry which has been inaugurated by our hon. Prime Minister is the Graphite industry at Sivaganga. It will cost about Rs. 27 crores. This amount is a very small one.

But if ancillary units are started in that area by investing nearly a thousand crores of rupees, then some 10,000 to 20,000 unemployed labour could get employment in that

area.

At the same time, I would like to thank the Government of India for giving new licences for sugarcane industry. I understand that 7 new licences have been issued which could boost agricultural production in Tamilnadu as well as provide employment opportunities to the agricultural labourers. At the same time, the income of the agriculturists will also improve in Tamil Nadu.

After the imposition of the President's Rule in Tamilnadu the Governor of Tamilnadu, with earnest desire to help the new entrepreneur, small scale industries, has given concessions nearly worth Rs. 50 crores, which are welcome by the small scale industries as well as medium scale industries. At the same time, I would like to thank the Government of India for sending a telex message to the Governor of Karnataka for releasing water from Cauvery. But, I doubt, whether they will release it. They are not prepared to release water to help the farmers of Tamilnadu. Even after the Prime Minister has appealed to the Government of Karnataka to release water and the Governor of Tamilnadu has also sent a telex to them to release water, still, they are not in a mood to release water. I request the House to persuade the Government of Karnataka to release water for Tamilnadu farmers to save crops in Tanjore District, in Trichy and various other districts in Tamilnadu. Those agriculturists who have planted rice seedlings and they are about to ripen, will not be able to get good crops this year, if the water is not released.

In order to find a permanent solution for this problem, Cauvery water dispute should go to a tribunal. They are simply meeting Tamilnadu officials or Karnataka officials or ministerial officials. So far, these meetings have not borne fruits; they are just meeting; nothing has happened. So, I request the government to send the Cauvery water dispute to a tribunal so that some permanent solution could be found out whereby the farmers of Tamilnadu could be saved by drought and other natural calamities. With-

out water, nothing could be grown in Tamilnadu.

At the same time, after the President's Rule in Tamilnadu, the Governor's Rule was able to put an end to political corruption; but just by putting an end to the political corruption does not mean that there is no corruption at all. We have found that a lot of corruption is going in certain parts. In my district, one Chief Education Officer was given a clearance to recruit 300 teachers. He got Rs. 5000-10,000 from each candidate with the result that he was able to amass a huge amount of money because there was no political interference. This Chief Education Officer felt that there was no one to check him. He could do whatever he liked; he was all in all in that matter. He recruited only those candidates who were able to pay him money. In that way, political corruption should be stopped. But there is some official corruption which should be checked immediately.

14.00 hrs.

At the same time, I would like to thank the Government of Tamil Nadu for clearing so many projects. I would also like to the Government of Tamil Nadu through you to clear one major project as far as my district is concerned, that is, Pudukkottai, for supplying drinking water to Pudukkottai town, the capital town of the district. The proposal has been sent to the Government of Tamil Nadu, and it costs Rs. 19.5 crores. I request the Government to clear it immediately so that people of Pudukkottai district which is a drought-prone area for the past so many years, would be able to get drinking water from Cauvery. At the same time, I would like to thank the Government of Tamil Nadu for taking drastic action as far as certain other projects are concerned. I would like to thank the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for coming to Tamil Nadu so many times to see the reality of Tamil Nadu, to see, on the spot, the State of Tamil Nadu and the living conditions of the people there, the industrial development there and various other factors. He was able to personally understand what is



[Sh. N. Sundararaj]

Tamil Nadu and he was impressed what happened during the period of Kamaraj whom he was the Chief Minister. There are so many demands for reservations on communal basis and so many other things, which he was able to put an end to, and also to communal disputes in those States, by giving reservation to the needy. But later on when some people took over as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu they wanted to specify certain candidates to get some posts, so that they were prepared to vote for him. Some people were included in the list of backward classes. As a result of it some hundreds of people were included in the so-called backward classes, thereby some needy backward classes were deprived of the reservation quotas and those facilities. Now it has taken a new turn whereby we in Tamil Nadu find that all the communities, nearly every community is agitating, and they are holding rallies, seminars and they are demanding reservations up to 20 per cent, 10 per cent, 25 per cent, 30 per cent and so on, which will go up to 100 per cent, and so on. If that is agreed to, some thousands of people will get reservations, or it may go up to 500 per cent, 800 per cent or even 900 per cent. Hon. Minister Shri Narasimha Rao is having talks with those leaders. I hope that a solution will be found to those problems of the backward classes and the so-called backward classes who have been included later on, years after Kamaraj's time will be excluded.

At the same time, I would like to express my thanks to the Prime Minister and the Government of India for taking as many steps as far as foodgrains are concerned. Foodgrain were given to Tamil Nadu, in huge quantities but the public distribution system is not properly maintained. In the earlier days to the President's Rule there used to be some fearlessness among the people manning the public distribution system but later on it is found that there is no fearlessness.

Secondly, people belonging to the lower strata of society are not able to get

foodgrains in the fairprice shop in Tamil Nadu. Rice is not available. Grains and other foodgrains are also not available. As a result, there is some kind of animosity towards the Government there among the lower strata of society.

I request the Government to take necessary steps on those who are hoarding the rice allotted to the fair price shops and selling it to other businessmen in the town, whereby proper distribution will be ensured in Tamil Nadu.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Tamil Nadu).

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI P. SELVENDRAN (Periyakulam): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to say a few words on the supplementary Demands for Grants relating to the budget for Tamil Nadu for the year 1988-89. It is a tragedy of the times that this budget which should have been discussed by the Legislature of the State is being discussed here because a duly elected State Government was toppled for political reasons. I honestly wish that this should be the last occasion for this Lok Sabha to discuss the budget of the State. This budget demands relate to Rs. 419,35,58,000, out of which Rs. 30,000/- is being demanded for the purpose of police. The people of Tamil Nadu are really aware how the police is being misused and how the police actively aided and abetted the Congress rule under the Governor. A rally was organised and the Prime Minister led the rally which was organised to commemorate the Nehru Birth Centenary celebrations. Newspapers in Tamil Nadu report that a Khadi Dhoties and a Khadi scarves were given to policemen who attended the Congress Rally wearing the Khadi Dhoti and Khadi scarf. Thus the police actively cooperated in providing people for the Rally. Perhaps this Rs. 30,000/- demand by the Minister is an action of gratitude towards the police. It is for the Minister to clarify, It may be

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\* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

a small gift to the police for the thankful job they have done on the day of Rally, but even then the allocation is, I feel, less than what it should have been. An allocation of more than 26 crores have been made for education. A few months back the teachers all over the State in cooperation with the JACTEA agitated for redressal of certain genuine grievances. The agitation lasted for one month. That agitation was also cited as an alibi for postponing the elections in the State. When the agitation was on, the statements made by the Governor and the justification he made for refusing the demands of teachers still remain in my memory as bitter events. The Governor held out a bar threat to the teachers and the other Governments servants, who participated in the agitation that if they did not give up their strike they would have had to face a different Governor. That I am unable to forget. He also asked the agitating teachers and Government servants whether he was *Kuber* to show munificence on the teachers and Government servants and give them whatever they wanted. This also is still afresh in my memory. However certain assurances were given to the JACTEA. Since the Governor has failed to fulfil the assurances given by him to the JACTEA, two days back, the JACTEA, took out a rally in support of the demands. The Government is keen to exploit this fertile situation for the purpose of postponing elections once again. The JACTEA is sought to be used as trump card by the Central Government for postponing the election. Perhaps this may be their idea. Perhaps with this in view the Governor has failed to fulfil the assurances he had given to the JACTEA. Though more than 26 crores of rupees has been sought by the Minister for education still many of the schools in Tamil Nadu are in a pathetic condition. Many of the schools are running on rented premises. Many of the schools do not have even rooves. There are no pucca buildings. Particularly the Piramalai Kallar community which is a most backward community is the worst affected by these conditions of the schools in the state. This community was the most neglected community in the State. Conscious of the plight of the community the British Govt.

brought a scheme called Kallar Reclamation Scheme for rehabilitating the Kallar community in the State. The Kallar community were required in those days to sign the register kept in the nearby police station every day. They were required to inform the police before they cross the bounds of the village or the city of which they were residents. Numerous other indignities and acts of dishonour were committed on the Kallar community. The British Govt. therefore brought this Kallar Reclamation Scheme simply to uplift the Kallar community which was the most neglected community of the State. Under that scheme, it was the utmost duty of the Govt. to provide education to the Kallar community. In my district alone, there are more than 100 schools and 40 hostels for the Kallar students but 50% of these schools and hostels run on rented premises. Certain schools do not have rooves and children have to sit in sun and wet in rain because there are no pucca buildings. Most of the time, because of the dislocation and discomfort caused by these natural factors, the schools remain closed for days together. I therefore appeal to the Minister to apportion a sizeable amount of the allocation made for education in this Bill for the purpose of development of Kallar community under the Kallar Reclamation Scheme.

Hon. Member who just spoke before me while refuting the arguments made by Hon. Member Shri Thampan Thomas pleaded that the people should be happy with the visit of the Prime Minister to the State. Let us confirm that we are ready to welcome the Prime Minister at any time; let him come any number of time to the State; we would welcome him but every such visit of the Prime Minister must bring some benefit to the poor folk of the State. If he visits the State for the purpose of announcing some development programmes, we would sing hymns in praise of him. If his visit brings prosperity to the State and heralds a new era for the State, then the people of the State would welcome him with folded hands. But if the Prime Minister visits with a begging bowl for votes, then the people are not gullible to fall in the trap. How can the people except him if his

[Sh. P. Selvendran]

visit is not fruitful in terms of benefits to the people of the State? I am asking an open question to all the members assembled in this august House. Let them search their hearts and tell whether any of the five visits the Prime Minister has made to the State has brought any prosperity to the State? The fact is that he visited the State five times. The fact is also that on every such visit more than 10 crores has been spent. The fact then again is that more than 50 crores from the Public Exchequer that is people's money has been spent. Public money has been frittered away on fruitless missions to the State. Has he announced any new developmental programme for the development of the State? Was he able to provide any developmental scheme as a gift to the State on his visit? For a long time the implementation of the Sedu Samudra Project was a demand made by all sections of the people in Tamil Nadu. Hon. Member Shri Sundar Raj is here very much sitting. The Congressmen do not possess even that much simple prudence to urge upon the Prime Minister to give an assurance that the long pending demand in regard to the Project would be acceded. This Sedu Samudra Project was approved as early as in 1968 by the Cabinet. Even the Hon. President of today, Shri R. Venkataraman, when he was the Defence Minister gave an assurance in this very august House that the Sedu Samudra Project would be taken up as a defence project and completed expeditiously. Shri R. Venkataraman is an able administrator and an experienced politician. He is an elder Statesman and he had given an assurance keeping in view the security demands of the region. This Government has not given respect to the assurance given by its own Minister. This is the regard and respect this Government has for the able defence Minister and the present President of India for his commitment he had made to this august House. The Prime Minister who visited Tamil Nadu did not even bother to refer to this Project.

The Prime Minister visited my Constituency. He came to Theni. He came to Bodi also. He inaugurated the water purification

project in Chinamarathupatti in Bodi. This was an official function. I was not even invited and my name was not printed in the invitation cards printed for the purpose of official function. Will it not be courteous to include the name of the Member of Parliament who is concerned with the Constituency in the invitation card. This is the condition of the administration under the Governor in the State and this is being praised by the Prime Minister sky-high. All sorts of eulogies are being sung in praise of the Governor's rule by the Prime Minister and his men. If this is the way public dignitaries like Members of Parliament are disrespected, ignored and dishonoured, do not think it lies in the mouths of the Congressmen to praise the Governor's rule any more. The Prime Minister came to Koodalur which is my birth place two years ago. The Kannagi Koil jurisdiction problem is a burning problem. That is a problem between two States. It is a problem between Tamil Nadu and Kerala. It is the question of territorial jurisdiction over the temple as to whether it belongs to Tamil Nadu or Kerala. This problem is a long pending problem. When he visited Koodalur two years ago, I personally presented a petition in this regard. I personally appealed to him that he must intervene and settle the problem. Now since then he has visited the State several times, but the problem remains. The records pertaining to the dispute have already been sent to the Central Govt. The records relate to the history of the temple including the details regarding who owned the temple in olden times. Now all these records are available with the Central Govt. Despite the possession of these records and other resources at their command, the Central Govt. and the Prime Minister, particularly, have not found it as their duty to resolve this problem. He has failed to clarify the Govt's stand on the dispute. Then how the people of the State would be pleased to welcome the Prime Minister who always comes with a begging bowl for votes.

When Hon. Members from the other side spoke on the demands, they were making certain political statements. Many

members vowed that they would restore the glorious rule of Kamraj in Tamil Nadu. They glorified Kamraj rule as the Golden rule of the Congress. Hon. Shri Sunder Raj also affirmed that the rule of Kamraj was the Golden rule of the Congress. I would like to ask them a question. If you glorify the Kamraj rule as the golden rule of Congress, then would you prefer to describe the rule of Rajaji and Bhaktavatchalam as the stone age of Congress? It amounts to that. It would be in the interests of the Congress party itself to come out with a clarification whether they would call the Rajaji's rule as Stone age of Congress and that of Shri Bhaktavatchlam as the dark age of Congress, while they jubilantly call the Kamaraj rule as the golden rule of Congress.

Hon. Member Shri Thampan Thomas when he spoke restrained the Congressmen not to use the name of Kamraj as he never belonged to the Congress(I). He rightly pointed out that Shri Kamraj belonged to Janata Party as he originally belonged to Congress (O). Congress (O) is the mother of Janata party. He categorically asserted that the Congress (I) has no right to use the name of Kamraj for petty electoral interests. We accept that idea as a right idea. It is this Congress (I) which expedited the last days of Kamraj. When emergency was clamped on the whole of India, history would stand testimony to the fact that it was Kamraj who steadfastly stood by democratic ideals and openly and fearlessly pronounced that the imposition of emergency had given a body blow to these democratic ideals. Now the same Congressmen who betrayed democratic ideals and thereby Kamraj are invoking the name of Kamraj who they have politically murdered. In villages there is a saying: To hide the wounds on the necks of cows and bullocks, ring their necks with silver beads. Likewise, the Congressmen who have suffered deep injuries in the electoral battle in Tamil Nadu for the past 20 years are now covering them up with the velvet banner of Kamraj. The Prime Minister comes to the State several times and says that he would restore Kamraj rule. Why? Why should not they tell the people that they

would instal the Rajiv Gandhi Govt. in the State? Why should not they tell the people that they would instal Indira Gandhi's rule in Tamil Nadu? Today the Congress party is destined to take shelter behind the grave-stone of Kamraj. This is the stark truth of which the people of Tamil Nadu are very well aware.

Let me quickly look at the price situation. What is the price of rice in the State. When Dr. MGR was the Chief Minister of the State, rice was sold at Rs. 3.50 per KG. There was no increase for the 10 years he was the Chief Minister. This was the biggest economic achievement of Dr. MGR. Now the rice which was selling at Rs. 3.50 Kg. is selling at Rs. 5.00 to 7.00 per kg. Who is responsible for that? Now a Kg. of dried chillies, only one Kilo, sell at Rs. 45.00. Today one may live, tomorrow he may not, is the Vedanta. Today's price of a commodity will not be tomorrow's price but that will be an higher one. This is your sidhanta. But you are praising the Governor's administration as the most efficient one and enlightened one. This is nothing but a cheap attempt to cheat the public. I can only appeal to you to discontinue your efforts to dupe people in this manner for the people are going to be ultimate victors over you, Congressmen.

With these words, I conclude.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whenever there is President rule in a state, it provides an opportunity to the Members of this House to discuss the matter and to get detailed information about that state alongwith the details of their Budget and understand the circumstances prevailing in that state. I have been very attentively listening to the entire debate and have also carefully gone through the supplementary demands.

I have not been able to understand why people criticise the Prime Minister' going round the state. I saw it on the television that the Hon. Prime Minister was warmly greeted by large gatherings everywhere. Is it believable that there was a large number of police-

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

men in plain clothes who had gathered there as a crowd. It is unbelievable that lakhs of policemen in plain clothes were deployed there to increase the number. In fact Shri Rajiv Gandhi is very popular in that area. Everything would be clear in the next two months there. There is a famous saying that the obvious truths need no proof. It is very ridiculous to say that it was wrong on the part of the Hon. Prime Minister to go there because the general public was not with the Congress. During the President rule in the state, a number of cases of corruption have been detected and the Governor Shri Alexander has also geared up the whole administration.

A demand of Rs. 419/- crores has been included in the Supplementary Demands which is meant for various welfare schemes introduced by the Governor. Nowhere else have such schemes been implemented. I wanted them for my State Bihar too.

There is also a provision for the Supply of learning-material to the students of primary and secondary schools in the demands of this state. In other states, at least in my state, there is no such provision. Besides this, a provision, for two teachers instead of one teacher in a school has been made. In Bihar, there is innumerable number of schools where only one teacher has been appointed and he also remains absent from the school for long intervals. I am of the opinion that people of every state should be given an opportunity to visit other states to see with their own eyes the conditions of living in that particular state and to realise their achievements and the adversities of others. The Central Government should not hesitate even to provide transportation facilities at subsidised rates for such people. If the people of our State Tamil Nadu happen to visit Bihar, they would find themselves to be quite well off.

Supplementary Demands include the provisions for improvement in the pay scales of teachers and for increasing the production of foodgrains. The entire state of Tamilnadu

which includes the city of Madras and many other cities, is facing acute shortage of water. The Government have paid full attention to solve this problem. The thing I liked most is that the Government have prepared several schemes of general welfare and have provided sufficient aid to the Municipalities and other local bodies. As regards the provision for civic amenities, Govt. have proposed to sanction 50 percent of the amount as loan and 50 percent of it as subsidy. I would like to urge upon the Government to give hundred percent of the amount in the form of grant for this purpose. The Central Government should rather provide subsidy to the states willing to provide sanitary facilities and also ensure the utilisation of funds on the execution of the work for which it was given. Hundred percent subsidy should be given for such purposes. What happened in trans-Yamuna areas. In want of sanitary facilities, the epidemic of cholera broke out. Now the Central Government propose to provide some amount in form grant and some as loan to Tamil Nadu. But no state Government would be interested to get loan for such purposes. I would like to urge upon the government to provide grant or subsidy in place of loan for executing the work of civic amenities

Govt. has also taken a welcome step as they have made a provision in the demands for free note-books to the students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Many other states do not have that provision. For employment also, provision has been made under the National Rural Employment Scheme. I would like to point out that the Members of the House entertain controversial views regarding the setting up of Atomic Energy Plant in Tamil Nadu. I would request the Government to set up the proposed plant in the state of Bihar in case the Government of Tamil Nadu is not interested in this project as there is perennial crisis of energy in Bihar and most of its parts remain without power supply. So I would urge upon the Government to set up the nuclear power plant in Bihar, in case Tamil Nadu Government is not interested in it. (Interruptions)

[English]

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:** Are you speaking for Bihar or Tamil Nadu?

**DR. G.S. RAJHANS:** I am speaking for Tamil Nadu. A few Members from Tamil Nadu have just said that they don't approve of the idea that an atomic energy plant should be set up there. My request is, if you don't want that atomic energy plant there, let that be set up in Bihar.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The Minister will consider it.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

**DR. G.S. RAJHANS:** So I would like to say that in fact it is for the first time after the imposition of president rule in Tamil Nadu that a major welfare scheme has been introduced there and all the people should give their utmost co-operation to make it a success. The entire country stands by Tamil Nadu. Culture of this state is the richest amidst all the states, though the culture of Bengal is also in no way inferior to any other culture. We have appreciation for the culture of Tamil Nadu and feel proud of it. We don't want to involve ourselves in any controversy over the issue of language. We want that Tamil and Hindi should be given equal opportunities to progress as both of them belong to this very country. Tamil Nadu is not a separate entity.

In the end, I would like to say that very good proposals have been given here, and the work performance of the state during the Presidents Rule has been very appreciable. We extend our whole hearted support for the demands and wish all prosperity for the people of Tamil Nadu.

**SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to give some suggestions regarding the demands of grants for Tamil Nadu,

which are being discussed here in the House. All the states under President Rule have been suffering a great back. Contrary to the rule of a democratically elected Government we find that in a state under the President rule, bureaucrats have their dominance and the backward and downtrodden sections of society are all the more affected. Affluent ones reap the maximum gains. Besides, corruption also has its undaunted sway. So I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that further extension of the President Rule would not be in the interest of the nation. It encourages the creation of regional parties in the country. After all who is responsible for the formation of regional parties and whether these parties serve any national interest or they work against it. Infact they concentrate on their regional interests and isolate the individuals from the wider interests of the nation as a whole. The Government itself is totally responsible for this. Since you have been in power for quite a long period, how is it so that regional parties have sprung up. It is all due to the regional attitude and wrong policies of the Central Government and weaknesses of the national parties, that the regional parties have been formed. I would like to urge upon the Government to modify their policies in the interest of the nation particularly for the downtrodden and the weaker sections of the society who have been drifting apart with a violent gesture. So many people are being killed in Bihar either by the Zamindars or by the police. But I would like to know whether any of the victims belongs to the rich. He is always from amongst the downtrodden because he is up in arms against them. If at all the Government want to save the country, they should change their wrong economic policies and provide the actual benefits of the schemes to the poor people. The Hon. Prime Minister has himself admitted that only 1/6 of the amount spent on them reached down to them in the villages. There may be several region in the country but regionalism has confined the thinking of the individuals to the interests of their own states. Be it Punjab or Tamilnadu, they think alike. But a country is not the parts but one organic whole and a federal state. If the

[Sh. Ramashray Prasad Singh]

Central Government is to preserve the national integrity, they should change their policies as it have been causing all the problems. That is they only way out and bullets are no solution to our present problems. With these words conclude.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (Shri B.K. Gadhvi): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion.

Sir, it is a very small supplementary demand, which I am planing before this House on behalf of the State of Tamil Nadu. The gross amount is Rs. 41936 crores. But, Sir, out of this Rs. 58.67 crores is towards the adjustment items and there is no cash impact of this on the Budget. Rs. 262.71 crores is the repayment of ways and means advance to RBI and there is no Budget impact for this. so, the net supplementary demands which have got an impact on the Budget is about Rs. 97.98 crores.

It would be appreciated that out of Rs. 97.98 crores, there would be two major demands. One is for Rs. 15.92 crores pertaining to the revision of scale of pay the teaching staff of Government and private colleges, as per the recommendations of the University Grants commission. I am very happy that this demand of the revision of pay scales has been met by the Government It was a long pending demand and the Government of Tamil Nadu has fulfilled that demand by making the revision.

The other area of major demand is the National Rural Employment Scheme, for Rs. 20.90 crores. You will be happy to know that in the area of NREP, IRLEGP and RDP, the progress of the State of Tamil Nadu is quite satisfactory, and , therefore , more allocations are being made because they are meeting the target. In seven months, the achievement of IRDP is 72% NREP 89%

and RLEGP 70%, Therefore, people have started appreciating that under the President's rule, governor is implementing the schemes in proper way and people have just started comparing the past regimes and the present one and thereby they are going to make their course for future also. Shri N.V.N. Somu who initiated the discussion appeared to me to be a very scared member, politically. I thought that his speech would be relevant to the financial and economic aspects of the Supplementary Demand and the situation obtaining in the State but it was more or less of political nature. I do not intend and wish to reply in political terminology but I would certainly like to emphasise that it is unbecoming of any of the hon. Member in this House to criticise as to why the Prime Minister of the country is visiting a particular State. Prime Minister of India is shouldering the responsibility of the country and if he visits a particular State , either twice, thrice or as the occasion arises, then there is absolutely no point in objecting to it. If people have started rallying round the Prime Minister, if people applaud him and appreciate him and if the opposition feels that the carpet under their feet is slipping away, then they find themselves criticising the other party. They create storm in a tea cup. It is not an ideal approach in the State of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :(Adilabad) : Kindly refer to the Member concerned, not to the Opposition.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : I am speaking only with regard to the Members who have participated. Most of the Members have taken part from the opposition side. That is the point. They say Prime Minister is going round . Why is he visiting? When Prime Minister goes round the country, his security is involved. The expenditure on the security of the Prime Minister is of no consequence.

The industrial growth of Tamil Nadu is good. I am happy to say that in power generation, the plant load factor has considerably improved. The transport system has improved and under the PDS, more than 21,000 fair price shops are being operated

and they are adequately stocked with rice and other essential commodities. But, even then one Member has made a complaint that sometimes there might be leakages or blackmarketing. I would certainly assure him that government would tighten up investigative machinery so that the pilferage or leakage or blackmarketing do not take place at the PDS level and that enough supply is maintained to the PDS shops. Of course, of late the rains are not coming. We were hoping that the monsoon will be very good. It came for four days. Later on, it is very bad. Again the rain comes. but there are ..... difficulties and we wish that the neighbouring States which were requested to release the Cauvery water for irrigation purposes may prove to be good Samaritans. In regard to supply of drinking water, of course, we are trying to provide drinking water through lorries and through other systems to Madras city.

The permanent solution is the Telugu-Ganga Project. I wish and hope that Government of Karnataka may show a positive gesture in agreeing to this Project and may not put an obstacle so that it could have early clearance both for the purpose of drinking water as well as for the purpose of irrigation facilities.

With regard to nuclear power project, there is no need for any scare. It has been decided that in all our nuclear power stations, enough care and caution must be observed technologically as well as organisationally so that there is no room for atomic hazards outside. I would like to say that enough precautions are being taken. The House is already aware that we have got only 3 percent of the nuclear power generation in this country. Even, with our plants for 2000 A.D., it may go up to 10 percent. In the Europe and other countries, where nuclear power generation is 30 percent and more, there also these hazards have not come up. With regard to all our nuclear power, plants, we are taking enough precautions so that it may not have any adverse effects on the population by way of radio-activity or radia-

tion or any other type. Therefore, the apprehensions are misplaced.

With regard to the Automatic Project, Government has cleared it. I think some formalities about collaboration or something are wanting and it may also come up.

Sir, Mr. Somu is not present. But, for his information, I may say that even in his Constituency there was need to have a protection wall. He should be happy to note that this protection wall sea wall to protect has been sanctioned at the cost of Rs. 65,68 lakhs. Other Members have also raised certain points. Most of the points were political points like Dravidian rule and other rule. But the point is that the people of Tamil Nadu have to elect their own representatives. To approach elections with a narrow and parochial approach was never the creed and culture of Tamil Nadu. Kamaraj was a great man and so were the other leaders like Rajaji and others who fought valiantly during the independence struggle and made their mark in the history of India. Tamil Nadu has always produced patriots. It has always given great Parliamentarians, administrators, visionaries to this country. Of course, the political parties may, for their selfish end, say that Kamaraj did not belong to us and Kamaraj belong to them, this and that. I would say that Kamaraj belong to the entire country and the entire country has a reverence and more so, he is with us: he is more revered by the Congress people. Than any other people who were against him in the past. He was our Congress President. He was a builder of new ideas and new approaches to the Congress Party. History is there. I do not want to repeat that History. They were all great men who had dedicated and contributed to the building up of this nation.

Some of the Members raised the language point I think Dr. Rajhans and others. It is, our accepted policy that we do not want to impose Hindi on any State which do not want it voluntarily. That policy is very clear. So long as the people themselves do not accept a particular national language, there is no question of imposition of that language



[Sh. B.K. Gadhvi]

on such a State. That should be clear. We want that Hindi should develop and foster. So also, we want that all the regional languages of our country should develop and foster. We also feel that imposition of any language by compulsory method is unwarranted in this country. It is the accepted policy ever since the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It was accepted by Indiraji and it is accepted by Rajivji also. Therefore, there should not be any misapprehension about it. As I initially stated, this is a small supplementary and all the while to speak on the outer areas of this proposal, may be, is time consuming for the House which I do not wish to take. One point was made by Shri Kupuswamy and he gave a letter to me mentioning about some malpractice in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. I assure that we will get it investigated and if it is found correct, then we will certainly take action.

One Member Mr. Sundarraj right now spoke about the corruption in recruitment of certain teachers. Although as per the practice prevalent, there is a Board now under the leadership or chairmanship of an IAS officer and, therefore, the Education Officer himself has a very little role to play, we will certainly look into it. If anything irregular is found, then we will take corrective measures. Not many financial and economic aspects were raised in this debate I think, I have answered most of the points raised by the Hon. Members. Perhaps, Mr. Thomas raised a point that industries from Kerala are going out to Tamil Nadu. That is, of course, for the industrialists. I cannot help it. Any

industrialist is entitled to establish industry anywhere in the country where he finds it congenial to do so.

So far as child labour exploitation is concerned, we would certainly look into it. If children of the age of two or three years so he was suggesting, are exploited and are engaged in some work and if there is flouting or violation of law then we will certainly look into it. I will ask the officers to investigate and find out what is the truth about it.

With these words, I have tried to satisfy the points raised by Members during the discussion. I wish that now the august House would be pleased to approve the Supplementary Demands for which I have come before the House.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Tamil Nadu), 11988-89 to vote.

The question is : "That the Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1989 in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against:

Demand Nos. 4,9,11,13,15,17, to 21,23,26,28, to 31, 35, to 39, 41 to 43, 47 to 49, 51 to 53, 55, 56, 58 and 59."

*The motion was adopted*

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Tamil Nadu), 1988-89 Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
4.	General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties-Administration.	23,74,000	—

1	2	3	
9.	Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff	7,24,000	—
11.	District Administration	10,91,000	—
13.	Administration of Justice	2,92,000	—
15.	Police	30,000	—
17.	Education	26,54,46,000	—
18.	Medical	47,74,000	—
19.	Public Health	27,70,000	—
20.	Agriculture	6,81,70,000	—
21.	Fisheries	45,00,000	—
23.	Co-operation	45,19,000	—
26.	Handlooms and Textiles	1,66,92,000	—
28.	Community Development Projects and Municipal Administration	27,17,37,000	—
29.	Labour including Factories	5,80,000	—
30.	Social Welfare	27,84,000	—
31.	Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and castes, etc.	2,08,59,000	—
35.	Civil Supplies	10,00,00,000	—
36.	Irrigation	1,44,00,000	—
37.	Public Works-Buildings	7,06,000	—
38.	Public Works-Establishment and Tools and Plant	1,85,000	—
39.	Roads and Bridges	75,58,000	—
41.	Relief on account of Natural Calamities	1,50,57,000	—
42.	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	40,69,000	—
43.	Miscellaneous	45,99,97,000	—

1	2	3	
47.	Information, Tourism and Film Technology	10,35,000	—
48.	Rural Industries	78,34,000	—
49.	Water Supply	6,21,76,000	—
51.	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	—	4,15,83,000
52.	Capital Outlay on Irrigation	—	3,83,00,000
53.	Capital Outlay on Public Works-Buildings	—	31,95,000
55.	Capital Outlay on Road Transport Services and Shipping	—	75,00,000
56.	Capital Outlay on Forests	—	11,00,000
58.	Miscellaneous Capital Outlay	—	3,17,60,000
59.	Loans and Advances by the Government	—	10,25,07,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may now move for leave to introduce the Appropriation Bill.

14.47 hrs

[English]

TAMIL NADU APPROPRIATION (NO.3)  
BILL\*, 1988-89

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of the financial year 1988-89.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is: "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of the financial year 1988-89."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I beg to move†:

"That the bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from

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\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

† Moved with the recommendation of the President.

and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of the financial year 1988-89 be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of the financial year 1988-89 be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is: "That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the bill*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"That clause 1 , the enacting formula and the Title stands part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted .*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill*

*Supplementary Demands for Grants (Punjab), 1988-89 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha*

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I beg to move: "That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

14.50 hrs.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS - (PUNJAB), 1988-89**

*(English)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House shall now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Punjab for 1988-89.

Motion Moved:

"That the Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1989 in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 17 and 22."

<i>No. of Demand</i>	<i>Name of Demand</i>	<i>Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
		<b>Revenue Rs.</b>
17.	Local Government, Housing and Urban Development	70,00,00,000
22.	Revenue and Rehabilitation	1,00,00,00,000

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Reddy**

**SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, now the House is taking up the Supplementary Demands for Grants for expenditure by the State of Punjab for the year 1988-89. The House is taking up this painful business for the fifth or the sixth time. I term it as painful because of two reasons—firstly the financial aspect of it and the second one is the political aspect of it.

While replying to the debate on Tamil Nadu, the Hon. Minister tried to decry the political aspect of it. With great respect I would like to submit to the Minister that both these things go together ; he cannot separate both the financial and the political aspects, both the aspects have to be touched and then the Minister has to answer both the points.

14.51 hrs.

[**SHRI SHARAD DIGHE** *in the Chair*]

As far as the financial aspect is concerned, it is quite clear that more than Rs. 170 crores - Rs. 174 crores to be precise is being sought as additional grants for Punjab. Out of these Rs. 174 crores, two items consume almost all the amount. One is Demand No. 17 local government, housing and urban development; Rs. 70 crores. The second one is Demand No. 22-revenue and rehabilitation; Rs. 100 crores.

Before going into the details of these two demands I would like to say that when I peruse these demands, I cannot get an idea as to why these amounts are being sought to be approved by the House. What are the necessities; how these amounts are being spent; and what is the purpose of it? We have got a very very brief statement as a foot note wherein the Minister says, Rs. 70 crores are being asked for to be spent for urban development in and around the Golden Temple. The other one is for Rs. 100 crores which is being sought for development and rehabilitation work.

Now the House, without knowing anything as to pass these two demands. No details are given; the Minister has not made any statement nor have we got any details.

As far as Rs. 70 crores is concerned, it is to be spent for housing complex or some such thing around the Golden Temple. I am not able to understand what is the purpose of it. I don't know why the Government wants Rs. 70 crores. I don't know what are the houses to be constructed, what is the amount likely to be given as compensation. No such details are there. The House is kept completely in darkness as to the utility of this Rs. 70 crores. And the House is asked to pass this demand for Rs. 70 crores ! That is one aspect.

As far as the other demand for Rs. 100 crores is concerned, it is for rehabilitation. The foot note which is given says that the amount is being asked for so that the amount may be spent for those people who are affected by the calamities. We don't know where the calamities have occurred, we don't know the magnitude of the calamities; whether these Rs. 100 crores are sufficient or not or whether it is more; and how this amount is being utilised. It says that Rs. 40 crores has already been spent. Why is the Government trying to prevent the House from knowing the full facts?

They should have come forward and if representative government of the people were there they would have known which areas had been affected more and which were not affected and where this amount is to be sent immediately. All these things only peoples' representatives can know. It is only an MLA who represents a constituency will know how much is the loss. President's rule has been imposed in Punjab for the last two years and we do not know when will it be lifted. I only hope President's rule will not be extended further. I would also like to request the hon. Minister to furnish some more details as to how this Rs. 177 crores are going to be spent. Is this amount sufficient or not? I hope the hon. Minister will clarify all these things in his reply.

The second point is about the political aspect. You cannot separate political aspect from financial aspects. As far as Punjab problem is concerned it has become a very peculiar problem. All these days you were giving the impression that the terrorists are being trained and helped by Pakistan. They are arming them. These terrorists come into India and after committing murders and shooting they go back to Pakistan. Most of us believed it to be true but had there been any truth in it then why did the Government not make any effort during the past two years to discuss this matter with the Pakistan Government at diplomatic level? The very fact that Government has kept silence and has not been trying to take any steps to discuss the matter with the Pakistan Government shows that what the Government has been proclaiming is not true. It seems they have no evidence. So they are not moving the Pakistan Government in this matter.

Sir, Punjabis are a martial race. They fought a number of wars for the country. A number of their sons had lost their lives for the honour of this country. It seems as if you want to subjugate this martial race and, as such, you are playing with the feelings of Punjabis. I am of the view that government is not trying to understand the nature of Punjab problem. The Government is not trying to understand the psychology of Punjabis. One feels in order to subjugate this martial race the Government has resorted to all this. It seems Punjab problem is the creation of Congress Government. From Bhindrawalla down to Mr. Rode all these people were encouraged by Congress Government. These people are responsible for creating Punjab problem. Mr. Rode has not come forward to give up claim of Khalistan. (*Interruptions*)

so I would like to know is the Government really concerned about solving this problem? Has it made any effort to understand the psychology of the people there? I am sure this Government will not be able to solve this problem. You are trying to solve this problem with the help of Governor or

police officer. Reports have come against the Governor that he is mis-behaving in Punjab and is not able to understand the matters. He is going to the extent of allowing police officers to kill Punjab people who may not even support or believe in Khalistan. Such an allegation has been made by a police officer. I do not know how far this is true but a police officer cannot risk to make such a charge against a Governor.

15.00 hrs.

So, you are trying to solve the Punjab problem with the help of such police officers. The second thing is that you have got a top official whom you have placed at the helm of affairs in Punjab a man who misbehaved with a woman, his own employee. A complaint has also been lodged against this man. A lot of things have appeared in the Press. so, with the help of such discredited people does the Government really think that they will be able to create some confidence in the people of Punjab and that the problem will be solved? so, it is time that such a such a Person, police officers, who has misbehaved with woman employee and against whom a complaint has been filed, must be transferred immediately and some other competent and reputed man be posted in his place.

As far as the Longowal Accord is concerned, the Government has put it in cold-storage. This accord was signed about 30-35 months back. The main point in the Accord is the transfer of Chandigarh. The second point is about the Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal. This was a very important matter for the people of Punjab. For the past about 30-35 months, the Government has not been able to take up these two matters. Why has the SYL canal not been taken up? If this link canal had been taken up, it would have given a psychological satisfaction for the people of Punjab that the Central Government is very sincere to implement the Accord. You are not doing it. In spite of this, we don't hear a single word in this supplementary budget. Even in the main budget, what is the amount allotted for SYL Canal? Nothing is there. So,

[Sh. K. Ramachandra Reddy]

by doing all this, do you think that you will be able to satisfy the psychology of Punjab people, who are a martial race, who feel that this Government is cheating them in a different manner, and that they will be satisfied? What about the transfer of Chandigarh? When the Longowal accord was signed, why was it not transferred to Punjab? Why has it been kept pending for the last 30-35 months. These are the two important things. when you are not able to implement the accord for the past 2-3 years, do you really think that the people of Punjab will be satisfied, will have trust in you, will be able to believe you? Under these circumstances, I am very sorry to say that this Government has no intention of solving the Punjab problem. The Government has no intention of trying to understand the problem. The Government has no intention of going deep into the matter and try to find a solution. Under these circumstances, I would like to suggest a solution. You can't solve the Punjab problem alone. The matters are connected with Haryana and Rajasthan very intricately. If you try to tackle the Punjab problem, you have to involve Rajasthan and Haryana. Those two States also have to be brought to a table and then some discussions will have to be held. How to satisfy them? You are trying to convert the Punjab problem into a national problem for your own peculiar gain. I tell you that it is not a national problem. It is more a regional problem. The regional feelings have been hurt. That's why some misguided youth are crying for Khalistan.

The Congress Party is supposed to be a national party. I don't think that the congress Party is in a position to understand this regional problem of Punjab . They are not able to understand the psychology. They don't want to go into the matter. So, I request the Government to appoint a committee of some regional parties. For example, Shri N.T. Rama Rao in Andhra Pradesh is there. Then, Mr. Hedge in Karnataka and Mr. Mahanta in Assam are there. Such regional party leaders are very successful. You appoint a committee of some such people. Let

these people discuss the problem with Haryana, Rajasthan and Punjab. After consultation with these regional party leaders, I hope, the problem will not arise. As far as the Punjab problem is concerned, we have to remove all those half-hearted measures, for example, release of detenus of Jodhpur. You will have to think of releasing them at a stretch. If you had released these people one year back, you could have created a very good opinion in the minds of people of Punjab. You could have created a very good atmosphere in Punjab.

You could have created a very good atmosphere in Punjab, as far as the sincerity of the Government is concerned. Government did not do it. Government to do it in piecemeal. after all this could have been done very easily. For two years, you have been languishing over this problem. You have taken two years to release these detenus. so, unless and until the Government makes sincere effort to solve this Punjab problem by implementing the Rajiv-Longowal Accord, it will not be solved. It will be a very sore thumb in the body of India. I request the Government at least, when you cannot solve it, to appoint some Committee of some other States and ask those few people to discuss and then come to a conclusion. Then only the Punjab problem can be solved.

SHRI R L. BHATIA : (Amritsar): Mr. Chairman, Mr. Reddy who spoke just before me had a bad brief and he put the brief very badly to this House. He has no knowledge about the Punjab situation. I think somebody from here has explained something to him and he has stated it on the floor of the House.

He has objection to the giving of Rs. 170 crores to Punjab—Rs.100 crores for rehabilitation and Rs. 70 crores for widening of Golden Temple area. He was objecting today as to why this money is being spent there? For all these years, the discussion was taking place that Golden Temple has become the seat of the terrorists and the neighbour is utilising it and it was difficult for the security forces to play their role. Then it

was decided to widen that area.

Firstly, it is one of the biggest centres of religious attraction. Sikhs from all over the world come over there. There were congested houses around the Golden Temple. Firstly we wanted to beautify it and secondly it was for the security reasons. So, Rs. 70 crores are being spent for the compensation, for the demolition of the houses and widening of roads around it and also to beautify our most sacred and most worshipped places, that is Golden Temple.

With regard to Rs. 100 crores, he has said what for this relief? Nothing has been explained. In Punjab we had the worst floods. Punjab has never seen such magnitude of floods. In my constituency-Amritsar-river Ravi was in spate and there was 12 feet of water which took away everything-including the belongings of the poor farmers. Their houses had collapsed. Their animals were killed and anything and everything they had in their houses were lost.

Similarly floods in Sutlej and excessive rains for three days in Punjab and the cloud burst in our area have affected Punjab. Punjab has never witnessed such heavy rains. It is for that reason only, the Punjab Government is coming forward to ask money from the Centre to be paid as compensation to the people and to rehabilitate Punjab and I am surprised that you are objecting to the rehabilitation of Punjab. The Government of India has been rehabilitating Bihar every year, Assam every year. It is for the first time that Punjab is coming to the Centre for help. Punjab which is the granary of India, which is feeding India and which is giving 70 percent to your procurement system and your kitty and you are objecting to that. I am surprised to know that.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: I am not objecting to it. I am only saying what is the purpose of this money? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: For the damages and for the losses amounting to Rs. 1000 crores, what the Government of India is

paying is only Rs. 100 crores. It will not satisfy the Punjabis. You can ask your friend Mr. Ramoowalia how perturbed the Punjabis are on this issue. How he is perturbed? It is only a small help.

You should not object to this. You wanted an explanation. I have given you an explanation. You are ignorant you do not know what had happened there.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: We are not objecting to this.

(*Translation*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): That is very small amount for help. The Government of India is paying only Rs. 100 crores which means that it constitutes only 30 percent of the total amount required for this purpose and the remaining 70 percent should be provided by the state in their Budget. But it should be given by the Centre. It is not a central but a state Budget which we are going to adopt here in this House. The Government of India should increase the amount from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 300 crores. If they are prepared to grant that amount?

[*English*]

SHRI R L BHATIA: As you know, the political situation in Punjab is very bad, and the Punjab is virtually depending on the centre for all this. But if you go into these technicalities that Punjab should give so much and the Centre should give so much, then no help can go to those people. We are very grateful to the Centre for the help which they are giving to us. It will go to the help of those people who have been marooned and who have suffered a lot.

Coming to the political aspect of it, I am very much surprised at the analysis of Mr. Reddi. His argument is that Pakistan is not training terrorists but the government is saying again and again that they are training terrorists. Mr. friend is very much ignorant about it. Either you don't read the newspaper



[Sh. R.L. Bhatia]

or you do not discuss about it with your friends who have given you this brief. All the people who have been arrested are terrorists; they have given statements; they have given a lot of information what has happened; where they have been training in Pakistan; how they were given money; how they were given arms and weapons and everything. So much so, he also says that if we have knowledge about it, then why should we not protest against it to Pakistan. Meetings at the level of Secretaries have been place. The Government of India have given all the information to them to which they have no answer. They were provided with places where they were being trained, the amount of money they had passed on to them and the weapons they had given to them. I would like to inform you that we have protested; we have given them information on that respect.

Then he was referring to Punjab situation he also said that Chandigarh should be given; then he also mentioned about Sutlaj-canal-link. Then, he also said that it is inter-linked with Haryana as well as Rajasthan. As you know, it is very difficult to solve those issues which are linked with other States; it is not that the government does not want to solve them; we are keen to solve them as anybody else. There are difficulties as they are inter-linked. Many meetings have taken place and many more meetings will take place. He also suggested that there should be a committee. Well, if the opposition parties can go into the matter, we have no objection. Let them talk to all of them; and if there is a consensus, we are prepared for it.

Coming to the budget, I rise to support the supplementary budget for Punjab. In this connection, I have only to say a few things as many things have already been said in the previous budget. I want to say something about basmati rice which is produced in Punjab. It has a special arrow mark and it has a consumer preference in the Middle-east. It fetches a good price. For instance, one bag of basmati rice, if we export, we can import 8-

10 bags of imported wheat. So, we should encourage the export of basmati rice; and for this, many a time, we have approached the Centre that more area should go into the production of basmati rice; for this certain things should be given to the Punjab so that they may be able to have more area under basmati rice. For this, our demand is first the support price for basmati rice should be fixed. It will help the farmers. Secondly, the government should create export development fund and subsidise the losses to the procurement agencies. As you are aware, we have the best procurement system in the whole of India and we give 60-70 percent of basmati rice to your kitty. Therefore, we expect from you that you will have export development fund to help the procurement agencies to meet their losses.

There were exports worth only Rs. 85 crores, of Basmati rice from India. But now we have increased it to Rs. 240 crores and it can considerably increased because, as I said, it has consumer preference abroad. So, if some facilities are given to the Punjab farmer and Punjab Government, we can have more of this crop.

Secondly, coming to the point of electricity, we have two projects, one is Ropar Thermal Plant Project and the other is Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant which have been cleared by the Central Government, but the Planning Commission is not coming forward to give us the money so that we may carry on those two projects, which are very vital projects, for our agricultural economy and we must give them electricity to enable the farmers to grow more.

Coming to the utilisation of funds, every single rupees that has been utilised and the utilization is the best in Punjab, compared to any other State. If you kindly see the amount given to us and how it has been utilised, you will be very each satisfied that, that this project, Ropar III, has been commissioned in 34 months, whereas it was supposed to be completed in 45 months. See the efficiency of our officers who have been able to achieve this objective.

Secondly, you take the plant load factor. Again, it is the highest in India. The all India average is 56, but in Punjab it is 72 percent. Just see how this plant load factor is being achieved in Punjab, see their efficiency.

Then there is a great target of one lakh tubewells to be energised in the Seventh Plan. You will be glad to know that instead of five years we have completed it in four years, keeping in view the efficiency of the Punjab administration, I would request you to kindly help us in the Ropar and Guru Nanak Dev Power Projects.

Then, you have given us aid for Punjab's relief and rehabilitation. As I have already said in replying to some questions, this aid is very inadequate and we are not coming to the Centre every year or once in every two years or four years. This is the first time we have come to you and I hope that you will be magnanimous in giving aid.

On the other day, there was a question in Parliament when I asked about the money which was given to us in this regard. It was not a clear answer. The Minister said, that more than Rs. 153 crores was given. I do not think that it is a true figure and they also said that for tubewells etc., they had given some extra money and for roads also. Kindly make it clear how much money you have given to us and how much you intend to give us more. Your budget also shows Rs. 100 crores. So, I am not clear as to how much will be the total sum that will be given to us.

Mr. Chairman, You please give me five minutes more. This is only the first part, I have replied. I have yet to speak about the political part.

The present political situation in Punjab continues to be same, but there is one improvement, that in fact there is some of stability. Stability in the sense that people of Punjab have decided to meet the challenge and now there is no migration at all. So, this is one feature, which has come to Punjab,

that the Punjabis have decided to stay where they are and they will fight out terrorism and will not leave their homes. That kind of demoralisation is over and people are staying. But in this situation all the political parties are trying to help. I would request the Akali Party also to come forward and join the mainstream in fighting the terrorism because that will make a much difference. My past experience shows that right from 1981 to 1988, they have been supporting Bhindranwale or Bhindranwale Front. Shri Ramoowalia will say that his section of Akali Dal did not do that. My statement is general. In 1981 when Bhindranwale was being arrested, the statement made by the Akali leader was, that the Government is trying to finish Sikhism and if he is not released, they will start Morcha, and they also threatened us that they will lead movements in Punjab. Then, the Akali Party again took Bhindranwale to Golden Temple. He was staying in Chowk Metha. They started certain movement in Punjab, but they failed. They brought Bhindranwale to Akal Takht. For the first time, 'Dharmayudh' or 'religious war' was started against the Government. For that, they invited him and asked him to stay there. Bhindranwale and the Akali leader spoke on the same stage. Later, when Rode became the head of the Akal Takht, some section of Akali party—here I will differentiate because last time you have said that you did not do it—went there, offered him *sarope* and honoured him. today, Mr. Reddy also has given this impression and somebody also may say that Rode is our creation or something like that. But, when Rode was made as the head of the Akal Takht these Akali leaders went there and honoured him.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : They had received the support from the Congress party.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur) : A former Home Minister had gone to Bhindranwale and he was promoted for doing that .....*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI R. L. BHATIA :** When your turn comes, you reply. I am trying to establish that it is your creation, you helped him, you have brought him to the Golden Temple now today you are saying that it is our relations and all that.

Shri Sukhinder Singh, ex-Akali Minister said that they wanted Khalistan and that was not contradicted by the Akali leader then. Then, Baba Joginder Singh father of Bhindranwale was made as the leader of the UDA. Can they deny it? They made him the leader of the party.

Sir, what I mean to say is that right from 1981 to 1988, it was the Akali party who did not have a clear thinking as to how to deal with the situation which was prevalent in Punjab. They have been either siding with him or encouraging them and probably they were thinking that it will be the terrorists and the extremists who are fighting war, let them fight with the Central Government, and then they will take advantage of it. But, this is not the situation now. The situation has slightly changed, as I said.

About 400 Congress leaders have been shot dead by the extremists so far and a large number of people belonging to CPIM, CPM and BJP have been shot dead. Now, the leader of the Akali party Mr. Talwandi was also shot dead. We are very sorry and we condemn this. Now, atleast the Akali party should think, what is happening, what they have achieved in seven years by doing this. Well, you can accuse the Government. Naturally you can always do it. Nobody can stop you, as Mr. Reddy has already accused the Government. But I just want to see your action. What is it that you have been doing for the last 7 or 8 years? It is because of your confusion that the problem in Punjab persists. The day you are clear in your mind, the day you will feel that you want to fight against terrorism, the boys are doing something wrong, they are being helped by Pakistan and other foreign forces, I am sure, the same day, the situation in Punjab will become clear. Therefore, I request them that if they

have made mistakes in the past, it is time now that they should change and think as the other parties are thinking like Congress Party, CPI, CPM. All these parties are against anti-national forces, who are being backed by the foreign forces. Let the Akali Party think over it and come forward to help other parties in this matter. The moment they do it, I am sure, the Punjab situation will change.

With these words, I again request them to ponder over, change and help other parties so that we have a better situation in Punjab.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Punjab.

**SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) :** When I spoke on the Punjab Budget during the last session, I had expressed a hope that it would be the last occasion that Punjab budget would be discussed in this august House. But unfortunately, we are forced to discuss it again and again. It is better if State subjects are discussed in the State Assemblies.

Just now, I heard with rapt attention my esteemed colleague, Mr. Bhatia, for whom we have very great respect. He is a very seasoned Parliamentarian. He is a person who is respected by all. I thought, he would throw some light on the solution to the Punjab problem. I was happy to learn from him, because he hails from Punjab, that there was a slight improvement in the situation. But I do not know what he means by that

**SHRI R.L. BHATIA :** I said that let the Akali Party also think over this issue. The day you think, I think and he thinks on this issue of Punjab, the solution to the Punjab problem will be there.

**SHRI. V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** The Punjab issue is not an issue for Punjabis alone. The whole nation is concerned. If the situation there is improving, the whole na-

tion will be happy.

I would like to know what has happened to the Punjab Accord? Mr. Bhatia did not throw any light on this. The House, the nation, has given the approval for that. Now I do not know whether it has been kept in cold storage.

My friend, Mr. Reddy, who has initiated the discussion, touched two points. One is with regard to Chandigarh. Of course, it is a sensitive matter and it is an inter-State problem. But with regard to canal, I think, there has not been any progress at all. It has been kept aside.

The Government has not done anything at all with regard to the implementation of the Accord which created confidence in the minds of the people of Punjab. Time and again, we from this side, have been urging that the Government must take the opposition into confidence. Of course, there has been some talks with the local opposition leaders in Punjab. I would like to know from the Government whether at any time after the last Budget session, after the promise made by the Prime Minister, the opposition leaders of Parliament have been consulted in the matter. Why do you not consult them? We are also interested to see that the Punjab problem is solved. It is not the concern of Akalis only. It is the concern of everybody. So it is a lapse on the part of the Government. I do not know why they are avoiding the opposition parties. For the last 1/2 years, neither during session nor during inter-session the opposition parties have been consulted. It is possible that the State level leaders of the opposition might have been consulted, but no national leader has been consulted. With regard to the situation in Punjab it is very unfortunate that even today we have been hearing in the newspapers about killings in Punjab. These killings are confined not to Punjab alone but these have been extend to border States like Haryana where very recently we had very ghastly murder of about 30 people. So, this is a very serious matter. Now we are given the impression that the administration is very

strong. I am very sorry to say, as Mr. Reddy has said, that the Governor has not been able to contain the situation and all is not well with the State of Punjab. It is not the question of terrorists alone, it is a question of containing terrorism also. I would like to know from the Government why did the DIG of police, Mr. Chaman Lal resign from his post. What prompted him to resign from that post? Everybody knows that he was an efficient officer and he was doing very well. So, these matters are very important and should be considered. I earnestly and strongly urge upon the Government that they should take the initiative. Of course, whenever we raise this issue, the Prime Minister or the Home Minister will say: "When should we talk to in Punjab?" I say, talk to Mr. Bhatia who is a representative of the people of Punjab, who is a Member of this House. Talk to Mr. Ramoowalia. There are so many Sikh Members. You have not even talked to these people from Punjab. You cannot say that there is nobody to whom you can talk. I would urge the Government to take unilateral decision. Of course, we are happy that after the Operation Black Thunder we thought there would be some normalisation which would clear the Golden Temple of terrorists. The whole nation knows that at that time an assurance was given by the Prime Minister to the nation that a plan of action is ready for Punjab by which the situation in Punjab will improve. After that a few Jodhpur detainees were released and then afterwards there was full stop. Nothing happened after that. This is a continuous process. They should not stop there. A permanent solution of the Punjab problem is a continuous process. We should not take rest till that is achieved and it must be achieved urgently, immediately. so, sir, I hope that the Government of India will take it seriously and give earnest consideration to see that the Punjab Accord also is implemented and a permanent solution also is found to this problem.

Coming the budget, of course, there are only two main items which, I am glad, Mr. Bhatia has explained because in the explanatory note it was not forthcoming. Nobody has opposed the Demands. Even

[Sh. V.S. Krishna Iyer]

Mr. Ramachandra Reddy did not oppose it. He only wanted the details. I am glad that he has given the details. so, obviously there would be no objection to the Supplementary Demands.

I know very much what should be done in Punjab. I have not visited Punjab recently but I understand, as Mr. Bhatia has said, it contributes seventy percent of the foodgrains to the national pool. We are all happy. We are proud of Punjab. It is doing very well in agriculture. Even during the drought period, it contributed sixty percent to the national granary. But what I was given to understand was that industrially it is going from bad to worse. During the last General Budget time, I pointed out that the provision under the head 'industries' had been reduced by Rs. ten crores.

We find a number of unemployed youngsters. In one of the Reports I found that nearly seven lakh youths were unemployed nearly three lakhs in the urban areas and another four lakhs in rural areas. The youngsters were frustrated. Of course, there is unemployment everywhere in the country but particularly Punjab being a developed State it is not a backward State still we find unemployment there. Out of the educated youth, I understand nearly fifty percent are unemployed. So, this is a very serious problem and that is why they become frustrated and they have taken up this wrong path. I would strongly urge that the Government of India should not only give earnest attention, they should give up topmost priority to have some major industries there and also they should see that the agriculture is diversified. Of course, dairying is an important industry and I learn that even with regard to dairying, it stands first in the country. They contribute nearly ten percent of the milk to the country's milk pool. But that can be further strengthened and also you can take up food processing employment in Punjab, though we are not agreeing with your view in so far as the multi-nationals are engaged in this activity. The country sent them out once.

I do not know when they have been brought in the background again for production of Pepsi Colo, etc. They say that it is in the interest of the country but we are not convinced about it. However, I leave it at that. But the processing is an important industry and it is agro-based industry and it must be strengthened, it should be given priorities. Once again, I urge upon the Centre that they should invest more and more funds in the industries in the State of Punjab. Mere establishment of one railway workshop or a coach factory is not sufficient. We should have more and more such industries in the State of Punjab.

Sir, another point is about the security of Punjab. It is a very sensitive of the country. It is very important. But we have not heard anything about the fencing of the boundaries of the Punjab State. We do not find any funds provided for the scheme. At whose cost the fencing will done? I do know whether the Government of India will provide funds or the State Government will provide funds for this work. Therefore, I urge upon the union Government that fencing must be done and completed very soon. Now, politically, I would say that a democratic Government has been set up in Pakistan. The activities of terrorists may go down in Punjab. That is the hope of everybody because it has been proved beyond doubt that Pakistan had been aiding the terrorists. Now, the new Government has come into existence in Pakistan and the Government also made statements on this matter. So, sir, I hope that terrorists' activities may not repeat in Punjab and it will also be much reduced because of the democratic Government set up in Pakistan. Last time also I have said and many members from the ruling party also said that this would be the last occasion for discussing budget for Punjab in this House.

Sir in this connection I would like to point out one thing. When there is the President rule in a State, it is the practice that we will have a consultative Committee comprising of the members of the parliament of that State. For instance, there is one like that in Tamil Nadu where President's rule in exis-

tence. But I do not know whether you have got such a Committee in Punjab. Even you have not consulted the M.P.s. of Punjab in regard to the matter connected with Punjab budget. Then I talked to one of the MPS of Punjab State, he said that they had not been consulted in this matter. So, it is a lapse on the part of the Central Government. It is very necessary to have a consultative committee for Punjab because it is more than two years now that Punjab has been under president's rule. If I am not exaggerating it is the duty of the Government to constitute the committee for Punjab. It is the responsibility of the Centre and it is now looking after the administration of the State. It is the care-taker Government and the Governor is there as the head of the state. He must have a good rapport with all sections of the society there Mr. Arjun Singh helped in arranging a meeting with Sant Longowal with the then Government. The then Government did something. I do not know whether the present Government has been meeting all the people in the state very often. I do not know whether the Governor consults the MPs of the State. In a democratic set-up it is very necessary. I hope it will be the last occasion that we are discussing the budget of Punjab State in this House.

(Translation)

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support these demands. Whenever we talk of Punjab, its whole history comes before us. The land of the brave warriors, where songs of peace and harmony used to be sung, where even today the love stories of Heer-Ranjha, Soni-Mahiwal, Shashi Punnu and Vijay Sahiba are immortal and unique, where today the right path of the life is shown and peace and harmony is taught, where people have remained unaffected by all communal forces, is today immersed in a pool of blood. We have been hearing it since childhood that Punjab is such a land where during peace time the farmers plough their fields, and supply foodgrains to all the states and in the war-time turn into warriors to face the enemies and sacrifice their lives for the cause of

their nation. These were age-old things but today it is regretting that all our faiths and beliefs have been belied and the land of Punjab is bleeding.

In this connection our colleagues from opposition have made some points regarding the solution to the Punjab problem. I would like to ask them with the due respect as to what extent they themselves or their parties are sincere in solving this problem? I do not say that all the Parties are alike but in general the Opposition Parties have tried to defame the hon. Prime Minister "Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the Congress Government by exploiting the feelings of people on the Punjab issue. They have no soft corner for the victims of terrorism. Their policies are just before the people.

The masses in India are very well aware of this. Just now a Member from the Opposition party said that the Government is not taking any steps to implement the accords signed for the solution of Punjab and Chandigarh problems. My submission is that if a solution is found out or an accord is signed amidst bloodshed, riots and violence then it is not a solution. Before we arrive at any solution it is essential to have peace, harmony law and order as well as the people's faith that they may lead a peaceful life. Action should be taken thereafter to find out a solution to maintain the law and order and that solution will be a lasting one.

I personally feel that we are prepared to hand over Chandigarh to Punjab but, sir, I would like to submit with the due respect that you should ask your colleagues in Lok Dal as to whether they are prepared to hand over Chandigarh to Punjab. You should make declaration to this effect in the House. But you say one thing here in the one House and the other outside this House and yet another in the public. You have been simply exploiting the masses but the Indian masses are not going to be exploited any more. They will retaliate. (Interruptions)

If you are bold enough say something about Chandigarh, and ask Shri Devilal to

[Sh. Aziz Qureshi]

do so. If you have the courage, you should say this in the House. (*Interruption*)

(*English*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't disturb please. If you want to speak, you give your name.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: The second point that I would like to make is that no solution can be a permanent one if Akali Dal is not a party in the deliberations. We will, therefore, have to create such an atmosphere that all the members of Akali Dal participate in finding out the solution. Then alone will this be a permanent and a concrete solution.

There may be a difference of opinion regarding more achievements in Punjab but I feel that a person even with the little intelligence will not deny that this is the result of hon. Prime Minister's policies for 4-5 years and of the policies of the Central Government that the people in Punjab have decided to create an atmosphere of peace and face terrorism. I feel that this is a big credit for which our Government and the hon. Prime Minister deserve to be congratulated.

Allocations for Local Government for Housing and Development works have just now been criticised. I would like to submit that there can not be any bigger achievement of the Government than paying compensation at current market rates after getting the Golden Temple Complex vacated. In this way the importance of the Golden Temple will increase. The people would like to go there and it will be helpful in maintaining law and order problem there; moreover this area will also be beautified. People would like a healthy and beautiful planning. I would like that fund should be increased for the purpose because I have received some complaints which I have sent to my senior colleague Shri Bhatia. Some of the shops were acquired there but the owners have not

been given shops in return. One such case is of Dr. Mrs. Madan Pal who is a very gentle lady. I talked to her. I took her to Shri Bhatia and requested him that such cases should be considered. If it is felt that the funds should be increased, it should be done. Besides, I feel that the amount earmarked under the head Revenue and Rehabilitation is very small. This too should be increased.

If we go to the past history we find that Punjab has supplied foodgrains for the whole country and filled our godowns. In the hour of need it has provided foodgrains at the cost of their own need. In view of the sacrifices and the contribution they have made this amount should be doubled.

Just now it was said that what Pakistan has to do with the problem of terrorism. One of the Members said that it is mere a propaganda of the ruling party but I am happy that another Member said that Pakistan has a hand in it. I do not think that there is any doubt left that Pakistan is fully responsible for encouraging terrorism and assisting the terrorists. Our leaders have said so with full proof. Last year during the discussion on the demands of Defence Ministry I had suggested that our Air Force should go in action to wash out those terrorist camp in Pakistan where terrorists are being given training and from where money and weapons are being infiltrated into India. If we have to cross the international border we should in order to maintain peace and ensure security to the people in our country, we should not hesitate from doing so. The conditions have changed now. After 11 years, democracy has been restored in Pakistan, and Shrimati Benazir Bhutto is the Prime Minister there. We are sure that under the changed circumstances, the new Government of Pakistan will pay attention in this regard. On behalf of the Indian masses we request them with the faith that they will do away with the problem of terrorists' training and will not give us any chance of complaining that the terrorists are being trained in Pakistan and they are being sent into India equipped with arms and money. Now the circumstances have changed and we will be able to establish new

and friendly relationships with Pakistan.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make another point. There was a reference made regarding clash between a Police Commissioner and a lady officer. I do not feel that the matter deserve a debate in the Lok Sabha. This should not have been referred to. But now since it has been referred, I would like to say something. I am not going to say as to who is right and who is wrong. The victim's husband has filed a suit in the court. But I am doing to point out another thing. The position of Police Commission or an I.A.S. or an I.P.S. officer in Punjab is just different to that of what it is in the rest of the country. My submission is that when an average citizen of Punjab will come to know such a clash and that the matter being taken to the court what impact will it have on the morale of those citizens. The Government should keep this thing in view. I feel that the Punjab Governor and the Government have been wrong in not taking steps to see that the matter ends. The matter has been taken to the court. I feel that strict action should be taken and the case should be concluded otherwise it will have an adverse effect on the morale of the common man.

With these words I support this.

[English]

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West). Mr. Chairman, for the last two years, Punjab is under President's rule and without the representatives of the people, it is not possible to fulfil the aspirations of the people. Now it is the duty of the Central Government to fulfil the aspirations of the people and to look after the development of the State. There is an accord between the Prime Minister and Mr. Longowal. Some political and economic aspects are there in that accord and for the last two years, the Central Government is practically controlling the State. The hon. Minister will definitely tell this House what the Central Government has done during these two years in regard to the development of the State. Punjab problem is not an isolated problem. We cannot say that

Punjab is only a political problem. We cannot also say that Punjab is only a social problem. It is a combination of both social and political problems. If you have no good intention to solve the economic problem of the State of Punjab, definitely you will help the extremists to win over a big section of the people of Punjab. Punjab is advanced in Agriculture. There is no doubt about it. We are proud of that. But, industrially, definitely Punjab has not come to such a position where we can say that it is an industrialised State. In the Accord, you have clearly agreed that some economic and industrial measures are to be taken in Punjab. But, we see for the last two years, that the Central Government did very little to set up new industries to solve the problems in the industry viz. the industrial sickness. The Central Government has not done it. The Central Government has no policy to counter this industrial sickness or the industrial problems.

Sir, in Punjab, there are seven lakhs of unemployed youth. Definitely, this is a big problem for the State of Punjab. On the other hand, the extremists are utilising these seven lakh youth to suit their purpose. What is the policy of the Government to solve this unemployment problem?

The Central Government has taken up the scheme with regard to Ropar and Bhatinda plants. But, up to what stage that scheme has been implemented? Secondly, there is the Integral Coach Factory. That is another scheme of the Central Government. So, I want to know to what steps this Government has taken to complete or finalise this Integral Coach Factory. I would like to know the present stage of implementation of this scheme.

Further, the Central Government has brought in the Pepsi Cola project in the State of Punjab. There is no doubt about it. As far as Agriculture is concerned, Punjab is an advanced State and we can utilise the agricultural produce for the development of industrial sector also. I am in favour of setting up of agro-based industries but it should not be done by inviting the multinationals in the



[Sh. Ajoy Biswas]

State of Punjab because Punjab is already a complicated State. You are aware that there are some foreign hands working in Punjab. They are trying to exploit the present situation and problem. Pepsi Cola is a multinational concern. You cannot say for certain that through this concern, the foreign hands and foreign agencies will not work inside the State of Punjab. So, we are not against setting up of this type of agro-based industries. But, in doing this, we should not invite the multinationals and take their help. That will endanger the security of the country.

16.00 hrs.

Another point is that without finding a political solution or without solving the present political situation, you cannot expect a conducive atmosphere for the economic development. The economic development can be done if there is political solution in Punjab. In the Accord, some decisions were taken to solve the Punjab problem. But we do not see that the Government is bringing forward any solution for the Punjab. It is clear to us what the intention of the Central Government is to solve the Punjab problem in the near future.

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *in the Chair*]

For the last two years, Punjab is under the President's rule. Definitely you must see towards the problems of the Government teachers and their demands should be accepted. I know, even in this situation, there are some basic problems of teachers and employees in Punjab. They are demonstrating and agitating to have their demands met. Thousands of workers are still working as muster roll workers or contingent workers. One of the demands of the muster roll workers and the teachers working for the last two three years is that they should be regularised. It should be the wish of the Central Government to see that contingent workers and muster roll workers should be regularised. There are other problems of the

employees and teachers connected with administration. You must rule the country with the help of employees and if you don't accept their minimum demands, then how will you run the administration? My appeal is that you must see towards the problems of the Government employees and teachers of Punjab. With these words, I end my speech.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, I support the supplementary Demands for Grants for Punjab presented in the House by the hon. Minister. I hope the situation returns to normal in Punjab and elections held there as soon as possible. This will be a great achievement for our country. Punjab is the heart of the nation. Punjab is a State whose people have sacrificed themselves for the nation before and after Independence. Even today the people of the State are fighting against terrorists, and many have sacrificed their lives in the process. The citizens of India are grateful to the people of Punjab and this House congratulates the latter for the sacrifices made by them. While we are discussing the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Let us also congratulate the newly-elected Prime Minister of Pakistan Mrs. Benazir Bhutto. As Pakistan is Punjab's neighbour, her Prime Minister shall certainly help India by not supporting the Khalistan Movement. I do believe that Pakistan will help India in its quest for an early settlement to the Punjab problem thereby paving a way for the progress of that State.

Although hon. Shri Krishna Iyer's speech had a political tinge, he did make some constructive points. For this, I congratulate him. I support him on the point that Opposition parties should be taken into confidence on the Punjab issue. A number of meetings have been held with the Opposition on the Punjab problem. But elections cannot be held there until the situation returns to normal. We do not have any political interest in the matter. For us, interests of the public is more important. It is true that elections have to be held there but we have to

consider the position of the public in the State. For this too a dialogue with other political parties is necessary.

The Government has solved a number of grievances of Punjab, approved a number of projects for economic growth in the State. Punjab is an agriculture based State where the Green Revolution has had an exemplary success and we take pride in mentioning its example everywhere. In States where President's Rule is imposed, there is always a Consultative Committee of M.Ps. But there is no such Committee in Punjab. To solve the grievances of Punjab I would suggest that setting up of a Monitoring Cell or a Monitoring Committee consisting of M.Ps. As discussions cannot be held in the State, the Assembly having been dissolved suggestions can be sought from M.Ps who are the public representatives. A monitoring cell consisting of M.Ps should be set up which can give suggestions for economic growth, removal of unemployment and restoring normalcy in the State. Punjab has 7-8 lakh unemployed youth. Even though Bengal has 52 lakh unemployed youth the situation there is different from that of Punjab. The Report also says that these youth are taking part in terrorist activities. To solve the unemployment problem, heavy industry should be set up in the State and for this an increase in the budgetary allocations is needed. Notified vacancies should be immediately filled up after withdrawing the ban on recruitment to Central Government posts. This will solve the unemployment problem in the State to some extent. The people of Punjab should be congratulated for having isolated the terrorists. Police officers working in the State also deserve praise. It is not good to make them target of criticism all the time. Shri Rehber deserves congratulations once again as he continues to work for the good of Punjab in the same way he has done in the past in the face of threats to his life. Hon. Shri Reddi said many things against the Punjab Governor. Although I come from Bengal, I do not want to say anything political. Hon. Shri Reddi is not present here, he was saying that the Punjab Governor should exchange

place with the Andhra Governor. But will it solve the problem? Speeches are more political.... (Interruptions)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: If a lady Governor has to go, let the hon. Member go herself.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: All right. Hon. Shri Ramoowalia should have been asked to speak first. He is a member of the Akali Dal and is seen as a representative of the people of Punjab.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Thank you.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Shri Bhatia rightly said that the morale of the people of Punjab has been boosted. Today the situation in Punjab is such that people are not thinking of leaving the State. For this, I congratulate the Government. More attention should be paid towards rehabilitation. 17 leaders of our Party and a number of police officers sacrificed their lives. Political leaders are always ready to lay down their lives in the service of the nation. The Government should formulate a scheme under which if one member of a family is killed, one person from that family should be given a Government job. There are many families who have lost one or more members. Children of many families do not get proper education of even two square meals a day. If the Government provides job to a member of the victim family, the people will feel that the Government does care for them.

Religion does not teach us to have enmity with each other. We are Indians and India is our country. Many people asked me as to what I would speak on Punjab. When Rabindranath Tagore wrote the National Anthem he wrote: "Punjab, Sindhu, Gujarat, Maratha, Dravida, Utkala Banga." Punjab has a relationship with Bengal. That is why a Bengali has been posted as Governor in Punjab. I thank you for allowing me to express my views.

**SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani) :**  
**Mr. Chairman, Sir,** It is our misfortune that we have to discuss Supplementary Demands for Grants time and again here. We had hoped that such an occasion would not arise as Assembly elections would be held and a representative Government formed in Punjab. Regrettably, this did not happen. It is said that elections will be held in Punjab when the situation returns to normal. In the absence of a favourable atmosphere in Assam, elections had to be held there with the help of military and para-military forces. And there was a lot of bloodshed in the process. Anyway the elections were held and a Government was formed. Similarly a Government was formed after elections were held in the Eastern and Northern Provinces of Sri Lanka. The efforts of the I.P.K.F brought some peace to the island. Otherwise the situation there is far from normal, terrorists are active there too. In spite of all this, Presidential elections are going to be held in Sri Lanka. To postpone the Assembly elections in Punjab on the pretext of atmosphere in the state not being conducive is certainly not proper. The Government can make its own arrangements for holding of elections. After a Government is formed, the Punjab crisis, which has assumed national proportions, can be solved. It seems the Government is not interested in solving the Punjab problem. Hon. Members of Parliament Shri Bhatia and Shri Dhillon are veteran leaders of the Congress who have been serving the Party for the last 40-45 years. Even they were not associated with the Advisory Committee. All the Opposition Parties wanted the Central Government to consult them in finding a solution to this problem. But what to talk of the Opposition when even the veterans of the Congress were not consulted. A solution can be easily found out if the Centre works jointly with the Opposition. The Governor and other officials of Punjab works according to their own whims and fancies. An Advisory Committee consisting of M.Ps from the Congress (I) and

the Akali Dal would certainly have found a solution. It is not as if there is no solution to this problem. Punjab is the arm of the country. When Punjab and Haryana were united, 50% of our servicemen came from there. They were honoured with many Victoria Crosses in the wars before Independence. These two states not only feed the nation but also supply recruits to the armed forces at the time of war. Why did this problem arise? Because the sons of farmers in Punjab do not get jobs. There are very good schools in Punjab but still they do not get jobs. It is the boys studying in public schools in cities who later go on to dominate the job market. So out of desperation the youth of rural areas have taken up arms and have turned extremists and joined the company of bad elements. Only the Government is responsible for the indiscriminate killings being resorted to by these people because they are not even aware whom they are killing. In 1984, when the Hon. Prime Minister was on a visit to Simla as the General Secretary of the Congress, he had described Bhindranwale as a noble and great saint in response to a question regarding his views about the latter. In the elections to S.G.P.C, Congress contested with the support of Bhindranwale and again in the general elections, sought his help. With the support of Congress, Bhindrawale the man who worked for ransom and extortion, later on became an extremist and killed several innocent persons. Had the Congress been serious to resolve the Punjab tangle, it would have sought the advice of veteran leaders on it as they could give better suggestions.

Secondly, with the restoration of a Representative Government in Punjab, everything can be got settled through dialogue and also elections can be held in the State.

A little while ago an hon. Member stated that Lok Dal is opposed to Punjab Accord. But with the installation of a popular Govern-

ment in place of the present President's rule in the State, after the Assembly elections the two State Government i.e. Government of Punjab and Haryana Government can solve the issue amicably on their own.

Initially Haryana was against the award as it was given by Shrimati Indira Gandhi which mentioned that in lieu of Chandigarh to Punjab, Haryana would get 107 villages of Abohar and Fazilka. This announcement caused so much resentment among the people of Haryana, that on this very issue Ch. Devi Lal of Lok Dal won 85 seats in the State, because the people thought Haryana's interests have been totally overlooked. People of the State felt that they had been deprived of their share of water, but were satisfied with the setting up of a commission to settle the two issues. One of water and second of exchange of Abohar Fazilka for Chandigarh. On the issue of water, there was broad consensus over the award given by the Commission and it could have settled the issue, had there been popular Governments in power in the two States. Issue was decided earlier also, but now due to a hesitation on the part of the Congress to consult either the leaders of the opposition or the Congress M.Ps from Punjab, who are completely seized of the facts, it has remained unresolved. In Punjab, undeclared war is being fought because nobody is safe there and daily 20 to 25 persons are being killed even in the adjoining States like Haryana, Situation has become so bad that recently in Kaithal, 25 persons were killed. Such a situation has been created in that State that later on when the Government thought to control it, they found themselves incapable of fighting the terrorists because they were equipped with sophisticated weapons such as AK-47 rifles and Chinese rifles, which are capable of killing many persons within a minute. We do not have such modern weapons and at least the Government of Haryana is not at all equipped with them to deal with the terrorists

in place. Now the hon. Home Minister has given some help to meet the terrorists threat, so the Government should start dialogue with the leaders of the Opposition and also consult the senior leaders of the Congress like Dhillon Sahib and sort out the issue. They will offer concrete suggestions. Ch. Devi Lal intends to settle the issue through discussions with the Chief Minister of Punjab, but there is none to talk to except the Governor. With whom what he can discuss? Now there are chances of improvement in the situation as popular democratic Government has come into power in Pakistan. The democratically elected Government of Pakistan may perhaps stop assisting the terrorists as their Foreign Minister and our Hon. Prime Minister have stressed the need to have friendly relations with each other. It would not be a big thing if they stop imparting training to the terrorists.

Our Government claims that they have sealed their international borders six months ago, but even today it has not been sealed and people do cross over the borders and they meet a little resistance. There is a nexus between the police, the smugglers and the anti-social elements. The life of common man is not safe.

Supplementary Grants need to be approved as there is no other alternative under the President's rule. With these words, I thank and request the Government to discuss the issue with the leaders of all the opposition parties and the Senior Congress leaders of Punjab and sort out the problem.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak only on two-three points. The Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has announced that there will be Panchayat elections in Punjab and he has also stated that there will be a gradual devolution of power throughout the country and all the power will be vested with the

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

Panchayats. However, beginning is being made with the Punjab. It is a very important step and its importance cannot be underestimated as this will bring a sense of fearlessness and participation among the masses and talented persons will be able to come forward. Peace will not return to Punjab without high morale of the people, which can only be raised through increased participation of people in the Panchayat elections.

Secondly and fortunately with the coming into power of democratically elected Government in Pakistan, 90 percent of the terrorist problem will get automatically solved as there will be nobody to support the terrorists. Both Ms. Benazir Bhutto and Shri Sahabzada Yakub Khan have underlined the importance of friendly relations with India. Therefore, we should welcome the retrieval of democratic process in Pakistan by holding the Panchayat elections in Punjab.

Labourers of Bihar have contributed a lot to the prosperity of Punjab. Every year lakhs of labourers from Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh go to Punjab and return to their villages with a lot of money. I don't counter it. I request the Government to go in for compulsory insurance of these labourers and also to maintain records about their whereabouts, as it is difficult to know about their well being. Many persons of my constituency were killed but no information was available about them. The Government of Punjab under President's rule should make some advancement towards welfare of the labourers who have been there working in that State because they have also contributed to the prosperity of Punjab. Therefore, the responsibility of their security and welfare rests with the Punjab Government.

In the end, I would like to say that under President's rule, many things have been

done in Punjab and we hope that the situation in Punjab will improve and it will march ahead.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while discussing demands for grants for Punjab many political issues have also been raised. On the analogy of the reply given by hon. Gadhviji to the debates about demands for grant for Tamil Nadu. I was expecting that political issues would not prevail upon the development and financial problems of Punjab while discussing the issue. But I fail to understand why Shri Bhatiaji, who is a very good friend of mine, lost his temper today and started a political discussion. In the very beginning he lost his temper and started speaking against us. I have never thought that a dear friend like Shri Bhatiaji will keep Akalis in such an indifferent footings. But I have decided that by abiding by my traditions, I will not allow myself to be provoked. Therefore, I will convey my feelings politely.

At the outset, I would like to say that I am very much proud of unity and integrity of the country and feeling of nationalism and brotherhood among the people of different faiths i.e. Hindu, Sikh and Christian in India. According to the edict of Shri Gurugranth Sahib, we have been worshipping man and will continue to do so in future also. I also want to say that the mountains may fly, the snow-clad mountains may turn hot and the fire lose its natural quality, but the Akali Dal will never support the cause for Khalistan. The leader of the House, Hon Prime Minister rightly stated that there were two basic factors behind Punjab problem, one is the rise of fundamentalism and the second is the foreign hand. Further, these are attributable to two to three factors. There are some demands pertaining to Sikhs and some pertain to the people of Punjab as a whole. Therefore, on the face of statement made by the Hon. Prime Minister, the accusation

hurlled by a person of Shri Bhatia stature loses its relevancy here. I want to convey the feelings of the people who think that there will be no use in coming into senses after losing everything. The five Ex-Ministers of Punjab belonging to Congress Party have been killed, Sant Longowal was murdered and our popular leader and the Prime Minister of the country was also murdered. I would like to ask the Government for how long it will remain blaming others and not taking any decision. Let the people be told that in whose hands we are playing. We are playing in the hands of terrorists. What do the terrorists want? They want that the politicians quarrel among themselves so that they can rule over the people by overawing them. I want to say that Government should try to isolate the terrorists. In Punjab, during the last 8 years there has not been even a single case of scuffle between Sikhs and Hindus at market places, or in the street or at any other public places. Nor has there been any case of assault on each other. There are some handful of people whose number is very few come and start shooting the people. Out of the total number of persons killed by the terrorists, the Sikhs constitute 86 per cent. They are being killed because they are not lending their support to terrorists. I request the Government to see those things from which the terrorists get the talking point. What types of talking point terrorists get? They ask people whether the persons responsible for massacre of Sikhs in Delhi were awarded punishment. The Government should punish them and let this talking be closed. They say that 180 persons have been released from Jodhpur Jail after keeping them in confinement for four and half years. If they were innocent then why they were not released at the very first day and why they were kept in confinement for four and half years and the remaining detenus will also be released by declaring them innocent. If the Government keep the persons under confinement continuously for five years like this fashion, who will get impetus

from these type of things. It is, therefore, my humble request to you that instead of losing temper, facts should be taken into consideration. I would also like to make it clear who is giving support to whom. From the books written by Shri Mark Tully and Satish Jaicob, even a common man has come to know who has given help to whom, of course occasionally and fortuitously for narrow self motives. But this is a naked truth that many persons belonging to the rulling party have also helped those persons who used to talk to kill many as 35 Hindus. Even that time also, on the face of impending danger of guns of terrorists. Ramoowalia openly said that it was a wrong thing. We are proud to say that we are the lamps which keep on glowing in the midst of storms even. We say it now and continue to say like this in future also. I would like to say one thing that Punjab problem should be solved with a sympathetic view in mind. Solution to Punjab problem should be arrived at by discussing it with political parties and the people of Punjab. Hon. Prime Minister himself is of the opinion that this is a national problem, therefore, it should be solved in national perspective. Governor Mr. Ray's fire power cannot be a solution to the bullet of terrorist like G.B. Manochahal. There has been enough of exchange of fires. I would like to say with full responsibility and in all its seriousness that corruption in Punjab police is increasing behind the garb of this terrorism.

A mention was also made in the House about Shri I. G Gill and Shrimati Bajaj. It is not known as to what was said by whom during a private party. But that incident did not deserve to be mentioned here. That was not an event. I do not think it proper to repeat it again and again. Later on these officers went to the court. Could the Government not solve this issue out of court? When the Government could not solve such a minor issue, how it will be able to solve the Punjab problem. The Government is too incapable to solve this minor issue. I would like to request

[Sh. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

the hon. Members not to raise this issue in the House.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : Why you are mixing the issue of Shrimati Bajaj with the Punjab problem.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : You may express your views when your turn comes. Thank you. I am to say that there must be a political solution to Punjab problem. All the opposition parties should be taken into confidence and a political solution is to be found after having talks with various sections of the society but no dialogue should be held with terrorist. A dialogue should be held only with those political persons who have faith in the law and in the constitution of the country. If any dialogue is to be held with terrorists, it should be held by the State Government and not by the Central Government. This is the responsibility of the State Government. Therefore, we should held talks for a political solution.

Next, I would like to make a mention of Shri Chaman Lal, who was Inspector General of Punjab police and was very popular among the Hindus and Sikhs alike because he was having a keen sense of justness. He has written an eleven pages letter to the Government. Under what circumstances did he say that he did not want to live in Punjab? The Government should tell the whole country about those circumstances and his letter should be taken into consideration.

Now, I would like to submit my views about some demands of Punjab. First of all, I would like to congratulate the Punjab Electricity Board for doing a commendable job. We should not lag behind in appreciating the good work if it so deserves. All of my friends who are present in the House, be it Sardar Dhillon Saheb, or Shri Bhatia ji or Chaudhary Sunder Singh, are in agreement that Punjab Electricity Board has done a very commend-

able job. The Chairman, Shri N.S. Basant and all other officers of Punjab Electricity Board have got full cooperation of all. They have got full cooperation from the Punjab Government irrespective of the fact that it was the government of Shri Barnala or the Governor's rule. But two things have not been done and if these are not done, there will be acute shortage of power in Punjab. The first is that the Ropar Thermal Power Plant is in the third stage. It has been cleared from all stages and now it is to be cleared by the Planning Commission. As far as this matter is concerned, we all are in agreement and through you want to insist upon the Government to clear this project immediately otherwise Punjab will have to face serious power problem. The second thing is about Guru Nanak Thermal plant situated at Bhatinda. The Government have proposed to change the venue of Guru Nanak Thermal Power Plant and have shifted it 12 kilometers away from the existing venue. All of its conditions have been fulfilled. Through you, I would like to request Mr. Gadhvi, who is the only Minister who writes letters to members stating that following issues have been raised by them in the House.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar): I have also received letter.

[English]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: I appreciate this action of yours because you always take into account the views expressed by the Members of Parliament while deliberating in the House. You have also sent a note.

[Translation]

He also informs about the follow up action

The second thing is that Mr. Bhatia has rightly said that permission should be given to export more Basmati rice from Punjab. Basmati rice of Punjab is of better quality than that of the Basmati rice of Pakistan. In the matter of export of Basmati rice, Pakistan

has captured the markets of middle east and we are lagging behind for which farmers of Punjab are not at fault rather the Central Government is responsible for this. If the Government gives incentives to the farmers of Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Amritsar districts of Doab and Majha areas in Punjab and earmark these districts for the production of Basmati rice, then the farmers of these districts can earn the foreign exchange worth Rs. 3 crores for the country. If Government fixes the price of rice at Rs. 550/- a quintal and assure the farmers seven per cent annual increase in the price for five years, the farmers of Punjab will make bumper production of Basmati which will earn valuable foreign exchange for the Country

Government is opening Industrial Growth Centres. I am a Member of the consultative committee of the Ministry. In the meeting of the Consultative Committee also I made a demand to open industrial centres at Sangrur, Faridkot, Patiala districts of Malwa region and in three districts of Doab and Majha regions in Punjab. This will give incentive to the industries.

The railways are being electrified everywhere in India but not a single line of Punjab has been electrified so far. May I know the reason? The 70 per cent foodgrains of Punjab is taken by the Government but the Government is not electrifying trains in Punjab. Even the double tracks are not being laid there. I strongly request the Government for the electrification of trains in Punjab.

Mr. Bhatia, Miss Mamata, Mr. Rajhans and Mr. Ram Narain Singh have also said about the unemployment in Punjab. The Governor of Punjab is confidently saying that one lakh employment opportunities would be created in the coming two years. I am to request that 5,000 youths from three districts Gurdaspur, Amritsar and Ferozepur and 5,000 youths from 9 other districts should be recruited in C.R.P.F., B.S.F., C.I.S.F. and other agencies. By this 10,000 people will get employment.

I would like to request hon. Gadhvi that Punjab Government has an apprehension. The Central government have provided funds to face floods in Punjab. Punjab Government has suffered losses to the tune of Rs. 864 crores due to floods and which you have also accepted. Out of the funds made available by you, Punjab Government is spending Rs. 120 crores for relief and rehabilitation work. This will meet only 20 to 25 per cent of the expenditure. The difference can be met only on getting more relief. I want to request that centre should provide adequate assistance to Punjab for tackling the flood situation effectively in Punjab. Unlike other States, the floods have caused more damages, particularly to tube-wells and tractors etc. The houses are not made of concrete in other states. Therefore, I want to request that in order to maintain the beauty of Punjab and keeping in view its demands full financial assistance should be given.

In regard to the corruption in Punjab Police, I want to submit that a Police Officer there has divulged a secret to me. He said that an officer of the rank of D.I.G. of the State Police gives orders for arrests of persons in the morning and asks a sum of Rs. 15,000 from each of them for their release otherwise they are threatened to implicated in the cases of murder. In this way that D.I.G. has amassed wealth worth Rs. 7 1/2 crores through dubious means and the same things has also been said about an S.S.P., whose identity was also disclosed to me, who has made Rs. 2 1/2 crores by indulging in corrupt practices. It is true that Punjab Police is fighting very bravely. But even if 5 to 7 per cent of them indulge in corrupt practices, it will cause delay in the improvement of the situation. Therefore, attention should be paid in this direction. The Hon. Prime Minister had laid the foundation stone of Govind-wal Project, but doubts are being raised in this matter because the said project has not been fully cleared so far. Someone must have misguided the Hon. Prime Minister. Why the foundation stone of a Project was laid by the Hon. Prime Minister when it was not cleared by the financial institution?



[Sh. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

I will suggest that hon. Shri Badal, Shri Tohra, Shri Mann, the Jodhpur detenus should be released. The gullies of the Delhi riots should be punished immediately. It will enhance the good-will of the people, The Punjab Accord which was welcomed unanimously in both Houses and which received much applaud is being side tracked. You are not implementing it in its letter and spirit, as a result of which people are increasingly losing their confidence in the Government. We should implement Punjab Accord in its letter and spirit otherwise its non-implementation will cause resentment in that State.

AN HON. MEMBER: If Shri Badal, Shri Tohra and others are released they may not remain alive and may meet the same fate which Shri Talwandi met.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: With these words, I oppose these demands.

DR. G.S. DHILLON (Ferozpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Punjab was the subject of discussion a few weeks back and we had participated in it actively. I was hesitant in making my submission today. But I rise to speak to support some of the points raised by the hon. Members and also to oppose some of the points made by them on the floor of the House.

So far as the situation prevailing in Punjab is concerned, hon. Shri Bhatia and Shri Ramoowalia have rightly suggested that Punjab issue should be raised above party-politics. Everyone feels the same but unfortunately, some or the other problem is always cropping up. I joined the Congress party more than 50 years ago but even in United Punjab when the Unionist Party was in existence, the programmes had an economic basis. Subsequently, the Congress Party and the Akali Dal joined it and a new direction was given. But problems arose with the formation of Pakistan and problems which never existed began to emerge and the situation in Punjab became what it is

today. The beginning was so promising but the turn of events have been most unfortunate but how do we get out of this crisis? Hon. Mamata Bannerji has suggested that all opposition and other parties should sit and put their head together to ponder over the Punjab situation. I was thinking that the Congress Party should also participate in it. No one mentions the name of the Ruling Party. You are aware of our position but even outsiders do not mention that we should be consulted, on the contrary everyone should be consulted. Ch. Ram Narayan is an old friend of mine and he included me in the negotiations. I thank him for that. In so far as hon. Shri Ramoowalia is concerned, I said many things last time. I had no intentions of causing your displeasure. You are our brother. If something is said in emotion, you should not mind it. You are aware as to how much efforts we had made for you. I had stated in this House last time that toppling of the Barnala Government was a big mistake. When we say this much why do you become angry?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : I was not angry.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: The position which you have stated regarding Khalistan, I would like to know whether all your party members think on the same lines? You are carrying out negotiations in this regard. Now you are repenting as to why you removed Shri Barnala. You as well as others are aware that we have taken up this burden unnecessarily. I toured the flood affected areas and stayed there for 10 to 12 days. Everywhere the people were saying that if there were M.L.A.s they could have done something concrete. I also cursed the circumstances under which we committed such error. I think that the intention with which it was done, was not fulfilled. I have been reading in the newspapers for the past some time that you people are negotiating for a reconciliation. You have stated that the person who holds number two position in your party has joined them. Will the stand which you have taken towards the Khalistan issue, be maintained after you unity is achieved?

They do not think the same.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOW-  
ALIA: What I have stated in support by all.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: If this is the first statement you make, after your unity, nothing else can be more welcome.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOW-  
ALIA: If the almighty wills, it shall be so.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: You are following the directions of the Akal Takht in your attempts at reconciliation and you are instructing Shri Barnala to dissolve the Akali Dal. Prof. Darshan Singh should at least condemn the atrocities and killings being committed in the State.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOW-  
ALIA: We are not in the SGPC, we were defeated at the polls.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: When you want, you join it and when you do not, your separate yourself from it. I was an elected member of the SGPC even during the British Rule. We had never thought in terms of politics. It was originally constituted to look after the religious affairs. I was its member for several years. The Akali Dal has never specified the scope of the SGPC. Gradually the complexion of the organisation has undergone a complete change. I would say that you should make up with each other. You should also declare publicly what you have submitted in your speech now. When Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi wants to know as to with whom to negotiate, you should come forward and assure us that you are prepared to hold talks and whatever decision is taken will be accepted by your side and then we can be able to deal with others. You should make an announcement of these two points. I do not know as to what has been the verdict of the Akal Takht regarding Shri Barnala. If the charges against him have been accepted, he may have been punished. I do not know as to how you will support what you

As regards the economic problems, I agree to what has been submitted about Basmati rice. When I was the Minister of Agriculture, the report of the Agricultural Price Commission was not dealt with properly. I am not aware of the outcome of the cabinet meeting on the subject of Agricultural prices, hon. Shri Gadvi will be knowing it and he may state the facts. I had suggested to hon. Shri Bhagat also to think in long-terms. The middle-east market has been handed over to Pakistan. The people of the gulf region were very fond of Basmati rice. Pakistan set up its own corporation and captured that market. The rates in the market are different from that of the rates declared by the Agricultural Price Commission after due approval from the cabinet. Now you are supplying 1 lakh tonnes of Basmati rice to U.S.S.R. I have heard that negotiations are going on with the European countries and with U.S.A. that you are going to supply about 10 thousand tonnes of rice to them. I had stated last time as well that there should be some organisation to look after the marketing arrangements of Basmati rice inside and outside the country. It should conduct research and suggest way of improving the situation. We talked about diversification of industries in Punjab. The Green Revolution to the extent desirable, is over. Punjab cannot depend on green revolution alone. Therefore I had stated last time also that food processing, milk processing, horticulture and oilseeds processing units should be set up. It is not proper to only increase the production of wheat. Some agro based industries should be set up there. One of the hon. Members was referring to the setting up of the Pepsi Cola Plant. I was also very doubtful about it. When this matter came to the Ministry of Agriculture, we wanted to know the details, and we found that there was nothing to doubt about it. Now he is saying that it is a multinational company. There are multinational companies elsewhere also, but no one raises any question about that, but a lot of resentment seems to exist in the case of Punjab. We know only this much that this will not bring greater degree of adversity than that prevailing at

[Dr. G.S. Dhillon]

and fruits etc. will be processed in the proposed unit. The drinks will, of course, be manufactured. Besides, foreign exchange worth five times the investment will be earned. It is true that it was discussed at various stages, the Planning Commission also accorded their approval, the Cabinet too gave a green signal and the project was formally announced, but you do not see the conditions prevailing in Punjab. Nobody knows what turn the situation will take.

17.00 hrs.

They do not take up any other subject and go on harping on this subject only. Myself Shri Bhatia and some of the colleagues of Shri Ramoowatta talked to the hon. Finance Minister the other day regarding the Guru Nanak Thermal Plant and Ropar Thermal Plant and he gave us assurance. Myself and Shri Bhatia also told the hon. Minister that he should consider this seriously on behalf of the Finance ministry. We are aware of the working of the Planning Commission; it thinks in terms of overall economy and resources. But there are many things which need special consideration. The hon. Finance minister encouraged us a lot and assured us that he would help us by somehow mobilizing resources and providing funds. We are very hopeful that he would keep his assurance.

Regarding the condition of industry too, it was told the other day that out of 126 blocks in the State only 65 have an industry. When I was a Minister in Punjab or Speaker in the Lok Sabha, I used to receive complaints that there was no heavy industry in the State. Such complaints hold good even today. At that time, the reply that used to be given was that State was located on the border. But my submission is that even Lahore is located on the border. When I was a Minister in the Government, I realised that Punjab stood nowhere in the matter of industries. When we compare Punjab with Andhra, or Maharashtra, it looks pigmy. Another reason they give is that the state is passing through a

troubled time. Where should the people go in such a situation? There should be some balance between the industrial and agricultural development. If one sector gets an assistance of 5.7 per cent and the other of 100 per cent, then even a right thinking person will be forced to revolt. I do not know about Gujarat, the Gujarat is are very clever and have swept away everything, but what is the condition in Punjab. I do not want to annoy you.

The fact is that the hon. Governor of Punjab was severely criticised. I had the opportunity to know him pretty closely as a Minister when I was Speaker of the Lok Sabha. He is hardworking and simply outstanding. Even in Punjab, he is the same person. As and when any mishappening takes place there, both husband-wife reach the spot the very same day. I do not know from where all this propaganda emanates that the Governor is responsible for all this. Constitutionally, it is the responsibility of the Governor. Besides, he belongs to a family of patriots. He is the grandson of late Shri G.C.R. Das and possesses numerous qualities of patriotism. All allegations cannot be correct, it is wrong to say that he is afraid of terrorists. The administration has done a lot of work. It is our duty to appreciate a good worker and we feel that he has done excellent work. But the opposition Members have forgotten to put on record what the Governor has done. The Governor called a meeting of the Members of all parties one and a half month back to discuss the situation prevailing there. I was myself present in that meeting alongwith Shri Barnala, Shri Balwant Singh and Major General Kumar. Shri Balwant Singh charged Shri Kumar of mismanagement of Bhakra which according to him resulted in flood in Punjab. At this stage, Major General Kumar rose and explained every point from a to z. This indeed demonstrated quality of his personality as he defended the administration. Thereafter, we all congratulated him for providing a good management. We even went to his side to shake hands with him. But the report carried by the newspapers gave more publicity to Balwant Singh's statement and I am sorry

that the press behaved in such a manner. On the other hand, the statement made by Major General Kumar was carried by the press three-four days later and that too when they felt that this statement too should be given space. So what was the result of doing all these irresponsible things? The result was that the people were made to believe their version. I feel that had this been the reason for the flood, only Sutlej would have been flooded but how did the Rabi river get flooded? Why were Ajnala and various other places flooded? Was the water of the dam released there too? We are very sad about the death of such an honest and noble person. You cannot blame anybody if such a natural calamity takes place. Still such things were done there.

Some of the other colleagues have made another point. I still doubt as to where do we stand. If the Panchayat election are to be held, do we have to see the barometer to chalk out our plan of action? I feel that there is a big misunderstanding in this regard. It would have been better had they not attributed any motive to holding Panchayat elections. Panchayat elections are held every year. Let them take place. We sent the party nominations neither for the local bodies nor for the panchayat election. I feel that making such irresponsible statements only worsens the situation. At least to me, the picture is still not clear and you will see what happens in future. I think that the politicians should not interfere in the Panchayat elections. Let the people decide among themselves what type or representatives they want for Panchayats. We should not interfere in this process.

17.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

About the outstanding issues between Haryana and Punjab, I had said the same thing last time what Shri Ram Narayan Singh has said now. In 1970-, when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime minister and myself the Speaker of Lok Sabha, a decision was arrived at in a very comely atmosphere,

according to which Chandigarh was to go to one State and Abohar and Fazilka to the other. I think that had this decision been implemented at that time, a number of issues which cropped up later on could have been avoided. 13 years have since passed and neither the Ruling Party Members nor the Opposition Party Members bothered to ask as to what happened to that decision. I think it was 12-13 years back when Shrimati Indira Gandhi said that a meeting of the Congress Party leaders of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir was being held in Kurukshetra and that talks must be held on this subject there. Shri Bhajan Lal was in Kurukshetra at that time. I told him that this subject has to be discussed but he could not do so as he was otherwise busy. Had this been discussed even at that time, a decision could have been reached, but now it is too late. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the house in which I am living these days used to be the venue of the meetings of Venkataramaiah Commission earlier. It was allotted to me after that Commission was wound up. The peon living there requested me for an extension of stay there. One day he told me that the hon. Judge used to walk restlessly from one corner to another till 2'o clock at night. At the dead of night, he had a heart attack and had to be taken to hospital. Thus, you people have created a lot of problem for him. Thereafter, a second and a third Commission was constituted. Now the issue has become all the more complicated.

SHRI BALWANĀ SINGH RAMOOWALIA : The problem is increased due to that side .

DR. G.S. DHILLON: The problems are certainly there, whether from your side or our own side. Choudhary Devi Lal had been in the Congress Party and was with me in the same jail. At times, I feel that I should visit him and persuade him. But I have heard that he has changed. If Choudhary Ram Narayan somehow brings him to the right track, then this can be discussed once again, and the issue can be solved. I myself feel that the present statement is unnecessary. Last

[Dr. G.S. Dhillon]

time, Shri Ramoowalia was very much annoyed at this issue. I would like to submit that one or two of their leaders are in jail for their own security and for this you should be thankful to us. I have the evidence with me that they themselves said so and I presented that evidence last time. But we are happy that you are joining them. You should bring them on the right track. Why should they remain in Jail. I am sorry for having taken so much time of the House.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalgan): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Punjab submitted in the House. While associating with the sentiments expressed by all other hon. Members, I would like to submit a few points.

Whenever there used to be a discussion on Punjab, all the hon. Members whether from ruling party or opposition parties mention about Pakistan's hand in spreading terrorism in Punjab. The people of India now hope that there will be some change in the situation in Punjab after Ms. Benajir Bhutto takes oath of office of the Prime Minister of Pakistan. I would like to submit that every one praised operation 'Black Thunder' and the masses congratulated the police officials of Punjab in unequivocal terms. But the atmosphere created at that time was shortlived and the situation started deteriorating. The definition of law is same for everyone, howsoever a big officer one may be. In I.P.C. also, it has nowhere been mentioned that law will be different in the cases of high officials and other ranks. Some days ago, there was discussion in the House about the atrocities committed on women, I would like to submit that on behalf of the House, all the hon. Members praised Shri Ribeiro for his devotion and doing good job, when he was relieved of his duties in Punjab. At that time we also felt that no other officer in India will be able to provide such an administration which could be that much effective. After that Shri K.P.S. Gill became the D.I.G. of Punjab and his efforts were also praised by the masses,

but now-a-days there are certain fears in mind of the people about Punjab police. First of all three days ago, we read in the newspaper about the escape of a terrorist who was caught after much effort. This is not the first incident, 12-13 incidents of such type have taken place in Punjab when the terrorists got themselves from the police custody when they were being taken to the court. There is no indication of any shots being fired, but even then terrorist escaped from the grip of the police.

The Government should look into the matter concerning Shrimati Bajaj, if the law has to be enforced properly and if there is a *prima facie* case against Shri K.P.S. Gill. The prestige of Punjab police had reached new high after Operation Black Thunder, but the same is now dwindling. I would like to submit that when the law is same for one and all, then it should be enforced properly. I am not levelling allegation against any one, but if something happens in Punjab, the people of the entire country looks towards the same. In my view action should have been taken in this matter in accordance with provisions of law. You could have got a better officer than Shri K.P.S. Gill. When Shri Ribeiro was relieved of his post, Shri K.P.S. Gill came in his place and he has also done a good job. This incident happened in a party at Home Secretary's residence, where drinks were also served. Shri Dhillon said about Siddarth Shanker Ray that every one knows him from the time when he was the Chief Minister of Bengal. As an independent Member, without any prejudice, I would like to submit that any Member who levels allegations against Shri S.S. Ray, further complicates the issue of Punjab. When these allegations and counter-allegations will stop. These can be stopped only when one would have humane feelings.

I would like to submit one more point. Some Jodhpur detentus were released. The problem is that we take steps by entering into agreements with some people. Such accords lead nowhere. Only some detentus have been released from Jodhpur Jail. If the allegations were not correct, than why were

they not released earlier? It was declared earlier that Jodhpur detentus will never be released. The policy of the Government is not proper. Some people are released from jail after five years, being affirmed as innocents. Dinkar says:

Prem nahin kartvaya marg se nar ko  
Kabhi digata hai,

Prem sudha pee kar he manav sheesh-  
dan de jata hai.

The Punjab problem cannot be solved unless sentiments of love and affection are inculcated in the minds of the people. So far the progress of Punjab is concerned, some new industries are going to be set up there. There are 7 lakh unemployed persons. Wherever there is unemployment, crimes take place. The incident of Jehanabad in Bihar is a glaring example. The number of crimes will rise in accordance with the unemployment figures in any State.

Poverty and unemployment are at their peak in Bihar. Earlier the labourers of Bihar used to go and work as labourers in Punjab and in this way, lent a helping hand in Punjab's progress. But now labourers belonging to Bihar or any other State, do not want to go to Punjab. I have supported all the legislations introduced here. Emergency Bill was also brought here. But in spite of these Bills, terrorist activities are on rise in Haryana also.

With these words, I thank you for the time given to me to express my views.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.GADHVI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I am obliged to all the 11 Members who have participated in this discussion. These are very small supplementary demands which I have presented before the House. The Members, while participating, have mostly adverted to the political situation presently obtaining in the State of Punjab. The entire

nation is concerned with the political situation as it is today in Punjab. But it may be appreciated that the Government is doing its best. If I am to give you the figures as to how the terrorism in Punjab is being combatted and tackled, then you would be happy to note that it is showing signs of improvement. A very good feature, which is emerging, is that all communities and people of Punjab are gradually isolating the terrorists. Therefore, police action is becoming a little more effective in the areas of arrest, in the areas of killings, in the areas of seizures of caches of arms and ammunition.

I am very happy that Mr. Ramoowalla has made a very categorical statement that they do not approve of the Khalistan, that they always seek the solution of Punjab within the framework of Indian Constitution and that Punjab is a part of India and it will remain a part India. Dr. Dhillon has given a very appreciable and laudable reply analysing the whole political situation presently available in Punjab. It is quite in the fitness of things that if we want to talk with anybody then the tow pre-conditions, which have been set out by the Prime Minister, that violence should be abjured and given up and another that every talk must be within the framework of the Constitution to consolidate and strengthen unity and integrity of the country, must be met within this framework, the House is aware that many accords have successfully been signed and implemented. We were hopeful in the past, when the Punjab Accord also was signed, that perhaps it was bringing about a solution to the whole problem. But unfortunately as the destiny had it, Shri Longowal was murdered and so many other events took place. Presently, to go back and cast aspersions on this side or that side, and that projection was done by Mr. 'X' and Mr. 'Y', is just crying over the spilt milk and would not yield any result. Therefore, I don't want to dwell upon those areas very much. It is not my job also. Perhaps Home Minister would better reply to it. But I definitely and the entire nation and this House appreciate the efforts put in by the people of Punjab in the development of Punjab and in the contribution to the national

[Sh. B.K. Gadhvi]

pool so far as the foodgrains are concerned. Government has taken care of Punjab in the best possible manner. We know that Punjab is undergoing financial stress and difficulties; we know that because of the law and order situation and the terrorism, the exchequer has to bear a very heavy burden. But at the same time, you would be pleased to appreciate that time and again, whenever Punjab problem has come before the Government of India, Government of India has not retraced its steps in providing financial and other sorts of assistance to Punjab. Therefore, today the performance in regard to agriculture last year, year previous to that and this year is quite good. This is not only in the area of foodgrains, but other areas also.

A mention was particularly made about industries. Presently, in Punjab, the total number of small scale units is 141207, medium and large scale units are 396. Apart from the equity and the contribution by the promoters and other people, the IDBI help in 1986-87 was Rs. 157 crores, in 1987-88 it was Rs. 183 crores. IFCI help was Rs. 50 and Rs. 87 crores respectively.

As regards unemployment, I would say that under the self-employment scheme also, the credit goes to Punjab and our financial institutions that while the target for 1987-88 was 7500 units, the targets for 1988-89 had been enhanced to 15000. Out of this upto now for 1988-89, 7718 cases have been sanctioned and loans of Rs. 12.71 crores distributed.

Apart from this employment generation, it is not only the job opportunities or the employment, there is rural employment under RLEGP, NREP, IRDP. In all these areas also, you would be happy to note that in IRDP, the achievement is more than 135 per cent, in NREP, it is 105 per cent, that is 7.65 lakh mandays of work has been generated. In RLEGP, the achievement was upto now 106 per cent, that is 20.73 lakh mandays have been generated. Surplus land distribution has gone up to 125 per cent. In other

areas like immunization, sterilization, scheduled case family assistance, improvement of slums etc. there has been a lot of progress. I would particularly give you the figures in respect of improvement of slums; the achievement is 232 percent. For want of time, I would not go into other figures.

I may tell you that in the areas of combined attack on poverty both by opening up new avenues of employment and combating the poverty by poverty alleviation programmes, the Punjab progress is quite appreciable. And we are hopeful that by the end of the year, the figures would be more heartening and bright.

There is another important factor which has been mentioned by Shri Ramoowalia and that is the area of power. You would be glad to know that the techno-economic sanction for Ropar Thermal Power Station has been cleared, coal linkage has been granted, environmental clearance has been granted. Rs. 24 crores have been spent during 1987-88 and orders for some machinery and other things are already booked with the BHEL and the Steel Authority of India. With regard to power stations also, we are hopeful that we shall be in a position to take the investment decision very soon. Therefore, Punjab would not be a sufferer on account of power in the coming two years and the apprehension of some of the members in this regard is rather unfounded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How much more time will you require Sir?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I will conclude in just five minutes. I will not take more time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We may extend the time by another five or seven minutes and later take up the next item on the agenda. Is it the consensus of the House?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Sir, in the area of diversification, etc. I quite appreciate the points made by Dr. Dhillon and others...

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Mr. Minister, You have not taken the financial clearance for the Thermal Plants at Ropar and Bhatinda.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: When I said just now that we would soon be taking an investment decision, I meant only that.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Okay, Sir.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: There are certain other aspects regarding green revolution, optimum level of production, etc. referred to by Dr. Dhillon and Bhatiaji. We quite appreciated it. And I think that the criticism from the opposition Benches is rather unfounded. Last year, it was their demand that the Pepsicola Project should be cleared. I am so happy to tell them that this project has been cleared. There is going to be a lot of benefit in the fields of Dairy Development, more milk production, fruits, orchids and other things. Another very important point is about the Basmati rice. Shri Bhatia referred to it and he said that we must explore the possibility of setting up an export cell on Basmati—rice in Punjab. We have impressed upon the Minister of Agriculture and the other concerned Ministries about these points.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: The levy on Basmati rice should be abolished.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I will try to see that all your points concerning various developmental projects including this point are properly attended to by various concerned Ministries. I have taken note of them.

Now, I come to the subject of fencing. I may tell that Punjab is not spending anything on fencing because it is the responsibility of the Government of India. We are hopeful that we shall be in a position to have a little more progress. There was a little slowness in the progress of the work because of the floods. But I believe that right now we have covered a little more than 80 KM and further development is on.

Of the supplementary grants of Rs. 70 crores and Rs. 100 crores that I have asked for, the first one is to clear the Golden Temple area and to make it more beautiful and safer and to prevent it from becoming a den of criminals. This project has already been taken up and it is presently on. If there are any individual complaints that somebody has not been paid and so on, we shall certainly try to look into it and take necessary action. Shri Bhatia has mentioned that some of the premises are not cleared. The total number of buildings that are to be acquired is 461. The number of the demolished buildings is 447. 12 have not been demolished due to security reasons and six are being denotified as they are beyond a distance of 30 KM. In the case of two buildings, we have to decide whether they are of historical importance or not. So, this is the present position. The oustees of the buildings will be rehabilitated as done before and their cases are still to come up for hearing. The last date given was 28th November 1988.

Now, I come to floods in Punjab. Punjab faced a very unprecedented flood situation. I do not think anybody has ever witnessed such floods in his living memory. Perhaps, even Dr. Dhillon might not have witnessed such floods earlier. The floods have caused a colossal loss to the farmers. Irrigation tubewells were destroyed, houses were demolished and even the tractors were washed away in the floods. Even the fertile lands were covered with sand dunes and a lot of damage was caused. Government of India are aware of the situation and we have given about Rs. 150 crores towards flood relief.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: During the tour of our Prime Minister, when we all accompanied him, he said, Rs. 100 crores or so was just an initial fulfilment. He is ready for still more. I think you can go after the demands which the Punjab Government is making.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: That is what I said. What I am submitting is that, we have already given Rs. 150 crores but we would see that in any case by way of finance or some-



[Dr. G.S. Dhillon]

thing like that, the Punjab situation is restored back to normalcy and the farmers and distressed people are helped.

With regard to relief and rehabilitation to the flood affected people, I should go on record that Punjab Government's work is quite appreciable. We have not received even a single complaint of leakage or corruption in that. The assessment, the scrutiny and everything of the damage to property is being done by collecting the entire village people. In their presence only, everything is being done. So far, we have not received any complaint.

But with regard to complaint of corruption against the police officers which mentioned, the Punjab Government have set up a Committee to screen the record of the officers. But apart from that, I would very much wish to say that you kindly furnish the information in confidence about the particulars of the officers and everything. I assure that we will certainly investigate the matter and see that if there is any currency of truth in that, then we will take action.

There was a suggestion about taking the Opposition into confidence or a political solution. These two phrases have become quite in vogue today. Everybody says — for every small or major issue a political solution or something like that. The most appropriate thing for all political parties is to cooperate with the Government in tackling the Punjab problem. We would be the most happy people, if we had not to come before the Parliament for getting the sanction of the Punjab Budget. It would be an ideal day when Punjab have got their own Government for sanctioning their own Budgets and doing their own job. The House and the entire nation is aware that presently it is very difficult. But still the situation is improving. The local autonomous bodies' elections the Punjab Government is trying to organise. They have already organised some elections. Electoral rolls have been finalised.

District and Tehsil Panchayat elections would be held on schedule. Then the people would be in a position to give the aspirations a little tangible shape.

With these few wards — I hope I have satisfied all the Members — I once again assure you that if any point has remained unattended, I would certainly go through the script of the speeches of the hon. Members and try to see that they are attended to by various Ministries and concerned officers in a positive manner.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Punjab) 1988-89 to vote.

The question is:

"That the Supplementary sums not exceeding the amount on Revenue Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1989 in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 17 and 22."

*The Motion was adopted.*

17.39 hrs.

PUNJAB APPROPRIATION (NO. 3)  
BILL\*, 1988-89

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now take up the Appropriation Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out

of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1988-89.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1988—89."

*The Motion was adopted*

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1988-89, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1988-89, be taken into consideration."

*The Motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The Motion was adopted*

*Clauses 2,3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the title stand part of the Bill":

*The Motion was adopted.*

*Clause, 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I beg to move:

" That the Bill be passed"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed "

*The Motion was adopted.*

17.41 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

**Ban On Communal Organisations**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House now will take up the Half-an-hour discussion.

[Translation]

DR. G S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when this question was asked on 28th November, the whole House agreed that they should have detailed information. This is why, I have raised this half-an-hour discussion.

I would like to submit that some weeks ago, I visited Turkey and when I saw the

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\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

situation there, I remembered my country very much. When Kamal-Ata-Turk came into power in Turkey, prior to that Turkey was also facing the same situation as India is facing today. Muslims and christians were bitter enemies and everyday, there used to be riots. Kamal-Ata-Turk passed a legislation that from now Turkey will be a secular country. He stopped Friday holidays which used to be given to offer 'Namaz' Similarly holiday for offering prayer in the churches was also stopped. he made another law that no mosque or church will be constructed from now onwards. In his book "Glimpses of World History", Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru has also written that Kamal-Ata-Turk brought a revolution in his country. He told his countrymen that they have to become modern and leave fighting on account of religion and follow in foot steps of Europe. Today, Turkey has very much become a part of "Europe. Earlier, many times, some mosques were converted into churches and churches were converted into mosques and so on. So, Turk framed a law that from now on, no church will be converted into mosque and vice-versa. They were all converted into museums.

I would submit that it is the only remedy for our country as well. The minds of people have become so much perverted in the name of religion, that it will make the future bleak, if it is not checked in time. It is necessary to take a bold step now. Today, Hindu, Muslim and Sikh despise each other. Even, Hindus hate each other among themselves and Muslims and sikhs also look down upon each other. This disease is spreading day by day.

In this connection the Government stated several times that efforts will be made to separate religion from politics. People had great expectations that something fruitful will be done in this regard but nothing has been done so far. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru had also tired to separate religion from politics and he desired that a ban should be imposed on communal parties. He sent a letter to the then law Minister -who is in the Janata Dal

these days-to take some initiative in this regard. But the matter was forgotten with the passage of time nothing could be done in this regard. But if we go into the depth we will find that the root cause of this fight is the fight between haves and have nots. All these communal parties whether it is Bajrang Dal, Harhar Mahadev Dal, Muslim League or Akali Dal—incite the people in the name of religion and these are headed by some selfish elements of the society who want to serve their own ends. Recently I went to Haridwar and I saw a slogan written on the walls.

*"Thakur, Brahman aur Baniya Chor; Baaki Sai hai D-S-4."*

I couldn't understand its meaning. Recently there was a severe earthquake in our area and the people from all parts of the country and several social organisations came to our rescue and to render relief work. The people of my area had never heard of D-S-4 and in fact I too had never heard of it. The volunteers of this organisation went from door to door in the villages and said that they would supply tarpaulin, building material, and food to only those people who are members of D-S-4. The people were surprised and they asked what after all was D-S-4. When the people came to know about it they got together and you will be astonished to know that all the villagers requested them to go away and not to cheat them in the name of distributing relief. They did not take relief-material. They suffered; suffered together in the rains but they requested them not to divide them in the named of caste and community. The villagers further told them that our problems are common and it is not right to say that the sufferings of a person of one community are different or less than the sufferings of the person of other community. They are suffering with the same problems. The volunteers tired to persuade them to accept relief but the villagers did not take relief. Therefore, it is not a problem of only Hindus, Muslims or Sikhs but this poison of casteism is a spreading fast all over the country. In Bihar, U.P. and in the Hindi speaking areas the first question that is

asked from a person is about the caste to which he belongs. If he is a Brahmin or belongs to high caste he is related to me and if he is from Thakur community, he is not. Everywhere in universities, colleges, schools, Government Services and even in buses and trains the separation is made only on the basis of caste and community. He is my friend if he belongs to a Thakur community. He is my friend if he is from Brahmin community otherwise he is not related to me. Therefore, I want to say that the Government will have to take a bold step against it. You will have to face this bitter truth whether you like it or not. The question is what shall be the definition of a communal party? The definition is very simple. any party or community which does not allow other persons to enter its fold is communal. What is the difficulty in this? When a legislation on 'Sati' was enacted, in this House, people were afraid of the backlash and consequent violence and arson in Rajasthan. They were of the view that the people of one community will torture the people of other community. But we boldly enacted 'Sati' legislation and not even a single incident took place thereafter. Therefore, it is a matter of will. The country needs a bold person like Kamal-Al-Turk who may say that forget whatever has happened in the past but now no more. Economic development, employment, bread and butter are more necessary for us than Temples, Mosques, Gurudwaras and Churches. If you go on avoiding this problem, the poison of communalism and casteism will spread slowly throughout the country and then it will become an incurable disease.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the country needs a political will. Every thing becomes easier if there is a political will. A non-Maharashtrian is afraid to go to Maharashtra today because Shiv Sena has created troubles for him. If the disease of communalism is not controlled immediately a time will come when people will not only be afraid of moving from one State to the other but also from moving within the State where people of a particular community reside. Last year when riots took place in Delhi who were the victims? They were Muslim work-

ers from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. I have seen their dead bodies lying on Hospital. I asked myself what was the fault of this worker? His only fault was that he had come here in search of livelihood and he was a follower of a particular religion. Is there no justice for them? The people with vested interests mislead the society in the name of religion. Until we expose these people, there is no future for this country. There is an equal number of Hindu & Muslim community in my area. The Muslims worship goddess Durga during "Durga Puja Festival" and celebrate Deepawali with us and we also join them on Muharram and Eid and till today not even a single riot has occurred there. Why? Because they are poor. This area is the poorest in the country. During the floods, the people have to climb trees where snakes also take shelter and Hindus and Muslims fall victim to snake bite alike because a snake cannot distinguish between the two. Poverty brings brotherhood. Therefore, they should remain united because the rich people exploit poor in the name of religion for the sake of their perpetual domination on poor. Therefore they adopted a way i.e. they told people that their welfare lies in affiliating themselves to such and such political party, more so because they are followers of a particular religion. I have a reminiscence of my childhood. My house was on the bank of river Ganga. My grandmother used to throw some coins daily in the Ganga. One day, I asked her the reason. She told me that by throwing coins in the water she will be very rich in the next birth. Then I asked her as to how so and so rich man of the village became rich. She told me that he is rich because he must have thrown coins in the Ganga in his last birth. I asked her who told her this story. She said that the priest of the temple told her so. I asked her as to who pays him the salary. She said so an so rich man. From this you can judge the type of vicious circle that is there. These rich people spread rumours and superstitions in the name of religion only in order to continue their perpetual dominion on the poor and also in order to exploit them.

I conclude my speech with a very impor-

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

tant point and it should not be taken in a lighter vein. History will never pardon us for it. Now the time has come when we should take bold steps and say like Kamal-Al-Turk that forget whatever has happened in the past but this should not be repeated in future. You will have to separate religion from politics and will have to punish those who mix religion with politics.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr Deputy Speaker, sir, I am grateful to hon. Member Dr. Rajhans for raising this discussion arising out of an answer given to a question in Parliament. We had said in the answer: "The question of separating religion from politics is engaging the attention of Government." As a result of our exercises and discussions, we were able to bring before Parliament the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Bill, 1988, which was made into an Act. That dealt with one aspect of the problem, namely, removing politics from our religious institutions. The other side of the problem that is removing religion from our political activities is far more complex. I wish it was possible for me to say that efforts on the subject have crystallised and we will bring forward a Bill.

I shall presently explain the difficulties that we face and I urge hon. Members to give their attention to this problem and suggest ways and means by which we can get over the difficulties. It is not as though there are no laws on our Statute Book today to deal with communal activities or activities which promote communal hatred. We have in the Indian Penal code several sections. Section 153a and Section 153B are rather well known. We have also certain provisions in

the Criminal Procedure Code. As regards newspapers and other publications which promote communal hatred, there are provisions in the Press Council Act by which the matter can be taken up to the Press council.

18.00 hrs.

As regards communal propaganda causing hatred or disaffection among sections of the people, there are provisions in the representation of People's Act. These laws are there. Nevertheless we have organisations in our country which are communal in character. It does not require too much argument to show that they are communal in character. But there are difficulties in defining an organisation which is communal or a party which is communal. How shall we define it? On the one hand we have Article 19 which allows people the fundamental right of association. We are a democracy. A certain number of persons can come together from a political party or an association and contest elections. They can contest elections as a party, they can contest elections as individuals. If they are a party, if they are an organisation or an association, how would we define that organisation as communal? Shall we go by the name of the organisation or shall we go by its flag or shall we go by its membership or shall we go by its policies and programmes or shall we go by the number of candidates it fields and the characteristics of those candidates or shall we go by what they say and write in various forums? The problem of definition is an acute problem and, speaking for myself I have not been able to resolve this problem in my own mind. Yet, I can assure you — we have spent hours in debating on this issue that we will be able to come up with some kind of an acceptable definition as soon as possible.

Now, the question is regarding the proposal to ban communal organisation. The first step is to define a communal organisation. The next step is to work out a fair and objective procedure by which you can reach a conclusion that an organisation is communal or not. Obviously, it cannot be the whim

of the bureaucrat nor can it be an executive act which says that such and such organisation is communal. That would hardly be acceptable to anyone. In fact, it would be abused. So, we have to work out a fair and just procedure by which an impartial authority will determine whether an organisation is communal or not. So, that again is an area which requires a very deep study.

The third problem is if an organisation is declared as communal, obviously there must be a way out for that organisation. There must be a way by which the organisation changes its character, changes those incidents which make it communal so that its members can take part in democratic political activities. For example, we have recently had a couple of organisations, the TNV for example, which was declared as an unlawful organisation under the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act. But once they accepted the constitution, once they gave up secession and separatism, once they abjured violence, once they amended their own by-laws giving up all these incidents, we lifted the ban so that they could also take part in democratic activity, take part in elections and take part in every activity which is a part of democratic society. So, these are the difficult questions. Government is considering these questions. It would not be possible for me to say when we would be able to come up with an answer.

All I can say is that the matter was considered as early as June, 1961 in the Conference of the Chief Ministers. Many wise men and women have considered this problem but they have not been able to come up with an answer. Recently, the Sub-Committee of the National Integration Council had considered this problem. They have made some suggestions.

While I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate Government's commitment to the principle that communal organisations have no role to play in the democratic policy of India, we would have to study this problem in greater depth before we come up with an answer to the question whether Government propose to ban communal organisations.

Sir, I would sincerely hope that Dr. G.S. Rajhans and other hon. Members would be satisfied with this re-statement of the firm commitment of the Government and I would urge all of them to give us the benefit of their ideas, the benefit of their views on how to go about finding a solution to this problem.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji):  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not agree with the view that there cannot be a definition of the word communal or it is very difficult to define it. The Government may have difficulties in enacting and bringing such a law from political and social point of view but I do not agree that it is difficult to define the word communal. If I give you a pure definition which will suit the incident and which does not violate the law and religious policy, are you ready to assure us that a law would be enacted in this regard? But I know it is not possible because at present we are not prepared for it. There are some matters for which we are not prepared as yet.

Whenever I think about this, I am remembered of a film and by chance yesterday also I saw that film. In this film an old Muslim man finds an illegitimate child in a forest and he brings up that child. He faces many difficulties as some say that he is from Muslim community whereas some say that he belongs to Hindu community. In that film he also sings a song while giving the child a bath-

"To Hindu Banga Na Musalman Banega,  
Insaan Ki Aulaad Hai, Insaan Banega,  
Kudrat Ne To Hame Bakhshi Thi Ek He Dharti,  
Haamne Kahin Bharat, Kahin Iran Banaya.

Thus we ourselves are to be blamed for this communalism. In a way we all are communal though there may be a little difference. Though we do not hate persons of other communities but will we permit out

[Sh. Shantaram Naik]

daughter to marry a person of that community"? Only one percent people may permit it. Thus in this way all of us are communal. There should be a change in this concept. It is not sufficient to say that God is one. All Hindus, Muslims and Christians say that, but do we really believe in it? In reality we do not believe in this and thus we are communal. The root cause of this problem is that all communal concepts in the society are directly attributed to religion. Our concept of good or bad is based on religion. Even caste based bifurcation of society and practice of untouchability are considered to be pious acts, which have the sanction of religion. As the people believe in religion and God they believe in these things also.

That is why religion spread all over the country and we have not so far been able to enact a law banning communal parties. The Election Commission, if it so desires, can prevent a communal party from being registered as a political party under the provisions of the law relating to allotment of symbols to political parties.

Para-3 of the Election (Symbols and Allotment) Order, 1968 pertains to registration. According to the provisions of this para, every political party will have to pronounce its policy.

[English]

It has been stated there:

- (i) the political principles on which it is based;
- (ii) the policies, aims and objects it pursues to seeks to pursue;
- (iii) its programmes, functions and activities for the purpose of carrying out its political principles, policies, aims and objects; and
- (iv) After considering all the particulars as aforesaid in its posses-

sion and any other necessary and relevant factors and after giving the representatives of the association of body reasonable opportunity of being heard, the Commission shall decide either to register the association or body as a political party for the purposes of this order....."

[Translation]

The commission takes its decision keeping in view the above points. If the activities of any party directly or indirectly are prejudicial to the interest of society, the Election Commission, keeping in view the above points, may refuse registration of the party. The Commission has not so far used its discretionary power. Any party, after filling up the requisite form and submitting its constitution, is directly registered within 8 days. We have been reading for the last 4 to 5 weeks that a Bill pertaining to Electoral Reforms is about to be introduced in the current session. We want electoral reforms in respect of lowering of age introduction of electronic machines and state funding of elections. Out of the various points of electoral reform, points pertaining to lowering of voting age and ban on communal parties are the most significant. If these two aspects are not included in the proposed Bill, it will not be able to bring desired effect. The question of introducing electronic machines is a very insignificant thing. Our democracy has been functioning properly for last the 40 years without the same. I would like to say once again that the aspects pertaining to lowering of voting age and banning communal parties are very significant without which the Bill will not carry that much weight. It may also please be stated if there is any proposal to bring forward such a legislation in the near future. Reply to all these question may please be given to me.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir I do agree with the hon. Minister of state in the Ministry of Home Affairs that it is not an easy task to define regional and communal organisation. But it

is not proper to say on the part of the hon. Minister that no such proposal is under consideration of the Government. This issue is so significant that it is not only the Government but also the whole country is concerned about it. We sincerely want that our present political set-up should survive. In order to fulfil this objective, we must find some way out to separate religion and regionalism from politics. Until and unless we separate regionalism and religion from politics, we will be put to trouble one way or the other. If it is not possible for us to coin a clear cut definition of communal organisations, we can at least pin point certain organisations on the basis of their communal activities and antecedents that such and such organisations come under the category of communal tendency. We can say that this creates religious tension and feeling of jealousy in the minds of people belonging to other faiths. There is no doubt about the fact that the Akali Dal carries on its political activities on the basis of religion from places of worship. As regards the D.M.K., there is no doubt that this party has also been able to maintain its existence by carrying its political activities in a particular state and boosting the feeling of regionalism. The Government can identify such activities and take action accordingly. For this, we should adopt an unanimous definition for the entire country. We may also take it granted that a communal organisation will not leave politics of communalism and regionalism. If we think that they will not do this by respecting our sermons, we are mistaken. They will not refrain themselves from such activities. It is just like giving sermons to Satan and expecting godliness on the part of him, which he cannot be because his self interest is involved in it. His mental faculty has been so moulded that one can not change him. The all powerful time alone can toe him to the line. For example, some people in the north-east region used to talk in terms of making revolt against the country. With the passage of time, that communal organisation automatically was toed to the line. It is not that their heart changed and that is why they choose the right path or they developed soft corner for us. They were tuned up because they were forced by us to

do so, lest their very existence should have been endangered. They come to the right path out of fear. This matter has been discussed in the National Integration Council and inside as well as outside the Parliament. Several suggestions were made in this regard. We can proceed further on the basis of those suggestions. Just now, Shri Shantaram Naik has stated that the Government is proposed to bring forward a legislation on election reforms seeking lowering of voting age, change in electoral procedures and separating religion and communalism from politics. If the Government does not lay down a precise definition for this important subject, talk of carrying out election reforms will be meaningless. If we introduce this bill, election reforms will remain half done. The Government should come forward with a clear intention on this subject and clearly pronounce that those communal parties which will be identified on the basis of this sort of activities will be debarred from contesting elections. Apart from this, the Government can also make efforts to take action against people who spread religious hatred in the society and ban their activities.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr Deputy speaker, Sir, we framed the constitution of our country and adopted democratic form of Government under it. Our constitution makers provided it in the constitution. While framing the constitution, the great leaders of our country adopted the policy of secularism. In order to tread the path shown by our great leaders, it is very necessary on our part to do away with communalism. Until and unless we do away with communalism, we will not be able to implement the policy of secularism in the right earnest. For that it is all the more necessary we should hold a discussion on it. As a matter of fact, we are discussing the same. But I am astonished to note that after achievement of independence on 15 August 1947, the Congress party has been ruling the country barring a short spell of two and half years when the Janata Party was in power, but we have not been able to lay down a definition for communal organisation. Hon. Members have expressed their



[Sh. Virdhi Chander Jain]

views on the definition of the word communal. The sub-committee of the National Integration Council was also made some suggestions in this regard. The Government should bring forward a legislation on the basis of those suggestions and referred it to the Select Committee for detailed examination. As the Select-Committee consists of Members from all the parties, these Members will offer views on that legislation after which we will convert it into a law. Have any efforts been made in this direction? I am of the view that no such legislation on the basis of communal discussion has ever been introduced in the House since 15 August 1947. When no legislation was introduced, what discussion could take place in this regard. It is, therefore, necessary that a suitable legislation in this regard should be introduced which could be passed.

Now we are going to make election reforms. One of our colleagues stated that there is a good provision in the rules pertaining to allotment of election symbols. This provision should, at least, be implemented. At least, the Election Commission should implement this provision. If necessary, we can amend the procedure by bringing forward an amendment in the rules pertaining to election symbol. This should be made effective.

You may go through the constitution of the Akali Dal and see their activities. Can we arrive at a decision on that basis? When everything becomes crystal clear in the House, we can impose a ban on that organisation. There are a number of other such organisation who have their own constitutions. The Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh is one such organisation. No other than a Hindu can become a member of this organisation. Christians cannot join this organisation. Even then the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh has been functioning. The Akali Dal also follows religious edicts in deciding political affairs. They hold their meetings in the religious premises and they are followers of a particular religion. It should

be decided that no meeting of a political nature is to be allowed to take place at a religious place. If we can take a decision on it to-day and implement the same, it will be in itself a very significant achievement. We should take a decision about holding political meetings at religious places such as temples and mosques and any decision taken in this regard must be implemented. If a law is not implemented after its enactment, it only lead to deterioration in the situation. What I mean to say is that our constitution is secular and it provides measures to contain communalism. The only thing we have do is to take a small step in the direction. In view of foregoing, I would like to know if the Government is taking any concrete steps to impose a ban on these communal parties? Is the Government making any active contribution to check their activities in any manner?

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was really surprised to hear the hon. Minister when he said that there is no proposal at present before the Government to ban communal organisation in the country. he also said that he cannot define a communal organisation. It is really very sad.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I said, it is difficult to define.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : I agree with the sentiments and views expressed by the hon. Members who have preceded me.

The hon. Minister's reply to Dr. Rajhans, who initiated the half-an-hour discussion only shows Government's negligence and its un-concern to a very very important problem which brings so much disharmony between the people of this country. I will not go into the details but I would like to say that there are certainly some communal organisations and vested interests where communal violence had broken may it be Meerut, Ahmedabad or Aurangabad.

The whole tragedy is that after these incidents are over, the Government forgets everything. For example, in the case of Ahmedabad when some communal violences had taken place previously and some responsible committees were appointed to examine as to why those incidents took place, which vested interests are behind those incidents and steps to be taken in future to avoid such incidents in future unfortunately all those reports have been gathering dust in the cupboards of libraries. So, Government is not really concerned to take up follow-up measures that have been suggested by those Commissions consisting of eminent people.

These incidents result not only into great human tragedy but stamp on the surviving members of those families who had been affected and also leave a very deep scar on their hearts. They cannot forget such incidents. Further, apart from loss of human lives very very valuable properties also get destroyed such as shops, small workshops, etc. now it will take many decades for that poor family to again gather all necessary assistance to set-up their small workshops, etc.

In these circumstances every well-meaning citizen of this country, secular people as well as several organisations have been demanding from this Government to ban communal organisations. On that day when the reply was placed before the House a large number of Members expressed surprise. They immediately asked the hon. Speaker to allow a half-an-hour discussion because they were not at all satisfied with the answer given by the hon. Minister.

So, at least now, as the hon. Member who preceded me had suggested, you kindly take immediate steps to identify which are the organisations behind these incidents in which communal violence has taken place in different parts of the country. There may not be anything wrong if some people create some organisation which may help in furtherance of their religion. But that organisa-

tion should not cause harm to other organisation in which there are some people belonging to other religions. Certainly, the Government must have some reports which appear in press on the subject. Apart from that, there will be intelligence reports. If the Government is really serious to ban these organisations, definitely you will be having a lot of information with you. You kindly identify such organisations. You prepare some draft proposal, give it to the public for its opinion. Let those views be discussed on various forums. Ultimately, you will get the feedback from the people, from the secular organisations. You can get information from eminent people. Ultimately you can take a final decision.

Just a few months back, incidents of communal violence had erupted in Uttar Pradesh. The Press reports said that it was a feud between the two Ministers of the State Government, who were responsible for these incidents. I would not name them. But what is your information? If your information is that it is correct, then what steps have you taken against such Ministers who have encourage their henchmen to cause communal violence and bring disharmony among the different sections of the people? "What steps have you taken? I would like to know about that from the hon. Minister. Let not such people be allowed to continue in power.

I would like to bring to your notice that after Telugu Desam Government came into power in Andhra Pradesh, except at one point of time when some communal organisation has tried to prevent the coming back of Shri N.T. Rama Rao — only for a few days, they succeeded in creating some foul atmosphere — during the last six years, there is not a single incident. Several lakhs of people are participating in Moharram. Several lakhs of people are participating in the Ganesh Chaturthi. Not even a small incident has taken place because our Government has kept these fellows — to whatever political parties they belonged, including, even if they belonged to our party — at a very very far distance in respect of these activities.

[Sh. V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

That's why there is complete communal harmony in our State.

Earlier, had the Government taken some steps to ban the presence of the militants or people with fire arms who are against the integrity of this country, Mr. Bhindrawale would not have stayed for such a long time in the Golden Temple. I appreciate the stand of the Government when it had flushed the terrorists only sometimes back from the Golden Temple Complex. I congratulate it. Similarly, now also, the Government must come forward. It must not take months or years. You must definitely come forward to bring a legislation to ban the communal organisations which are spreading the venom and which are trying to create a split and divide the society vertically.

I hope the Government will come forward. At least, let in put forward some concrete proposals before the people from whom again you can get the information. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have listened with great interest to what the hon. Members have observed on my brief reply to Dr. Rajhans. While everyone of them said that it is not difficult to define a communal organization, yet not one of them came forward to offer a definition of a communal organization. I should be very grateful to look into any definition which Shri Shantaram Naik is willing to give in writing.... (*Interruptions*). It is a difficult matter. I wish you will write and give it to us. I am asking you that in all humility. It is easy to say that we can define a communal organization, it is only when you sit down to write a definition, you will find considerable difficulties in defining a communal organization. I posed the question. I do not know whether hon. Member Shri Ram Rattan Ram was here when I made my initial statement. Shall we go by the name, shall we go by the membership, shall we go by the candidates it fields in an election or shall we go by the

objectives and programmes? I shall accept Shri Rao's offer. Panchayat elections and Municipal elections are entirely within the purview of the State Government, Political parties contest Panchayat elections, contest Municipal elections. It is the State Legislature which makes the Municipal Acts and Panchayat Acts. I would be very grateful if the Andhra Pradesh Government passes a Bill in the Andhra Pradesh legislature defining a communal organization and bans them from Panchayat and Municipal elections. You show the way and we will certainly follow it.

I am not trying to score debating points. In the last 7-8 months, to my knowledge, we have been engaged in a very deep and serious exercise of how to separate religion from politics. The first step, as I said, is the Religious Institutions, (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988, an Act which has been passed by the Congress Government and not by the Telugu Desam. That Act was intended to take politics out of religious institutions. That is the first stage. Now, what we are trying to do is to make a law, if it is possible, to take religion out of political activity. It is not so easy. I was not here on the 28th November when this question was answered. Therefore, I am at a disadvantage in a sense because I do not know the kind of reaction, which the hon. Members expressed but I can imagine that many Members would have been dissatisfied with the reply. I am dissatisfied myself, but merely to say that I am dissatisfied is not the answer. The answer is to sit down and put our heads together and write a definition; one, which will stand the scrutiny in a court of law, and two, which will not be so full of holes that the truly communal organizations on get out of the definition by merely changing its name or changing its objectives. We have to work on a definition of communal organization. Shri Rawat is not here. I am not saying that the definition should be accepted by everyone including communal organizations, but at least that should be accepted by the Parliament and the courts of law. We are engaged in an exercise. I cannot say when the exercise would be completed.

Hon. Member Shri Shantaram Naik quoted portions of the Symbol Order. We are aware of the Symbol Order. The Symbol Order, if Members would have noticed, talks about recognized political parties and unrecognised political parties. Recognized political parties are further divided into a national party and a State party. But the crucial paragraph is paragraph 3, which says:

"Any association or body of individuals of citizens of India calling itself a political party and intending to avail itself of the provisions of this Order shall make an application."

There are many communal organizations in this country, which do not contest elections; there are many communal organizations in this country who do not seek the benefit of this Order, yet they are there in society, they influence politics, they breed other organizations which are communal political parties. They are the forebears of political parties, which enter the political arena. The communal organisation stays out of the political arena, but influences political political debate in the country.

Therefore, paragraph 3 by itself is not an answer. Paragraph 3 is only a very partial answer. Paragraph 3 will take care of only a party which intends to enjoy the advantages of this order. And under this order, if I can recollect, the Election Commission has refused to register one organisation, namely, the Amra Bangla Party. It has not been able to refuse registration to any other political party. Therefore, even the Election Commission finds it difficult to apply this paragraph to a large number of other organisations — I will not name them — which some may believe to be communal and some may not believe to be communal.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Shiv Sena? It uses the name of a God.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is why, I say, "Shall we go by the name? Shall we go by the membership? Shall we go by the number of candidates it fields?" What is the

definition of 'communal'? Mr. Rao takes the easy way out. He assumes that communal means only a conflict between one religion and another. What about between one caste and another? Is that not communal? What happened in Neerukonda, Karamchedu and Padarikuppam? Were they not communal conflicts? We cannot take shelter behind semantic exercises.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: I am very sorry to say that those instances that you have referred to are not communal instances. They are connected with social tensions.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is what I am asking. What is the definition of 'communal'? Is a fight between one caste and another caste not communal? It is a way of looking at things. It suits you to say that communal means only between one religion and another. But a truly secular person will say that fight between one caste and another caste, a conflict between one linguistic group and another linguistic group are also communal. Let us not take shelter behind the word 'communal'. What happened in your State is certainly not an example for the other States of follow.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : In Bihar, where your own party is in power, they are not able to control things and tens and hundreds of people are being butchered and killed.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not defending it either (*Interruptions*).

There is not point in raising your voice. That does not add strength to your argument. I am not defending what happened in other States. I am only trying to say please do not take this holier than thou attitude. what happened in Andhra Pradesh is also according to me, communal in the larger sense of the word. So, we cannot take shelter in semantic arguments. The point really is how we define a communal organisation. Once again, I can assure, the hon. Members that we are engaged in this exercise. I am

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

sure, we can, if we put our heads together, find an answer. But I shall be grateful if hon. members also can suggest definitions to us. We are looking at the problem. Very eminent persons on the Sub-Committee of the national Integration Council are looking into the problem. As I said, this is a question which has been agitating the minds of very eminent persons since 1961. We should find an answer.

We have taken the first bold step. We have passed the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Music) Act. The next step is to find an acceptable definition of communal organisations and find ways by which such organisations can be kept out of the politics of this country.

Sir, I seek the cooperation of the hon. members. I seek their help. I seek their advice. I seek their wise counsel in finding a solution to this problem. but once again, let me say, the Government is firmly committed to finding a way by which communal organisations can be kept out of politics and democratic activity in this country because they poison and distort democratic activity in this country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 11 o' clock tomorrow.

18.43 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 6, 1988/Agrahayana 15, 1910 (Saka).*